

BIBLIOTHE-
CA
ELIOTÆ.

Aa. 896

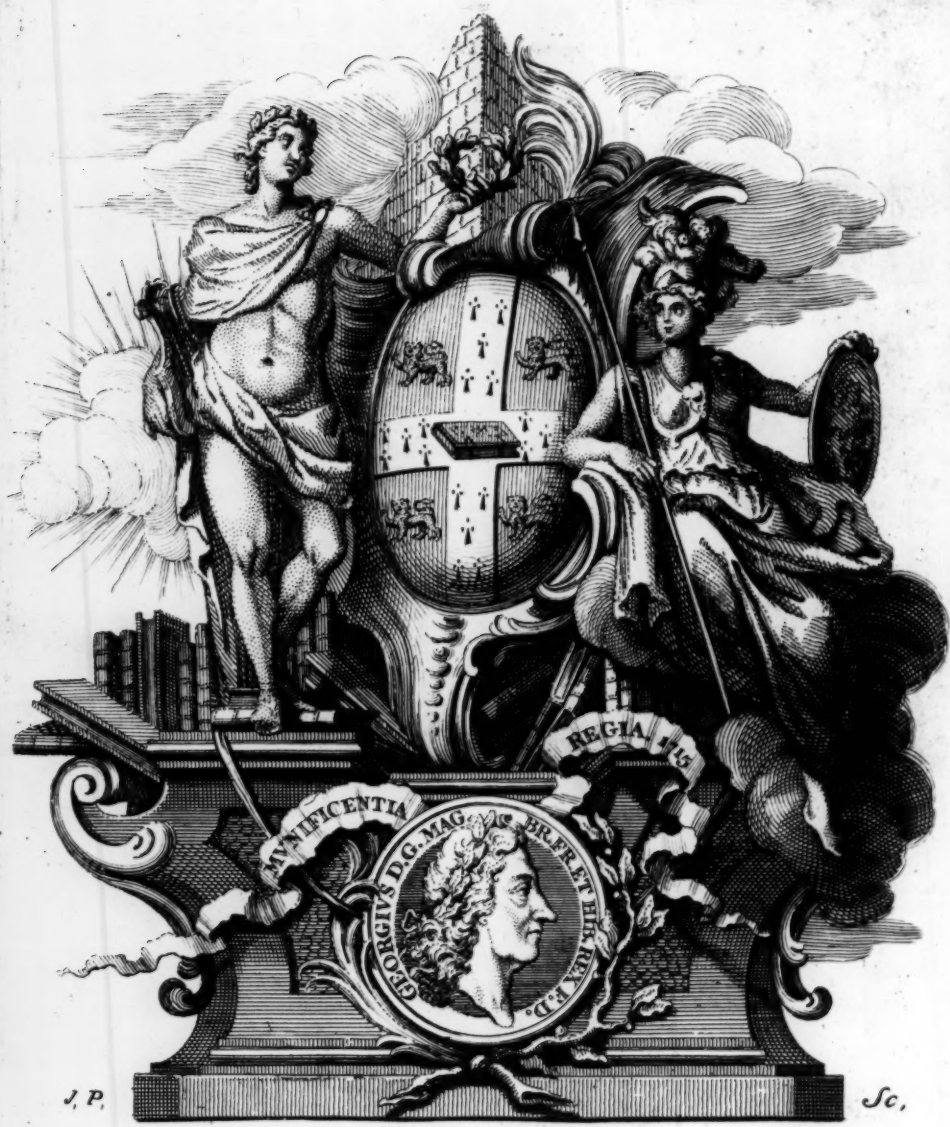
ELIOTES Dictionarie, by Thomas
Cooper the third tyme corrected, and
with a great number of phrases
enriched, as to him that con-
ferreth the other editi-
ons, it may easily
appeare.

LONDINI IN AEDI-
bus nuper Tho. Bartholæi.

Anno Domini. 1558.
Cum privilegio.



BIBLIOTHE
CA



150-10

Order of
14th & 15th
march.

CLARISSIMO

VIRO GVALTERO HADDONORE

CYNABELISABETHAE A LIBELLIS

Tho. Cooperus Oxoniensis.

S. D. P.

SEMPER MIHI PERSVA-



si (vir ornatissime) frustra suscipi nostra

consilia nisi deus eisdem annuat & succes-

sus addat: ita nunq̃ verius in meis rebus

comprobavi, quam cum nuper cogitarem

Elior. Bibliothecam, quantum vires pate-

rentur, ita perfectam & absolutam reddere,

ut posthac opera & labore meo non indi-

geret. Cum enim hoc opus viderem descriptionibus virorum &

famularum illustrium, monumentum, urbium, regionum, in tantam

amplitudinem creuisse, ut hac sola ratione coactus antea fuero

plurima & utilissima praetermittere: statui hoc tempore id omne

genus priorum vocabulorum in prius librum coniicere,

& eius loco huic volumini adicere omnes illas phrasas & lo-

quendi formulas ex quibus multiplex verborum natura & usus

varius facilius posset a studiosis intelligi. Sed cum hanc rem in

me suscepissem, & in eandem toricam viribus incumberē, tanta

pristinæ valetudinis incidit perturbatio: ut necessario mihi vel in

medio itinere fuerit cum ignominia definiendum, vel cum cer-

tissimō incolumitatis & vitæ periculo quo capi progrediendum.

Hac itaq; necessitate commotus celsi proposito & consilio meo,

& tamdiu cedam necessum est, quoad superis visum fuerit, vel

imbecillam et labentem valetudinem confirmare, vel eam

vitæ rationem concedere, qua liber a docendi munere tempe-

stivas queam horas in huiusmodi literaria exercitia conferre.

Quicquid enim hactenus a me in his rebus factum est: id no-

cturnis lucubrationibus & intempestivis studiis debebatur: nunc

verò cum tenuis & incommoda valetudo nocturnum tempus

ad quietem postulet, diurnum autem totum sit in discipulis in-

situendis transigendum : æqui boniq; consulent studiosi, cum
intelligent hanc æditionem non tanta perfectam industria, quanta
fuit a me instituta et inchoata. Hanc ego rationem deserti sine
consilii tuae prudentiæ non ignotam esse volui, ne sordidæ fortis-
sis & ignavia tribuendum putares, quod ab illo proposito desce-
rim, quod persequi sine maximo valetudinis incommodo non po-
tui. Neque tamen ita velim accipias, quasi nihil haberet hæc ædi-
tio, quod superiores non sunt complexæ. Nam & susceptum
institutum magna ex parte sum persequutus et in reliquo
operis cursu multa adieci plurimum ad vsum latinæ

orationis facientia. Hoc quicquid est labo-
ris & industria (clarissime Haddone) ti-
bi in praesentia nuncupandum
censeo: ut propter singu-
larem tuam in me
humanitatem
qualem
cun-

grati et memoris animi significati-
onem haberes: quam si in bo-
nam partem accipies satis
amplum me fructum
arbitrabor ex
hac re conse-
quutum
Vale;

EXIMIO VIRO D.

HADDONO MVSAEI MAGDALE

NENSIS APVDOXONIENSES, PRAESIDI:

& ceteris eiusdem collegii sociis, ac bona-

rum literarum studiosis, Coope-

rus ibidem ludi literarii

professor.

S. D.



I QUID EST IN ME

sedulitatis & industriae (viri do-
ctissimi) quam, pro viribus, sem-
per studui in rebus agendis adhi-
bere: Si quid ingenii, vel erudi-
tionis: quod nunq̃ mihi satis am-
plum visum est, ad amicorum me-
rita praedicanda: id iure debeo,
quantulumcunque est: in laudis et
existimationis vestrae ornamen-
tum conuertere. Cum enim pri-
ma studiorum meorum incunabu-

la: et quicquid est ex eo tempore in literis a me positum, cogitatione
et memoria complector: facile intelligo me vestra omnium singulari
usum beneuolentia et benignitate: tantisque saepe cumulatum benefi-
ciis: quanta tenuis haec facultas mea verbis consequi nunquam potest.
Nam et tuum in me (Haddone praestantissime) animum, licet nuper
admodum notitia sit inter nos, mirifice propensum intelligo: et cum
ceteris eiusdem Gymnasii commilitonibus meis: tanta non studio-
rum modo, sed animorum etiam coniunctione vixi: ut nihil prom-
ptius habuerim aut paratius: quam illorum operam, curam, diligen-
tiam, studium, in omnibus rebus: quae ad meam utilitatem pertinere
videbantur. Quamobrem vehementer essem ingratus: si non cogi-
tationes meas et ingenii nervos contenderem: ut, cum meritum
amplitudinem pari nequeam officio exaequare) aliquam vobis darem
mutuae voluntatis significationem. Itaq; superioribus non multis
abhinc mensibus: cum Eliotae Bibliothecam in manus, hoc consilio,
resumerem: ut compluribus in locis castigatior, et non contemnenda

A III

verbo,

verborum supellectili ditior, in vulgus exiret: nihil videbam, nec
meo in vos officio conuenientius, nec studio in me vestro dignius: quod
ut hos labores meos, succis suis horis absolutos, nomini vestro conse-
crarem. Studium tamen hoc, et consilium meum non nihil remora-
ta est suspicienda nominis Regii maiestas: cui, multorum iudicio,
quantum in me esset, viderer detrahere: si, post illam, meis lucubra-
tionibus alios vellem patronos ambire: praesertim cum, huius reue-
rentia, satis ab omnium iniuriis munita nostra videatur industria.
Huius rei cogitatio, licet aliquantisper animum in diuersas partes tra-
hebat: non potuit tamen ab instituto penitus auocare. Nam ut pri-
mas officii mei partes Regiae Maiestati debitas fuisse plane confiteor,
et libenter agnosco: ita secundas Gymnasium Magdalenense, quasi
iure suo, videtur vendicare. Huius enim beneficio in artium libera-
lissimarum studiis educatus: eidem acceptam referre debeo qualem-
cunque sum consequutus vel ingenii vel eruditionis commendationem.
Huc praeterea accedit: quod animo et cogitatione semper in hanc sen-
tentiam, fui propensior: ut existimarem: hoc opus, tam spissum et va-
rium, non modo imperatoriis egere viribus ad coercendam inuido-
rum petulantiam: sed etiam hominum iudicio, in doctrinarum orbe
vniuerso, consultissimorum: qui errata, quae me subterfugerent: et
propter eximiam rerum cognitionem facillime possent deprehende-
re: et, propter singularem humanitatem libentissime vellent adnota-
re. Cuius notae, cum viderem hoc vestrum Museum nonnullos alere:
& te in primis Haddone doctissime (qui propter singularem virtutis,
ingenii, eruditionis praestantiam: praefectus eidem es constitutus) de-
cretum mihi cum animo & constitutum erat: hoc quicquid est elucu-
brationis, sub vestro titulo in manus hominum emittere. Quid au-
tem sim his nouis laboribus consequutus: quod prior editio complexa
non sit: malim vsu studiosos lectores experiri: quam mea predica-
tione, quasi praconis voce, innotescere. Videar enim fortasse qui-
busdam, tanquam negotiator avarus, inutiles merces in ipso statim
ingressu ostentare. Vos autem si hanc qualemcunque significatio-
nem animi erga vos mei benigne acceperitis: stimulos addetis ve-
hementissimos, ad ea perficienda: quae et reip. non minus vtilia
sint: et vobis multo magis iucunda. Valete.

JOHERONY S. LVDIMAGISTER

ROFFENSIS IN RENOVATAM

Eliota Bibliothecam.

COmmoda si quis aues, operis nomise recentis :

Cooperi illa tibi trader epistolion

Sin cupis et sentire labor fit quantus in illis :

Qua huc congesta vides perlege, deinde scies.

Hæc qui contulerant, omnes voluisse videntur

Angligenas pueros reddere Timoribon.

Et plane felix puer est, cui tota documenta

Sint veluti in cunis tradita molliculis.

Anglia nunc dicat, felix ætas Edoardi.

Quo puero, pueris optima quæq; cadunt.

NICOLAYS GRIMOALDVS

ad lectorem.

MEsibus, ecce, nouis rerum sunt horrea plena :

V sibus ut promas, o philomale, tuis.

Seq; adeo victos duri fateantur agrestes.

Rustica res tanti nulla laboris eget.

Quid non expugnat vigilans industria? Quid non

Mens, ardore, potest? sedulitate, manus?

Scriptores recitant quæ multa vocabula multi :

Omnia sunt vno dinumerata libro.

Hic, patrias voces omnes, formasque loquendi :

Romanasq; omnes, vnicus Anglus habet.

Verba, notæ rerum, sic ordine cuncta notantur :

Vno vt contuitu, singula nosse queas.

Queis caruere patres, tantoque feruntur honore :

His operis fretus, tu mihi quantus eris?

THOMAS BICLEVS MAG-

dalenensis.

ESt aliquid verbis Anglos formare latinis :

Plus tamen est linguam his arte polire suam.

Hoc vtrunq; tibi Cooperus præstitit, vno

Has linguas libro, tradidit ipse duas.

Tradidit vt cunctis studiosis utilis esset,

Artifici, docta, qua potuitq; manu.

§ IIII

Ergo

Ergo disce puer, iuuenis, vir, disce senexq;
 Hic omnem fœdam pellerè barbariem
 Quisquis es hic discas, vnoq; volumine, docta
 Anglis & Latiis arte referre sonos.

Nec pigeat grates, quas gratas reddere possis
 Authori, gratus qui dedit ista tibi
 Vt daret hæc gratus tibi curas atque labores
 Cooperus vigiles nocte dieq; tulit.

Nicolaus Grimoaldus, ad Thomam
 Cooperum.

Vt viam longam, peregrè profectus,
 Ac iter longum cupit expedire
 Confici: nullas remoras nec opor
 Esse viator,

Sed dari certos petit, atque claros
 Indices: qui se temerè vagantem
 Retrahant: dempto scrupulo, monentes,

Quà sit eundum: et inquit
 Sic amor si quem tener: expetitq;
 Terrium sedes nitidas Dearum
 Possit: et sacros, aditu recluso,
 Scandere montes:

Te, ducem primum, Cooperè, capter:
 Te sibi iungat, teneris ab annis
 Te legat, voluat, recolat, reuolat,
 Lauder, ametq;:

To the most puissant and mightie prince Edward the. vi.

by the grace of god kyng of Englande, France and Irelande, defender of the
faith, and of the church of Englande, and also of Irelande in earth the
supreme head: your most humble and obedient subiecte Thomas
Cooper heartly wylleth all grace and peace from god
with long reygne, honour, health and prosperitee.



When I had atchieued my labours (suche as
they be) in castigatyng and augmentyng this Dictionarye, in time
past compiled by Sir Thomas Eliote, and dedicated to the most re-
nowned pynce your deare and louynge father: I longe doubted
with my selfe (most gracious soueraygne lord) whether I shoulde
in lyke maner might be so bolde, as to exhibite the same to your
Imperiall maiestee. My lowe estate and base condition a longe tyme did beare me
backe, and greatly abashme. For in deede I thought it a thyng verie vnseemly, and
a great presumption in me so simple a person, to set abode the castigation of suche
a worke vnder the name, title, and protection of so noble and great a pynce: Yet con-
sideryng and weighng in my mynde, the benygne Clemencie, that so bryghtly shyn-
neth in your most gracious countenance, and the excellent towardnesse of vertue, god-
ly zeale and fervent desyre of good learnyng, that already appeareth in your hygh-
nesse, I was wonderfully encouraged, and conceived a great boldnesse hardily to ad-
uenture the same. And this also did comforte and put me forth greatly, that your
highnesse (as all noble pynces are wont) not onely in the gyftes and presentes, but
also in other woorkes and enterpryses of your faithfull subiectes, doth undoubtedly
more weygh and consyder the herte, true meanyng, and honest endeuour, than the
power or woorthynesse of the person: the benefyte and prosyte that maye growe thereby
to your realmes and dominions, than any other cause or qualitee, that can be ima-
gined to commend and sette forth the thyng. So that nowe (by consyderacion of
these thynges) I am thoroughly perswaded, that I can not accomplishe the dutee of
a kynde and louynge subiecte, vnlesse I dooe with this simple token or poore earnest
peante geue due testimonie of my good hert toward your maiestee, and glad mynd for
the wonderfull grace and towardnesse that dooeth so abundantly shewe and declare
it selfe in your highnesse minoritye and childehode. For what subiecte indued with
common sense and reason, doeth not euen now in these your tender yeres clerely per-
ceiue your godly inclination, disposed so to rule and gouerne vs in vertue and true
religion, that of all nations we maye iudge our selves to be most happye and fortu-
nate? For this thyng, chiefly, we are bounde daily on our knees with lowly her-
tes, to geue most humble thanks to god, who pityng our estate, of a syngular fa-
uour and mercie toward this realme of Englande, sent you to reygne ouer vs. Se-
condly we ought to loue and honourably fauour in our hertes your most noble and
deare vncle Edward Duke of Somerset, who, besydes the protection of all your
realmes and louynge subiectes, is not onely wyll carefull to preserue your royall per-
son from all maner perylls and leoperdies, but also that you be in suche wyse and so
godly traded vp in all kindes of vertuous doctrine, as you maye be moste woorthye and
hable to haue the gouernance of your most noble realmes and dominions. And for
this cause were right prudently prouided for your highnesse, suche and so excellent in-
structours, as scantly the lyke in vertue and learnyng maye in any place be founden,
whose godly instructions and vertuous counsayles, how effectually they take place in
your sacred maiestees bzeast, it dooeth ryght well appeare to all them that attende
vpon

THE PROEME.

vpon your royall person, by the sage and godly talke that pored eth from your most
 gracious mouth. We here abode, and by your most godly procedynges evidently
 perceiue, howe your grace willeth, that your deare vncle and other most honourable
 counsaylours and ministers, shoulde endeuour and applie theim selves, first, to set vp
 true religion, to goddes honour and glozie, to abolyshe ydolatrie and supersticion: and
 than consequently to procede forth to the aduancement of the common weale, that
 is, truely to minyster iustice, to restreigne extortion and oppression: to set vp tyllage
 and good husbandry, wherby the people maie encrease and be maintained. Your godly
 herte wolde not haue wilde beastes increase, and menne decase: grounde so enclosed
 vp, that your people shoulde lacke foode and sustenance: one man by shuttyng in of
 fieldes and pastures, to be made, and an hundred therby to be destroyed. O godly
 herte, O prince most woorthy to reigne, not ouer two or thre realmes, but ouer the
 whole worlde. Such talke hath seldome bene heard of princes of full age, perfyte di-
 scression and longe reigne. Wherfore the inestimable comfort and loye that all your
 louyng subiectes do take at this your wise and discrete deuising and communing, and
 many other lyuely sparkes and certayne tokens of vertue and chrystian regyment, can
 not be sufficiently expessed: Pea vndoubtedly many englyshe hertes haue conceyued
 an vnfeigned hope, that your maiestee, shewyng your selfe so sage, so gracie, so pru-
 dent, in your tender youth, shoulde as very Salomon by wysedome byng the worlde
 from tumultie and ruffling, to restfull quietnesse: from warre, to peace: from hatred
 and disorde to loue and amitie: from contentious sectes and opynions, to one Chri-
 stian vnitee and true religion. Surely I say many are fully perswaded, that the eter-
 nall wysedome and secreete counsaile of God, hath ordeyned your highnesse this to
 doe, to his greate honour, your immortall prayse, and the weale and profite of all your
 louynge subiectes. Some perchaunce will meruaile why I speake not of your high
 magnificence, of your great and large gyftes of fortune, realmes, dominions, pa-
 laices most richely adorned, treasure, precious stones and iewels: for whiche kynges
 are wonte to be highly magnified and prayed. Those (moste beninge and gracious
 soueraygne) shine not so bryght, ne are so beautifull in mine eyes, nor yet to be so
 greatly esteemed of any Chrystian hert, as are the dyuine gyftes, with the whiche your
 moste royall bzeast is indued: The precious Margarite Sapience, whom you so
 louyngly embrace, whiche shall make your kyngdome stronge for euer: Sciencie of
 gods worde most gracious, that you so earnestly fauour, which shall cause you euer to
 loue and dreade hym, and knowe styll whose minister ye be: Loue so great to god and
 your commons, that shall alwaie kepe and surely defende you: Iustice, so vprightly
 weighyng as well the cause of the poore as the ryche, whiche shall alwaie fortifie and
 establishe your moste noble kyngdomes. These thynges do most adourne the maie-
 stee of great monarkes, and rulers of the worlde, these thynges (moste gracious
 prince) dooe moze magnifie and sette forth your royall name a thousande folde, than
 all the ryche of the worlde and gyftes of fortune. Whiche, not withstandinge, your
 highnesse hath in great aboundance: wherto, our confynuall prayer is, that the al-
 mighty lorde will vouchesafe to graunt, yet still moze and moze encrease of all grace,
 long lyfe, welth and condigne felicitye, and finally make perfyte in you that excellent
 image of a Chrystian gouernour, that his wysedome and gracious hande hath already
 wonderfully framed and begunne, to our great comforte. Amen.

The profite and commodites of these my labours, and the maner of the whole worke,
 that I haue so boldly enterprised to publishe in your maiesties name, is sufficiently de-
 scribed and sette forth in a latine epistole here folowynge, for that onely purpose, made
 and entituled to the indifferent reader: which I thought not conuenient here to repete.

God save your maiestee.

THO. COOPERVS CAN-
DIDO LECTORI SA-
LVTEM.



LIOTA, VIR IN PRIMIS BO-
narum literarum studiosus, & multis nomi-
nibus optime de republica meritis: cum Bi-
bliothecam suam aggredereetur: maleuolorum
calumnias, & reprehensiones se plurimum ve-
reri: et hanc operam Criticorum dentibus es-
se valde obnoxiam prædicabat. Solent enim
huiusmodi homines, in alienis laboribus,
non quæ utilia videantur obseruare: sed quæ imprudentia præter-
lapsa sint, summo studio notare et carpere: adeoque singulos conuel-
lere literarum apices: ut, si quid paulum modo retortum sit: id
suo more conuitiis exagitent. Cui, mens, quàm vera præfagie-
bat: vel hinc satis perspicuum est: quod Dictionarium huius Latino-
anglicum, mirifico studiosæ iuuentutis amore exceptum, post-
quàm errata quædam essent in eodem deprehensa: ita cepit male-
dictis figi: ac si Eliota nullam fuisset industria sua laudem meritis:
nec tantis quicquàm laboribus doctrinæ et literarum studiosis pro-
fuisset. Quamobrem et mihi simile quiddam in huius operis casti-
gatione euenturum opinor. Nam istius ingratitude metus, ani-
mum mihi iam aggressuro, diu perplexum atque suspensum tene-
bat, et ab instituto penitus auocasset: nisi Bertheletus, singulari vir
in bonas literas amore præditus, haud mediocriter animum aduer-
sus huiusmodi Sycophantas confirmasset: seque, tanquàm alterum
Theseum, in his laboribus exantlandis adiunxisset. Huius tamen
sententiæ (ultra quàm mihi per officium licebat) restiti, et operam
meam hac in re constanter negavi. Tum, quod istam prouin-
ciam uti dignum erat exornare, longe supra vires esse crederem, vi-
dereturque res ipsa in linguis multo exercitatiores, et per omnia
eruditiores poscere: tum, quod ætas hæc nostra plurima haberet in-
genia egregiè ad res agendas nata, à quibus hoc sperandum atque ex-
pectandum putavi. Obiciebam præterea, non mediocriter tantum
doctorum iudicium nobis metuendum, cui fortasse diligentia no-
stra et industria satisfieri posset, sed peritissimorum etiam et doctis-
simorum quorundam: quibus, nihil fere, nisi quod ipsi faciunt, pla-
cere solet: et quibus nihil satis doctum, maturum, expensum, ele-
gans, exornatum, sublime denique et omnibus numeris absolutum
vide-

videtur: Quibus omnibus sic breuiter ab illo responsum est: Neminem vnum omnia posse: nemini concessa esse omnia: neque expectandum cuiquam dum absolutus reddatur artifex: donis presentibus ad aliorum vtilitatem & commodum reipublice vtendum. Esse onus hoc magnum fortasse, & nobis propter inuidorum malevolentiam periculosum: dignum tamen in quo omnes nervos ætatis & industriæ nostræ contenderemus. Adhæc, florere quidem hodie multa ingenia præstantissima: quæ, si vellent & hac in re & in aliis, plurimum præstare possent: sed in tanta peritissimorum hominum multitudine, et studiorum varietate, alios aliis rebus ita intentos, vt vix sperandum sit eorum quenquam (nisi insigni proposito præmio) munus hoc suscepturum: in quo, voluptatis et delectationis minimum, laboris autem, studii, et difficultatis plurimum existat. Denique doctos, qui malignè carpunt aliorum pie susceptos labores, non plus metuendos, quam indoctos non intellecti operis contemptores: quum, vtrosque constet affectibus non sana duci ratione. Studiosos forsitan et recte animatos hoc opere excitari posse: vt, et ipsi ingenii sui faciant periculum: et, hoc quod Eliota feliciter incipit, nos studiose promouimus, illi denique absoluant et summam operi manum imponant. His ego persuasus delegatam mihi ab homine amantissimo prouinciam amplius recusandam non putavi. Eisdem rationibus, causam nostram studiosis omnibus et equis lectoribus satis probari magnopere confido. Quibus si nobis satisfacere contigerit, magnorum laborum, multarumque vigiliarum, fructum nos suscepturos amplissimum putabimus. Illis enim scripsimus: illis solummodo studuimus placere. Alios vero qui hoc genus exercitationis in vniversum imbrobant, vsque adeo vt confici vocabularia cum latinæ linguæ idiomatum interpretatione grauiter et moleste ferant: nec ipsi magnificimus, nec a studiosis hominibus audiendos iudicamus. Hi tamen, si qui sunt, (sunt autem plurimi, temerè in his suggeri iuuenibus calumniantes, quæ alioqui cum magno cognitionis fructu ex bonorum authorum lectione discere oportuisset) hoc sibi responsum auferant: Varronis, F. Pompei, Perotti, Am. Calepini, et nostra item memoria, Nizolii, Riccii, Bas. Zanchi, Step. Doleti, Roberti Stephani, aliorumque doctissimorum hominum industriam nos imitari. qui, cum magna laude immortalique nominis memoria, in hoc scripti genere ante nos laborarunt: Quorum authoritas & exemplum tantum apud nos valet, vt cum illis, decipi & errare honestius multo, & laudabilius fore putemus, quàm istis magistris erudiri & instrui. Quid enim habent, cur non illos eodem condemnent crimine,

ne, si modo nos hac in re voluerint reprehendere? verè enim si existimabunt, sic constituent: in simili causa versari nos, atque nobis eandem cum illis rationem esse: Nisi fortasse laudant eos, quod obscura & difficilia (vt erant doctissimi) summa diligentia enucliarunt: nos autem ideo non probant, quod ista rectius quàm illi præstare non potuimus. Quum iure potius optimo laudi nobis tribui oporteat: quod summis laboribus, atque vigiliis, eorum opera peruoluentes, sententias & interpretationes conferentes, hic cum vernacula interpretatione congersimus: quicquid ex his omnibus vtilitatis studiosa iuuentus exhaurire posset. Neque hic velim quisquam labores nostros eleuet, & Eliotæ primum, nostramq; deinde industriam derideat, nimis fastidiose iactitans: Vni duntaxat nationi scripsisse nos: nimis breuiter omnia tradidisse: tyrunculis atq; adeo puellis nosmet solum accommodasse: facilem ac nullius negotii operam præstitisse: quum eamodo in patrium sermonem transfuderimus, quæ nobis alii latinè copiosius exposuerunt. Anglis solum scripsisse nos fate-mur certe libenter, atque id imprimis gloriamur, vel ex hoc satis perspicuum esse, nos, singulari quodam in patriam amore, non externa gloriolæ fama adductos, hanc suscepisse prouinciam. Breuiter omnia tradere, nec integris authorum exemplis phrasés ubiq; illustrare, & operis commoditas suaserit, et necessitas impulit: ne in immensum excreceret volumen: quod vnum incommodum aureum illud opus Thesauri habet. Ad tyrunculorum sane captum nosmet submisimus, sed ita, vt exercitatissimi hic reperiant, quo sua studia iuuare possent. Nullius autem difficultatis esse, quod, ex aliorum lucubrationibus, quæ ad nostrum vsum essent, transtulimus, cur magnopere dicant nihil video. Nam & ipsi, quorum subsidio nostra maxime leuata est industria: ab aliis, qui ante eos in eodem stadio desudarunt, se non nihil adiutos ubique fatentur: nec tamen ideo nihil eos fecisse credendum est: quum ab omnibus in cælum iustissimis & verissimis laudibus efferantur. Denique, quod ad vernaculam interpretationem attinet, quid alii sentiant nescio: nos certe, qui iam experti sumus quanti laboris studiiq; sit, per sancte vobis confirmare audemus, longe hoc difficilius nobis fuisse, quàm si idem latinè præstandum foret. Huius rei quæ fidem vobis faciunt, vt alia multa prætermittam: sexcenta nobis occurrebant vocabula ex Columella, Carone, Varrone, Plinio, & aliis, peregrina & rara, vel arti alicui propria: nec vlla vel ipsius authoris vel alterius interpretatione illustrata: quæ transire facile potuissemus, si aliorum exemplo licuisset, integra ex authore subscripta sententia, verbi significationem lectoris iudicio

ciò relinquere. Verum nos operis suscepti ratio cogebat, vel propriam rei cuiusq; appellationem addere, vel paucis vernaculè ita describere, vt etiam pueri vim ipsius vocabuli possent intelligere. Sed altius paulo & penitius huius operis difficultates introspicimus. Vocabulorum quæ in Dictionaria plerunque conferuntur, quædam communia sunt & familiaria: quædam certis artibus & scientiis destituta. Familiarium certe verborum interpretationes aliquot vernaculè reddere, haud magni fortasse laboris est, quum omnibus nota sint, & quotidiano sermone protrita, obuia, & vbiq; occurrentia. Ago, fero, facio, duco, quid significant, nemo non nouit: verum istorum, & similium, varium apud authores vsum obseruare, & pro immensa hac varietate, diuersas, aptas tamen & conuenientes significationes apponere, vel quum vsum vocabuli verbo vnico satis indicari non potest, breuiter ex probato authore phrasim & modum locutionis ita cum vernacula interpretatione subnectere, vt interim seruetur: vtriusq; linguæ idiotismus et gratia: hoc opus, hic labor est, hæ sunt de quibus tantopere quærimur difficultates. Hoc autem quanti sit, et quantum nos hac in parte studii et laboris posuerimus, aliorumq; industriam adiuuerimus: illi deniq; scient, qui, vel infinitas Romani sermonis diuitias et elegantias (quas Cicero ne Græcorum opibus cedere existimabat) cum nostræ linguæ penuria tenuiq; suppelleçili conferre, vel, ex Cicerone, Lilio, Tacito, Cæsare, alioue scriptore classico quicq; Anglico sermoni tradere voluerint. Et vt sint fortasse nonnulli, qui hoc totum nullius momenti fecerint, quod illis vix vllum operæ pretium videatur esse, si quis latina apte in matrem vertere sermonem calleat: Quando tamen M. Tullius, sine controuersia totius eloquentiæ fons, nonnusquàm gloriatur se latine interpretando philosophiam patriæ familiarem reddidisse: et quædam ex græcis tam poetis quàm oratoribus in suum vsum transferendo egregiam nauasse operam credebat. Qui minus nostra laudetur industria, qui summo studio, summaq; diligentia sic latina vbiq; Anglicè interpretati sumus, vt vel pueri quoq; latina vernaculè, vel è contrario vernacula latinè, nullo fere negotio et cum aliqua ratione et gratia, nec ineptis et absurdis, sed appositis et accommodatis verbis reddere addiscant. Sed iam ad eorum verborum contemplationem veniamus, quæ artibus quibusdam et scientiis propria diximus: Quorum tanta varietas est, tamq; difficilis cognitio: vt nemini vnquam vni quantumuis πολυμαθει, et multifaria rerum experientia doctissimo, eorum omnium vernaculam cognouisse nomenclaturā arbitrer contigisse. Huius generis sunt omnia instrumenta mechanica, vt fabri-

lia, tonforia, rustica, nautica, textoria, bellica. &c. quæ propria sua habent vocabula, vix illis nota, quorum manibus quotidie teruntur. Idem etiam sentiendum de singulis operum partibus, quæ eisdem subiiciuntur artificiis. Quot res in ædificio sunt? quibus si à fabris sua nomina reddi posceres: magis mutos reperires quam pisces? Pretereo hic præcipuos illos loquendi modos, quos singuli opifices in propriis artibus sibi peculiare habent. In vna re nautica, quanta rerum varietas? quot locutionum formulae? quot instrumenta nautarum vsui accommodata? quot naui ipsius partes? quot nauigiorum genera? vt, quæ ad hoc vnum spectent negotium exactè didicisse, non minimi laboris esse videatur. Eos ergo qui lexicò ex omni parte perfectum, & in quo nihil desyderetur, sibi conficiendum proponunt: omnes simul artifices in consiliū adhibere oportet: vt ab illis rerum nomina discant, quibus singuli artificia sua tuentur. Quemadmodum & nos frequenter ad materiarios fabros, ad olitores, ad textores, ad agricolas, ad rusticam turbam de nomenclaturis retulimus: & ab illis sumpsimus etiam, quæ rei congruerent propositæ. Iam vero herbis sua vocabula, quibus vulgo nuncupentur subscribere, quàm sit arduū, medicorum inconstantia, (qui in hac sola re multorum annorum studium posuere) satis probat. Apud illos enim hodie, in plerisque, doctissimi viri argumentū habetur, non herbam digito monstrare, nomine indicare, vel quæ sit breuiter definire: sed authorum qui de ea scripserunt pugnantem sententias numerare. Siquidem & Theophrastus, & cunctis in re herbaria a Galeno prælatus Dioscorides, neque non apud latinos Plinius, tam diuersi plerumque abeunt, vt in gratiam nulla possint orationis persuatione reuocari: & nonnunquam in herbulæ cuiusdam facie representanda, notas tam varie deliniant: vt quidnis potius quàm stirpem ipsam demonstrare videantur, vel certe eandem multiplicitate prorsus & varia effigie. Huc adde, quod vnaquævis regio suas habeat stirpes, sibi peculiare, qui nec vsquam alibi reperiantur, nec (cum in nullo vnq̃ vsu apud nostrates fuerint) Anglica nomenclatione reddi possint. Quid hic tēpus tererē in recensendis innumeris piscium, volatiliū, serpentum, insectorum, gemmarum generibus? quorū omnium naturę perscrutandę, & nomina ediscenda sunt eis, qui nihil in Dictionario vernaculo deesse cupiunt. Quum ergo tantæ difficultatis, tantiq̃ studii res existat, quo quidq̃ certo et proprio vocabulo appelletur pernoscere: ne mox terrę cælū misceant nimium seucri alienorum operum censores, si quod forte verbum, parum apte materno sermone redditum, inuenerint. Sciant in opere tam spisso et vario, facilem esse lapsum: Imo non labi difficillimum: et per

et per omnia, omniū opinioni satisfacere, nemini vnquam cōcessum. Simul etiam memores sint, satis esse homines imprudentia lapsos non erigere: vrgere vero iacentes et non potius in pedes rursū statuere, nimis esse inhumanum. Sed merces iam vobis coram sine fraude exponam: vt intelligatis quid, a nobis, in hoc opere præstirum, expectari debeat. Digessimus ordine alphabetico, quā fieri potuit commodissime ac diligentissime, latinas dictiones omnes, et peregrinas duntaxat eas, quæ a latinis vsurpatæ sunt authoribus. Multas vero, quæ nullo latinorum vsu probari possent, ideoq; meram sapere barbariem viderentur, reiecit. Vocabula nonnulla, et plumas locutionum formulas, quæ sapissime sine vllō ordine, cum maximo lectorum incommodo, temere spargebantur: vt in suas sedes fideliter restituerentur, studiosè laborauimus. Annotauimus præterea in nominibus genus & inflectionem. Verborum etiam præterita, quæ priori editione corruptissime legebantur, hic castigatiora reperies. Accentuum item ratio, non vbiq; a nobis prætermissa. Adhæc, Vocabulorum aliquot millia adiecimus, & verborum significationes innumeras: quæ non modo in scriptoribus latinæ linguæ probatissimis, sed in quotidiano etiam sermone vsum habent amplissimū. Vnicuiq; dictioni vernacula vocabula accommodata & conuenientia, quasi vno aceruo congesta, tanta varietate subtexuimus: vt hic noster labor non tam ad expeditam Romani sermonis notitiam, quā ad nostræ linguæ ornatum, & elegantiam plurimum conferat. Phrasæ etiam & formulas locutionum, vsum verborum aptissime demonstrantes, ex Cicerone & aliis latini eloquii principibus, vbiq; subscripsimus: quibus interpretandis, non verbum pro verbo anxie reddere, vt syllabas numerare videremur: sed vim vocibus subiectam pro viribus exprimentes, vtriusq; linguæ gratiam et elegantiam seruare, præcipuè studebamus. Præterea, propria nomina deorum, virorum, regionum, fluminum, oppidorum, quæ prius magna ex parte neglecta erant, item adiectiua & patronymica, ad poetarum lectionem maxime necessaria, tum ex Stephano, tum ex aliis, qui de eis scripserunt, in hanc editionem transtulimus. Deniq; vix credas quā varia & corrupta vbiq; esset, tum priorum nominum, tum etiam vocabulorum latinorum orthographia, aliis aliter scribentibus: ita vt eadem dictiones diuersis sæpe locis repeterentur. huic etiam vitio nostra diligentia succurrimus: & vbi probari possit varia verbi alicuius scriptio, lectorem ex vno loco in alium mittimus, ne frustra eadē repetere cogeremur. Postremo, errata, non in propriis solum, sed et iam in latinis innumera, castigauimus: quæ Eliota vel impressorum errore deceptus, aliis falso

falso ascripsit: vel imprudentia et nimia festinatione lapsus, ipse designavit. In re herbaria (vbi plurima, nec immerito, nostri temporis medici desyderant) multa restituiamus, aliqua adiecimus: Quum principio tamen animus esset, nihil quod ad herbas & frutices attineret, attingere: ne committeremus, vt audacter verius quàm prudenter ea res a nobis traderetur: in qua, nunquàm singulare aliquod & præcipuum studium posuissimus: præsertim quum medici quidam, quos initio consulimus, tam fastidiose vota nostra reiecerint. Optauimus ergo magis, vt tam inconstans & varia fruticum et stirpium nomenclatura, a perito aliquo & exercitato viro describeretur: qui bonam ætatis suæ partem posuisset, in disquirendis et inuestigandis herbarum naturis. Pollicitus hoc est Turnerus, vir sane doctus & pius, cuius industriam omnes artis medicæ studiosi, auidissime expectant. Habes iam (lector humanissime) bona fide tibi exposita, quæ nos postrema hac æditione præstitimus. Quæ non ideo velim hic a me ad-

scripta putes, vt vel Eliotæ viro ornatissimo (quemq; propter singulare in bonis literis promouendis studium, semper amari plurimum) tanquàm negligenti atque oscitanti insultare, vel meritas eius laudes imminuere

videar: sed potius vt tibi, amice le-

ctor, hoc pacto labores nos-

tros vtcunq; ob ocu-

los propo-

nam,

arque apud te aliquod nostræ industriæ

specimen

ederem. Nunc

ergo si studia tua quic-

quàm a nobis iuuari putabis,

sudoribus nostris & vigiliis fruiere

non ingratus: & Vdallo viro

doctissimo, cuius eruditif-

simus annotationibus mul-

tis locis leuati sumus,

dignas laudes gra-

tiasque tribue.

Vale.

Iste affectus: vel imperitiam et nimiam simulationem habet, ipse de
 genere in re habet (vbi plura, nec inueniunt, non in re
 medici delictum) nulla ratione, sed ad hoc, quod
 ratio tamquam animus esset, nihil quod ad rationem & fructum attineret
 attingere: ne committeretur, ut audiret verum quum prudenter
 res nobis traditur: in qua, nunquam singulare aliquid & par-
 tium fructum possideremus: praeterquam quum medici quidam, quos
 ratio constituit, tunc ratione vix nostra ratione. Oportet
 namque ergo magis, ut tam inordinata & vix fructum et fructum no-
 menclamus, a perito aliquid & exordium vix delectetur: qui de
 namque estis hoc partem possidet, in dispendio et inordinata
 partem naturae. Possidet hoc est, Turpetur, vix inordinata & par-
 tem inordinatam omnes artis medicis fructus, quidam exordium
 habet tam (lector humanitatis) bonis vix delectetur, quos nos
 fructus hac ratione praestamus: Quod non ideo vix inordinata
 scripta patet, ut vel fructus vix inordinata (quum proprium
 singulare in bonis licet promouendis fructum, semper autem
 in plurimum) candorem neglegentiaque obsequii in-
 hibere, vel modestas eius laudes humanitas
 videtur: sed potius ut illi amice-
 tor, hoc pacto laboris nos
 inordinata obsequii
 hoc propositum
 namque
 atque quod ad aliquid nostrum inordinata
 spectant
 eorum. Nunc
 ergo si iudicis tuus
 quum a nobis iudicis partem
 inordinata nostris & vix inordinata
 non inordinata: & vix inordinata
 doctissimus, cuius etiam
 inordinata inordinata
 in locis inordinata
 aliquid laudes pro
 inordinata etiam
 Vale.



IN THE

ende of a worde
is alwaies long.
except ita, quia,
quia, and the no
minative, accusa
tive, and vocatis
usages of nouns
are declined, sa
ving the vocatis
us case of the na
minative in, as.

A, and Ab, signify, of, and from. A, is sette
before such wordes onely, as doe begynne with
a consonante. Ab and Abs are used as well be
fore wordes that begynne with vowels, as with
consonantes, onlesse the rough and unpleasante
sounde of the worde be a lette therto.

A, and Ab, signified with possesives doe note the
dower or cause efficient: as, victus est a Scipio:
one: Scipio overcame hym.

A meis civibus res mihi honori fuit: my cyti
sens dyd greatly honour me for that thing.

A nobilitate magis infestus ager fuit. &c. the
noble men dyd more here hurt than tountry.

A and Ab, signify moving from a place: as,
A villa redeo, I returne from my house.

A and Ab, be sometimes interpreted by, Cum,
and serve to note the time: as, A parvo re noui:
id est, cum adhuc esses parvus: I knowe the
when thou was but a little one. Ab adolefcentu
tulo: when thou was but a yonge man. Ab in
fante: when thou was but a childe.

A and Ab, note the terms of tyme, and then co
monly followeth, Ad, as vsq; ad: as, A prin
cipio ad finem: from the beginning to the ende.

A sole orto vsq; ad medium diei: from the
sunne risinge until a great parte of the daye was
passe. A capite ad calcem: from the toppe
to the toe.

Ab imis vnguibus vsq; ad sumum verticem:
from the toes to the crowne of the head.

A mane vsq; ad vesperum: from early in the
mornynge until the euenynge.

A media nocte rogatus ero: id est statim post.
Ab orto vsq; ad mala: from the beginninge of
the feaste until the ende.

Ab omni aeternitate vixit animus: id est, ab
aeterno: the soule of man had no beginninge but
was euer.

Ceremonie ab omni vetustate accepta: scilicet
monies receyued of our auncestours longe sence,
tyme out of mynde.

A pridie idus Septembris: from the day before
the Ides of September.

Ab Sylla & Pompeio consulibus: sence the
tyme that Sylla and Pompey were consuls.

A and Ab, note separation: as, Longissime ab
occasu: a great way from the weste.

A and Ab, for contra: as defendit a frigore
myrtos: it kepeth the myrtells against the coude.

Vestes a tinea defendit: it kepeth garments
from the mothes.

A and Ab, for Prater or contra: as, Id annotasse
non ab re fuerit: it wyl not be unprofitable, or
it shalbe nothinge againste our purpose to note
that. Quidus, dum ab re nequid ores, faciam:
I wyl doe what so euer you wyl for you desire
me nothinge againste honestie.

A re tua, for, A tuis negotiis: from your owne
business.

Non ab re fuerit subtexere. &c. It shalbe not
thinge from our purpose to adde.

Non ab re, sometime for, non sine causa.
A and Ab, for, post, Statim. Continuo post:
A ientulo: after breakfast. A somno: by
and by after sleape.

A and Ab, for Pro, with these verbes Sum, Sto,
Facio, Dico, Ago, and other lyke: as Scire
ab Senatu: to take parte with the Senate. Non
modo dicendi ab reo sed ne surgendi quidem
potestas fuit: we hadde no licence not only to
speake any thinge for the partie accused, but not to
muche as to rise up in his behalfe. Videne to
tum hoc sit a me: I looke well whether all these
deceit make with me. Nihil magis a nobis
quam ab aduersariis facit: it maketh no more
with us then with our aduersaries.

In the same
signification we vse. Cum aliquo facere, Cum
aliquo stare. Pro aliquo esse. A testibus, con
tra testes: for wytnes against wytnes. A ru
moribus, contrarumores: for rumour, and
to make them to be beleued: against rumours
and to proue them not to be beleued. Nostri il
li a Platone & Aristotele moderati homines:
those moderate men that be of our followers
of Plato and Aristotle.

A and Ab, for quod pertinet ad: as, Sumus
imparati tum a militibus tum a pecunia: we
are supplied as well of souldiours as of mo
ney.

A morbo valui, ab animo ager fui: as
touching my disease I was whole, as touchinge
my minde I was seke, I was hoole from my
disease, and seke in my minde. Tam a me pus
sica est quasi soror mea sit: she is as chaste and
undefiled for me, as yf she were my owne sister.

Bis perit amator, ab re et ab animo: he that
is in loue is dubble caste away and undone, both
as touchinge his goodes as also his minde. Tam
in ops eram ab amicis: I was so utterly desti
tute of frendes. Securos vos ab hac parte red
dam: as touchinge this matters I wyl make
you secure.

A and Ab, for per, vt ibi Iunius mensis consu
matur velim tranquille a Parthis, id est, vel
per parthos liceat mihi tranquille consumere
Iunium.

A for De, as aforis, for, deforis. A via salutes
for de via: salute him in the waye or streete as
thou goest.

A and Ab, for versus, as, Quod a sole melius
quam quod a terra: better that was towarde
the

the son, then towards the earthe.

A parte Aquilonis: on the northe syde.

A contraria aure instilla: put it in at the contrary eare.

A and Ab, toynd with the ablatiue of the person, noteth the house or dwelling place: as, A iudice venit: he cometh from the iudges house.

A vobis: from your house. Ab se egreditur: he cometh out of his owne house. item A patre milite, sene. &c.

A and Ab sometyme signifie at, or with: as, A frigore incipit febris: the feuer beginneth with a colde. A potu prandium incipiunt: they begynne their dinner with drynke at the cuppe.

A fronte & a tergo: both behinde and before.

A verecundia: id est, præ vel propter: A verecundia memoriarū meritorum haud secus quā ducem suum attollunt: for shame and remembrance of his merites, & Friget ab illo: i. illius comparatione,

A for propter, as, Auidior erat certaminis a spe quam successus rerum augebat: because of the hope whiche his prosperous successe did encrease.

A recenti memoria perfidie aliquanto minore cum misericordia auditi, because of the fresh remembrance of. &c.

Caput meum a sole dolet, my head akeeth with the heate of the sunne.

A and Ab for ex parte, A Sabinis Metius. ab Romanis Hostilius.

Ab aliquo legare: as, Ei testamento legat grandem pecuniam a filio, a secundo hæredē nihil legat, by testament he bequeathed to him a gret somme of money to be deliuered or payed to him of his sonne whom he leste his chiefe heyre: but if his sonne died he appointed the seconde heyre to geue him nothing.

A and Ab proximitatem loci notat: as Venerat a Roma pridia vespere: he came from Rome the day before in the euening. from Rome, that is, not out of the very citie, but from the country about or nigh to the citie. otherwise it shoulde haue bene in the ablatiue without a preposition. Supplementum ab Roma abduxerat. i. de locis vrbi propinquis.

A and Ab, haue this difference from E and Ex. A theatro, from the theatre or from the place hard by the theatre: Ex theatro: out of the very theatre it selfe.

A and Ab toynd with certayne nownes signifie officers or ministers: as, Ab accidentibus qui preest nuntijs afferendis. Ab aure, a secretarij or one to whom a pynce reueyleth his private counsaile. A commentarijs: he that recollecteth or cronacleth notable actes doone of a pynce. A latere: a great friend of a pynce, alway about him. A libellis: maister of request. A manu: a clerke or secretarie. A memoria: he that is the pynces remembrance. A pedibus: a foote man or lackey. A secretis: one that the pynce appointeth to patens or war-

rants. A studijs: a pynces instructour or ouersier of his studies. A rationibus: maister of accomptes, maister cossozar. Ab epistolis, a secretarie or clerke of the signet. A baris: ouersier of the measures: clerke of the markette.

These names of offices be vsed vnderclined in all numbers and cases: as, Quid agunt a pedib', or quid agit a pedibus. Misi a pedibus: I haue sent my footeman. Dedi a pedibus meis, I deliuered it to my footeman.

A is sometyme put in Cæsars commentaries for interuallo: A millibus passuum circiter duobus aduentum expectant, aboute two miles of &c. Positis castris millibus passuum. 15. fiftin miles of &c.

Me sap elegantly: A me tibi solua: i. de mea vel de mea pecunia, I will pay the of myne owne purse. Viaticum dabo ab tripeza tibi, I will take money of the barther, and geue it you for your spendpence. Frater laborat vi tibi debet, ab Egnatio soluat: my brother endeuoreth to gette money of Egnatius that he may pay his debtes to you.

A suis fratribus dicit se dedisse, he saith he borroweth money of his brother and gaue it him. Suppedinat sumptum a socijs, he borroweth money of his felowes to maintaine his charges. Representabo tibi a fratre, I will take money of my brother, and pay you out of hande.

A cauda de ouo exeunt, they come out of the egge with their tayles forwarde: or their tayles come out of the egge first.

A matre pulli non exiguus hodie pretijs variunt, ponge chickens euen from the damme. &c.

Qui a philosophia, a iure ciuili ab historia suis erit instructor, he that shall be well furnished with the knowlage of philosophie, of the law. &c. Inuictus a labore, that can bee overcome with no labour.

Tam prope ab exule fuit quā postea a principe, he was almost as nye to be a banished man, as he was after to be a pynce.

Ab singulari amore & beneuolentia hæc ad te scripsi: I haue written vnto you for a singular loue and good will.

Significauit se a te illum librum descripsisse: that he had the copie of you to write out that booke.

A me salutem dic Cicroni, haue me commended to Cicero.

Saluebis a meo Cicerone, my sonne Cicero sendeth commendacions vnto you, or greeteth you.

A puppi Religatus, for ad puppim.

Hec primum ab illo iniuria animaduertenda ab illo iniuria. i. eius iniuria, or iniuria quam ille fecit, these his iniuries first to be punished.

A me, for meus, as Quis a me pepulit fores.

A and Ab, seme sometyme to lacke: as, Donec desertus suis caderet. i. a suis.

Accita vitelio auxilia. i. a vitelio, they sent for payde from vitellius.

A and

A and **Ab** are pletely vſed with vſq, and prope, as Vſq a Romulo, euen ſens Romulus tyme. Tam prope a muris, ſo little a waie from our wailes, oꝝ ſo nye to our wailes.

Abaces, dumme, that can not ſpeake, alſo certaine caſes, wherein pleaſure is kepte.

Abacti, officers depoſed, oꝝ ſuche as be conſtrained to reſigne their authoritie.

Abactor, oris, m. g. a ſtealer of cattell.

Abactus, us, theſt of cattell.

Abactus, a, um, diuinen away.

Abacta nox, the night paſt.

Abactus magiſtratus, depriued of office.

Abaculus, abaculi, a little couſtour that auditours doe vſe, called alſo Calculus.

Abacus, abaci, m. g. was in olde tyme a playne pleaſure made in a buildinge of ſtone to ſette on a ſeat or hence of marble. It is alſo a ſquare table of ſtone in building ſet vpon the chapters of pillars. Alſo a counting table, ſuche as Arithmeticians oꝝ auditours doe vſe, oꝝ ſuche as Aſtronomers deſcriue their figures in. Alſo a cheſt boorde oꝝ playng tables, and a cupboorde to ſet plate on.

Totos dies abaco & laticulis conterunt, they ſpende whole daies in playng at tables oꝝ cheſtes.

Abacus, is ſometyme taken for a ſhelſe in a houſe, and by a metaphor, for a bar or ſhelſe in the ſea.

Abacus ſolis, amonge Aſtronomers is taken for the compaſſe or breadth of the body in the ſonne. as it appeareth to our ſight.

Adagio, ſonis, for. ge. ſignifieth the ſame that adagio, and adagium doe, a pꝛouerbe.

Abalienatio, tionis, for. g. an alienacion.

Abalienator, ōris, m. ge. he that doeth alient oꝝ put away a thyng, oꝝ that altereth the poſſeſſion thereof, and is of lawiers called an alienour.

Abalienatus, nāra, um, is he, whom a man putteth away from him.

Abalienatus iure ciuium, outlawed out of the libertees of a citee.

Abalienata morbis membra, members mortified by ſickenefſe.

Abalieno, enas, aui, are, to alienate, to geue ouer to an other, to put oꝝ tourne away, to make ſtrāge, oꝝ to withdraue a mans mind from one.

Abalienauit a me patrem, he hath tourned my fathers mynde from me.

Totum ſe a me abalienauit, he hath withdraue him ſelſe wholly from me.

Crucior a viro me tui abalienari, it greueth me & I am ſeparated from ſuch a man as he is.

Abambulo, bulas, aui, are, to walke away.

Abambulantes, they that walke awaie.

Abāmira, abamira, for. ge. my great graundfathers ſiſter,

Abanec, a gyddle, whiche pꝛieſtes did weare, ſo wrought with colours of ſcarlette and purple, that there ſemed to be ſet in it, flowers and precious ſtones in order.

Abanniti, thoſe that be baniſhed out of their cuntry for a yere ſpace.

Abania, is interpreted the father, vnto god accepta- ble, oꝝ gratifying vnto god.

Abaphus, a, um, bndied, vncoloured.

Abaptiſtus, a, um, that which can not be drowned as cooke.

Abaptiſtum, i, an inſtrument which ſurgeons vſe.

Abarceo, oꝝ abarceo, ui, ere, to prohibite, oꝝ put off from a thyng.

Abauia, uia, f. g. my great grandames mother.

Abauus, i, m. g. my great graundfathers father.

Abauunculus, i, my great graundfathers brother.

Abax, abaxis, m. g. a cupboorde oꝝ diſhe.

Abazea, orum, certaine oꝝ dinaunces oꝝ lawes made by Dionisius.

Abba, a worde of the language of Syria, and ſignifieth father.

Abbas, abbatis, an abbot.

Abbatissa, an abbeſſe.

Abbreuiio, aui, are, to abbreuiate oꝝ make ſhorter.

Abbreuiatura, a, f. g. an inſtrument of a notary, oꝝ a lawier briefly drawn.

Abdico, abdicas, aui, are, to reiect, to reſuſe, to forſake, to expell oꝝ put out of fauour, oꝝ to reſigne an office.

Abdicauit filium, he forſoke oꝝ reſuſed him for his ſonne.

Abdicauit ſe magiſtratu, he hath reſigned his office oꝝ dignitee.

Abdicauit ſe libertate, he bereſte him ſelſe of his libertee.

Vtinam poſſit e vita in totum abdicari aurū, I woulde golde might cleane be taken out of the vſe of mans lyfe.

Laurus manifeſto abdicat ignes crepitu .i. a verſatur, the baie tree with the crackynge of the leaues. Meteweth that of nature it is againſt fyre.

Abdicare cibi aliquem, to prohibite the vſe of any meate.

Abdicare legem, to forſoꝝe a lawe.

Abdicatio, ōnis, a reſignacion, oꝝ the acte of a father, whā he excludeth his ſonne and heire from the inheritaunce of his poſſeſſions.

Abditamentum, contrary to additamentum, a diminucion.

Abdicatus, a, um, forſaken oꝝ reiected.

Abdico, dixi, ere, to deny oꝝ forſake, to forſpeke, to caſt of oꝝ renounce.

Abdicere amores ſuos, for Abdicare.

Abdite, ſecretely.

Abditamentū, deduction of money in comptinge.

Abditus, abdita, um, hydd ſecretely.

Abditum, a ſecrete place.

Abdo, abdis, abdidi, ere, to hyde oꝝ kepe cloſe.

Abdere ſe ex conſpectu heri, to kepe him away, that his maiſter ſee him not.

Abdere ſe in aliquem locum: as, Abdidi me in bibliothecam, I hidde my ſelſe vnto my library becauſe I woulde not be troubled.

Se in proximas ſyluas abdidit, they hydde them

them in the nexte wooddes.
 Abdiderat sese, for Abscondiderat.
 Neg se in occultum abdiderat, he did not hide
 him selfe in any priue place.
 Abdidit intra vestem, or, sub veste ferrum,
 he hidde the knife vnder his garmente.
 Se in suis quisq; tectis abdiderunt, they hydde
 them selfe euery man in his owne house.
 Speluncis abdidit artis, i. in speluncis.
 In insulam abdita est, id est, relegatu, he was
 banished.
 Abdidit, the pastime.
 Abdere se literis, or in literas, to lue unknowe
 in continuall studie.
 Me totum in literas abdam.
 Abdidit se rus, he hydde him selfe in the coun-
 trey.
 Abdidit se domum, he hidde him selfe at home.
 Abdomen, abdominis, n. g. that which is vnder
 the mouth of the stomacke, where it apereth out-
 ward vnder the gyfte of the brest bone, the vpper
 and former part of the bealy, that is betwene the
 nauill and the pyuie members. This is also
 cald Hypochondria, it is sometye taken for the
 fatte about the hydnis. Also for the pappes
 of a sow with hir mylke, cut of from hir bealy the
 daie after she hath frowed.
 Abdomen in saturabile, an vnfaciate gutte,
 spoken of one that is neuer satisfied in eatynge
 and drynkyng.
 Abdomini indulgere, abdomini inferuire, ab-
 domini operam dare, to geue hym selfe to bra-
 ty there.
 Abduco, abducis, iuxi, ere, to leade away, or leade
 out, to leade asyde, to pulle away, or take with.
 Abduce, for Abduc, leade or haue away.
 Abducere a fide, to cause a man to breake his
 promyse.
 Abducimus aliquando per vim, aliquando
 sine vim.
 Abductum in secretu Masinissam sic alloqui-
 tur, he leadyng Masinissam asyde into a secrete
 place, &c.
 Abductum in ganeum credo, I thinke he is
 led into some brothell house.
 Donec in diuersum abducatur a nidis, vntill he
 hath led them cleane a nother way from hir nest.
 Abducere in seruitutem, to leade away into
 bondage.
 Ne discipulum abducam times, i. ne auertam
 a sententia tua, lest I shoulde turne him from
 your opinion.
 Abducere inuenes ad nequitiam: to leade
 yonge men to lewdnes.
 Abducere se a republica, to withdrawe him
 selfe from the busines of the common weale.
 A studijs ad lasciuia abducere, to withdrawe
 from study and learning to wantonnes.
 Abducere caput ab ictu, to bend his head from
 the stroke.
 Abduxi clauem, I toke out the key.

Animum a cogitationibus abducere, to with-
 drawe the mynde from meditation.
 Abducere gradum, to steppe backe.
 Abducere animum a solitudine, to with-
 draw the mynde from penfull carefullnesse.
 Abecedarium, the order of the letters, or the crosse
 rowe.
 Abecedarius, he that setteth any thyng in order by
 letter, or he that teacheth children the crosse rowe,
 or he that learneth his crosse rowe.
 Abedo, dis, or abedo, abes, abedi, to consume or
 eate vp.
 Abellina, or auellana, a fiberde of the towne
 of Abella.
 Abemo, abemis, to take away.
 Abemito vestem, take away his coate.
 Abeo, vi, veli, ire, to departe or goe away.
 Abire, a, ab, or de loco aliquo.
 Abijt, hinc, illinc, istinc, &c.
 Abire ex oculis e conspectu, to go out of sight.
 Nimum istuc abijt, thou wenste to farre this
 way. Longe abijt, he is gone a great way hence.
 Peregre abijt, he went into straunge countreis.
 Abijt obuiam, he went forth to mete him.
 Impune abijt, he escaped unpunished.
 Cum prio resupino, Abijt exulatum, he went
 into banishment.
 Non totum ferrum in corpus abijt, al the dag-
 gar entred not into his body.
 Abijt memoria, it is out of my remembraunce.
 Vreditus agrorum, sic etiam pretium retro
 abijt, i. imminutum est, is diminished.
 Sed ab hoc parum per abeamus: let vs leaue
 this matter a little while.
 Abitum est a priore emptione, thei went from
 their first bargayne.
 Abire e medio, or e vita, to die.
 Nunc abeo ad vulgi opinionem, now I conde-
 scend to the common peoples opinion.
 Quod presens fuit in diem abijt, is deferred.
 Ne in ora hominum pro ludibrio abiret, that
 men might not talke and geste at it.
 In quos sumptus abierunt fructus predioru:
 where vpon is the reuenewes of my landes and
 manours spent or consumed.
 Abire in ventos, to vanishe away.
 Abijt hora, the tyme is passed.
 Abijt sol, the sonne is downe.
 Abijt oppidum in villas, the towne is tourned
 into fermes.
 Abijt in vulnus, he fell downe on the syde,
 wheron he was wounded.
 Abijt e medio, he vanished away, he was ne-
 uer moze seene.
 Abijt incepto, he left of his enterpryse.
 Abijt in salem, it was turned into salt.
 Abibirur, he or I will depart or goe away.
 Abi in malam rem, go hence with a mischief.
 Abi tu sane superior, sytte thou hygher, goe
 vpper.
 Abire pessum, to ren hedlynge, to come to a
 mischief.

mischief, to decay or goe to naught.
 Abire à iure, to doe wronge.
 Abire, to cease, to vanish, or to be appeased,
 to slippe awaie.
 Mirabar hoc si sic abiret, I marvelle yf this
 matter should so passe.
 Quid ad istas ineptias abis? What medleste
 thou with these fantasies? Why doste thou be-
 ginne to speake of these trifles.
 Abequito, aui, are, to side awaie.
 Aberceo, aberces, act. to forbid.
 Eā abercet domo, he forbiddeth her his house.
 Abërro, aberras, aui, are, neu, to erre, or to wan-
 der abode, to goe out of the righte waie, to de-
 parte farre of, or a sonder.
 Aberrare a proposito, to leaue or goe from the
 matter in communication.
 Ne longius aberrer oratio, that my oration
 wander not to farre from the purpose.
 Aberrauit a communi utilitate: he wente from
 the profite of the comon weale.
 Non multum ab Herilli leuitate aberrabimus
 we shall be almoste of as little constancie and gra-
 uitee as Herillus.
 Nullo alio modo a miseria quasi aberrare
 possum: id est, a miseria cogitationem auer-
 tere, withdraue my mynde from cogitation
 of my miserie.
 At ego hic scribendo dies totos nihil leuor,
 sed tamen aberro: subaudi, a dolore, & mo-
 lestia: but yet my minde is withdrawen from
 sorow and miserie thereby.
 Aberrare, for errare, Quamque vereor ne ni-
 hil coniectura aberrem, id est, ne coniectu-
 ra non fallat.
 Aberratio, aberrationis .f. g. a wandringe, or a
 recreation that withdraweth the minde from he-
 uinelle.
 Aberratio a molestiis.
 Aberuncasso, scere, to tourne by.
 Aberunco, runcas, aui, are, loke in auerrunco.
 Aberuncare iram deorum, to withdraue the
 vengeance of god.
 Abfore, to be awaie.
 Abgrego, abgregas, aui, are, to seuer or take out
 of the flocke, to draw shepe.
 Abhinc, before this tyme. Abhinc triennium,
 with an accusatiue. three yeres hence.
 Abhinc annis quindecim: with an ablatiue.
 fiftene yeres hence.
 Abhoreo, abhorruui, ere, neut. to abhorre, to
 hate, to despise, to flee fro, to be vnlike, or to
 disorde.
 Abhorreo ab vrbe relinquenda, I haue no
 minde to forsake the citee.
 Abhorret à fide, it is incredible.
 Abhorret ab illo mea sententia, mine opinion
 is contrary to his, or repugnant against his.
 Abhorret à suspicione, it is contrary to my
 supposell.
 Abhorrens ab auribus vulgi: that doeth not

agre to the eares of the comon people.
 Alij talibus vitiis abhorrent: pro a talibus. as
 Abhorre cum accusatiuo, pro, detestari,
 Pumilos tanquā ludibria naturæ abhorruit:
 Nec abutilitate audientium, nec ab officio
 nostro abhorrebit oratio mea, my oration shal
 be neither againste the profite of the hearers, nor
 contrarie to our dutie.
 Abhorre a nuptiis, to hate mariage.
 Abhorret a charitate vulgi, he tendereth not or
 passeth nothyng on the poore people.
 Nō abhorret à vero, it is not vnlike to be true.
 Abhorresco, abhorrescis, neu, to feare to behold.
 Abiecte: basely, vilely.
 Abiectio, abiectionis, for. g. vilitee, low estate,
 basenes of courage.
 Abiecto, aui, are, to cast away often.
 Abiectus, a vile person.
 Abiectus, a, um, base of courage, almoste in des-
 spaire, naught set by, vexed with aduersite, cast
 of, laied aside, prostrate.
 Pari fortuna abiectus: cast downe in lyke ad-
 uersitee.
 Abiectior animi, of baser courage.
 Abiegnus, a, um, made of firre.
 Abies, abietis, f. g. a tree called a firre. it is some-
 tyme used for ship boordes.
 Abietarius, rii, m. g. a carpenter.
 Abietarius, a, um, & abiegnus, a, um, of firre.
 Abiga, an herbe called puite, looke Camapitis.
 Abigeatus, abigatus, m. g. felonie, or the act in
 stealing of cattell.
 Abigenabos, was amonge the diuinours, called
 Augures, the ore, whiche was to be sacrificed, as
 bounte whoun the other beastes were set in order.
 Abigeus, abigei, m. g. a stealer of cattell.
 Abigas, the thirde skinne that the yonge one wraps
 ped in the wombe.
 Abigo, abigis, egi, ere, act. to driue awaie any
 thinge that is iuell or noisome, as flies from our
 face, or birdes from fruite. also to driue away
 cattell by theste, or disceite. as, Abigere pecus
 pro agere.
 Abigere ex ædibus to driue out of the house.
 Abigunt nubes venti, the wyndes driue away
 the cloudes.
 Abigere lassitudinem, to driue awaie wey-
 nesse.
 Abigere partum, whan a woman forceth her
 selfe to trauaile before her tyme.
 Abiicio, abiicis, ieci, ere, act. to caste awaie, to
 renunce, to make base or vile, to despise, to poure
 out. sometime to geue awaie.
 Abicere se, to sette little by him selfe to debase
 hym selfe.
 Abicere spem, to dispaire.
 Abicere arma: to leaue of warre.
 Abiecit se in herbam: he laide hym selfe downe
 on the grasse.
 Abiciunt se humi, thei laye downe on the
 grounde.

Se ad patris pedes abiecit: he did prostrate him
 selfe at his fathers feete.
 Ego me pluribus pro te supplicem abieci:
 I became suter for thee to very many.
 Omnem se amorem dixit abieciſſe illinc: he
 sayde he tourned all his loue cleane from hir.
 Senat^r autoritatē abiecit. Abiectū reddidit.
 Consilium faciendi belli abiecit. i. repudi-
 auit voluntatem discendi abijcere: to cast of
 the will to learne.
 Abiectio animi, a desperation.
 Abiecto animo homo, a man of a desperate,
 faynt, or bale corage.
 Abiectē, deperately, fayntly.
 Abin, or abis, a worde of the language of Syria,
 signifiyng frowarde, ouerthwarte.
 Abintegro, a fresch, a new, from the beginnyng
 agayne.
 Abintestato, without testament.
 Abitio, abitiois, f. g. a departure or goynge a-
 waie, olde wryters tooke it for death, as we maie
 call it the decesse of one.
 Abitus, us, m. g. a departing or away to passe by.
 Omnē abitum custodē coronant, thei sette a-
 bout euery place where any passage was.
 Circumiecta vehicula seperant abitus, the
 wagons closed it all the wayes that thei shoulde
 passe bye.
 Abiudico, abiudicas, aui, are, act. to take awaie
 by iudgement from one, and geue to an other
 by the same sentence.
 Id ab eo contra ius aquiratēq; abiudicauit,
 He tooke that away from hym by iudgement a-
 gainst all law and reason. Abiudico, is also to
 caste awaie by iudgement.
 Abiudicare a vita, to put to deathe.
 Abiudicabit nunquam a suo triobulum, He
 will neuer iudge from his seruaunt the worthy of
 thre halfe pens.
 Abiudicatum, geuen by iudgement from one to
 an other.
 Abiugo, abiugas, aui, are, act. to vnyoke, dis-
 charge, or putte a sunder.
 Abiungo, abiungis, xi, ere, act. to seuer or put a
 sunder.
 Abiuratio, a forswearynge, an abiuration.
 Abiuratus, a, um, withholden wrongefally, or by
 vntruthe.
 Abiuro, abiuras, aui, are, act. to denye by an oth,
 or to hepe a thyng wrongefally, also to abiure.
 Abiurare creditum, to forswear money that is
 lent one.
 Abiurasso, idem.
 Ablactio, ablactas, aui, are, act. to weane.
 Ablaqueo, laqueas, aui, are, neu. g. to rydde the
 earthe from trees and bynes, and cutte awaie
 the byer rootes.
 Ablaqueatio, onis, f. g. the doyng therof.
 Ablaqueatus, a, um, rydde or purged after that
 maner.
 Ablatus, a, um, taken away.

Ablectæ ædes, houses well garnysched to styre
 men to bye theim.
 Ablegatio, onis, f. g. a sendyng awaie.
 Ablegmina, orum, n. g. partes of the intrayles,
 which in olde tyme were offered to the goddis.
 Ablēgo, ablegas, aui, are, act. to send awaie one
 that we be werie of, or whom we woulde not
 haue in our company.
 Ablegare pecora, to remove cattall from one
 pasture to an other further of.
 Puerum venatum ablegauit, he sent the boye
 out of the way a huntinge.
 Hic a fratri aduentu me ablegauit, he sente
 me forth, that I shoulde not be present at my
 brothers commyng.
 Ablepsia, æ, f. g. e. blyndenesse of mynde, blynd-
 ynnes.
 Abligurio, abliguris, iui, ire, to consume goodes
 in banquetynge and faryng delicately.
 Ablōco, ablocas, aui, are, act. to sette or let to an
 other. to take from one and lette to an other.
 Abludo, uſi, ere, act. signifieth contrary to al-
 ludo.
 Hæc a te non multum abludit imago, This
 example is not much vnlke thy conditions.
 Abluo, abluis, ui, ere, act. to washe of, to washe
 awaie.
 Abluere se, to purge or purifie them selfe, as the
 pagans dyd.
 Terra pluuij non abluitur id est, rigatur.
 Ablutio, onis, f. g. a washyng.
 Ablutus, a, um, washed awaie.
 Abluuium, for Diluuium, an vniuersall fludde,
 wherewith a contrey is drowned.
 Abmatētera, ra, f. g. my great graundames mo-
 thers systēr.
 Abmitto, ſi, ere, act. to sende awaie.
 Abnato, abnatas, aui, are, to swymme awaie.
 Abneco, abnecas, ui, are, act. to flea or hyll.
 Abnego, abnegas, aui, are, act. to deny or refuse.
 Abnepos, oris, m. g. a sonne in the fourth degree
 in liniall descent.
 Abneptis, tis, f. g. a doughter in the same degree.
 Abnocto, aui, are, to be from home all the nyght.
 Abnodo, abnodas, aui, are, act. to prune or cut
 awaie knottes from trees.
 Abnormis, out of rule.
 Abnuo, abnuui, ere, act. to deny or refuse, properly
 with countenance or becke, to becke awaie, to
 forbydde.
 Abnuere imperium, to refuse to bee vnder a
 mans dominion.
 Abnuere iussa ducis, to disobey the capitaines
 commaundement.
 Non abnuimus sementem sic fieri: id est, non
 negamus.
 Nihil vnq; abnuuit studiis meis voluntas tua:
 id est, negauit.
 Abnueram bello Italiam cōcurrere Teucris,
 I forbade that Italie shoulde make warre a-
 gainst the Troianes.

Abnu-

Abnuendus, a, um, to be refused.
 Abnato, aui, are, signifieth to becke awaie often tymes.
 Aboleo, aboles, eui, ere, act. to put out, to rase out, to annul, to vndoe for euer.
 Abolere conscientiam generis humani, To make men forget, or to put out of the remembrance of men.
 Abolere vndis, to washe or pouge with water.
 Abolere corpus igni: id est, cremare.
 Magistratum aboleuit: id est, abrogauit.
 Abolere sterilitatem foeminarum, to put away.
 Abolesco, ui, ere, to be brought to nought, or to be abolished.
 Abolitio, abolitionis, f. ge. a destroyng or putting out of memory.
 Abolitus, abolita, um, rated out, put out of remembrance, destroyed or abolished.
 Abolla, fe, f. g. a Senators habite, or a diuine cloke, or such a garment as philosophers beled in olde tyme.
 Aboloes, olde writers beled for, ab illis.
 Abolus, a horse that hath not lost thole teeth, wherby his age maie be discerned.
 Abominor, atus sum, ari, depo. to hate a thyng as a token of ill lucke, to detest, or to haue in detestation, or to despye the contrary.
 Abominandus, a, um, woorthy to be detested, hated or abhoyred.
 Abominatio, onis, a detestation.
 Abominatus, a, um, detested, execrated, or excommunicated.
 Aborior, aboreris, vel aboriris, abortus sum, aboriri, dep. to bee borne before y natural tyme.
 Aborsus, sus, m. g. an vntymely byrthe, nigh to the conception, which maie be called abortion.
 Abortio, onis, f. g. & abortium, the byrth that is destroyed by some hurt, or other misadventure or medecin.
 Aborto, aui, are, or Abortio, tiui, ire, neu. to bynge forth a childe ere it be perfect.
 Abortiuus, tiua, um, that thinge that is brought forth before the tyme, or that whiche procureth the said vntymely byrth to be brought forth.
 Aborris, or Abortium, an vntymely byrth, nigh to the iust time of deliuerance, wherby the child dieth.
 Abortum facere, to trauallye before tyme.
 Tronitus solitarijs ouibus aborius inferunt: thunder doth make sheepe bringe alone to pene before their tyme.
 Abpatrius, my fathers great vncl.
 Abra, x, a lyttle gytle or handmayde, that neuer goeth from hir maistres.
 Abrado, radis, rasi, ere, act. to pare or scrape, to cutte or shawe awaie.
 Abradere aliquid, by a metophoze, is to take awaie a thyng by force or violence, to wrest away by craft and gyle.
 Abrasus, a, um, pared, cutte, or shawed awaie.

Abrafana, a part of Assyria.
 Abrenuncio, aui, are, to renounce or forsake.
 Abreptus, a, um, taken from one by violence.
 Abrincatui, people of the countrey of Lyons, in Fraunce.
 Abripio, abripis, ripui, ere, act. to take fro, or to take by force.
 Abripuit repente sese, he went away suddenly.
 Abripere ad questionem, vel in cruciatum, to draw forth to punishment, or examination by countenances.
 Abripi a parentis similitudine, to be made vnslyke his father in maners.
 Abrodiaton, a delicate or deintee lyfe.
 Abrodiatus, a delicate person, a minion.
 Abrodo, abrodus, rodus, ere, act. to gnawe or bite of.
 Abrogo, abrogas, aui, are, act. by a publyke consent to disannul, to fordoore, to take awaie, or to make of none effect.
 Marcum Lepidum priuatus Italia abrogauit, he beyng a pryuate person, expelled Marcus Lepidus out of Italy.
 Abrogare fidem, to bynge out of credence.
 Abrogare legem, to dissolue or repelle a lawe.
 Fidem homini abrogare, to beleue a man no more, to haue one out of credence.
 Vires beneficiis abrogare, to esteeme the benefite of no value.
 Abrogari, they, whiche beyng at libertee, submitte theim selues to an other mannes rule by their owne consent.
 Abrogatio, onis, f. g. the resolupnge or repellyng of a lawe.
 Abrodis vita, a sumptuous and delicate life.
 Abrotonites, ta, mas, ge. a wyne made with sous thernwodde.
 Abrotonum, abrotoni, n. g. an herbe called sous thernwood, it is hote & drie in the thirde degre.
 Abrumpo, abrumpis, rupi, ere, act. to breake of, to cutte of, or plucke by.
 Abrumpere rem inceptam, to breake by or leade of an enterpryse.
 Abrumpere patientiam, to breake patience, to waxe angry.
 Abrumpere lucem vel vitam, to dye.
 Abrumpere somnum, to awake from slepe.
 Fidem abrumpere, to breake promise.
 Abrumpe moras, put away delay.
 Abrumpere studia, to breake of studie.
 Aether obrumpitur ignibus, it lighteneth.
 Abruptio, onis, f. g. a burstyng or breakyng.
 Abrupta loca, rockes and hilles here & there broken or dygged, so that one maye vnneth go or trepe by on theim.
 Abrupte, out of frame, not agreynge with the besynnyng.
 Abruptum, that which hath suche a falle or steepe penesse downe, that no man maye passe by it, but onely fall downe.
 Ex abrupto, sodainly, without any occasion.

Abruptus, abrupta. um, broken here and there,
as rocks and great hills, stipe downe.
Abruptus sermo, a tale that hangeth not to-
gyther.
Abrupta contumacia, a stowarde stubbornnes.
Abruptum ingenium, a rashe brayne that
dooeth all thinges on head.
Abs, of or from, loke **Ab**.
Abcedo, cedis, celsi, ere, neut. to go away from,
also to gather to an impostume.
Abcessit incepto, he hath the lesse of hys enter-
pryse.
Abcedo hac: goe this waye.
Abcedere in altitudinem, to ascende or goe
upwarde.
Supprimit omne quod abscedit: it stoppeth
what so euer is gatheringe to an impostume.
Abcessus, celsus, ma. ge. & **abscelsio**, onis, f. g.
a departing fro.
Abcessus, is of phisicions taken for an impos-
tume or botche, or for a course of euill hus-
mours to som part of the bodye, whereby matter
putrified is ingendred.
Abseido, or **abscindo**, **abscidi**, scindere, to cut of.
Abseisse, or **abseise**, is the same that **Fixe**, firms
ly determinatly.
Abcissus, **abscissa**, um, broken, sharpe, or cut of.
Abcissior iusticia, sharpe iustice.
Abcissus locus, a place troublous, rough,
and harde to come to.
Quamquam abscissa res erat, althoughe there
was no hope to bynge the matter to effect.
Abcissa castigatio, an harde, rigourous, and
sharpe correction.
Abscio, iui, ire, to go out of remembrance.
Abcondite, covertly, priuily, darkely.
Abconditus, condita, um, hydden.
Abcondo, condi, ere, act, to hyde.
Abcondere fugam furto, to flee or steale as
way priuely.
Abcondio, onis, f. g. an hiding.
Absens, entis, omnis ge. absent or awaye.
Absentaneus, a, um, that which is done in absēce.
Absentia, entia, f. g. absence.
Absentio, si, ire, to thinke contrary.
Absento, sentas, aui, are, act. to sende awaye, or
cause to be absent.
Abfilio, **abfiliis**, to leape away.
Abfimilis, **abfimile**, muche vnlyke.
Abfiss, **abfissis**, fœ. gen. the strake of a cart whele,
wherin the spokes bee sette.
Abfisto, **abfistis**, **abfisti**, ere, neu. to depart from a
place, or to be farre of, contrarie to **Afsistere**.
sometyme it signifieth to abstepne or leaue of.
Abfistere incepto, to breake or leaue of hys
purpose.
Abfistere bello, to cease from warre.
Si furore abfistere vellēt, yf they would leaue
their madnesse.
Absoleo, **absoles**, **absolui**, ere, to be out of vse.
Absoletus locus, a place vnoccupied or negle-

eted, after **Calepine**, without authoritie.
Aboluo, **soluis**, **solui**, ere, act. to leaue that whiche
he was bounden: also to perfourme or make per-
fect, to accomplishe, to spare, to forgiue, to par-
done, to dispatche, to absolue, to quite, or deli-
uer one out of all daunger of iudgement.
Aboluere, to dispatche of businesse.
Aboluere creditorem, to paye that he oweth
Aboluere, to synyshe, to ende.
Aboluere pensum, to worke out hys taske.
Aboluere suspitione, to dyscharge or putte
out of all suspicion.
Aboluere vno verbo, to make an ende shor-
tly, to tell at one worde.
Aboluere reum, to discharge, quite, or set at
libertie, one that is accused.
Omnium sententiis absoluitur: he was quite
by all mens sentences.
Is annus Romanos longo bello absoluit:
that yere dispatched the Romaines of a longe
warre.
**Hunc hominem veneri absoluit sibi condem-
nat**: as touching his offence to **Venus** he qui-
teth him, but for that was doone to him selfe, he
condemneth him.
A Fannio iudicio se absoluit: he dispatcheth
him selfe from **Fannius** accusation in iudgement.
Promissum absoluerē: to fulfill his promise.
Quid totū absoluitis orbe: id est, consumilis.
Paucis absoluam: I will make an ende in fewe
wordes.
Absolutorium, **tōrii**, n. g. that whiche deliuereth
or dyschargeth a man.
Absolutorius, **tōria**, um, that which doeth apper-
teyne vnto the dyscharginge or dyspatchinge of
any man.
Absolute, perfectly, absolutely.
Absolutio, onis, f. g. a dyscharge, or dyspatching,
also a perfection.
Absolutus, **lūta**, um, dyscharged, dyspatched. **Et**
so perfect, absolute, or without faute.
Absono, **absonas**, aui, are, neut. to dysorde or
sounge euill.
Absonus, **absona**, um, that whiche soundeth not
well, or dysordeth, or that maye scantely bee
hearde, or by a metaphoze, dysagreyng.
Absonum fidei, not credible.
Absonus voce, he that hath an vntunable
voyce.
Absorbeo, **sorbes**, **sorbui**, vel **psi**, ere, act. to
swalowe or suppe vp.
Abque, without. **Nam absq̃ eo esset**, for yf he
had not been.
Abstemius, **stēmia**, um, that drinketh no wyne.
Abstemiu prandium, a dinner without wyne.
Abstentus, accursed out of the churche.
Abstergeo, and **Abstergo**, si, gēre, and gere,
act. to wype awaye.
Absterge calceos, wype thy shooes.
Absterge equos, rubbe the horses.
Abstergere dolorem, to put awaye sorowe.
Item

Item luctum, metum, molestias.

Absterreo, sterrui, ere, act. to prohibite, to lette of put fro, to feare awaye, or dyue awaye wth feare.

Absterrere, a, ab, vel de re aliqua.

Absterrere auctum, to lette the increace of a thinge.

Absterres te adiri, thou makest men astrayde to come to the.

Absterrius, a, um, feared awaye.

Abstinencia, nentia, f, g. abstinence, a vertue in forbearing to take an other mannes goodes.

Abstinenter, with abstinence.

Abstineo, abstines, ui, ere, n. to abstaine, to forbeare of temper, not to meddle with, sometyme to forbyd or let, and also to excommunicate.

Non abstines manum mastigia? Wylt thou not holde of thy handes, villayne knaue?

Astinuere ignem ab ade, they dyd not let fyre on the temple.

Abstinere vino, to forbeare wyne, liketwyle, cibo carne, armis, iurgiis. &c.

Abstinere manum in iudicio, to refraine from geuing bypbes to iudges.

Abstinere alieno, vel ab alieno sub audi se, not to meddle with other mennes goodes, to forbeare ex tozcion.

Abstineas a me manum, take hede that thou strike me not.

Abstinuit diu publico, it was longe or he came abyode.

Abstineus alieni, he that medleth not with or ther mennes goodes.

Abstinendus, a, um, to be letted or kept from.

Primo die abstinendus a cibo, the fyrst daye he muste be kept from meate.

Absto, stiti, are, to stande farre of.

Abstorqueo, si, ere, to gette or wyeste awaye by force or tozmentes.

Abstraho, abstrahis, axi, ere, act. to take by force or by crafte to take awaye, to pull awaye, to sepparate, or to withdraue.

Abstrahere se a solitudine, to withdraue his mynde from care.

Abstraxi me illinc, I gat me thence.

Abstractus, a, um, drawen awaye by force.

Abstringo, stringis, strinxi, ere, to leuse that, whiche was bounden.

Abstrudo, strudis, vfi, ere, act. to hyde.

Abstrudere tristitiam, to put awaye sadnesse or heuiness of mynde.

Abstrusus, strusa, um, hydde or shutte vp.

Abstrusus homo, a close felowe that wyl not open his mynde.

Abstrusior disputatio, a subtyll or darke discputation.

Absum, fui, esse, to be awaye, or farre of, to sayle a man in tyme of neede, to be distant or absent, to lacke or wante.

Abesse vrbe vel ab vrbe.

Abesse absolute possitum: as, absit: let him be

awaye from me.

Curandum ne milites absint a signis: heere muste be taken that the souldiours wandet not from their standerde.

Abesse a periculo: to be furte from dangier.

Abfuisse me in altercationibus fero non moleste: that I was not present at that altercation.

Bidui abfuit: he was two dayes iourney of, from that place.

Viginti millium spatio aberat: he was. xx. myles of.

Quot millia fundus tuus abest ab vrbe: howe many myles of is your lande.

Abfuit aliquot dierum viam: he was certains dayes iourney of.

Abesse, longe, procul, multum, paulum. &c.

Tu propius abes: thou arte not so farre from hym: or thou arte lesse waye of from him.

Multum ab iis aberat. L. Furius: he was farte inferiour to them.

Nummus abesse hinc non potest: there can not lacke on peny.

Quid huic abesse potest de maximarum reru scientia: id est, de esse.

Absint ista a nostris literis: god forbydde that suche thinges should be in our letters.

Cum procul abesset a spe consularis.

Non longe abfuit, vt huic persuasioni credere: he was almost brought that he did beleue. &c.

Nec multum abfuit, quin iurarent. &c. there lacked not muche, but that they woulde haue swoyne.

Miror quod amico in difficili eius tempore abfueris: I merueyle that you dyd not helpe your frende in his necessitee.

Abesse, for alienum esse: as, Abest a contentione, he deliteth not in debate strife or contetion.

Abest a culpa, he is not faulty.

Abest a reprehensione, he is not blamed.

Abest mihi animus, I haue no courage.

Absente nobis, while I was awaye.

Absit, god forbyd.

Absit verbo inuidia, a forme of speaking, whan one wold not be suspected of arrogancie in some thyng that he will speake.

Absumo, sumis, sumpsi, ere, act. to spende, to consume or waste awaye.

Absumere animam letho, to slea or kill.

Absumere, vinum, diem, tempus, argenti. &c.

Absumi fame, to be sterued, or famished.

Absumi ferro, to be slayne.

Absumi cura: to be pyned with care.

Sin absumpra salus: yf all hope of saluegarde be paste.

Absumedo, inis, dispende, waste of money or other lyke thing.

Absumptio, onis, f. g. a wasting, or waste.

Absumpti sumus, we are vndone.

Absurde, without purpose of reason, to no purpose.

Absurdus, surda, dum, inconuenient, foolyshe

discreet.

Abruptus, abrupta, um, broken here and there, as rocks and great hills, stipe downe.
Abruptus sermo, a tale that hangeth not together.
Abrupta contumacia, a stowarde stubbornnes.
Abruptum ingenium, a rashe brayne that dooeth all thinges on head.
Abs, of or from, like Ab.
Abscedo, cedis, celsi, ere, neut. to go away from, also to gather to an impostume.
Abcescit incepto, he hath the leste of hys enterpryse.
Abscedo hac: goe this waye.
Abseedere in altitudinem, to ascende or goe bywarde.
Supprimit omne quod abscedit: it stoppeth what so euer is gatheringe to an impostume.
Abcessus, celsus, ma. ge. & abscelsio, onis, f. g. a departing fro.
Abcessus, is of phisicions taken for an impostume or botche, or for a course of euill humours to som part of the bodye, whereby matter putrified is ingendred.
Abseido, or abscindo, abscidi, scindere, to cut of.
Abseisse, or abseise, is the same that Fixe, firmly determinately.
Abcissus, abscissa, um, broken, sharpe, or cut of.
Abcissior iusticia, sharpe iustice.
Abcissus locus, a place troublous, rough, and harde to come to.
Quamquam abscissa res erat, althoughe there was no hope to bynge the matter to effect.
Abcissa castigatio, an harde, rigourous, and sharpe correction.
Abseio, iui, ire, to go out of remembrance.
Abcondite, covertly, priuily, darkely.
Abconditus, condita, um, hydden.
Absoondo, condi, ere, act, to hyde.
Abcondere fugam furto, to flee or steale as way priuely.
Abconso, onis, f. g. an hiding.
Absens, entis, omnis ge. absent or awaye.
Absentaneus, a, um, that which is done in absēce.
Absentia, entia, f. g. absence.
Absentio, si, ire, to thinke contrary.
Absento, sentas, aui, are, act. to sende awaye, or cause to be absent.
Abfilio, abfilis, to leape away.
Abfimilis, abfimile, muche vnlyke.
Abfis, absidis, fœ. gen. the strake of a cart whele, wherein the spokes bee sette.
Abfisto, abfistis, abfisti, ere, neu. to depart from a place, or to be farre of, contrarie to Assistere. sometye it signifieth to abstepne or leaue of.
Abfistere incepto, to breake or leaue of hys purpose.
Abfistere bello, to cease from warre.
Si furore abfistere vellēt, yf they would leaue their madnesse.
Absoleo, absoles, absolui, ere, to be out of vse.
Absoleus locus, a place vnoccupied or negle-

ted, after Calpine, without auctoritie.
Abfoluo, soluis, solui, ere, act. to leaue that whiche was bounden: also to perfourme or make perfect, to accomplishe, to spare, to forgiue, to pardon, to dispatche, to absolue, to quite, or deliver one out of all daunger of iudgement.
Abfoluere, to dispatche of businessse.
Abfoluere creditorem, to paye that he oweth.
Abfoluere, to synpse, to ende.
Abfoluere pensum, to worke out hys taske.
Abfoluere suspitione, to dyscharge or putte out of all suspicion.
Abfoluere vno verbo, to make an ende shortly, to tell at one woorde.
Abfoluere reum, to discharge, quite, or set at libertie, one that is accused.
Omnium sententiis absoluitur: he was quite by all mens sentences.
Is annus Romanos longo bello absoluit: that yere dispatched the Romaines of a longe warre.
Hunc hominem veneri absoluit sibi condemnat: as touching his offence to Venus he quieteth him, but for that was doone to him selfe, he condemneth him.
A Fannio iuditio se absoluit: he dispatcheth him selfe from Fannius accusation in iudgement.
Promissum absolue: to fulfill his promise.
Quid totū absoluitis orbē: id est, consumilis.
Paucis absoluam: I will make an ende in fewe wordes.
Absolutorium, torii, n. g. that whiche deliuereth or dispatcheth a man.
Absolutorius, toria, um, that which doeth apperteyne vnto the discharginge or dispatchinge of any man.
Absolute, perfectly, absolutely.
Absolutio, onis, f. g. a discharge, or dispatching, also a perfection.
Absolutus, lūta, um, dyscharged, dyspatched. Also so perfect, absolute, or without fault.
Absono, absonas, aui, are, neut. to dysorde or sounde euill.
Absonus, absona, um, that whiche soundeth not well, or dysordeth, or that maye scantely bee hearde, or by a metaphore, dysagreyng.
Absonum fidei, not credible.
Absonus voce, he that hath an vntunable voyce.
Absorbeo, sorbes, sorbui, vel psi, ere, act. to swallowe or suppe vp.
Abique, without. Nam absq̃ eo esset, for yf he had not been.
Abstemiū, stēmia, um, that drinketh no wyne.
Abstemiū prandium, a dinner without wyne.
Abstentus, accursed out of the church.
Abstergeo, and Abstergo, si, gēre, and gere, act. to wype awaye.
Absterge calceos, wype thy shoes.
Absterge equos, rubbe the horses.
Abstergere dolorem, to put awaye sorowe.

Item

Item luctum, metum, molestias.

Absterreo, sterrui, ere, act. to prohibite, to lette or put fro, to feare awaye, or dyne awaye wth feare.

Absterrere, a, ab, vel de re aliqua.

Absterrere auctum, to lette the increace of a thinge.

Absterres te adiri, thou makest men asrayde to come to the.

Absterritus, a, um, feared awaye.

Abstinencia, nentia, f, g. abstinence, a vertue in forbearing to take an other mannes goodes.

Abstinenter, with abstinence.

Abstineo, abstines, ui, ere, n. to abstine, to forbeare or temper, not to meddle with, sometyne to forbyd or let, and also to excommunicate.

Non abstines manum mastigia? Wylt thou not holde of thy handes, villayne knave?

Astinuere ignem ab æde, they byd not set fyre on the temple.

Abstinerere vino, to forbeare wyne, likewise, **cibo carne, armis, iurgiis. &c.**

Abstinerere manum in iudicio, to restraîne from geuing bypbes to iudges.

Abstinerere alieno, vel ab alieno sub audi se, not to meddle with other mennes goodes, to forbeare ex tortion.

Abstineas a me manum, take hede that thou strike me not.

Abstiniuit diu publico, it was longe or he came abyde.

Abstineus alieni, he that medleth not with or ther mennes goodes.

Abstinentus, a, um, to be letted or kept from.

Primo die abstinentus a cibo, the fyrst daye he muste be kept from meate.

Absto, stiti, are, to stande farte of.

Abstorqueo, si, ere, to gette or wyeste awaye by force or toymentes.

Abstraho, abstrahis, axi, ere, act. to take by force or by crafte to take awaye, to pull awaye, to separate, or to withdraue.

Abstrahere se a sollicitudine, to withdraue his mynde from care.

Abstraxi me illinc, I gat me thence.

Abstractus, a, um, drawen awaye by force.

Abstringo, stringis, strinxi, ere, to leuse that, whiche was bounden.

Abstrudo, strûdis, vsi, ere, act. to hyde.

Abstrudere tristitiam, to put awaye sadnesse or heuiness of mynde.

Abstrusus, strûsa, um, bydde or shutte vp.

Abstrusus homo, a close felowe that wyl not open his mynde.

Abstrusior disputatio, a subtyll or darke discputation.

Absum, fui, esse, to be awaye, or farte of, to fayle a man in tyme of neede, to be distant or absent, to lacke or wante.

Abesse vrbe vel ab vrbe.

Abesse absolute positum: as, **absit:** let him be

awaye from me.

Curandum ne milites absint a signis: heepe muste be taken that the souldiours wandre not from their standerde.

Abesse a periculo: to be farte from dangier.

Abfuisse me in altercationibus fero non moleste: that I was not present at that alteration.

Bidui abfuit: he was two dayes iourney of, from that place.

Viginti millium spatio aberat: he was. xx. myles of.

Quot millia fundus tuus abest ab vrbe: howe many myles of is your lande.

Abfuit aliquot dierum viam: he was certayne dayes iourney of.

Abesse, longe, procul, multum, paulum. &c.

Tu propius abes: thou arte not so farte from hym: or thou arte lesse waye of from him.

Multum ab iis aberat. L. Furius: he was farte inferiour to them.

Nummus abesse hinc non potest: there can not lacke on penye.

Quid huic abesse potest de maximarum rerû scientia: id est, de esse.

Absint ista a nostris literis: god forbydde that suche thinges should be in our letters.

Cum procul abesset a spe consuatus.

Non longe abfuit, vt huic persuasioni credere: he was almost brought that he did beleue. &c.

Nec multum abfuit, quin iurarent. &c. there lacked not muche, but that they woulde haue swoyne.

Miror quod amico in difficili eius tempore abfueris: I merueyle that you byd not helpe your frende in his necessitee.

Abesse, for alienum esse: as, Abest a ostentatione, he deliteth not in debate strife or contetion.

Abest a culpa, he is not faulty.

Abest a reprehensione, he is not blamed.

Abest mihi animus, I haue no courage.

Absente nobis, while I was awaye.

Absit, god forbyd.

Absit verbo inuidia, a foyme of speaking, whan one wold not be suspected of arrogancie in some thyng that he will speake.

Absumo, sumpsi, ere, act. to spende, to consume or waste awaie.

Absumere animam letho, to slea or kill.

Absumere, vinum, diem, tempus, argenti. &c.

Absumi fame, to be sterued, or famished.

Absumi ferro, to be slayne.

Absumi cura: to be pyned with care.

Sin absumpta salus: yf all hope of saluegarde be paste.

Absumedo, inis, dispende, waste of money or other lyke thing.

Absumptio, onis, f. g. a wasting, or waste.

Absumpti sumus, we are vndone.

Absurdè, without purpose of reason, to no purpose.

Absurdus, sùrda, dum, inconuenient, foolpThe

disorder

disordynge, dishoneste, abhorrynge, odious, as
gagnt all r. me and reason.
Abfus, loke abis.
Abfynthites, α , wyne, wherein wormewood hath
ben infused or sodden.
Abfynthium, *synthij*, ne. ge. is commonly called
wormewood: how be it there be therof thre kyn-
des: *Scriphium*, which seemeth to bee our worme-
wood: *Santonium*, wherof cometh wormseede,
and may be called frenche wormwood: *Poticum*,
or *Romanum*, which hath a lesse leafe than our
wormwood, and hath a sweeter odour, it may be
called wormwood gentle, our comon wormwood
is called in latin *Abfynthium rusticum*.
Abuerto, *ti*, ere, to tourne awaye or from a place.
Abdiacum, a towne in Germany.
Abundans, a riche man.
Abundanter, abundantly.
Abundantia, *dantia*, f. ge. abundance or plente
of any thyng.
Abundantia foeminarum, the naturall flize of
women, their termes.
Abundatio, *onis*, f. g. an overflowyng.
Abunde, abundantly, plentuously enough.
Abunde est, it is enough.
Fraudis illi abunde est, he hath fraude or deceit
enough.
Abunde potentia adeptus est:
Abunde est alterum efficere: *pro*, *satis* est.
Abunde promittere, to make a bouitfull promise.
Abunde tibi adsunt omnia: **Abunde paren-**
rum, *pro satis*.
Abundo, *bundas*, *ai*, are, neu. to abounde, to
haue abundance and plentie of any thyng, what
so euer it be. also to be ryche.
Abundare ingenio, to haue a great wytte.
Abundare opibus fandi, to flowe in eloquyce.
Hic solacismis abundat, this felow rolleth in
his incongruities or false latine.
Si quando abundare cœpere, if I shal beginne
to be riche.
Quarum rerum abundemus, sometime with a
genitiue.
Abundare audacia, to be veraie bolde.
Abundans corporis, bygge of body.
Abuolo, *abuolas*, *ai*, are, act. to flee awaie.
Abutonon, *idem quod Abrotonum*.
Abusiue, improperly, against nature or custom.
Abusq; mane ad vesp̃a, from morning to night.
Abusum, wozne out.
Abusus, *us*, & *abusio*, abuse, euill vse.
Abutor, *usus sum*, *abuti*, dep. to abuse, to vse a
thyng dishonestly, vncomly, & trary & it serueth
for. out of order, or in vayne. also to weare out.
Otio & literis abuti, to imploye his time and
learnynge cuill.
Abuti legis ad quæstum, to abuse the lawes
to his owne profite and gayne.
Operam abutitur, he abuseth his labour.
Abydena, *orum*, n. g. trifles, thynges of small effi-
mation, wanton toyes, vnseemly for men to vse.

Abydenus, *a*, *um*, of *Abydus*.
Abydochoma, they that bolte their vntruster or
falsehode.
Abyrtace, was a kynde of meate made of leches,
cresses, garlike, the kernels of pomegranades,
mustard seede, and such other lyke.
Abyssus, *bylsi*, *form*, gen. is a depencse without
bottom.

A. ANTE C.

A is a coniunction copulative, and signi-
fieth sometyme, and: as *Doctus ac ius-*
tus es. Thou art counnyng and iuste.
 Sometime it is taken for than: as *Haud seque-*
ac iussi faciunt. They doo none otherwise than
they be commanded. Sometime it signifieth as:
then commonly is sette after this wordes, *æque*,
aliter, *cōtra*, *iuxta*, *perinde*, *pro eo*, *secus*. &c.
 as *Superbis perinde ac si rex esses*. Thou art
as proude as if thou were a kynge. Sometime, and
that, & truly: as *Aliquid boni tibi pro ista re*
faciam, ac *lubens*, I will dooe the some good
tourne for this thing, & that with all myn herte.
Ac non, *pro*, *Nec*.
Ac non quia ades dico, i. *nec*.
Ac potius, yea rather.
Acacalis, the seede of an herbe growynge in E-
gypte, whiche toke that name of the nymphe
Acacalis, who beyng deflowred of *Apollo*, was
deliuered of two chyldren, named *Philacides*
and *Philandrus*.
Acacia, α , a kynde of thorne, the seede wherof is
lyke vnto chittes. it is also the iuice of the same
fruite.
Acacia, the iuyce of a fruite in Egypte, but in
seede therof, men take nowe the iuyce of sloes,
which lyke to the other, dooe refrigerate bynde
and steepe heate backwarde.
Acacia, α , innocencie, simplicitie, sinceritee.
Acacus, *ci*, a simple and playne person, without
gyle or fraude.
Academia, α , an vniuersitee, whiche tooke that
name of a place nigh vnto *Athens*, where *Plato*
(the great philosopher) taught philosophie.
it may also be vled for any great or notable
schoole.
Academici, were a sect of philosophers, whiche
foloweth and taught the doctrine of *Plato*.
Acada, α , a gode, also a rodde of .x. foote longe,
wherewith men dyd vse to measure landes.
Acalanthis, some suppose to be a dogge, some
thinke it a byrde, loke *Acanthis*.
Acanthia cicada, a prouerbe spoken of vn-
lerned and rude persons, or suche as be igno-
rant in musike.
Acantha, α , loke *Acanthus*.
Acanthus, *a*, *um*, of *Acanthus*, or like to it.
Acanthis, or *Acalanthis*, and *Acanthilus*, *idis*,
a byrde that fedeth on thystles, and maketh hir
nest with clawe, loke *ligurinus*.

Acan-

Acanthion, or **acanthium**, is a bushe, lyke vnto a white thorne, with lesse leaues, mosse, and pye-lynge. It may be called in Englishe ote-thistle, because the leaues are lyke to otes, or gum-thistle, or cotten thistle, because it is gummie, & the leaues haue in them a thing lyke cotten.

Acanthion, **onis**, a hedgehogge as **Galene** declar-eth **De compos. med.**

Acanthus, **acanthi**, **m. g.** or **Acanthes**, as **Diosco-**rides saith, is an herbe, that groweth in stony and moyst groundes, and hath leaues longer and broder than lettise, in forme lyke to rocket, some-what blacke, in byrnyng soft and fattle, ha-uyng a stalke of .ii. cubites high, of the thynknesse of a mans fynger, garnished vnder the toppe with little longe leaues, and pyckynge, wheron groweth a white flower. It is supposed to be **Branca vrsina**, in englishe Brank vrsine, and not bearefote, as some take it, because of the likenes of the name.

Acapna, **orum**, **n. g.** dry wood that smoketh not.

Acapna thysia, sacrifices without smoke, spoken of a simple feast, wherein is neither bake, roste, nor sodde.

Acar, & **acarus**, **ri**, **m. g.** a littell worme that byedeth in waxe, & is the least of all vermines, a mite.

Acarne, **nes**, a fische of the sea.

Acaron, a wyld myrtle tree.

Acarpia, **carpia**, **f. g.** lacke of fruite.

Acarpus, **a**, **um**, vnfruitfull, vnprofitable.

Acarus, loke **Acar**.

Acatalecticus versus, a verse that hath nothyng to much or to lytle. **Contrariwise** **Catalecti-**cus, wanteth a syllable.

Acatalepton, that can not be comprehended.

Acatulis, a little iuniper.

Acatia, loke **Acacia**.

Acatium, **acatij**, **n. g.** the greatest sayle in a ship, also a bote.

Acaustus, **a**, **um**, not bourned.

Accanto, **au**, **are**, to syng by.

Accedo, **cessi**, **ere**, **neu.** to come or go to, to ap- proche, to assent or agree, to be increased, aug- mented, or added to a thyng. Sometime it sig- nifieth a lykenesse to be in a thyng: as **Eorum** potestas proxime ad deorum immortalium accedit, Their power is mooste lyke vnto the im- mortall goddes.

Accede adiutare, come helpe me.

Accedere ad amicitiam alicuius, to ally hym selfe with one.

Accedere alicui, to graunt or agree to an other, or to be of an other mans opinion.

Accedere ad causam, to take on him to pleade a mattier.

Ipsa in opidum accedere noluit: he woulde not come in to the towne.

Obstitit ne in aedes accederet, that he shoulde not come into the house.

Accedere ad rem publicam, to geue him selfe to beare office in the common weale, or to be oc-

cupied in common affaires.

Accedere alicui ad aurem, to come and whis- per one in the eare.

Accedere obuiam, to mete with.

Accedere periculū, vel **ad periculum**, to put hymselfe in daunger, to come to daunger.

Accedit huc, mozeouer then that.

Accedit plurimum precio, the pryce increas- eth much.

Huc accedit summus timor, mozeouer than that, the feare is wonderfull great.

Accessit illi animus, his courage is increased.

Accessit operi manus extrema, the woork is perfectly fynished.

Accessit tertius annus, was added.

Accessit, he came to.

Accessit illis animus, their courage is encreased.

Accit illi ætas, he is become olde, his age is en- creased.

Robur illi accessit, his strength is encreased.

Accessit ea res in cumulum, that thinge moze- ouer was therunto added.

Accelero, **celeras**, **au**, **are**, **neu.** to haste or spede, actiuelly and neutrellly.

Accelerare gradum, to go apace.

Accelerate viam, dispatche your iourney quickly.

Acceleratio, **onis**, **f. g.** haste or speedynesse.

Accendo, **accendi**, **ere**, **act.** to kendle, inflame, prouoke, or geue boldnesse, also to encourage.

Accendere offensiones, to encrease malpce, or hatrede.

Accendere sitim, to increase thyrst.

Accendere mentes in prælia, to encourage mens hertes to battayle.

Accensi, were souldiours appointed to be about great officers for defence of their persons.

Festus saith, that it were they, that after the death of souldiours were put in their places, or that ac- company or go before souldiours, that be speke redy to be in their place and do their duitie. **Ma-**ro affirmeth that they were ministers alwaies ready at the commandment of principal officers.

Accensi, wer also called **Decuriones**, and **Centuriones**, according to the nūbre of souldiours, whiche they gouerned: they were also officers like unto our criers, which by the commandment of the **Consull**, called the people to assemblies.

Accensus, maie now bee right well vsed for him that the lawiers call barbarously **adiunctum**.

Accensus, **censa**, **um**, set on fyre, kendled or in- flamed. **Accensus in ira**, inflamed with anger.

Accentus, **centus**, **m. g.** an accent or tune, wherby a syllable is pronounced.

Accepso, in stede of **acceperim**, I haue taken.

Acceprabulum, loke **Acetabulum**.

Acceptilacio, **onis**, **f. g.** a quittance of an obligas- tion made by mouthe, whan the dettour deman- deth of the creditour, whether he be content of that whiche he hath promised him: and the cre- ditour answereth, yea as though he sayd, I do accept it as if it were payed.

Acceptio,

Acceptio, ónis, f. g. a receiuing.
 Acceptor, áut, áre, to receiue.
 Acceptare iugum, to submitte him selfe as a
 subiecte or bondman.
 Acceptor, óris, m. g. he that taketh, or receiuech.
 Acceptum, thankfull, pleasant, allowable. also
 any thinge that a man hath receiued, or by gite,
 or lone, or otherwise.
 Acceptor ferre, to accompte that thynge paid
 and deliuered to vs that was promised vppon
 couenante, although it were neuer payed nor we
 neuer receiued it, and therby acquite him of that
 whiche by promise he shoulde haue geuen vs. as
 it shall appere in these wordes folowynge: one as-
 ked me. xx. s. and I promised hym. xx. s. after-
 ward I despyng to be deliuered of my promes
 sayd thus, Quod tibi promisi accepto fers mihi?
 he answereth: accepto fero. I compted as deli-
 uered, wherby I am quitte of my promise.
 And we saie: Acceptor ferre, acceptum ferre.
 and Accepte facere or acceptum facere: item,
 habere acceptum: all of one signification. Thei
 vse also the same speakynge passiuely.
 Acceptor mihi fertur, quod promisi: that whi-
 che I promised is compted as performed, and I
 quitte of my promise.
 Acceptor rogat promissor: he that promised
 desireth to bequitte of his promise.
 Pecuniam accepta facere, ferre, vel habere: to
 make a quittance for money as though he had re-
 ceiued it.
 Acceptum habere, to allow or accompte thanke
 worthy.
 Acceptum in vulgus, acceptable to the comon
 people.
 Acceptum referre, to kepe a rekeneng of that
 whiche is receiued. contrary Expensum ferre,
 is to register what a man hath laide out.
 Accepti & expensi ratio, an accompte of res-
 ceipte and expenses.
 Eam pecuniam mihi retulit acceptam, he
 hath put in his booke that he receiued so muche
 money of me.
 Eam pecuniam mihi expensam tulit, he put in
 his booke that he deliuered that money vnto me.
 Vitam meam tibi acceptam refero: I acknow-
 ledge that I owe my lyfe vnto you: or that I am
 bounde vnto you for my lyfe.
 Acceptrica, æ, f. g. she that vseth to receiue any
 thinge.
 Acceptus, receiued, entertained.
 Acceptus, a, um, accepted, acceptable.
 Accersio, iut, ire, idem quod accerso.
 Accersitus, a, um, called for, or sent for.
 Accersitus situs, m. g. a calling or sendynge for.
 Accerso, cécis, siui, ere, act. tertiæ coniuga, to
 call forth, or sende for, to goe to call or fetch, to
 accuse, and as it were to adde or bringe to any
 thynge that whiche it hath not.
 Accerci iube filiam, commaunde thy daughter
 to be sent for, or called for.

Accercere orationi splendorem, to make the
 oration more eloquent, pleasant, or beauty-
 full.
 Accersire vel accercere capitis, to accuse one of
 a deadly offender.
 Accercitus domo huc sú, I was sent for from
 home to come hither.
 Accerci ad aliquod negotium, to becalled to
 doe some business.
 Quando vis, accersere me, when ye wyl, sende
 for me.
 Accerce mercede, to hyre for money.
 Accercere auxilia ex aliquo, to sende for aide
 out of some place.
 Accercium dictum, an oracion to muche affe-
 ctate, or as we saie, to faine feare.
 Accersita descriptio, a straunge or vnnete de-
 scription, not agreynge with the nature of the
 thynge.
 Accercita sacra, strange kyndes of religion, that
 began in an othe country.
 Accercitor, óris, m. g. he that goth to call or fetch
 an other.
 Accessio, ónis, fce. ge. an augmentacion. also a
 going or comynge.
 Accessionem adiungere adibus, to make an
 house larger.
 Accessio febris, the course of the feuer.
 Accessio morbi, the beginnyng of a sickness.
 Accessus, cécus, m. gen. the approachynge or co-
 mynge to.
 Accessus maris, the flowynge of the sea.
 Accidens, déntis, neu. ge. is an accidente, which
 maie be or not bee, without the corruption of
 that wherin it maie be.
 Accidens, déntis, om. ge. that changeth.
 Accidentia, thinges that chaunce or happen to a
 man, and properly my fortunes.
 Accidentia, æ, f. g. chaunce.
 Accidit nuper, these hapned, it is chaunced.
 Accidere, in the thyrde persone, is to happen or
 chaunce to, and properly of euyl thynge.
 Vbi ad aures accidit regis, when it came to the
 kinges eares.
 Si quid illi accidat, If he chaunce to die, or yf
 it happen to hym otherwise than well.
 Fama accidit, a brute or rumour was spred.
 Hoc mihi voluntatis accidit, I am of thys
 mynde.
 Accidit ad animum tuum, it hath chaunced
 as ye woulde haue it.
 Istud verbum verè in te accidit, thys wooorde
 agreeth right well vnto the: or it maye bee ryght
 well spoken of the.
 Timeo quorsum accidat, I feare to what ende
 it wyl come.
 Accidit diuinitus, it was the hande of god.
 Accido, accidis, cidi, idere, act. to extenuate or
 make feble, to afflict or to destroye.
 Accisi crines, heares cleane cut of.
 Accisa dapes, meates cleane psumed or eaten by.
 Accisæ

Accidit res, when the strength or power of any part is afflicted, broken, and greatly appoyed by misfortune and aduersitee.

Accido, accidis, accidi, ere, neu. to fall down in doyng reuerence.

Accidere ad genua, accidere ad pedes, lowly and reuerently to fall downe at a mans feete.

Quos accidam? to whom should I make humble intercession?

Acciendus, a, um, to be called or sent for.

Accio, accies, ciui, ere, accitum sup. idē quod Actio, iui, ire.

Accino, accinis, cini, nere, to hnge to an instrument, or to hnge a parte, as a treble to a tenour, or a descant to a playne longe.

Accingo, cingi, ere, act. to gird, to prepare, to make ready to do some thing.

Accingere se alicui rei, to make him selfe ready to an enterprise.

In hoc differim accingere, prepare the to this perillous enterprise.

Accingi armis, to bee armed.

Accingi ad spem maiorem, to loke for higher auancement.

Accingi ira, to be wood angry.

Accio, accis, iui, ire, act. accitum sup. totall to, to send for one to come.

Ni voluptatem accires, excepte it dōd bying a pleasure with it.

Accipenser, looke accipenser.

Accipio, accipis, cepi, ere, act. to take, to heare, to suppose, to knowe, to vnderstand, to admitte, to receiue, to intreat, or intertaine, to pledge one in bying.

Accipere auribus, to heare.

Accipere ad verbum, to take a thyng as it is spoken.

Accipere auditionem, to heare by reposte.

Accipere aliorum, to take it other wise than it was spoken.

Accipere causā, or excusationē, to hold excused.

Accipere cladem, to lose the bataille, or to haue the ouerthrowe, or to be discomfited.

Accipere conditionem, to take the offer.

Accipere corde, to perceiue well.

Pol haud satis meo corde accipi tuas querelas; In good faith I do not wel perceiue the cause of thy greife. a poeticall phrase.

Accipere a quis auribus, to heare indifferently or patiently.

Accipere durius, to take it displeantly.

Accipere dictis, aut verbis, to chide.

Accipere dolorē, to take thought, to be heauy.

Accipere fiduciam, to be incoffed.

Accipere grauitate, to take it heauily.

Accipere in ciuitatem, to make one a citisen.

Also to open the towne gates against one that besiegeth it, to yeide it by.

Accipere moderate, to take it patiently.

Accipere mandata, to take charge by commissiō.

Accipere rationes, to take accompte.

Accipere oculis & animo, to see and remembre.

Accipere potestatem, to haue leaue.

Accipere verberibus, to beate one.

Accipere vulnus, to be wounded.

Accipe ad omnia, take this answer for all.

Ego a maioribus memoria sic accipi, I remember that I heare sime elders to reposte.

Accipit fidem fabula, the tale was beloued.

Accipere frenum, to yeide hym selfe subiect.

Accipere imperium, to obeie.

Accipere merum, to feede.

Accipere praecepta, to be taught.

Rem publicam accipere, to take the gouernance of a publike weale.

Accipere societatem, to make alliance.

In eam partem accipio, I doe take it, or I doe so interpret it.

In aliam partem accipis accidam est, thou doest take it other wyse, then it is spoken.

In solutum accipere, to compte a thyng a payed.

Silentium ipsius in superbiam accipiebatur, was interpreted to come of a pride.

Accipere sententiam, to ratifie a sentence.

Si tempus debitum accipiat, if it maie be done in due tyme.

Vitam deorum accipere, to be made a god.

Accipere aliquid in muneribus, to take bydes.

Accipere, maie be oftentimes resoluēd by this word Afficior, as Accipit latitiam, he was to gladdē, or affected with gladnesse.

Accipere iniuriam, to take wronge.

Accipere plagam, seu vulnus, by a metaphore, to take a great hurt or damage, which we call a cossey to the herte.

Accipies a Polione, ye shal know it of Pollio.

Si te a quo animo ferre accipiet, if he shal perceiue, that ye take it well in worthe.

Parum accipere, not to vnderstand.

Accipere in maius, to suppose a thyng to be more than it is.

Regie accipius, entertained lyke a hnge.

Accipere ampliter, to intreate, or entertaine noblye.

Accipere, pro, tractare in malā partē: as, nisi sic accipiuntur verberibus, thei be so beatten.

Quo te modo accepissem, nisi iratus essem? Howe wolde I haue handled the, if I had not been angry?

Accipiter, accipitris, m. g. an hauke.

Accipiter humipeta, a sparhawk.

Accipiter hierax, an hauke, called a saker.

Accipiter pecuniarum, a poller of the people or an extorcioner.

Accipitrarius, rij, m. g. a falconer.

Accipitro, accipitras, aui, are, to cathe. A word out of vse.

Accito, aui, are, to call, or sende for oftentimes to come.

Accitus, accita, um, called for, called to come.

Accitus, us, m. g. a calling or sending for.

Acclamo, acclamas, aui, are, act. to crie with reioysing,

toyinge, and sometime contrary, to crie against
 a thyng.
 Acclamatio, onis, f. g. a shoute, or crie.
 Acclamito, clāmitas, aui, are, to crie to ofte tymes.
 Acclino, clinas, aui, are, act. to encline or bende
 to, and by a metaphore, to fauour, to consent or
 agree to.
 Acclinatus, acclināta, um, leanyng or bende
 to a thyng.
 Accliuē, stiepe wise, bendeing wise.
 Accliuus, cliue, siue accliuus, a, um, rylyng by
 warde to a small toppe, leanyng towarde a
 thyng.
 Accliuus arbori, leanyng to a tree.
 Accliuus falsis animus, a mynde prone to lew
 denesse.
 Accliuitas, rātis, f. g. a rylyng by of an hyl.
 Accludo, si, ere, to shut to.
 Accola, accolz, com. ge. the next inhabitant, cal
 led a borderer. Also he that cometh out of one
 countrey, and dwelleth in an other countrey
 or towne.
 Accola campi, he that dwelleth next the field.
 Accolo, accolis, colui, ere, neu. to dwell by or
 nigh, specially hilles, waters, or woddes.
 Accolit propinquus nostris aedibus, he dwel
 leth nigh to our house.
 Accommodo, commodas, aui, are, to accommo
 date, to appropye, to apply, make apt, fit, like, or
 agreyng to an other thyng, to set in orde: to
 geue or encline, to lende, to conforme.
 Accommodare ensem lateri, to giede a sword
 about one.
 Accommodauit orationem ad gratiam, he
 qualified his talke to please.
 Accommodatus, to better purpose.
 Accommodare curam auribus, to heare dys
 gently.
 Accommodare se ad rem publicam, to geue
 him selfe to the publike affaires.
 Accommodare animum literis, to applye his
 mynde to learnyng.
 Illud si scissem, ad id meas literas accommo
 dassem, If I had knowen that, I would haue
 wryten my letters thereafter.
 Testes ad crimen accommodare, to bynge
 forth withnesse accordyng to the accusation.
 Accommodare se ad nutum alicuius, to make
 him selfe to ones becke.
 Accommodatio, onis, f. g. an applyng.
 Accommodus, a, um, apte, mete, conuenient.
 Accommodatē, aptely, conueniently, to the pur
 pose, hanfomely.
 Accommodate, aduerbium, aptly, very well.
 Accommodatus, a, um, applied to a thyng, be
 seeming, couenable, inclined, or disposed.
 Accommodatus ad flagitia, disposed to mis
 chiefe.
 Accredo, or adcredo, didi, ere, to geue credence,
 to assent a worde seldom vled.

Accredo, is, ui, uere, idem quod accredo.
 Accresco, eui, ere, to growe, to encrease, to be
 augmented.
 Ve accrescat fides, that it maie be the moze bes
 leetied.
 Flumen subito accreuit, the riuer rose so
 deynly.
 Accretio, onis, for, ge. & accrementum, ti, n, g.
 an increasyng, the encrease.
 Accubatio, onis, f. ge. a sittynge at the table. also
 the sittynge in of a woman with childe, sometyme
 the sittynge abwyde of byrdes and foules.
 Accubiores, thei that sitte at the table.
 Accubitus, cubiti, n. g. a bed or cotche to lye on
 by daye tyme, as it was the maner of the olde
 Romaynes to eate lyeing on their beddes.
 Accubitus, cubitus, mas. g. the lyeing in the said
 maner.
 Accubo, accubas, cubui, are, neu. to lye by, to sit
 or lye downe to eate: and by a metaphore, to
 butte vpon.
 Accubat mecum, he lieth with me.
 Accubare alicui in conuiuio, to sit by one at
 a feast.
 Theatrum Tarpeio monti accubat, the The
 atre butteth vpon the hill Tarpei.
 Accudo, di, ere, to beate a thing on an anuilla, to
 forge, to hammer, or to coyne moze to that which
 is already copyed.
 Accudere tres minas, by a metaphore, is to
 make thre to adde. iii. poundes moze to a
 summe.
 Accumbo, cubui, ere, neu. to lie downe, to lie by,
 to lie or sit downe at feastes or bankettes.
 Accumbere mensam, to sit at one table.
 Accumbere alicui, to sit by one at the table.
 Accumbere superior, to sitte in the higher
 place.
 Accumulo, cumulas, aui, are, act. to accumulate,
 to gather on heapes, to encrease.
 Accumulare aliquem donis, to geue gyftes
 plentifully vnto one.
 Accumulare arborem, contraye to Abla
 quare, to heape yethe aboute the rootes of
 trees, to kepe them from the parchynge heate of
 the sonne.
 Accumulare, plentifully, liberally, bountifully.
 Accumulatio, onis, f. g. an heapyng by.
 Accuro, curas, aui, are, act. to take good hede, or
 to care for. Also to do a thyng diligently.
 Accurare prandium, to prouide and make reas
 dy the dincr.
 Accurare hospites, to entertaine guesstes.
 Accurate, diligently, curiously, exactely, studis
 ously, earnestly.
 Accuratio, onis, f. g. earnest diligence.
 Accuratus, a, um, wherein is muche diligence, cur
 riouse, exacte, wel handled, done studiously.
 Accurata malicia, malice prepened.
 Accuratum habere, to prepense, or forcast a
 thyng curiously.

Accurata

Accurata commendario, an earnest commendation.
Abcurro, curri, ere, to runne to, to speede thither.
Accuro, vt sciam quid velit, I run to knowe what he woulde haue.
Accurritur ab vniuersis, euery man runneth thither.
Accursus, us, ma. ge. an assemblyng of hasty gathering of people to a place.
Accusabilis, sibile, worthy to be blamed.
Accusatio, ōis, f. g. an accusation of blamyng.
Accusator, ōis, m. g. an accusor, of rebuker.
Accusatorius, a, um, pertainyng to an accusation.
Accusatorius liber, a byll of complainte.
Accusatrix, icis, a woman accuser of rebuker.
Accuso, cūas, aui, āre, aēt. to accuse, blame of reprehende.
Accusare crimine, to accuse, of charge one with an offence.
Accusare vitium, culpam, aut crimen, to rebuke a mans faulte of vice.
Accusare, and **Excusare**, are contrary.
Accusas id me, ye blame me for this thinge.
Ace, aces, a titer of Phornicia.
Acedaria, corruptly vled for acetaria, salettes of meates lightly prepared.
Acedia, acēdia, f. g. falsly called accidia, slouth, penituenesse, heauinesse of herte, idle weeninesse, carelesse, negligence.
Acedior, atus sum, to be weery, of weare slouthfull.
Acentra, & **acentreta**, thinges wherof the center of pyche in the middes is not knowen.
Aceo, āces, acui, ēre, to be eger, tart, of Sharpe.
Acephalus, acēphala, um, without a head.
Acēphali versus, verses beginnyng with a shorpe syllabe.
Acēphali fabula, a tale without head of tale.
Acer, aceris, n. g. of aceris, ris, a tree, the wood wherof is moste gentle to worke in, it seemeth by the description therof, to be that, whiche is cald maple. Also bowes be made therof.
Acer, aceris, n. g. chaffe of millerde.
Acer, cra, crum, & acer, acris, acre, eger, Sharpe, felt, sowze as vineger swifte, cruell, valiant, vehement, diligent, circumspecte. Sometime it betokeneth strong, soze, fierse of earnest.
Acre acetum, stronge of Sharpe vineger.
Acer amator, a feruent loue.
Amor acer, ardent loue.
Acer animus, a great of lusty courage.
Acer equus, a contagiousse of swifte horse.
Flagitator acer, an importunate suitour.
Acre iurgium, bitter chiding.
Acer morbus, a greuous sickenesse.
Acer armis, fierse in armes.
In rebus gerendis acer, earnest and diligente in his affaires.
Aduersarius acer, a cruel & deadly aduersary.
Ambitus acer, a verie earnest sute for office.
Arcus acer, a quicke castinge bow.

Aestus acer, a feruent heate.
Acer canis, a hownde of quicke sent.
Frigus acre, a Sharpe colde.
Animaduersor acer, a seuer of rigorous punisher.
Homo acer, a diligent person.
Acres cibi, tart, Sharpe, of biting meates.
Dolor acer, greuous sorowe.
Cedes acris, cruell slaughter.
Hyemps acris, a Sharpe winter.
Acri sole siccantur, they be in the sonne when it is feruent hote.
Ingenium acre, a Sharpe quicke witte.
Odor acer, a stronge sauoure.
Visus acer, a quicke sight.
Aceratum, ti, neu. g. mozte, of claye mixte with hey of strawe, wherewith walles be daubed.
Acerbe, bitterly, vnriple, cruelly, vehemently.
Acerbitas, āis, f. ge. bitternesse of taste, Sharpe nesse of tyme, crueltee of man, heauines, griefe, peine, aduersitee, vexacion, affliction.
Acerbitatibus lacerari, to be tourmented with afflictions.
Acerbo, aui, āre, to trouble, to make bitter, abominable, moze cruell, of rigorous.
Acerbare crimen, to augment a faulte, & make it moze greuous.
Acerbus, a, um, vnripe, sowze, displeasunt, difficulte, harde, solepne, austere, and painfull: as, **Robustorum iuuenū acerba mors**: the death of yonge men is painfull: as who saith, they die with great difficultee.
Acerbavira, a painfull lyfe.
Homo acerbus, a sowze felowe.
Acerba fors, a sowzefull of heauy condicion.
Acerbae faciae, bytyng tauntes.
Acerbus dies, a heauy daie.
Acerba, for acerbe.
Acerbum spectaculum, a cruel sight, horrible to beholde.
Acerbum, bi, neu. ge. sowzefulnes, greuousnes, painefulnesse.
Acernus, a, um, of the tree called Acer.
Acero, āceras, aui, āre, to mixe with chaffe.
Acerosus, a, um, mixt with chaffe.
Acerosum frumentū, vnclean wheate, wheate not well winnowed of fanned.
Acerosus panis, browne breade not ranged.
Acerra, x, f. g. a Myppe, wherin frankensense is put, some do name it an aultour, whiche was set before a dead corpe, wheron insense was burned. Some call it a cup, wherin they did sacrifice wine.
Acerrime, excedyng Sharply, of stifly, egerly, of rigorously.
Acerrima vxor, a verie shrewd wife.
Acerrimi inimici, moztall ennemies.
Acerrimi testes, witnesses, whiche do stifly as hyde by the martier.
Acersecomes, he that neuer cutteth his heare.
Aceruatim, aduerb. on heapes, without ordre, in a mengle.

Aceruatum dicere, to shewe, or speake confusely without order.

Acerualis, uale, a kinde of argument, called Sorites, whiche procedeth by diuers probacions, & in the ende, as it were after a heape of argumentes, is concluded of the first and the laste.

Aceruatio, onis, fœ. ge. a heapyng or gatherynge together.

Aceruo, aceruas, aui, are, act. to gether into heapes.

Aceruus, ui, m. g. a heape or gatherynge together, and specially of graine, or other smal thinges.

Acesco, sci, ere, to waite somye, eger, or tarte, specially in licoure.

* **Acesci & Heliconis opera**, a prouerbe spoken of such thinges as be cunningly wrought.

* **Acesias**, a foliſhe and an vnlearned phisicion, of whom ysleth this prouerbe.

* **Acesias medicatus est**, spoken of a thyng that wareth worse and worse, and the more it is tended, the worse it is.

Acesis, an herbe whiche is yelow in colour.

* **Acessai luna**, a prouerbe spoken of suche as dyne for the matters from daie to daie.

Acestides, greete fornares of yron, wherein brasse is made.

Acetabulum, tabuli, n. g. a measure conteynng in it of wine. ii. ounces and an halfe. it is also a little vessell, as a sawcer, or other like. It is a boze or goblet, wherein iugglars make their conuenance. It is a partition in the legge of a fyſhe called Polipus, which is lyke vnto a little cuppe or goblet. It is also the holownesse, wherein the huckle bone turneth: and euery other thing lyke thereto, and apte to receiue any thing.

Acetare, to moue or stirre. an olde worde.

Acetaria, orum, neu. g. meate minced and eaten lyke salettes with vineger.

Acetarium, rij, n. ge. a salette of herbes. it is also a gardeine, where salet herbes do growe.

Acetositas, atis, f. g. eignerelle, tartnes, sowrenes.

Acetosus, tosa, um, eger, sowre, tarte.

Acetum, aceti, n. g. vineger.

Acetum in pectore,
Nunc experiar, sit ne acetum tibi cor acre in pectore, Nowe will I proue, if thou haſte any thyng, that dothe picke the in the stomache.

Aceto quempiam perfundere, to taunte one bytyngly.

Acharis, charidis, com. g. with out grace.

Achane, nes, fœ. ge. a corne measure among the Persians.

Achantia, x, f. g. a fyſhe, which some men do suppose to be thornbacke.

Achateon, the maine saile of a shyppe.

Acharistus, idem quod ingratus.

Achares, a precious stone, wherein are represented diuerſe figures. for some haue had in them the images of the ix. mules, some of Venus, some haue the colour of Corall, some are bryght as Crystall. It was one of the. xii. stones that god

commaunded to be put on the vestimentes of Aaron. It is supposed, that magicians by burnynge that stone, & the smoke thereof commynge did put awaie tempestes and stormes. Also it is a ryuer in Sicill. It was the name of Aeneas companion.

Achetæ, grasshoppers, whiche chirpe lowde and pleasauntly.

Achillea, lœa, f. g. an herbe called parrot or rather milfoyle.

Achilleas, iados, or Achilleis, leidos, a kinde of barley, peradventure that whiche is called here corne.

Achilleon, or achilleos, some doe suppose to be milfoyle.

Achilleum, lei, n. g. a sponge, which is very soft, and hath small holes.

Achillus, la, lum, without lippes, without margēt or byrm. It is also a stone that hath no east.

Achimenis, idis, f. g. an herbe, whiche is of suche force, (as inchaunters teache) that if in tyme of battayle it be cast into an armie: it will cause the souldiours to be in a great feare, & redy to flee.

Achne, nes, f. g. chaffe. also the some of the sea: of Sophocles it is taken for dew. it maie bee used for the smallest and refuse of euery thyng.

Achne ignis, smoke.

Achulus, without galle.

Achores, rennyng sores in the head, whiche be engendred in the skyn, & breake out in smal holes, a common disease among children.

Achras, a wilde pear.

Achrestia, x, vnthriftynesse, vnprofitableness.

Achrestus, vnapt, vnbonest, vnprofitable.

Achriogelos, a fole that laugheth without cause.

Achyron, ri, n. g. chaffe.

Acizaris, cris, fœ. m. ge. a hatchet of brasse, which amonge the painymys was used in sacrifice.

Aciale, or Aciare, harde yron.

Acicula, cicula, f. g. a pinne.

Acidula, peares that be sowre, also an herbe, called foxrell be boys.

Acidula aqua, water that maketh men dronke lyke wyne.

Acidulus, cidula, um, somewhat eger, or tart.

Acidus, acida, um, eger, sowre, or sharpe.

Acidylus, a knotte in the gyddle of Venus.

Acies, ei, f. g. betokeneth the edge of a knife, or other weapon or tole. Also the front of an host at the ioyning of battaile. Moreover that part of the eie, which is called the sight.

Acies animi, vel ingenij, the sharpnes or capacitee of the witte, which some call the spirite.

Acie trahere, to set an edge, or to make sharpe.

Dirigere aciem oculorum in aliquem, to loke vpon one.

Effugere aciem, to go out of sight.

Excitare aciem oculorum, to quicken the eie sight.

Stricta ferri acies, a naked sword, a sword drawn.

Hastæ acies, the speare poppe.
 Vinū acinacium, small household wyne, made at the seconde pressing.
 Acinaceus, a, um, of kernelles or graines.
 Acinacis, cis, mas. gen. a croked sworde that the Persians used.
 Acinus, acini, ma. g. & Acinum, ni, n. g. a litle kernelle, whiche is in grapes, raisins, pomegranates, and other bearies.
 Acinosus, nōsa, um, full of kernelles.
 Acinos, or Acinus, f. g. small basill.
 Acipenser, or Aquipenser, pēseris, ma. ge. a kinde of fishe, whiche hath the scales turned toward the head, & swymmeth against the water.
 Aclanes, he that neuer crieth.
 Aclasis, clāsis, for. g. a garment bntowed from the shoulders.
 Acliti, vnbyd, or vnalled.
 Aclis, acidis, for. g. a kinde of weapon, used in olde tyme, as it wet an hurlebatte.
 Acme, mes, it is taken for flourishyng youth, or lusty age.
 Acmon, mōnis, m. g. an anuile.
 Acmotheton, thēti, neu. gen. the stocke that the anuile standeth on.
 Accetus, one that hath no bedde to lye in.
 Acolastus, a prodigall, vnruley, and riottouse personne.
 Acolastus homo, a veray vnthyste.
 Acoluthus, thi, m. g. a waityng seruaunt.
 Acolytus, he that can with no terrour bee drawn from his purpose.
 Acon, onis, a fysh, which after the description of Paulus Iouius, I suppose to bee that, whiche at London is called a chadde.
 Aconæ, rough rockes.
 Aconiti, a prouerbe, vsed whan a thing is easily obteyned without sweatte or labour.
 Aconitum, niti, neu. g. an herbe excedyng venos moule, it hath leaues like a cucumbe, but somewhat lesse, & rough: the stalke one hande bredth hyghe, the roote like the tayle of a Scorpion, and is white as Alabaſter. ther is also an other kinde therof, whiche hath leaues like a plane tree, but the diuisions are thycher, the leafe lenger, and moze blacke. and hath a stalke like a ferne, one cubite in heygth, the seede beyng in a long codde, the rootes are blacke, & like to the heares, or hornes of a Chympe. Turner saith, that one kynde of Aconitum, maie bee called Libardbaine, an other woulfbayne, of the which is two kyndes, blew, and yealow woulfbayne.
 Acontia, æ, for. ge. a certaine impression lyke to a fyre darte, which seemeth to flee in the ayre.
 Acontia, is also a serpent of the bygnesse of. ii. cubites, great in the foze parte, and decreasynge small backward towarde the tayle, of colour grene,
 Acopa, orum, n. ge. medicines to remedy weynesse or labour.
 Acopis, form. gen. a pteious stone lyke a glasse,

with small golden droppes, wherewith yf oyle bee heated, and the body therewith anoynted, it dissolueth all weynesse.
 Acopos, or Acopus, acopi, for. g. an herbe, called also Anagyris, full of byanches, and hath floures lyke to colewortes, and hath an euill sauoure, the seede of it is in long coddes, harde, and in facion lyke vnto kidneys.
 Acor, oris, m. g. a tartenesse, lyke vnto ripe wine, or pomgranades, eighennesse.
 Acorna, æ, f. g. a kynde of thistles.
 Acorum, or Acorus, an herbe with longe leaues lyke the blade of a sworde. Aconiceus and Antonius Musa do suppose it to be great galys gale, and not that whiche is called Gladiolus, in Englyshe, gladen. This roote is hot and drye in the thyrde degree.
 Acosmia, æ, f. g. a disordered heape of thynges, disworshipp, dishonour, and also an inordinate confusion of matters in a common weale.
 Acosmus, one that is vndecked or vntrimmed, a clown.
 Acquiesco, cūi, ere, neu. g. to be at rest or quiete, also to recreate, delyte, or to take pleasure in a thyng, or person. also to leane the head or armes vpon any thyng. It signifieth also to assent to other mens saynges.
 Lectis tuis literis aliquantulum acquieui, Whan I had readde your letters, my sorowe was somewhat asswaged.
 Habemus aliud nihil, in quo acquiescamus, we haue none other thinge to delite our mynde with, or wherein we maie take pleasure.
 Acquirō, quiris, siui, ere, act. to gette, or obtaine a thing that is sought for.
 Acquirere amicos, to winne frendes.
 Acquirere beneuolentiam, to get the good will or fauour of men.
 Acquirere dignitatem, to obteyne honour, or dignitee.
 Acratismus, i, m. g. & Acratisma, tismatis, n. g. a breakfast.
 Acraton, pure wyne without a late, or vnmixt.
 Acratophoron, rōphori, neu. ge. a littell water pitchar.
 Acredo, inis, acritudo, dinis, acritas, tātis, for. g. Sharpenesse or sowzenesse, that is in frutes, which be not ripe.
 Acredula, æ, f. g. the wood lark.
 Acrementum, ti, idem quod Acredo.
 Acrobodicon, æi, the rigour of the lawe.
 Acrifolium, loke Lotos.
 Acrimonia, mōniæ, form. g. tartenesse, which byteth the tounge, and pearceth the head, as in the tast of garlike, onnyons, and other like thynges. It signifieth sometyme Sharpenesse in speakyng or mynde, sometyme lyuelinesse, and quickenesse of witte.
 Acrisia, æ, f. g. lacke of iudgement.
 Acritas, tātis, form. ge. sowzenesse, crueltee, diligence, vehemencie.

Acriter, sharply, severely, stiffly, strictly, cruelly, vehemently, diligently.

Acriter animum intendere, to sette all his intent of study.

Acriter iudicare, to iudge with a great deliberation, and as nigh the truth as he can.

Acritudo, inis, f. g. egerneſſe.

Acroama, amatis, neu. gen. a ſubtyll ſentence of leſſon, requyryng muche ſtudy and ſerche. It is alſo taken for all thynges reherſed or doen, to deſyte the audyence, and alſo the perſon that reciteth them.

Acroamata, were certayne lectures of Aristotle, whiche he redde to his ſcholeters, wherein was the moſt counnyng and ſubtyll part of philoſophy.

Acroamaticus, matica, um, perteynyng to thoſe lectures.

Acrochordon, chordonis, f. g. a kynde of warres, ſo ſmal at the rootes, that they ſeeme to hange by a ſinew.

Acrocomus, crocomi, one hauyng longe heares.

Acrodria, be al frutes, which haue an harde rynde or ſhale, as pomegranades, nuttes, cheſtins, piſtaces, and other lyke.

Acroſtolia, ōrum, n. g. a certayne garnyſſyng of ſhyppes, both befoze and behynde, whiche may eaſily be taken away.

Acroteria, orum, neu. ge. the extreme partes of a mans body, as the fingers endes. alſo pinnacles, battilmentes, and images ſette on buttrees to garnyſſe the buildynges. It is alſo the ſtemme decaynge or garnyſſyng of ſhyppes.

Acrothorax, one halfe drunke.

Acti, as if, as though. loke Ac.

Acta, ra, f. g. a water banke or ſtronde, wheron the water floweth.

Acta, orum, n. ge. plur. It is that we call actes, concernyng mens lyues, or priuate buſyneſſe put in wrytyng. Alſo ſuche dedes as haue happened out of iudgement. And actitara be thoſe thynges, whiche haue happened in iudgement, properly they that be in doyng.

in acta referre, to regiſter or cronicle.

Acta diurna, actes daily done.

Acta circumducere, to cancell a ſentence ones determined.

Acte, tes, f. g. an elder tree.

Actra, a, f. g. called alſo Chamaecten, and Ebulum, an herbe talled wallwozt.

Acteon, loke Actium.

Acteus, a, um, one of Athens.

Actia, orum, plaies made ones in. v. yeres.

Actias, tiadis, one of Athens.

Actio, ōnis, f. g. betokeneth ſometyme pronun-
ciation, ſometyme an ozacion wrytten, ſometyme
an action in the law, ſometyme an hystory, ſome-
tyme a defence, otherwhyle a recompence in woꝝ-
des for a benefit receiued: as Gratiarum actio,
for thankes. generally it is taken for the actuall
dede in euery thyng.

Actio, the beary of an elder.

Actioſus, a, um, buſy.

Actitatio, ōnis, f. g. a debatynge of a caſe in the
law, a pleadynge.

Actitatus, determined by iudgement.

Actito, aui, are, to practiſe, ſpecially in ciuile mat-
ters, to doe often, to pleade a matter.

Actius, loke Accius.

Actius, actiue.

Actor, ōris, maſ. gen. the doer of the dede. alſo
in the law the plaintife, complainant, or deman-
dant, alſo a player of enterludes, and a mannes
factour or baylyffe, that hath the charge of his
buſyneſſe.

Actor, the name of a certayn noble man.

Actualia nomina, names whiche doe procede of
act: as Rex a regendo, of gouernynge: Dux a
ducendo, of leadynge.

Actualis ſcientia, a ſcience that declareth thynges
by their operacion, of the whiche are thre par-
tes, morall, diſpenſatiue, and ciuile.

Actuarius, arii, m. ge. a ſubſtantieue, ſignifieth a
ſtortary or ſcribe, or any other that wryteth ſpe-
cillie.

Actuarius, a, um, actiue.

Actuaria nauis, or actuarium, riij, a row barge
or other light ſhyppes, which is rowed.

Actuaria minuta, or actuariola, ſmall ſhyppes
or botes.

Actuariolum, rioli, n. ge. a littell bote or barge.

Actuoſe, byaggyngly.

Actuoſus, ōſa, ōſum, full of buſyneſſe, alwaye oc-
cupied, both actiuelly, and paſſiuelly.

Actuoſus ignis, fyre that burneth alwaie.

Actuoſa vita, an actiue or worldly life.

Actus, a, um, perſourmed, alſo ariued, thruſt in,
brought to, feared, diſpatched, dyuen, vexed,
tossed, conſtreigned.

Acti tempeſtate, dyuen by force of wether.

Acti iucundi labores, a pꝛouerbe, ſignifyng,
that the memoꝝ of labours and trauailes paſ-
ſed, is pleaſaunt.

Actus multis caſibus, vexed and tossed with
many miſſortunes.

Retro actus, dyuen backe.

Mihi acta acta eſt, I am olde.

Actum agere, to doe that whiche is all ready
doen, to labour in vaine, or to do ouerthwartly.

Actum de me eſt, I am vndoed.

Actum eſt, the matter is paſt cure.

Actum eſt mecum pꝛaculare, I am right well
delt withall.

Actum habere, to allow that whiche a man
hath dwen.

Actus, us, maſ. ge. a dede, noble pꝛoweſſe, the
part of a comedie or plaie, the countenance and
geſture of the ſame players, a daies woꝝke in
tillage, whiche was accounted at. 120. foote
ſquare. Alſo the meaſure of grounde, contey-
nyng. 120. foote ſquare.

Actus hominis, the partes of mannes life, al-
ludynge to the actes of comedies.

Actus

Actus rerum, the expedition or exployting of matters.
Acta diurna, such thyng as be doen and registered dailey.
Actum, anone, without taryng, by and by.
Acuale os, a parte of the bone about the temples of a mans head.
Aculeatus, a, um, any thyng that pricketh. Also that greueth or troubleth the mynde.
Aculeus, cullei, m. g. a pycke of syng. also a rebuyng taunt, cherke, or rebuke: and al thynges that doe pycke and greue the mynde, maye be called **Aculei**.
Aculei orationis, the affections and lively be- huience of an oracion.
Aculeus sagittæ, an arrow head.
Aculeolus, leoli, m. g. a little pycke of syng.
Acumen, cūinis, n. g. the sharpenesse, edge, or point of any thyng. Also subtilitee, wittinesse, fyne iudgement, & sometyme sleightynesse, crafty mylinesse.
Vbi est acūmen tuum? Where is thy witte?
Acūmen saporis, sharpenesse of tast.
Acūmen ingenij, finesse of witte.
Acuminatus, a, um, that hath a sharpe point or edge.
Acumino, acūinas, aui, are, act. to sharpen.
Acūcula, a, a little nedell.
Acuo, acuis, acui, ere, act. to whette or make sharpe. By traslaciō it signifieth to pycke forth or stirre one to do a thyng, to pooke, to quicken.
Acūere ingenium, to quicken the witte.
Quam luno his accuit verbis, egged, stirred, sette a fyre.
Acūere linguam, to make the tungue to pro- nounce perfectly.
Acūere stilum, to write sharply or curesly.
Acūere animos, to make fierse or couragious.
Acūere iuuentam ad bonas artes, to styre youth to the study of good letters.
Acūere industriam, to make moze diligent.
Acupedius, pedia, um, he that hath an apte or quicke fote to renne with all.
Acupictores, imbodourers.
Acupingere, to imboder.
Acus, acris, neu. g. chaffe.
Acus, us, f. g. a needell. Also chaffe of corne, an order in battayle, and a pinne, wherewith womē doe trymme by their heares.
Rem acu terigisti, thou hast hitte the nayle on the head.
Acus, aci, m. f. g. a fyfthe of the sea, longe, small and smoth: on the backe he hath a colour be- twene greene and blew, his beake is longe and sharpe. in some countreyes here it is called an hognebeake. In the time of spaumng, the bealy of this fyfthe openeth, and so the spaume issueth, and afterwarde the wounde is closed. This fyfthe is harde of digestion, but it is moyst, and of good iuice in an wholl body.
Acustici, orum, m. g. they whiche doe heare all,

and speake nothyng them selfe.
Acute, quickly, subtilly, wittly.
Acutulus, he that hath a pretty witte.
Acutulus, a, um, somewhat subtille.
Acutus, a, um, sharpe edged or poynted, subtil, witt: but in voyce it betokeneth hygh or smal, as a treble, Quill.
Acute aures, eares quicke of hearyng.
Acuti oculi, clere eyes, quicke of sight.
Acuti cibi, sharpe meates.
Acutum ingenium, a quicke or subtil witte.
Acutus morbus, a vehement or sharpe disease.
Acutum & triste resonare, to make a mylle and hydous noyse.
Acyon, an holly beary.
Acyrologia, an vnproper kynd of speakyng eis- ther in wordes or sence.

A ANTE D.

AD, by hym selfe, or ioygned to an other word, signifieth, to, about, nere to, or at: as, Vado ad oppidum, I goe to the towne. Erat ad ripam fluminis arbor, There was at the riuers syde a tree. Ad, is sometyme vled for In: as, Ad forum audiuit, for In foro. Sometyme it signifieth agaynst: as, Ad illum mihi pugna est, Against hym is my warre. Sometyme it betokeneth in comparyson: sometyme cause: as Ad quid hoc fecisti? For what cause, or whereto dyddest thou this? Some- tyne about: as, Ad duo millia hominum oc- cisa sunt, There be slaine about .2000. men. also after: as, Ad hac, after this.
Ad, is also sometime taken for, Quantum ad. Vidi simul cum populo Romano forum, co- mitiumq; adornatum, ad speciem magnifico ornatum: ad sensum cogitationemq; acerbo & lugubri, I with the people of Rome behelde the places of iugement and common assemblies, as to the plesure of the eie, sumptuously garny- shed: but as to respect of witte and imagination, lamentably and heuily decked.
Ad annum, during an wholle yere, or for a yeres space.
Ad assem, to the vittermost peny, euery fars thyng.
Ad breuissimum tēpus, for a very short time.
Ad cyathos stare, to awaite on the cuppe.
Ad decem annos, id est post, ten yeres after. Nescio quid intersit, vtrum illuc nunc veni- am, an ad decem annos, I wotte not what diuersitee, whether I come nowe, or ten yeres hereafter.
Ad, with an accusatiue case, is sometyme vled for a datiu: as, Ad carnificem te dabo, for carnifici.
Ad decimum sextum calendas, about the .xvi. calendes.
Ad dextram, ad sinistram, on the right hande,

on the left hande.
 Ad diem, at the day appoynted.
 Ad desiderium, id est, propter.
 Inde cum actæ boues quædam ad desiderium (yt sic) relictarum mugissent, Than whan some of the neate, whiche were dyuen awaye, for the desyre they had of the other that remayned (as they vse to doe) dyd loow oʒ belloow.
 Ad ducētos, about 200.
 Ad, for Circa: as, Ad quod tempus te expectabo, about what tyme. &c.
 Ad extremū, ad postremum, at the last, finally, in conclusion. Sometime at the last ende, contrary to Ab initio. Also in the hynder parte.
 Ad exemplū, to the exāple oʒ likeness, wheare,
 Ad, for Secundum, and noteth similitude oʒ lykenes.
 Ad hoc exemplum nunquam amaui, I neuer loued of that facion, oʒ in that maner.
 Ad hæc mala, hoc mihi accidit, besides these displeasures, this chaunced vnto me.
 Ad horam nonam in anchoris expectaui, I late at ankoy vntyl ix. of the clocke.
 Ad hunc modum, this waie, oʒ in this maner, oʒ after this sort.
 Ad id tempus, at that time.
 Ad illam faciem, ita vt illa est, vt emerem sibi mandauit mihi, He commaunded me to by for him one, that had suche a face as he hath.
 Ad amussim, by rule oʒ lyne. And by a mesaphoze, exquisitely, curiously, with great diligence.
 Ad iudicē dicere. i. apud iudicē, before a iudge.
 Eius testis ad iudicem fidem informabit, his wytnesse before a iudge, shall proue the truth.
 Ad, for ante, oʒ coram.
 Cunctantem ad limina expectant, they loke for him at the gate.
 Ad limina, a poynt.
 Ad lucem, for vsq; ad lucem, vntyll daie lyght.
 Ad manum seruus, he that is ckerke to one, oʒ wyrteth for him.
 Ad manus venire, to come to hand strokes, to cope together.
 Ad me, pro apud me, with me.
 Commodum ad te dederam literas, cum ad me bene mane Dionysius fuit, I had scarcely sent my letters vnto the, whan Dionysie was with me perly in the moynyng.
 Ad meridiem, vntyll noone.
 Ad meridiem spectat, aut vergit, it lyeth towarde the south.
 Ad me domum, at home with me.
 Ad me abducta est domum, id est, ad domū meam, home to my house. lyke wise wee saye:
 Ad me Londinum veni.
 Ad multam noctem, late in the nyght.
 Ad nummum conuenit, it is the tiew summe.
 Ad pedē, a prouerbe, which signifieth agreeable, as it were, my chooe is meete for my fote. Accordyng to this prouerbe, is the sentence of

Paulus Semilius, who hearyng his wife Pappia, comended for hir beautee, & diuers other good qualittes, held by his fote to the that praised hir, and asked how thei liked his chooe. Thei saied it was a good chooe. Than saied Semilius, ye doe see, that it is a new chooe, and well made, but none of you doeth know, where it wyrteth me, and yet I doe feele it.
 Ad pedes, a lakap.
 Ad pedes desilio, I lyght on my fete.
 Ad pileum vocare, to drye men to sedition vpon trust of libertie oʒ other commodittes.
 Ad quindecim talenta, about xv. talentes.
 Ad raurum poscere, to aske till one be hoare.
 Ad rem facit, it maketh for the matter, vʒ is conuenient, oʒ is fernetly for the purpose.
 Ad rem pertinet, it belongeth to the purpose.
 Ad rem suam sapere, to be wyse for his owne profite.
 Ad restē res redit, the thing is in dispaire. Whiche prouerbe came of them that did hange them selues, because they had not so good fortune as they looked for, oʒ that thynges happened not accordyng vnto their expectation.
 Ad summum, at the most, oʒ at the vtermost.
 Ad, for præ, signifieth comparison: as.
 Ad sapientiam huius nimius nugator fuit, in regarde of this mans wylsome, he was but a verie trifier.
 Ad tempus, in season. Sometime accordyng to the time, also for a tyme.
 Ad verbum, worde for worde.
 Ad viuū rescare, to touche it to þ quicke. A prouerbe taken of paryng of nayles, vntill the bloud doeth appere. Which signifieth to touche a thyng neerer than neede requyrez.
 Ad vnguem, exactly, absolutely, perfectly.
 Ad vnum, not one left, at ones, vnto the last, euerychone.
 Ad vnum idem sentiunt, they be all of one opinion.
 Ad calendas græcas, signifieth neuer. for in olde tyme the Grekes had no calendes.
 Ad horam, at tyme appoynted.
 Ad exitam atatem, for Ad vltimam atatem.
 Ad hæc, moxouer.
 Ad hoc, furthermoze.
 Ad liquidum, clerely, evidently, plainly.
 Ad manus, at hande, ready.
 Ad modum, as it were.
 Ad primus, chiefe of all.
 Ad urbem esse, to be in the citie.
 Ad eum respice, loke towarde him.
 Ad memoriam aliquid notare, to note a thing that it may be remembred.
 Ad perpendiculum exigere, to trie a thyng by the plumbe rule.
 Ad meum sensum, to my iudgement.
 Ad cinerem ambusus, burned to ashes.
 Ad omnia inutile, profitable for nothyng.
 Ad bonitatē proficere, to waxe better & better.
 Ad di-

Ad digitos venire, to be cōpted on the fingers.
 Ad febrem valet medicamen, the medicine is
 good against the feuer.
 Valet ad caput, it is good for the head.
 Ad fidem affirmare, to affirme certainly.
 Ad Apollinis, ad Monetā, ad Saturni, ad Iu-
 nonis, at Ipollos temple. &c.
 Ad lapidis iactum peruenire, to come within
 a stones cast.
 Ad id, to that tyme.
 Ad irritum cadit spes, our hope commeth to
 naught, or we be disappointed of y^e we loked for.
 Ad portionē, id est, pro portione, accordyng
 to the propozcion of the remnant.
 Ad tertias decoquere, to seeth a thyng to the
 thyrde part.
 Ad votum, euen as we woulde wishe.
 Studet ad lucernam, he studieth by candel light.
 Ad tua verba reuixi, your woordes relieved
 me, or, with your woordes I was relieved.
 Adactio, ōnis, f. g. compulsion, or constreint.
 Adactus, a, um, compelled, put forth, forced, dy-
 uen in.
 Adæque, semblably, so muche, as muche.
 Adæque miser, so muche or euen as muche a
 wretch.
 Adæquo, aui, are, to make playne or lyke, to
 aduance it selfe, that it may be lyke or equall to
 an other.
 Adæquare urbem solo, to raise a citee to the
 earthe.
 Adæquauit cum virtute fortunam, he was
 euen as fortunate as vertuous.
 Adæquare aliquem sibi, to make one equall
 to him selfe.
 Adæro, æras, aui, are, act. to praise or value.
 Adæstuo, aui, are, to ouerflow or boyle ouer.
 Adaggero, aui, are, to gather, heape, or laie to-
 gyther.
 Adagia, adagiz, f. ge. an olde wyse, whiche had a
 childe but late.
 Adagio, ōnis, idem quod adagium.
 Adagium, adagij, neu. ge. a prouerbe, or as I
 mought saie, an olde saied saw.
 Adalligo, aui, are, act. to bynde to.
 Adamantæus, for Adamantinus, a, um, of or
 pertainyng to a diamonde: and by a metaphoze,
 inuincible.
 Adamantis, idis, form. ge. an herbe that the in-
 chaunters doe vse.
 Adamas, antis, m. g. a diamonde, whereof bee di-
 uerse kyndes: one is founde in India, and is
 litle, bygght, heauy, and so harde, that nothyng
 can breake it, excepte the bloud of a gote. In
 nother is founde in Arabia, whiche is lesse than
 the other, and of colour moze pale. Some be
 found in Macedonia, and they haue moze the co-
 lour of yron made bygght. other be founde in
 Ethiopia, and thei be most darke in colour. And
 some be founde in Epyres, and their colour draw-
 eth toward the colour of apze, but thei are soft.

The vertues of this stone are these, to resist poy-
 son and witchcraft, it putteth away feare, it cau-
 seth him that weareth it, to vanquish in contes-
 tion, it helpeth theim that be lunatike or phrenes-
 tike. I haue proued, that a diamonde layd by a
 nedel, y^e lode stone might not draw it by to him.
 Adamo, adamas, aui, are, act. to loue very wel, to
 desire feruently, and somtime to loue wantonly.
 Adaperio, aperis, perui, ire, act. to sette open a
 thyng.
 Adapertilis, le, for apertum, open, or easy to be
 opened.
 Adapto, aui, are, to ioyne to, to make fitte or euen
 with.
 Adaquatio, ōnis, f. g. watryng of cattail.
 Adaquo, adaquas, aui, are, to water hōse or cats-
 tail, also to water herbes or trees.
 Adarca, called also Adarcha, adarces, adarcion,
 adarcos, and Calomochnus, a salte some,
 which commeth of the rindes of canes or reedes
 growynge in fennes.
 Adareo, adares, ui, ere, to be dyte. I worde sels
 dome vsed.
 Adasia, an olde pew, whiche hath lately peaned or
 had a lambe.
 Adasso, olde wryters vsed for Adigo, to compell.
 Adasus, a facion of coates not shewed on the
 shoulders.
 Adaucto, aui, are, to increse or augment.
 Adauctus, a, um, augmented or increased.
 Adauctus, us, m. g. the increse or augmentacion.
 Adaugeo, auges, auxi, ere, act. idē qd adaucto.
 Adaugesco, auxi, ere, to increse, to grow bigger
 or greater.
 Adaxint, for adegerint, lette theim compelle or
 constreigne.
 Adbibio, adbibis, adbibere, neu. ge. to drinke.
 somtyme to drinke much: And by a metaphoze,
 for Imbibere, to receyue into the mind precep-
 tes or counsailes,
 Adcenſi, for Accenſi.
 Adcorporo, aui, are, to myngle or ioyne to, so to
 cleaue and ioygne to, that it is one body.
 Adcredo, credis, credidi, ere, idem quod credo.
 Adcreſco, eui, ere, to be added to.
 Addax, acis, m. ge. a beaſt in Aſrike, which hath
 crooked hoynes.
 Addecet, for Decet, it becometh.
 Addecimo, decimas, aui, are, to take tenthes.
 Addenſeo, ui, ere, to make thicke, or close to ge-
 ther, as whan many bee assembled in a small
 rōume.
 Addenſo, aui, are, idem quod addenſeo. also to
 make thicke, as lycour is made thicke.
 Addico, addicis, ixi, ere, act. to delpyer, to sell,
 or to appoint gooddes to be solde openly, to as-
 lienate a thyng from ones selfe, or from any o-
 ther man: and permitte, graunte, and appoynt
 the same to some other persone, to saie, to as-
 uow, geue, or addict hym selfe to any thyng
 or persone, to appoynt, iudge, or depute. Also

Addicere quempiam pro debito, is to deli-
uer the debtour to his creditours, to doe with
him what they lyst.
Antonius regna addixit pecunia, appointed
out and solde kingdomes for money.
Nummo addicere, to sell for a small trifell and
almost for nothinge.
Fundus addicetur Ebutio, the lande is permit-
ted and graunted by iudgement to Ebutius.
Addicere ad iusiurandum, to force one to
swear.
Addicere aues, was amonge the Augurians,
to approue or allow a thyng to be doen.
Nisi aues addixissent, idest, approbassent, ex-
cepte the byrdes by their tokens had allowed the
thyng.
Addicere sanguinem alicuius, or Addicere
morti, to appoynt one to dye, or to bee put to
death.
Addicere bona in publicum, to confiscate
goodes, or lease them as forsaite.
Addictam precio habere fidē, to haue his cred-
yte and truthe ready to be solde for money.
Addicere corpus turpissimæ cupiditati, to
geue or abandone his body to most filthy lust.
Addicere in seruitutē, to iudge one to be bōde.
Addicere se alicui, vel homini vel rei, i. se illi
deuouere. Senatus cui me semper addixi,
to the maintenance or folowing wherof I haue
addicted and as it were bequethed my selfe.
Addicere opus aliquod: pro, locare facien-
dum, to sette out a worke to be done a great, or
for a certain pprice.
Addictus færis & alitibus, layd to bee deuou-
red of wyld beasts and foules.
Addicere animū, to geue or apply his mynde.
Addictio, ōnis, f. g. deliuerance of goodes to the
possession of an other.
Addictus, he that is iudged, appoynted, deputed
or bounden.
Addictus, a, um, openly solde.
Addisco, didici, ere, to learne, to learne well, to
adde to in learning.
Addiscere rubas, to learne to blow the trūpette.
Additamentum, mēti, n. ge. a thyng added to,
an augmentation.
Additio, ōnis, f. g. an addition.
Additus, a, um, added or put to.
Additus, is also vsed for an enemy.
Nec Teucris addita luno vsque aberit, f. g.
ther Juno, enemy to the Troianes, shall lacke
or be away.
Addiuino, uinas, aui, are, idem quod diuino.
Addo, ēdi, are, to geue to one.
Addo, addidi, ere, to adde, to ioyne or put to.
Addit equos: Ad hāc rem addit: In illā ora-
tionē quādā addidi. Quāobrē in sententiā nō
addidisti: pro, sententiā: In potu vnguētum
addunt, Aliquid de suo addit. In colliria ad-
ditur. Adde huc. Adde quod. Exemplis me-
lioribus se addere, to folow the better exāples.

Addere, for Dare: as Natura quam Iupiter
apibus addidit.
Addebat hoc, he saied moreouer.
Addere animum, to geue courage.
Addere gradum, to make hym goe faster.
Huc adde, or adde quod, moreouer then this,
furthermore.
Addere calcar alicui, to styre or prycke one for-
warde.
Addere aliquem astris, to make one a god.
Addere in nares, to put into the nose.
Addere facta pollicitis, to doe or accomplishe
that whiche is promised.
Addere fidem, to confirme.
Addere finem, to make an ende.
Addere operam, doe thy diligence.
Addidit multum reipublicæ, he profited much
the publike weale.
Addito tempore, in processe of tyme.
Addere alacritatem scribendi, to geue one a
pleasure or comfort to wyte.
Addoceo, addoces, cui, ēre, to teache muche.
Addormio, iui, ire, to sleepe.
Addormisco, miscis, miui, ere, idem.
Addubitatus, a, um, doubted of.
Addubito, addūbitas, aui, āre, to doubt, or to be
somewhat in doubt.
Adduco, dūcis, ūxi, ere, to byng to; or byng
forth, sometyme to draw or plucke together, to
bende or draw vp, as a bowe, a slynge, or any
other ingyn. also to woue or perswade.
Adducit tuam Bacchidem, Adhuc huc, Ad-
duxit intro in ædes, Adduxit ad prandium,
Puero nutrice adduxit, for the childe. Addu-
cere a foro, ex Italia. Quod ex Italia adduxe-
rat. Adducere aliquē ad vel in rem aliquam.
Adducere alicui ante oculos, to byng before
ones eyes.
Adducit cutem macies, leaues maketh the
skinne wrinckled.
Adducere frontem, to froune.
Adduci mercede, metu, odio, precibus, &c.
to be moued or perswaded.
Adduxit in suam opinionem, he hath per-
swaded me to agree to his mynde.
Adducere in cognitionem, to geue knowlage,
or make to know.
Adducere ad cōcordiā, to byng to agreemēt.
Adducere ad consuetudinem, to bring to a
custome.
Adducere in dubitationem, to byng one in
doubte.
In honorem adducere, to make a thyng to be
esteemed or honored.
Adducere in expectationem, to byng one in
hope, or cause him to loke for a thyng.
Adducere arcum, to draw or bende a bowe.
Adducere habenas, to pull streite the reigne of
the bydell.
Adducere ad mucrones, to byng a matter in
case to be tried by dent of sworde.

Addu-

Adducere in metum, to byng one in feare.
Adduxisti me in eam necessitatem, thou hast brought me into such a strapte.
Adducere in negligentiam, to make one negligent.
Adducere in inuidiam, to make one enuied or hated.
Adducere sitim, to make a man thirstie.
Adducere ad prandium, to byd to dyner.
Adduci non possum vt credam, I can not be perswaded to beleue it.
Adducere tedium alicuius rei, to make a mā weery of any thyng.
Adducere vultum ad tristitiam, to looke sadly.
Adduci, to be meeued, or perswaded.
Adductus, a, um, broughte, drawen together, shounke, bended as a bow is.
Adducta frons, a frownyng forehead.
Adducto constitit arcu, he stode with his bow bent.
Addues, pro addideris, a worde out of vse.
Adduplico, au, are, to double any thyng.
Adedo, ades, or adedis, edi, adesse, or adedere, to deuoure or consume.
Adechastus, ti, f. g. a sincere persone, that neither for meede nor drede wil doe against iustice.
Adelphi, byetherne. it is also the name of a comedie in Terence.
Adelus, a, um, vnckerrayne, vnknewen.
Ademptio ciuitatis, banishment.
Ademptus, a, um, taken awaie.
Lubrico itinerum abempta equorum pernicitas est, the horsemen coulde make no speede for the slippernesse of the waie.
Virilitatis adempta homo, a gelded man.
Adenes, is, a disease in the throte and mouth like little burnelles.
Adeo, so much, mozeouer, surely, without doubt. Sometime it signifieth euen: as, Tute adeo iam eius verba audies, Euen you your selfe shall heare him speke by and by. Sometime it is vbled for Etiam, and addeth a vehemency: as, Intra mœnia, atq; adeo in senatu videris, You see him in the citee, and that moze is, in the senate. Sometime for Certes: as, Nihil hercle, aut si adeo bidui est aut tridui hæc sollicitudo, No thyng in good faith, or trewly if he be, the sorow is but for two or thre daies. Sometime for Valde, or multum: as, Is adeo dissimili studio est, He is of farre vnlike disposition. Sometime for Etiam, without vehemency: as, Atque adeo longum est nos illum expectare, And mozeouer, it woulde be very longe for vs to tary and loke for him. Sometime Adeo non, for tantū abest: as, Vt ne filum quidem desuper pendentis aranæ rumpere, adeo fugere non queat, That he coulde not so muche as bzeake the threede of the spyder, hangynge ouer him, much lesse flee awaie: sometime for Eo, as, Adeo res reddit, The mattier came to this poynte: Sometime it hath no propre signification, but

doth either fulfil or adorne a sentence.
Adeo, iui, ire, act. to go or come to, to demande, to attempte, to make assaute, to set vpon or cns counter.
Adi huc, come hither.
Adire aliquem, siquid velit, to go to a man, and enquire, whether he will haue any thing.
Adire contra, to go to mete.
Adi actutum ad fores, go quickly to the doore.
Adire aliquem scripto, to goe to a pñce and offer him the declaracion of his mynd in wryting as the maner was to the emperours of Rome.
Adi ad me vicissim, pro veni ad me.
Tum primum ad causas orandas adire cepimus, then I first began to take vpon me pleading of causes.
Adire in ius de re aliqua, to go befoze a iudge for any mattier.
Nunc prior adito tu, Howe do thou set vpon hym firste.
Adire omnem fortunam, to proue and aduerture all chaunce, good or euill.
Adire rem publicam, to take in hande the gouernance of the publike weale.
Adire aliquem blandis verbis, to talke gently with a man.
Adire aliquem de re aliqua.
Adi te heri de filia, I cam yesterday to talke with thee, concernyng thy daughter.
Adire discrimen, to put him selfe in perill.
Adire hereditatem, to enter into his inheritance.
Adire inimicitias, to enter into displeasure, or enmitie.
Adire ad pactionem, to come to a pointe concerning the bargeine.
Adire periculum, to take a daungerous thing in hande.
Adeor, the passiue of Adeo.
Adeousque, vntyll that.
Adeps, adipis, ma. & for. g. the fatte of all thing.
Adipes tenuare, to make leane.
Adepio, onis, f. g. obteinyng or gettyng.
Adeptus, a, um, obtained, gotten, or founde.
Rerum adeptus est, he hath obtained the dos minion.
Adequito, aui, are, n. g. to ryde by or nere to.
Adesdum, come hither.
Adespotus, a, um, one that is subiect to no man, or a boke that beareth no mans name or title.
Adespota fama, a rumoure sprede without any certaine authoure.
Adespota, goddes taken to the hynges vble, by cause no man claymeth them.
Adesurio, efuris, iui, ire, to be verape hungrye.
Adesus, a, um, deuoured, or by a metaphoze, consumed and wasted.
Adesa pecunia, money spente in ryottouse bakettyng.
Adfabrum, well wrought.
Adfremo, adfremis, frémui, ere, n. g. to groyne,

or murmur at a thyng, as men do, whan they heare that displeaseth them.
Adfringo, égi, ere act. to bryake, as one doeth a pot or other thing agaynst a stone or wall.
Adgemo, adgemis, gémuí, ere, neu. to wayle or lament.
Adgrego, adgregas, áui, áre, loke **Aggrego**.
Adgretus, for **Aggressus**.
Adgretus fari, aboute to speake.
Adhabito, adhabitas, aui, are, neu. to dwell by.
Adhareo, háres, hási, rere, neu. to cleave faste, to stycke to, to sette sure, to ioyne to, to holde or to take to any thyng.
Adharere lateri, to be next to a man either in goyng or settyng.
Adhesit mihi ad infimum ventrem fames, I was meruailously anhungred.
Adhresco, hési, cere, ídem quod **Adhareo**.
Adhrescet iusticia & honestati, he wyll cleave or stycke vnto iustice and honestie.
Adhæse, Neque adhæse locutus est, he mumbled not, but spake out.
Adhæsió, ónis, f. g. **adherentia**, x, f. g. **adhæsus**, us, m. g. a stickyng, cleauyng. or fastnyng to a thyng.
Adhæsus, a, um, cleaued to.
Adhalo, hálas, áui, áre, to blowe or breathe vpon a thyng.
Adhiamó, hámas, áui, áre, to bynde to, to tie or grapple, or rather (by the wordes of **Cicero**) **Adhamare honores**, should signify, to aspyre to honours, by a metaphoze taken of anglyng.
Adhibeo, adhibes, hibui, ére, act. to moue or put to, to applie, to admitte or call to, to take to, to ioyne or ad to, to call vpon, to shewe: and oftentimes it is expounded by this worde **Vtor**, to vse or exercise.
Adhibere animum, to take hede what is spokē.
Adhibere aures, to hearken diligently, to geue an eare.
Adhibere in consilium aliquem, to consult or take counsaile without one.
Adhibere parsimoniam, to spare.
Adhibe e testes, to take wytnesse in a matter.
Adhibere vim, to dooe a thyng by vyolence, to inforce.
Celeritatem adhibere, to make haste, or to vse diligence.
Cœna aliquem adhibere, to byd one to supper whiche is inferiour to him.
Delectum adhibere, to put a difference, to discrene betwene thynges, whiche is the better.
Religionem adhibere, to make conscience of a thyng.
Adhiberi cæpta est ad ornamentum etiã corporis, it began to be applied also to the flesh apparylyng of the body.
Adhibere ad deliberationes principes ciuitatis, to call or admytte to his consultations the chiefe men of the citee.
Ad partus adhibetur Iuno Lucina, in tyme of

womens trauaile **Iuno Lucina** is called vpon.
Arbitrum adhibere, to calle or take one for an arbitrou.
Adhibere artem, to vse arte or counnyng.
Adhibere auctoritatem ad aliquid agendum, to haue or byng with him authoritee or maiestee to the dooyng of a thyng.
Calcaria equo adhibere, to thurstle the spures to the horse: and by a metaphoz, to styrre or pryck forwarde. **Adhibere frenos**, to hold backe or restraigne, is contrary.
Adhibere cautionem, to be ware and take good hede, to be prouident and circumspect.
Adhibere deum, to call to god for helpe.
Adhibere doctrinam, to adde learnyng or knowlage to a thyng or persone.
Tentum adhibe in te diligentia, so muche diligence imploy vpon your selfe.
Ne quis dolus adhibeatur, that no discreyte bee vled.
Adhibere fidem alicui, to beleue or geue credence to one.
Adhibere fidem in amicorum periculis, to shewe him selfe faithfull and trusty, whan his frende is in daunger.
Adhibere lumen rebus, to make matters plain and easy to vnderstande.
Vt omnes adhibeam machinas, that I maye vse all the meanes that maie be.
Adhibere misericordiam, to shewe mercy.
Adhibe te in consilium, vse thine own counsel.
Adhibere necessitatem, to constreigne.
Adhibere preces deo, to pray to god.
Adhibere remedium vulneri, to lay a plaister to a wound.
Adhibenda est quædam reuerentia aduersus homines, There muste be a certayne reuerence vled towarde men.
Sic se adhibere, to behaue hym selfe after suche sorte.
Adhibere manus, to put his hand to a thyng.
Adhibere solatium, to comforte.
Adhibere studium ad aliquid, to imploye his study vpon a thyng.
Adhibere supplicium, to punyssh.
Adhibere deum testem, to take god to witnes.
Huc adhibe vultus, tourne thy face to me, loke vpon me.
Adhinnio, hinnis, iui, ire, n. to neie as an horse doeth after a mare. **Cicero**, by a metaphoze, maketh it to signify, to reioyce, or wantonly to desyre.
Adhorresco, hóruí, ére, to feare greatly.
Adhortator, óris, m. g. he that exhorteeth or counsaileth.
Adhortatio, ónis, f. g. an exhortacion.
Adhortor, árus sum, ári, to exhorte or counsaile, to styrre, to prouoke, or perswade to the dooyng of a thyng.
Adhuc, yet hitherto.
Adhuc locorum, for adhuc.

Ego pro te, sicut adhuc feci, supplicabo, I will make supplication for thee, as I have done hitherto.

Est adhuc alia in respondendo figura, there is furthermore an other figure in answeringe.

Adhuc tranquillares est, yet the matter is in good quiete.

Adiaceo, adiacoes, iacui, ere, n. to lye by or nere to, to bounde or border vpon, to be adjacent.

Adianoeta, orum, n. g. misteries, thinges secreete, and hid in wordes.

Adiantum, ti, neu. ge. an herbe growynge about springes of water, hauinge small leaues lyke a Coliander, called of apothecaries Capillus veneris, and groweth not in England, although some take it for maiden heare, it maye be called Venus heare or Colonder maiden heare, and is in a meane temper betwene hote and colde, other name it to be well ferne.

Adiaphoria, æ, indifferencie, wherein is no preferment of one thyng before an other.

Adiaphoron, indifferent.

Adides, morte battes of a cubite and a halfe long, hauynge pickes of iron in theim, and were tyed to a lyne, that whan they were throwne, he that did cast them, might plucke them againe to him: hurlebattes.

Adiectio, onis, f. ge. and Adiectus, us, ma. ge. an addynge or castynge to.

Adiectus, a, um, added or cast to.

Adigo, adigis, egi, ere, act. to procure or buye, to bynde by othe or promise, to byng or dyue to, to fasten or ioyne to, to myme to compell or dyue one to do a thyng, to dyue in, as a wedge or pinne, or nayle, or other like thyng.

Si in arborem clauus ferreus adigatur, If the iron pinne be dyuen into the tree.

Adigere ensen in pectus, to thruste a sworde to ones herte.

Adiges me ad insaniam, thou wylte make me madde.

Adigere naues, id est agere.

Adigere ad arbitrum, to constreigne a man to come and pleade before the arbitrou.

Prouintiam oem in Pompei verba adigebat, he compelled the whole pvince to sweare as Pompei would haue them.

Adigere sacramento, iureiurando, or ad iusiurandū, to force one to sweare after a prescripte and appointed facion.

Vulnus per galeam adegit, he wounded hym through his helmet.

Adigere pectus, to dyue cattell.

Adiciales, or Adipales cornæ, the feastes of the pagane priestes in olde time.

Adicio, adicis, ieci, ere, act. to cast to, to adde or put to, to increase.

Idem humor clystere intus adicietur, Shall be cast in.

Si calculum nostro errori adieceris, If thou shalte alow our errour.

Aestas febres adiecit, addeth fevers.

Adicere album calculum, to approue a thing.

Adicere animum, to set his mynde or loue on one, to caste fauour to one.

Adicere oculum hereditati. Planè videbant adiectum esse oculum hereditati, They saw plainely, that he was desirous to obteyne the inheritaunce.

Adiecit animum nouo consilio, He began to cast or imagine in hys mynde a new deuise or counsaile.

Adiecitur celeritati sic, by this meanes it wyl be dooen the sooner.

Adicere auctoritatem, to adde auctoritee to a thyng, or to make it more esteemed.

Tercentum adiciunt, subaudi animum, thre hundred agreed.

Adicere expectationem, to make one looke more for a thyng.

Si modus adiceretur, if moderation or measure were kepte.

Adicere oculos in aliquem, to loke vpon one.

Adicere oculorum imprudentiam, to loke on a thyng vnware, or by chaunce.

Adicere vires, to make stronger.

Adicere aliquid potioni, to suffice one to drinke a littel more.

Adicere intus, to cast or poure in.

Adimo, adimis, emi, ere, act. to take awaie or diminish.

Adimere animam alicui, to slea one.

Adimere ius, to prohibite.

Adimere suum alteri, to take an other mans goodes from hym.

Adimere vestem, to pull of his garment.

Adimere ciuitatem, to banyshe or expoulle one out of the citee.

Adimere curam alicui, to put one out of care.

Adimere aliquem lato, to deliuer one from death, or to saue ones lyfe.

Adimere nomen virgineum, to defloure a virgin or mayden.

Adimere vocem alicui, to make one that he can not speake, or to take ones speeche fro him.

Adimere metum, to put out of feare.

Adimere lumen, to put out ones eie.

Adimpleo, impleo, cui, ere, act. to supply.

Adimplere oculorum vicem, to bee in stede of eyes.

Adindo, indis, indidi, ere, act. to put in.

Adineo, iui, ire, as Calpurne saith, is to put in or nere to: but the place that he citeth of Colus mella hath nothyng so.

Adinstar, like to.

Adinuenio, inuenis, eni, ire, act. to inuent a thyng subtilly.

Adinuentum, ti, n. g. an inuencion.

Adipales, loke Adiciales.

Adipalis, pâle, om. g. fatte: and by a metaphore, grosse, barbarouse, or rude.

Adipatum, ti, n. ge. fatte meate.

Adi-

Adipatus, a, um, larded, basted.
Adipiscor, pisceris, éptus sum, sci, dep. to gette
 or obtayne, ioynd with a persone, it signifieth
 to ouertake.
Adipisci senectutem, to come to age.
Adipisci gloriam, diuitas, laudem, sapienti-
 tiam, to atchiefe or gette glozy, richesse, prayse,
 wylledome.
Adipisci palmā, to obtayne or get the victoꝝy.
Medio itinere eum adéptus sum, I ouertoke
 hym in the middes of his iourney.
Adipiscor is vsed of **Plautus** somtyme passiuely.
 Non ætate adipiscitur prudentia.
Adiposus, rpyche.
Adipsateon, a kynd of thorne, called also **Erysi-**
sceptrum, **Dipsacon**, and **Diacheton**.
Adipson, a drynke that quencheth the thyrst.
Adipfos, called commonly **Rigolia**, a sweete
 roote called **licozesse**, also a certain date tree grow-
 yng in **Egypt**, the fruite wherof hath no stone
Plinius calleth it **Myrobalanum**.
Aditculus, li, m. g. a little entree.
Aditio, ónis, f. g. an accesse or repayre.
 Quid tibi hanc aditio est? why comest thou to
 this woman.
Adito, aditas, áui, are, neu. to go to.
Aditus, adita, um, gone to.
Aditus, aditus, m. g. accesse, commyng to, or en-
 tree, a way to passe or go in.
Aditum littoris illi ademerunt, they prohibi-
 ted or letted hym to lande.
Aditus ei preclusus est, the waie or passage is
 stoppe or closed agaynst hym.
Dare alicui aditum ad cælum, to byng one to
 heauen.
Aditus omnes firmare, to fortify all places
 where enemies may entre.
Aditum habere, to haue accesse or entraunce.
Aditu illū prohibet, he wil not let hym come in.
Aditum sibi reperire, to fynde a way to enter.
Rumpere aditum, to breake in.
Tentare aditum, to assay to entre.
Aditus ad honorem, by a metaphoze, a waye
 or meane to attayne to honour.
Aditus obstructus est, the way is stopped.
Aditum iacere ad aliquid, to begynne to make
 way or meane to a thyng.
Adiudico, iudicas, áui, are, act. to iudge, and by
 a metaphoze, to attribute any thinge to a man.
Adiudicare in seruitutem, to iudge one to bō-
 dage, or to be a seruauit.
Italys adiudicat armis, he doth attribute to the
 warre of the **Italians**.
Adiudicauit mihi salutem orbis terrarum, he
 attributed to me the sauegarde of the worlde.
Adiugo, adiugas, áui, are, act. to yoke or ioygne
 to.
Adiugare vitem, to fasten the vyne to the raile.
Adiumentum, ti, n. g. helpe.
Adiumento esse alicui, to helpe.
Adiumento esse ad victoriam.

Adiumento esse in causis.
Adiumento esse vel importare.
Nihil erat adiumentum ad pulchritudinem: the
 byd nothyng to encrease or set forth hir beautie.
Adiungo, iunxi, ere, act. to ioyne to, adde or
 geue to, to set to a thyng, to take to, to applie,
 to wyne or obteyne, to knitte, couple or affor-
 ate in friendship, or otherwyle. Errat longē,
 mea quidem sententia; qui imperium credat
 grauius esse aut stabilius, vi quod sit, quam
 id quod amicitia adiungitur, He is as foule
 deceiued, in myne opinion, that thinketh, that
 rule to be moze fyme and stable, which is gotten
 by violence, than that whiche is obteyned by
 friendship.
Hic dies me valde **Crasso** adiunxit, This day
 hath reconciled me to **Crassus**, and made me his
 deuy frende.
Adiungere se ad aliquem, to enter familiars
 see with a man.
Adiungere animum ad aliquid, to applie his
 mynde to any thyng.
Animum ad aliquod studium adiungere, to
 set the mynde on some thyng, that one hath a
 fantasie to.
Accessionem ædibus adiunxit, he hath enlar-
 ged his house. and taken moze roome to it.
Hac in re mihi vestra diligentia adiungenda
 est, I must haue your diligence in this matter.
Adiungere sibi auxilium, to gette him ayde or
 succour.
Adiungere sibi aliquem beneficio, to make
 one his frende by some good tourne.
Adiungere sibi beneuolentiam hominum, to
 wyne or obteyne the fauour of men.
Adiungere tauros aratro, to yoke oxen to the
 plough.
Adiungere se ad causam alicuius, to take part
 with a man, or fauour his cause.
Adiungere fidem alicui rei, to beleue a thyng.
Adiungere ciuitatem aliquam in societatem,
 to make alliance with a citee.
Me ad eius rationes adiungo, I associate my
 selfe to hym, in all his affaires, or in all that he
 hath to dooe.
Adiungere sibi socium, to take to hym a com-
 panion, or to associate him with one.
Adiunctio, ónis, f. g. a ioynyng to, or addicion, a
 knitting or coupling together in frendshippe.
Adiunctor, oris, mas. g. one that addeth or ioy-
 neth to.
Adiunctus, a, um, ioynd or added.
Adiurati, confederate or alied together by othe.
Adiuratio, ónis, f. g. a coniuryng.
Adiurgium, debate, harigunce.
Adiurgo, áui, are, to rebuke.
Adiuro, iúras, áui, are, act. to sweare earnestly, to
 denie, with an othe, to coniure, to requyre or ins-
 foꝝe an other man to sweare.
Adiuto, iútas, áui, are, act. to helpe.
Adiutor, deponent, idem quod adiuto.
 Adiutor,

Adiutor, the palliue.

Adiutor, oris, m. g. adiutrix, triciis, f. g. an helper, a furtherer.

Adiutorem alicui venire, to come to helpe one.

Eius honori semper adiutor fuit, he did alwai further his honour.

Adiutorem se proficitur ad eam rem, he pro- mpled his helpe in that matter,

Adiutorium, torij, n. g. heaipe.

Adiutus, iura, um, holpen.

Adiuuamen, uamius, n. g. helpe.

Adiuuo, adiuuas, iui, are, act. to helpe, to aide, to succour, to fauour, to further, to do good to.

Ad bellum adiuuare: vt me adiuues in hac re.

Si quid tu adiuuas. Aliquo auxilio vt adiuuet

Adiuuat incubare.

Adiuuare facultates alicuius, to augment a mans substance, or make him richer.

Fortes fortuna adiuuat, fortune fauourerth bolde aduenturers.

Adiuuare ignem, to amende the fyre, and make it bourn.

Ignem adiuua, mend the fyre.

Adiuuare auiditatem ad cibos, to make one to haue stomake to his meate,

Adiuuare formam cura, to set forthly fauour with a turious trymping.

Adlaboro, boras, aui, are, neu. to labour diligently.

Adlino, adlinis, lini, liui, leui, ere, act. to an- noyne or rubbe with any thing liquide.

Adlubefco, lubui, scere, uen. to please or content one.

Adluceo, xi, ere. loke Alluceo.

Admando, aui, are, to sende to, to beliet any thing to one to bynge to an other.

Admetior, tiris, ensus sum, iri, dep. to measure.

Adminiculus, a, um, thoyed, staped, vnderlet, or propped vp.

Adminiculo, niculas, aui, are, & Adminiculus, aris, to apde or succour.

Adminiculum, niculi, n. g. propriely is a thore, a prop, or other lyke, wherewith rupnous houses, trees, or other thinges be thoyed, vnderlet, and helde vp, and by a metaphore, apde, or suppo- sation.

Adminicula vite, all thynges necessary to the lyfe of man.

Administer, istri, mafe, gen. a seruante, a mini- ster, a truche man or enterpretour, a stewarde of househoulde.

Administratio, onis, for. ge. the exploityng or doyng of a thyng, setaple.

Administratus, a, um, of or petteyng to the administration or exploityng of matters.

Administrator, oris, m. g. he that ministrerth or exploiteth.

Administrator belli, a souveraigne capitaine of warres.

Administro, aui, are, act. to do seruice, to exploite, to fournythe, to geue, to ministrer to, to rule, to

gouerne.

Administrare bellum, to be capitaine in war.

Administrare iudicia, to helpe controuersies in iudgement.

Administrare rem familiarem, to haue the ouer- sight and gouernance of matters petteyng to househoulde, to husband matters.

Administrare rem publicam, to gouerne the common weale.

Administrare prouinciam, to rule a prouince.

Administrare negotium, to exploite a matter.

Administrare pocula, to attend vpon a mans cuppe.

Admirabilis, atis, f. g. idem quod Admiratio.

Admirabilis, le. Admirandus, a, um, meruay- lous, to be wondred at.

Admirabiliter, wonderfully, meruapulously, ex- cellently, passyngly well, honourably.

Nos Asia accepit admirabiliter, The cuntry of Asia receiued vs honourably.

Admirandus, a, um, he that doth wounder, or meruaple at a thyng.

Admirandus, a, um, meruapulous, to bee wons- dered at.

Admiratio, onis, for. gen. a wounderynge, or meruaplyng.

Admiratione affici, to be meruapled at, or ho- norred.

Admiraciones efficere in aliquibus, to make men wonder at.

Admirationem habere, to haue any thyng in it, that may be wondred at.

Admirator oris, maige: a meruaplet, or one that doth greatly esteeme a thyng, or persone.

Admiror, aris sum, act. to wonder, to meruaple at, to honour or reuerence, to esteeme greatly,

to be in loue with, to haue in high regarde.

Admirari aliquem. Admirari de aliquo.

In ea re Platonem admirabar. In vobis hoc

admiror.

Admiratus sum de illo, I had great meruaise of him.

Admirari aliquem ex ore alterius, to esteeme one greatly, for the commendation and reporte of an other man.

Admiscere, misceri, miscui, ere, act. to mingle, or mixte one thyng with an other.

Hoc cum alijs rebus admisceri nolo.

Admiscere se alium negotio, to entermeddle in a matter.

Admissarius, Carij, m. g. a nowne of the partici- ple admissus, as, admissarius equus, a station

hoyse, it is also a man outragiously geuen to the fylthy luste of the body.

Admisio, onis, for. gene, nighnesse aboute a pynce, as admitted to bee of his pryue coun- saile, or pryue chambere.

It also signifieth the acte of puttyng the male to the female, or con- summation.

Admissionales, vthers of the chambere.

Admissum, si, n. g. significth a thyng committed,

of bone.
Admissura, sura, f. g. the act of tyme when beastes do their hynd in generation, seasoning of a cow, and couerynge of a mare.
Admiste, an aduerbe significyng one mixt with an other.
Admistio, onis, f. g. a minglyng of mixture.
Admistura, re, idem.
Admistus, a, um, put vnto a thyng, or mingled with it.
Admitto, mittis, misi, ere act. to admitte, to put to, to bypunge in, to suffer, to susteine, to let into a place. Also to offend.
Quid tandem admisi in te? what haue I offensed thee?
Culpam in se admisit castigabilem, he hath committed an offence worthy punishment.
Noxiam admittere, to committe a fault. also
Noxiam alicui admittere, dooeth signifie to pardonne or forgive.
Admittere diem, to open the wyndow that the light may come in. lykwys, **solem admittere**.
Admittere equum, to put the spures to the horse, and let him renne.
Cum se deuoueret, & equo admissio in media aciem Latinorum irruebat, when he had made his bowe, he tooke his horse with the spures, and rushed forth into the midde of the hoste of the latines.
Confidius equo admissio ad eum accurrit, **Confidius**, chasyng the spures to his horse, ranne against him.
Admittere marem feminæ, to put the male to the female.
Admittere noxam, to do an offence.
Admittere sumptum, to doo great cost, to suffer great expenses.
Salutarū veniebant, admissus est nemo, they came to salute him, but none was let in.
Fac ut ad illam admittar, helpe that I may be let in to hir.
In cubiculum admisit, he lette him come into the chamber.
Admitti per regulas, to be lette in by the rooffe of the house.
Per quæ admittimur in animum iudicis, whee by we be in fauour with the iudge, or haue him fauourable towarde vs.
Admittere aliquem arcanis, to make one pryue to our secretes.
Admittere consilium auribus, to heare aduys of counsaile.
Neutrum in cibos, vel ad cibos admittendū, neither is to be allowed for meate.
Facile curationem admittunt, they be easily healed.
Medicinam non admittit, he will not abyde as cure.
Sed tu quod cauere possis, stultum est admittere, but it were very folyshnes to suffer that to be done, whiche thou maist let.

Admittere aues, amonge the augurians, was to appoyne a thyng.
Admittere fidem, to beleue.
Admittere iocos, to take bourdyng.
Admittere solem, to lette the sonne shine vpon a thyng.
Admitto, is sometyme vsed to graffe.
Admodulor, admōdolor, atus sum, ari, idem quod modulor.
Admodum, veray muche, somewhat, reasonably. sometyme it is vsed for Etian, yea, as, **Aedes ab eo accipisti?** Resp. **Admodum**. **Admodum** with a genitiue case. **Admodum exigui pulueris viuiradici subijcimus**, i. **pauillum pulueris**.
Nuper admodum, very lately.
Admodum incerto scio, I am very vncertaine.
Admodum nihil, nothyng at all.
Admonio, iui, ire, to beseege.
Admoliō, iris, itus sum, iri, to put of moue to.
Admoneo, admones, mōnui, ere, act. to warne, to exhort, to monithe or put one in remembrance to doo, to witte, to aduertise, to rebuke, to shew one of his faulte, to aduise.
Ad scribendum admonebatur, he was admonished to write.
Me tuis verbis admonuit, he warned me in your name.
De hac re te admonui. **Eam rem nos locus admonet**. **Huius rei admonebam**. **Admoneo te ut &c.** **Decedere campis admonuit**.
Admonere aliquem ad aurem, to admonithe one in his eare.
Admonere flagello, to whype or bypunge forth, as they doo horses.
Locus ipse me admonet, the place it selfe putteth me in remembrance therof.
Illud te admonitum volo, This thyng I would well you should knowe.
Admonitor, oris, m. g. one that counsaileth or putteth in mynde.
Admonitio, onis, f. g. an admonition, a warnyng.
Nullum admonitionibus locum reliquit, he was so ready that he needed no admonition.
Sentire admonitionem morbi, to feele the grudgyng of the disease that one had.
Admonitum, ti, n. g. aduertisement, a counsaile, an aduysment, an instruction.
Admonitus, mōnita, um, warned. admonished, put in mynde, put in remembrance.
Admonitus, us, m. g. admonitio, onis, f. g. gen. a warnyng of admonicion.
Admonitio morbi, the grudgyng of a disease or sickness that is past, whiche is commonly called **Reliquie morbi**.
Admordeo, admōrdi, dēre, act. to byte sore, to hawe, and by a metaphore, to endamage or hurte a man, to wreste somwhat from him.
Admorius, a, um, bitten, hawen.
Admoueo, admoues, ui, ere, act. to moue or put to,

to, to set of byngge to.
 Admoſe ſcalam, ſet a ladder to the walle.
 Ad id ſe admoſet, he ſeteth forth of applyeth
 him ſelfe to that.
 Manus vectigalibus admoſent, they take by
 violence the reſidue of the common weale.
 Ad urbem admoſere exercitum, to leade of
 byng an army to the citie.
 Admoſere aures, to hearken.
 Admoſere blandicias, to flatter, of ſpeake
 ſayde.
 Admoſere calcar aequo, to ſpur the horſe, and
 by a metaphore to prouoke of ſpyre forwarde.
 Admoſere ſtimulos, idem.
 Admoſere occaſionem, to geue an occaſion.
 Admoſere fabricas, to aſſay by crafty meanes.
 Admoſere faces doloris, to kende greater oc-
 caſion of ſorrowe.
 Admoſere terrorem, to put in feare.
 Admoſere manum nocentibus, to puniſhe
 wicked perſonnes.
 Admotus, a, um, moued, of put to.
 Admotus, us, ma. g. and Admotio, ōnis, f. g.
 a moung of puttyng to.
 Admugio, iui, ire, neu. to loowe of belloowe to.
 Admurmuratio, ōnis, f. g. a ſotte noyſe of a tope-
 nyng of men, ſewynge a conſente to a thyng ſpo-
 ken of doone.
 Admurmuro, aui, are, neut. is properly, where
 men at that thyng; whiche is doone of ſpoken,
 do murmure, blamynge, of reſpoung the thyng.
 ſometyme it ſignifieth in the good parte, to al-
 lowe ſecretly.
 Admutilo, mutilas, aui, are, act. to torment of
 deate veray ſore.
 Adnaſcor, naſceris, atus ſum, aſci, dep. to grow
 ſuperfluouſly, as gumme bothe on trees.
 Adnato, adnatas, aui, are, neu. to ſwimme to a
 place.
 Adnauigo, nauigas, aui, are, n. loke Annaigo.
 Adneſto, adneſti, of nexui, ere, act. to knytte a
 thyng.
 Adneſtio, ōnis, f. g. a knyttynge, of faſtynge to of
 a thyng.
 Adneſto, nixi, nictere, neu. to wyne on one.
 Adnitor, niteris, nixus ſum, niti, dep. to leane to
 a thyng, to endeouere, to geue diligence, and
 ſometyme to helpe.
 Adniti omni opera, to endeouere with all di-
 ligence.
 Adnexus, vel Adnifus, a, um, leanyng, clea-
 uynge, of ioyng faſte to a thyng.
 Adno, aui, are, neu. to ſwimme to.
 Adnotatio, ōnis, f. g. a tytyng, of ſhorte no-
 tyng of that we reade, of heare.
 Adnoto, adnotas, aui, are, act. loke Annoto.
 Adnubilo, nubilas, aui, are, act. to make cloudy.
 Adnumero, numeras, aui, are, act. to adde to, to
 numbre to.
 Adnutrio, nutris, iui, ire, act. to nouryſhe by of
 nygh to an other thyng.

Adobruo, obrui, ere, act. to couer with earthe
 of other thyng.
 Adolabilis, le, without greffe of ſorrow.
 Adoleo, adoles, olui, & olui, ere, aduſum, to
 beſeene to growe, to dooe ſacrifice with inſence
 of other fumes, to bourne, to bourne ſweete
 thynges.
 Adolent, the paſſio, to ſometime bled.
 Adoleſcens, entis, om. g. a pong man, whiche is
 yett growynge vnto . xxi. yeres.
 Adoleſcens moribus, lighte and vncouſtante
 of behauiour.
 Adoleſcentia, x, f. ge. is the age betweene child-
 hood and mans age, whiche is betweene . 14 .
 and . 21 .
 Adoleſcentior, aris, aris ſum ari, dep. to be wan-
 ton of full of yowth, to play the yonger.
 Adoleſcentula, x, f. ge. a pong woman, a pong
 damoyſell.
 Adoleſcentulus, li, ma. g. a ladde.
 Adoleſcenturio, iui, ire, to play the boy.
 Adoleſchios, a bablar, a chatter, a ioly talker.
 Adoleſcho, leui, ere, neu. to grow, to encreaſe in
 age, properly ſpoken of men. but applyed alſo to
 beaſtes, trees, herbes, and all other thynges.
 Quam ſuauiter adoleuerit etas, whan he ſhall
 come to tpe age.
 Poſtq̄ adoleuit ad eam etatem, after he came
 to that age.
 Donec ver adoleſceret, vntill ſpyng tyme was
 well gone on.
 Adoleſcere in tria cubita triennio, to growe to
 the height of . iii. cubites in thre yeres.
 Adoleſcit ratio, reaſon waxeth tpe.
 Adoleſcunt opes, ryches increaſe.
 Adoleſcebat lex, the lawe began to bee of moys
 ſoyte.
 Adoleſcere in ſacrificijs, to burne.
 Adonai, the name of god amonge the Jewes,
 whiche ſignifieth, our loyde,
 Adonia, feaſtiuall daies, whiche were kepte in the
 honour of Adonis, the darlyng of Venus.
 Adoniſmus, mi, m. g. the lamentynge of Adonis.
 Adoperio, adoperis, perui, ire, act. to couer of
 hyde.
 Adopinor, aris ſum, idem quod opinor.
 Adoptatiſſimus, veray gladly deſired,
 Adoptatiuus, the ſonne of one that is adopted, of
 the perſon ſelf that is adopted, of taken in ſtede
 of a ſonne.
 Adoptatiuus, a, um, he whom a man ordeineth to
 be his heire, and taketh vnto him in ſtede of his
 ſonne.
 Adoptatus, a, um, choſen, adopted.
 Adoptio, and Adoptatio, ōnis, f. ge. an election
 of an heire out of the courſe of inheritaunce, as
 by wyll, of gyfte. Adoptio is ſometyme taken
 for graſtynge.
 Adoptiuius filius, a ſonne by adoption.
 Adopto, aui, are, act. to chooſe, of take to, to cal
 for, to electe of apoynt an heire.

Minorem

Minorem Scipionem a Paulo adoptauit, he
chose by adoption out of Paulus Semilius fa-
milie, him that was called the younger Scipio. A
Herbam adoptare, to name an herbe after his
owne name: as Artemisia: Panfolus wpre did.
Ego quem potius adoptem aut innocem,
quam illum, quo defendente vincere didici:
Whom shulde I rather chose for mine aduocate
of call vpon, than hym, who defending my cause
I learned to vanquish. Adoptare in diuitias,
to chose one to possesse his riches.
Adopia. e sibi nomen, to chose, or take vpon
him an other mans name.
In adoptionem dare filium, to geue his soune
to be adopted.
Adoptare se alicui ordini. i. immiscere semet
ipsum & sibi ordinem aliquem vendicare.
Ador, n. g. indeclin. & Adoreum, rei, n. ge. a
kynde of pure wheate. called also Far, whiche
in olde tyme was vsed in sacrifices.
Adoratio, onis, f. g. is an expresse motion, or acte
of reuerence, done with the bodie inclined, woz
knyppng, sometyme praiers.
Adoraturi sedent, a prouerbe signifiyng, that
men in tyme of praier shoulde haue their myndes
attent and fixed onely vpon that, and perceiue
continually therin.
Adorea, & Adoreola, x, f. g. weare in olde tyme
taken for laude, prayse, and renoume. Also a
cake of fyne wheate, which they vsed in sacrifice.
Adoreus, oreas, um, of pure wheate.
Adorior, oris, vel oreis, ortus sum, iri, depo.
to assaunte, to inuade, or set vpon by treason or
other wyle, to endeuour or go aboute a thynge.
Si conuelleret adoriāmur ea, quæ non possunt
commoueri, If we shoulde go about to plucke
and strete those thinges, whiche can with no
strength be moued.
Adoriri aliquem gladio.
Adoriri iurgio, to chide.
Occasio idonea ad rem adoriendam, I meete
occasion to go about the matter.
A tergo hostes adoriri iubet, He bad theim to
set on their ennemies at their backes.
Adorno, aui, are, act. to appaile, to prepare, to
praysse, to aduance, to honour, to adorne, to
fournyshe, to go aboute.
Adornare benefacta verbis, to augment and
set forth benefites with wordes.
Tragulam in te iniicere adornat, He gothe a
boue to deceiue thee.
Adornare bellum, to prepare for warre.
Adoro, oras, aui, are, act. to honour with incli-
nation of the body, to beseeche, to worshippe and
reuerence.
Adortus, ta, tum, inuaded, set vpon.
Adoxia, x, f. g. ignomine, shlaunder.
Adoxius, a, um, infamous, without renoume and
gloie, absurde.
Adpeto, adpetis, petij, ere, loke Appeto.
Adposco, sci, ere, idem quod posco.

Adprecor, idem quod precor.
Adprobo, and Adprobus, loke Approbo.
Adpromissor, loke Appromissor.
Adproporo, loke appropero.
Adpropinquo, loke appropinquo.
Adpugno, aui, are, to assaunte, to fight agaynst.
Adpulsio, onis, f. g. and Adpulsus, us, ma, ge.
the dyfte of sheepe to the water.
Adquiro, loke Acquiro.
Adquo, for quously, vntill, and for Quantum.
Adrado, idem quod Rado.
Adrepe, repis, repsi, ere, neu. to crepe to.
Adrepere in amicitiam alicuius, to crepe into
ones frendship by litle and litle.
Adria, x, masc. gen. brnice sea. Adria is also the
name of two citres in Italy, of whom that sea
was so named.
Adrodo, loke Arrodo.
Adrudus, rude, not polished, not garnished.
Adrumo, aui, are, to grudge, or make rumour. an
olde worde out of vse.
Adruo, adruis, ere, to turne the ground in tillage,
after Calepine.
Adscisco, sciui, ere, to ioyne or take to, as whan
one ioyne an other with him in auctorite, or
taketh one to ayde him in his office.
Adscire, to ioyne, or put to.
Adscriptiij, were menne of warre, whiche were
taken into an armie, to supply the places of them
that were slayne, or otherwyle lached.
Adscriptiui, idem.
Adscriptor, loke Ascriptor.
Adscriptio, loke Ascriptio.
Adsector, oris, m. g. loke assector.
Adsensio, si, ire, and Adsensior, loke Assensio,
and Assensior.
Adsequor, utus sum, loke Assequor.
Adsero, ui, ere, loke Assero.
Adseruo, aui, are, loke Asseruo.
Adsestrix, icis, for g. a woman messenger, that is
sent to call one.
Adseuero, aui, are, loke Asseuero.
Adsicco, aui, are, loke Assicco.
Adsideo, adsideo, ere, loke Assideo.
Adsignifico, aui, are, loke Assignifico.
Adsigno, aui, are, loke Assigno.
Adsilio, adsilis, ui, ire, neu. loke Assilio.
Adsimilis, loke Assimilis.
Adsimulo, aui, are, loke Assimulo.
Adspere, a worde out of vse, whiche commeth of
Sapere.
Adstio, stiti, ere, loke Assisto.
Adstrus, ta, tum, set or grafted by.
Adsolet, loke Assolet.
Adspuo, adspui, adspuere, to spet on, to spet to.
Adstrepo, ui, ere, loke Astrepo.
Adstruo, xi, ere, loke Astruo.
Adsum, ades, adfui, esse, futurus, I am here, or
present, or at hand.
Adstis domi facite, See that ye bee bothe at
home.

Adsum,

Adsum, signifith, sometime to be present, some tyme to apde, sometyne to fauour.

Vbi imperator non adest ad exercitum, when the capitayne is not present at the armie.

Eum decreto scribendo video adfuisse, I see he was present at the wytyng of that decree.

Adfuit fortuna incepto, fortune fauored my enterpryce.

Adesse alicui contra alium, to helpe a man as gaynst an other.

In omnibus rebus mihi adfuit, he dyd apde me or helpe me.

Adesse animo, to haue his mynde at libertee, to take a good hert to him, to be of good courage. also for intentum esse & fauere, as, **Adesse equo animo**.

Adesse praesens, to be present.

Ad tempus constitutum aderit, he will be present at the tyme appointed.

Adesse coram, idem.

Adesse coram praesentem, **Coram aderit praesens tibi**, he shall come before the.

Adesse adiudicium, to appere in iudgemente.

Adesse for inesse: **Omnia adsunt bona quae penes est virtus**, all good thynges be in him in whom vertue is.

Adsit modus amori, let there bee a measure in loue.

Adesse iudici, to be associate in commission.

Adest, he is at hand.

Adest et animus, he hath a good courage.

Adsum, used with aduerbes, as, **Hic adsum**.

Adesto istic, tary here. i. mane.

Adsum, is used sometyne for **Accedo**, as, **Huc ades**, come hyther. sometyne for **Aduenio**, as, **Hi ex Africa adfuturi videntur**, **Ita semet**, they will come hyther out of Afrike.

Aderat promissa dies, the day appointed was come. sometyne for **Paratum esse**, as, **Ad defendendam causam ad est**, he is ready to defende the mattier. **Mihi quoque adsunt testes**, id est, in promptum sunt.

Adesse alicui, to fauour or helpe one. Also to defend, as the aduocate defendeth his client.

Adsunt pugnantibus foeminae, The women helpe the souldiours.

Adrexo, **texui**, ere, act. to ioyne or adde to, and as it were to weaue to a thyng.

Adubernaes, is a dweller in a little cottage made of bourdes, or suche lyke thyng, where many of them be situate together, as it were bouthes in a fayre.

Adtondeo, **tondes**, **tondi**, ere, act. loke **Tondeo**,

Aduectio, **onis**, f. g. and **Aduectus**, **us**, m. g. a carpage ouer to a place.

Aduecto, **ui**, are, act. to cary often to a place.

Aducho, **aduehis**, **uexi**, ere, act. to byng or cary to in a shyppe, wayne, or other lyke thyng.

Aduchit auster imbres, the south wynde byngeth showres.

Aduchi aliquem, to be taried to one.

Aduehere equo, to cary on horsebacke.

Adueluatio, **onis**, f. g. A mutuall reprochyng, contention in wordes, brawlyng or chydng.

Adulo, **ui**, are, idem quod **velo**.

Aduena, **aduenz**, com. ge. A straunger.

Aduenerari, to worship with great reuerence.

Aduenio, **aduenis**, **ueni**, ire, neu. to come, to come to, to appoche, to chaunce to.

A portu aduenit: **Ex Hyperboreis aduenit**: **Quum ex templo ad forum aduenero**, **Tyriam aduenit urbem**. Si in prouinciam aduenerit, **Properantibus illis aduenit**. Me accusatum aduenit. In these it signifith nothyng but to come.

Propterea pace aduenio: for pacifice venio.

In tempore, per tempus aduenire.

Aduenit senectus, olde age draweth nere.

Per me quanta adueniet calamitas hodie ad hunc lenonem? Howe greatte myserie shall chaunce this daie to that haude throughe my means?

Per tempus aduenit, he came in season.

Aduentitius, a, um, that cometh by chaunce, that one hath not of him selfe, but of other.

Aduentitium auxilium querere, to seke apde of forrenners,

Aduentitia dos, A dowrie geuen by an other frende and not by the parentes.

Aduentitia bona, goodes that dooe come vnloked for.

Aduentitius morbus, spkenes that cometh without our defaute, and of some men is called an vncome.

Aduentitium donum, a gyfte geuen to a pynce at his fyrste entrie into a citie.

Aduentito, **ui**, are, neu. to come often.

Aduento, **ui**, are, neu. to come nighe.

Aduentores, common resorters, or haunters to a place.

Aduentorius, a, um, that is profered or geuen to a man at his comyng.

Aduentus, **us**, m. g. A comyng to.

Aduerbero, **ui**, are, act. to beate sore.

Aduerbialiter, like an aduerbe.

Aduersaria, **orum**, neu. g. A recknyng boke of expenses, writte afore the boke of accompt be made.

Aduersarius, **rij**, m. g. An aduersary.

Aduersator, **oris**, m. g. idem.

Aduersatus, a, um, against or contrary.

Aduersio, **onis**, f. g. of this woorde ryleth diuers phrases: as, In aduersione emere, In aduersione venire, Per aduersionem vendere, is whan the perill or heppng of the thyng bought is turned from the seller to the byer.

Aduersitas, **atis**, f. g. contrarietee, repugnancie, aduersitee, sometyne enmittee.

Aduersitor, **oris**, m. g. A seruant that seketh for his maister, or that doth fetch him home after dinner and supper.

Aduerso, **ui**, are, is of olde writers used for, **Aduersor**, **atus sum**, to repugne, to be contrary, or

to refuse.
 Inſenſe aduerſari alicui, to bee extremely againſt a man.
 Aduerſari rem aliquam, to be againſt a matter
 Aduerſante natura quicquam facere, to do a thyng againſt naturall inclination.
 Aduerſum, ſi, n. g. Aduerſitee.
 Aduerſum, and Aduerſus, prepoſitions ſignifyng agaynſte, towarde, face to face, ſometyme it is vſed for Erga, ſometyme for the Aduerbes Contra & obuiam. Quis eſt hic, qui aduerſum mihi fit? who is he that cometh agaynſte me. or marcheth towarde me.
 Aduerſus, a, um, that wherof the ſopparte onely is ſene: as Auerſus, that wherof onely the hinder part is ſene. ſometyme Aduerſus, is euill, vniſortunate. alſo ſoppe right agaynſte. alſo one that hath his face toward vs. alſo Aduerſus ne mini, ſtruyng or wangling with no body.
 Aduerſa ærumna, Aduerſitee, domage.
 Aduerſa valetudo, ſickenefſe.
 Aduerſo ſumine, agaynſte the ſtreame.
 Aduerſis vulneribus, with wunders in the ſopparte, ouerthwarte the breaſte or face.
 Aduerſis frontibus concurrunt arietes, weathers doe butte or runne with their ſoppeheades, one agaynſt an other.
 Aduerſarium ſe intendere, to be againſte one in his procedynges.
 Aduerſus gratiæ homo, A rude or ſrowarde ſelowe nothyng fauored.
 Aduerſum clium, ſtreight by againſt the hill.
 Aduerſo animo, agaynſt thy will, my will, his will, againſt his herte.
 Aduerſa, abſolutely for aduerſitee; Premi aduerſis .i. rebus.
 Aduerſi dentes, the ſoppe teeth.
 Aduerſum ſolem intueri nequit, he can not loke againſt the ſunne.
 Aqua aduerſa vehi, to bee caried againſte the ſtreame.
 Aduerſa via, a contrary way.
 Aduerſis auſtris ætatem ducere, to leade our life in great aduerſitee and wretchedneſſe.
 Aduerſus homo, an enemy.
 Scandere in aduerſum, to clyme agaynſte the hyll.
 Aduerſo rumore eſſe, to be eucl ſpoken of.
 Aduerto, uerti, æ, act. to perceiue, to turne to, to attende, obſerue, and take hede, to conſider, to punyſhe.
 Aduertebatur, it was noted.
 Aduertere animum, to take hede, or harken.
 Aduertere oculos, to perceiue, to ſee, to beſe holde, to conſider.
 Aduertere vrbi agmen, to turne or bende the hoſte againſt the citie.
 Vt multos aduerto crediſſe, as I perceiue that many haue beleued.
 Aduertere aurem, to harken diligently.
 Aduertere aliquid grauitèr, to marke or note

a thyng diſpleaſantly or with greefe of mynde.
 Aduertere in aliquem, to puniſhe one.
 Aduertere durius paſſimonie, to plaiſe the nigarde.
 Res inſigniores hominem aduertunt, thynges that be notable make one attentue.
 Adueſperat nuper, it waxeth late, or it is night, the euenyng, or euentide is come.
 Aduigilo, uigila; aui, ære, neu. to wathe, or take good heede.
 Aduiuo, uiuis, uixi, ære, neu. to liue, a worde vſed ſeldome vſed.
 Adulas, antiſ, an hill called ſaincte Gothardec, enſtring into Lumbardy.
 Adulatio, ònis, f. g. properly is the fauynge of a dogge, and by a metaphoze flatteriee. ſometyme a flatterpng tale.
 Adulator, òris, m. g. a flatterer.
 Adulatorius, a, um, of, or pertainyng to flattery, or lyke to it.
 Adulatrix, icis, f. g. a woman that flattereth.
 Adulo, aui, ære, of olde writers was vſed for Adulor, to flatter.
 Adulor, laris, atus ſum, ari, is whan a man either with voice or geſture of bodie, endeuoureth him ſelfe, ſeruſable to winne a mans fauoure, to flatter.
 Adulari alicui, and Adulari aliquem, to flatter one.
 Adulter, alteri, m. g. adultera, ræ, f. ge. a man or woman aduoutre; it is alſo applied to beaſtes.
 Adulter ſororis, one that hath committed aduoutrie with his ſiſter.
 Adulterinus, a, um, and Adulteratus, a, um, counter ſaited, forged, corrupted, and ſometime that is begotten in aduoutrie.
 Adulterinum ſignum, a counterſaite ſcale.
 Adulterinus nummus, a counterſaite coyne.
 Adulterine clauæ, counterſaite keys.
 Adulterata mulier, a woman abuſed in aduoutrie.
 Adulterium, térij, n. g. aduoutrie.
 Adulteria arborum, graſpnyng of trees.
 Adulteria natura, ſuche thyngs as nature dothe alter or mingle.
 Adulteria mercis, the alterpnyng and counterſaityng of wares.
 Adultero, aui, ære, act, to counterſaite or forge. alſo to corrupt, & to commit aduoutrie withone.
 Adulterare iudiciũ, to corrupt iudgement.
 Adulteror, adeponent, and Adulteror, a paſſiue.
 Adultus, a, um, full growen, ſometyme burned.
 Adulta vrbs, a citie whiche in proceſſe of tyme is waken ſtronger and puiſſant.
 Adulta peſtis, a great miſchiefe that hath by longe continuance taken roote.
 Adultum ver, the middle part of ſprynge tyme, likewise adulta æſtas, adulta hyemps, adultus autumnus.
 Adulta authoritas, authoritee by continuance, growen to eſtimation.
 Adumbra

Adumbratim, somewhat obscurely, not plainly.
Adumbratio, ōnis, f. ge. a shadowynge, also an imitacoin or expresse of an other thyng, somes what to the likenesse and nature of the same.
Adumbratus, a, um, shadowed, done covertly.
Adumbrata laticia, counterfeit, or feigned gladnesse.
Adumbrata opinio, a false opinion.
Adumbro, aui, are, act. to make or geue shadowe, to represent or expresse, as peyncters doo, that shadow images in playne tables, to make them seeme imbored or rounde. Some suppose, that it signifieth to tricke a thyng, or drawe it groteske, as peyncters do at the begynnyng. It signifieth also to feigne, or dissemble a thyng. Also to imitate or follow.
Ad ipsum sumus in eorū sermone adumbrare conati, that same we haue endeavored to imitate and expresse in their talkyng.
Adumbrare morem alicuius, to counterfeit one's actions.
Aduncitas, atis, f. g. crookednesse, hookednesse.
Adunco, aui, are, act. to make crooked or hooked.
Aduncus, a, um, crooked or hooked.
Adunco naso suspendere, a prouerbe signifying with pryuy mockes to scozne and delude a man.
Aduno, unas, aui, are, act. to gether or heape together, a worde veray seldome in vse.
Aduocatio, ōnis, f. g. a pleadyng, also assistance. And sometyme consultation of men assembled together.
Aduocatus, cāti, mas, g. an aduocate, he that defendeth an other mannes cause: or one that for frendship assisteth a man in a matter.
Aduocito, aui, are, act. to call for one often.
Aduoco, aduocas, aui, are, act. to call to, to calle to helpe, to chole for an aduocate or patron, to entice or allure.
Aduocare sacramentum in alicuius nomen, to take an othe hym selfe, and cause other also to sweare to be obedient to a man.
Aduolatus, tus, m. g. a slepyng to.
Aduolo, aduolas, aui, are, n. to flye to, or nyghe a place: to go or come quickly.
Aduola obsecro, come quickly I pray the.
Aduolare in auxilium, to make speede to helpe one.
Aduoluo, uolui, ere, act. to wryppe rounde together, to tumble or rolle.
Aduolutus genibus, fallen downe at his knees.
Aduorsum, for Aduersum, and Aduortor, for Aduertor.
Adurgeo, for Vrgeo.
Aduro, si, ere, act. to roste, or bourn.
Adustio, ōnis, f. g. burnyng, or rostyng.
Adultus, a, um, rosted or burned.
Adusque, untill, euen to.
Adynamum vinum, small wyne.
Adyticulum, a diminutiue of Adytum.
Adytum, adyti, n. ge. the chauncell, or other se-

crete place of the temple, where none came but priests, or persons sanctified.

A. ANTE E.

Aea, the name of a mayden, whiche (as the poetes feigne) sleynge from the ryuer Falls, was turned into an Islande of the same name. It is also a citee of Colchis, an other of Thessalia.

Aedepol, an othe amonge the gentiles, signifying by Pollux house.

Aedes, or, aedis, dis, f. g. an house, and if therunto be ioyned the name of god, or of a saynt, it signifieth a church or a temple, as: Aedes saluatoris, saynte saupours church. It is also a thābpe, sometyme a sepulchre, sometyme a bee hyue.

Aedicula, dicula, f. ge. an oratory, chappell, or place, where images were kept. also a litle chambr in an house, also a case, coueryng, or tabernacle, wherein images do stand.

Aedicula, arum, a litle house.

Aedificatio, ōnis, f. g. a buyldyng.

Aedificariuncula, la, f. g. a litle buyldyng.

Aedificator, ōris, m. g. a buylder.

Aedificium, ficij, n. g. all the whole buildyng of an house.

Aedifico, dificas, aui, are, act. to buyde, properly houses: but it is applyed to all other thynges, as. Aedificare carcerem, casas, muros, porticum. &c.

Aedificare classē, to make a navy of shypes.

Aedificare rem publicam, to ground and establish a common weale with honest maners, lawes, and ordinaunces.

Aedificare hortos, to make gardenes, garnished with fayre and beutifull buildynges.

Aedificauit deus mundum, God made the worlde.

Aedilatus, us, idem quod aedilitas, secundum Calepinum.

Aedilis, lis, m. g. an officer, whose charge was to see the keepyng by and maiteynyng of the temples and pryuate houses, and to make prouision for solemne plates. Of them some were called Aediles curules, of a chayre with crooked feete wherein they did sytte. Other called Aediles plebis, because they were chosen out of the people or commons. loke moze of these officers, in Alexandro Neopolitano, li. genialium dierum. 4. cap. 4.

Aedilitas, atis, f. g. and Aedilatus, m. g. the office of the Aediles.

Aedilitatem gerit sine populi suffragio, I prouerbe, whiche maie bee saide vnto him that meddleth in other mens matters, or commaundeth in an other mans hous or office.

Aedilitius, litij, ma. ge. he that had bene ones in that office or auctoritee.

Aedilitius, litia, um, perteynyng to Aediles.

Aedimus, idem quod Aedituus.

C

Aedituus

Aeditius iudex, a iudge of arbitratour chosen of the one part.
Aedituor, and **editimur**, aris, atus sum, ari, to rule ouer the temple or house.
Aedius, **edita**, **um**, high and stronge.
Aedituus, **tui**, **ma**, **ge**, the prelate of the temple or church, and maie be now called the personne, the parson the prieste, or sextene, some vse it for a clark.
Aedituentes, for **Aeditui**.
Aedo, **edidi**, **ere**, **act**, to sette forth or publyshe, also it signifieth to byng forth by generation, loke **Edo**, with single **E**.
Aedere scriptum, to shew forth wrytyng.
Aedere spiritum, to peld by the gost.
Aedere facinus, to doe an euill dede.
Aedere stragem, to make a slaughter of men.
Aedere nomina, to tel the names to be wrytten.
Aedere praelium, to make a battayle.
Aedreica vlcera, sores about the priuie members.
Aedon, **onis**, f. g. a nightingale.
Aeger, **aegra**, **aegrum**, sicke, sorowfull, penitence or heauy.
Aeger amore, lone sicke.
Aeger consilij, penitence, and halfe desperate, so that he can scant tell what to doe.
Aeger delicti, sorowfull for his faulte or offence.
Aeger pedes, and **pedib**, diseased in the feete, sicke of the goute.
Comperit, cuius morbi **aeger** esset, he perceived, whereof he was sicke, or what disease he had.
Aeger fluore, one that hath the fluxe.
Aegram ponere animam, to dye.
Aeger morbo graui, sicke of a sore disease.
Aegervale tudine, diseased.
Gratuler aegrum reliqui, I left him sore sicke.
Aegra res publica, a feble common weale, a common weale in a very euill estate.
Aegialus, a sea banke.
Aegilops, **ipis**, a very high place that so muche as gods can not come vnto.
Aegilops, **ipis**, a kynde of trees that beareth mastie, also wyld otes, and a coote, whiche is rounde like garbhe and cnyngs.
Aegilops, **m**, **g**, and **agilopa**, **x**, f. g. is the disease in the eie called a fistula.
Aeginea, **orum**, **neu**, **gen**, great patches, wherein be diuers kyndes of wares.
Aeginopola, they that sell diuers wares in great patches.
Aegipanes, beastes like vnto men, haunged sicke like vnto gotes.
Aegirindon, **ni**, **n**, **g**, an oymment made of the bearies of poplars.
Aegiros, the blacke poplar tree.
Aegis, **idis**, f. g. of some is said a garmente made of beastes skynnes, used in Iphike. Also the raging wyndes of the sea, or an hurlyng tempest of wynde. Other take it to bee a certayne

thinge made of garland; some take it for a pike that carryed the goddesse **Aegis** at Athenes and went into their house that were new married at whiche ceremonye muche wantonnes were used. It is also the tergate of **Iupiter** and **Pallas**. It is the conquer an habergeon, wherewith the godd onely were peincted. It is also the female of the tree called **Larix**.
Aegulus, a little byrde, whiche seareth the ass so muche, that when he heareth him braye, hee refresheth his egges out of the nest, and the yonge fall to the ground for feare.
Aegloga, loke **Eloga**.
Aegocephalus, a byrde, whiche is without a spleene.
Aegoceras, an herbe called sengreke.
Aegoceros, **rotis**, **mas**, **ge**, idem quod **Capricornus**.
Aegon, a stable for gotes, it is also used for the sea.
Aegron.
Aegonomus, **mas**, **ge**, a gotchearde or keeper of gotes.
Aegonycon, **ci**, **n**, **g**, an herbe called also **Lithospermum**, and sometal it **Semen leoninum**, but most commonly **Milium solis**, loke **Lithospermum**.
Aegophthalmos, a precious stone, so named after a gote etc.
Aegre, with great payne or difficultie, greuouly, heauily, also hardly, against his will.
Aegretero, I am sorow.
Aegre est, for **Molestum est**, **Quid tibi aegre est**, what thyng greueth the.
Aegre nimis risum conuulsum, I had very much adoe to forbear laughynge.
Aegre alicui facere, to do a thyng that shall be displeasent and greuouus vnto a man.
Aegre id mihi concessit, he graunted it to me very hardly, and almost against his will.
Aegresco, **scere**, **neu**, to be sicke, to bee heauie, or take a matter greuouly, to waxe more sicke, and is referred properly to the mynde.
Aegrimonia, **monia**, f. g. sykenesse, great heauynesse.
Aegritudo, **inis**, f. g. greafe of mynde or sorowe, sometyme sykenesse of the body.
Crucians aegritudo, veracion of mynde.
Flebilis aegritudo, mournyng and sorow.
Leuatio vel sedatio aegritudinis.
Criminis aegritudo, the weaknes or feeblenesse of an accusation.
Aegritudinem leuare, to ease or helpe the sicknesse or heauynesse.
Aegrius, more sorowfullye, more displeasantly.
Aegroatio, **onis**, f. g. sykenesse of body, and sometyme of mynde.
Aegroto, **ai**, **are**, **neu**, to be sicke, to fayle, or be feeble of courage.
Aegrotat fama, his good name decayeth.
Aegroto, is sometyme applied to fruite.
Aegro.

Aegrotus, a, um, sick, feble of contagion and
Aegrum, idem quod aegrotus, sick, feble
 sure, sickness of the mynde, feblehede.
Aegula, a, um, of the same kind, in some
 places they doe perfume well, to make it white.
Aegylops, looks Aegylops.
Aelurus, liri, m. g. a catte.
Aekidm, aekidm.
Aemoniz artes, forreale.
Aemulatio, onis, f. g. enuy, emulation, (misdion
 with desyre to excell)
Aemulator, foris, m. g. he that doth enuy, or mis-
 take any person.
Aemulatus, us, m. g. idem quod aemulatio.
Aemulus, us, a, um, sum, ari, dep. with a certayne
 enuy and ambition, to endeavour, to passe or
 excell an other man, to folowe or studie to be like
 an other.
Aemulari aliquem, alicui, cum aliquo, a.
Aemulari, absolutely, to contend.
Aemulus, la, luri, that followeth, or emuleth an o-
 ther onely for desyre of glory, a louer, or follower
 of the same thyng, or person, and sometime an
 enemy.
Fama aemula, Herculei laboris, no less fame
 then was spredd of Hercules' traualles.
Aemulus alicuius de re aliqua, One that con-
 tendeth with an other for any thyng. as, Car-
 thago aemula urbis de tetrum orbe.
Labra aemula rosis, lippes in waue as, rubdy
 as roses.
Ficus quam pyris magnitudine aemula, a
 figges in greatnesse lyke unto peares.
Aeneatores, blowers in trumpets.
Aeneides, de, patronimicum.
Aeneidomastix, a booke written against
 Metegyle.
Aeneus, a, um, byasen.
Aenigma, nigmatis, n. g. a darke question, harde
 to be vnderstande or assayed, a ryddle.
Aenigmatistes, tistæ, vel tistis, m. g. he that pro-
 poseth harde questions.
Aenum, ni, n. g. a caudron. It is also a tyer in
 Germany.
Aenus, aëna, num, idem quod æreus.
Aepolium, polij, n. g. a gote market.
Aepolus, aepoli, m. g. a gotcherde, or seller of
 gotes.
Aequabilis, quabile, equal, also iust, indifferent,
 moderate, constant, and alwaie like to it selfe, ex-
 ceedyng in no degree.
Nihil aequabile inter omnes esse potest, no-
 thinge can be indifferent to all.
Aequabilem se præbere, to shew him selfe mo-
 derate, constant, and not wauerynge.
Aequabilitas, tatis, f. g. an honest moderation of
 mynde, wherein is no varietee or trouble. also
 idem quod aequalitas.
Aequabiliter, equally, moderately, vnuariably, in
 euen partes.
Aequatus, a, um, of one age.

Aequalis, le, equal, playne, of lyke age or con-
 ditione of thyng.
Aequalis, of lyke age and yeres. **Coxtaneus**,
 of one yere, although of diuers ages.
Aequalis meus, tui, illius, &c.
Superius et inferioris ætatis æqualium,
 of hym that was of one type or age with me.
Eius in te beneuolentia est ipsius ætati æqua-
 lis, in ab ipso ætatis æqualis tibi fuit.
Aequalis æqualem, like wil to lyke: one thyng
 louneth to matche with an other: or contrary.
Aequales calculi, when indgements, or pro-
 uerbs applied vnto thyngs, whiche lacked due ius-
 tell that they were not condemned, for as
 muche as in olde tyme the Judges gaue not sen-
 tence openly, but deuyge in diuers opinions,
 they deuyge into a potte little bones of dyuers
 colours, and the moste in noubmer preuagled:
 and if they were equal in noubmer, he that was
 accused was acquitted. Which thyng stode with
 good reason, as Aristotle sheweth in his pro-
 blemes.
Aequale urbi sacrificium, a sacrifice that hath
 continued as long as the citie.
Aequalis æqualem delectat, lyke wyl to lyke.
Aequalitas, tatis, f. g. equalite, likenesse.
Ad æqualitatem redigere, to make equal.
Aequaliter, likewise, equally.
Aequamentum, ti, indifference. also the toung
 of a balance.
Aequamentum capillorum, the topps of the
 heade, wheate the heares doe deuyde, the shewde
 of the heare.
Aequanimis, me, and æquanimus, a, um, of a
 quiete, indifferent, and gentyll mynde: he that is
 neyther extolled in prosperitee, nor discomfited
 in aduersitee.
Aequanimitas, tatis, f. g. a quiete moderation of
 mynde, takyng all thynges in good parte. also
 fauour and good will.
Aequanimitas populi, the fauour and good
 will of the people.
Aequanimitè, moderately, patiently, coldely.
Aequatio, onis, form. ge. the equal diuision of a
 thinge, or where one thyng is made equal to an
 other.
Aequator, oris, m. g. a lyne that diuideth the hea-
 uen in the middle, called also the Equinoctiall
 lyne, into whiche whan the sunne cometh, the
 daies and nightes ben of one length.
Aequatus, a, um. myde equal, or euen.
Aequata nox diei, the night beyng made as
 euen with the day.
Aquato oim periculo, all beyng in lyke daun-
 ger.
Aequè, aduer. iustly, as well, euen as well, some-
 tyme wyllyngly, so, equally, a lyke.
Aequè ambo pares, all of one greatnesse.
Aequè pauci, euen as few.
Aequè vtriusque necessarius, as much freende
 to the one as the other.

Aedititius iudex, a iudge of arbitratour chosen of the one part.
Aedituor, and **aditum**, aris, atus sum, ari, to rule ouer the temple or house.
Aeditus, **adita**, um, high and stronge.
Aedituus, tui, ma. ge. the prelate of the temple or church, and maie be now called the personne, the parthe prieste, or septene, some vse it for a clurke.
Aedituentes, for **Aeditui**.
Aedo, **edidi**, ere, act. to sette forth or publyshe, also it signifieth to byng forth by generation, loke **Edo**, with single **E**.
Aedere scriptum, to shew forth wrytynge.
Aedere spiritum, to yelde by the gost.
Aedere facinus, to doe an euill dede.
Aedere stragem, to make a slaughter of men.
Aedere nomina, to tel the names to be wrytten.
Aedere praelium, to make a battayle.
Aedrica viscera, sores about the priuie membes.
Aedon, onis, f. g. a nightingale.
Aeger, **acgra**, **acgrum**, sicke, sorowfull, penlyse of heauy.
Aeger amore, lone sicke.
Aeger consilij, penlyse, and halfe desperate, so that he can scant tell what to doe.
Aeger delicti, sorowfull for his faute or offence.
Aeger pedes, and **pedib**, diseased in the fete, sicke of the goute.
Comperit, cuius morbi **aeger** esset, he perceived, wherof he was sicke, or what disease he had.
Aeger fluore, one that hath the fluxe.
Aegram ponere animam, to dye.
Aeger morbo graui, sicke of a sore disease.
Aeger valetudine, diseased.
Grauius agram reliqui, I left him sore sicke.
Aegra res publica, a feble common weale, a common weale in a very euill estate.
Aegialus, a sea banke.
Aegilips, ipis, a very high place that so muche as goates can not come vnto.
Aegilops, pis, a kynd of trees that beareth mastie. also wyld otes, and a roote, whiche is rounde lyke garlyke and onyons.
Aegilops, m. g. and **agilopa**, x, f. g. is the disease in the eie called a fistula.
Aeginea, orum, neu. gen. great paches, wherein be diuers kyndes of wares.
Aeginopola, they that sell diuers wares in great paches.
Aegipanes, beastes like vnto men, haupnge fete like vnto gotes.
Aegirion, ni, n. g. an oynment made of the bearies of **Doplar**s.
Aegiros, the blacke poplar tree.
Aegis, idis, f. g. of some is cald a garmente made of beastes skynnes, vled in **Aphyke**. Also the raging waues of the sea, or an hurlyng tempest of wynde. Other take it to bee a certayne

thinge made of garland; some take it for a plect that carryed the goddesse **Aegis** at **Athenes** and went into their house that were new married at whiche ceremonie muche wantonnes was used. It is also the tergate of **Iupiter** and **Dallas**. It is thosquer an habergeon, wherwith the godd onely were peincted. It is also the female of the tree called **Larix**.
Aegithus, a little hyde, whiche feareth the asse so muche that whan he heareth him braye, he casteth his egges out of the nest, and the yonge fall to the ground for feare.
Aegloga, loke **Ecloga**.
Aegocephalus, a hyde, whiche is without a splene.
Aegoceras, an herbe called sengreche.
Aegoceros, rotis, mas. ge. idem quod **Capricornus**.
Aegon, a stable for gotes, it is also vled for the sea.
Aegrum.
Aegonomus, mas. ge. a gotchearde or heper of gotes.
Aegonycon, ci, n. g. an herbe called also **Lithospermum**, and some cal it **Semen leoninum**, but most commonly **Milium solis**, loke **Lithospermum**.
Aegophthalmos, a precious stone, so named after a gotte.
Aegre, with great payne or difficultie, greuouly, heauily, also hardly, against his will.
Aegre fero, I am sorow.
Aegre est, for **Molestum est**, as **Quid tibi aegre est**, what thyng greueth the?
Aegre nimis risum contum, I had very much adoe to forbear laughynge.
Aegre alicui facere, to do a thyng that shall be displeasing and greuous vnto a man.
Aegre id mihi confelsit, he graunted it to me very hardly, and almost against his will.
Aegresco, scere, neu. to be sicke, to bee heauie, or take a matter greuouly, to waxe more sicke, and is referred properly to the mynde.
Aegrimonia, monia, f. g. sykenesse, great heauynesse.
Aegritudo, inis, f. g. greefe of mynde or sorowe, sometyme sykenesse of the body.
Crucians aegritudo, vexation of mynde.
Flebilis aegritudo, mournyng and sorow.
Leuatio vel sedatio aegritudinis.
Criminis aegritudo, the weaknes or feeblenesse of an accusacion.
Aegritudinem leuare, to ease or helpe the sicknesse or heauynesse.
Aegrius, more sorowfullye, more displeasingly.
Aegrotatio, onis, f. g. sykenesse of body, and sometyme of mynde.
Aegroto, aui, are, neu. to be sicke, to sayle, or be feeble of courage.
Aegrotat fama, his good name decayeth.
Aegroto, is sometyme applied to fruite.

Aegro

Aegrotus, a, um, sicke, feble of contagion.
Aegrum, idem quod aegrotus, sorow, displea-
 sure, sickness of the mynde, febleness.
Aegula, a, um, of obscuritie, wherewith in some
 places they doe perfume wolle, to make it white.
Aegilops, looks Aegilops.
Aclurus, liri, m. g. a catte.
Achidam, a, um, a catte.
Aemonia, artes, soperie.
Aemulatio, onis, f. g. enuy, emulation, imitation
 with desyre to excell.
Aemulator, oris, m. g. he that doeth enuy, or imi-
 tate any person.
Aemulus, us, m. g. idem quod aemulatio.
Aemulor, aris, aris sum, ari, dep. with a certaine
 enuy and ambition, to endeavour, to passe of
 excell an other man, to folowe of studie to be like
 an other.
Aemulor, aliquem, alicui, cum aliquo.
Aemulari, absolutely, to contende.
Aemulus, a, um, that followeth, or emulor an-
 other onely for desyre of glorey, a louer, or folower
 of the same thyng, or person, and sometyme an
 enemy.
Fama aemula Herculei laboris, no lesse fame
 then was spreadde of Hercules traualles.
Aemulus alicuius de re aliqua, One that con-
 tendeth with an other for any thyng, as, Car-
 thago aemula urbis de terrarum orbe.
Labra aemula rosis, lippes in maner as rubdy
 as roses.
Ficus quae pyris magnitudine aemula, A
 figge in greatnesse lyke unto peares.
Aenatores, blowers in trumpet.
Aeneides, da, patronimicum.
Aeneidomastix, a booke written against
 Metegyle.
Aeneus, a, um, brasen.
Aenigma, nigmatis, n. g. a darke question, harde
 to be vnderstande or assayed, a ryddle.
Aenigmatistes, tistae, vel tistis, m. g. he that pro-
 poseth harde questions.
Aenum, ni, n. g. a caudron. It is also a ryuer in
 Germany.
Aenus, aena, num, idem quod areus.
Aepolum, polij, n. g. a gote market.
Aepulus, aepoli, m. g. a gotcherde, or seller of
 gotes.
Aequabilis, quabile, equal, also iust, indifferent,
 moderate, constant, and alwaie like to it selfe, ex-
 ceedynge in no degree.
 Nihil aequabile inter omnes esse potest, no-
 thinge can be indifferent to all.
Aequabilem se praebere, to shew him selfe mo-
 derate, constant, and not wauerynge.
Aequabilitas, tatis, f. g. an honest moderation of
 mynde, wherein is no varietee or trouble. also
 idem quod aequalitas.
Aequabiliter, equally, moderately, vnuariably, in
 euen partes.
Aequatus, a, um, of one age.

Aequalis, le, equall, playne, of lyke age or con-
 ditione of tyme.
Aequalis, of lyke age and peres. Coxtaneus,
 of one tyme, although of diuers ages.
Aequalis meus, tuus, illius, &c.
Saepe inter fui quarelis meorum aequalium,
 of them that were of one tyme or age with me.
Eius in te beneuolentia est ipsius aetati aequa-
 lis, in ab ipsis cunabulis amicus tibi fuit.
Aequalis aequalem, like wil to lyke: one shew
 longeth to matche with an other: or contrary.
Aequales calculi, euen iudgementes, Episo-
 uerbe applied vnto them, whiche lacked but lit-
 tell that they were not condemned, for as
 muche as in olde tyme the Iudges gaue not sen-
 tence openly, but heeprge in diuers opinions,
 they dyd put into a pottle little bones of dyuers
 colours, and the moste in noubmer preiudged:
 and if they were equall in noubmber, he that was
 accused was acquitted. Which thyng shode with
 good reason, as Aristotle sheweth in his pros-
 blemes.
Aequale urbi sacrificium, a sacrifice that hath
 continued as long as the citee.
Aequalis aequalem delectat, lyke wyl to lyke.
Aequalitas, atis, f. g. equaliter, likenesse.
Ad aequalitatem redigere, to make equall.
Aequaliter, likewise, equally.
Aequamentum, ti, indifferency. also the tounge
 of a balance.
Aequamentum capillorum, the topps of the
 heade, wheate the heares doe deuyde, the Medde
 of the heare.
Aequanimis, me, and aequanimus, a, um, of a
 quiete, indifferent, and gentyll mynde: he that is
 neyther extolled in prosperitee, nor discomfited
 in aduersitee.
Aequanimitas, tatis, f. g. a quiete moderation of
 mynde, takynge all thynges in good parte. also
 fauour and good will.
Aequanimitas populi, the fauour and good
 will of the people.
Aequanimitate, moderately, patiently, coldely.
Aequatio, onis, form. ge. the equall diuision of a
 thinge, or where one thyng is made equall to an
 other.
Aequator, oris, m. g. a lyne that diuideth the hea-
 uen in the middle, called also the Equinoctiall
 lyne, into whiche whan the sunne cometh, the
 daies and nightes ben of one length.
Aequatus, a, um. myde equall, or euen.
Aequata nox diei, the night beynge made e-
 uen with the day.
Aquato oim periculo, all beynge in lyke daun-
 ger.
Aequē, aduer. iustly, as well, euen as well, some-
 tyme wyllynge, so, equally, a lyke.
Aequē ambo pares, all of one greatnesse.
Aequē pauci, euen as few.
Aequē vtriusque necessarius, as much freende
 to the one as the other.

Nihil est æque quod faciam lubens, There is nothing that I wolde doe so gladly.
 Aequæ ac, æque atque, æque ut æque quàm, euen as, as muche as, lyke as, or euen as well.
 Aequæ ac si, euen as though.
 Aequæ studium est, they haue lyke endenour.
 Aequæ miser atque ego, euen in as myserable state as I.
 Iuxta tecum æque scio, I know it in a maner as well as thou.
 Aequæ noctibus quàm die cernit, he seeth as well in the nyght as in the day.
 Non æque omnes egent, alhaue not like nede.
 Aequidiale, ælis, n. g. the tyme whan the daies and the nyghtes bee of one length, the tyme of the yere.
 Aequidies, ei, the equall length of the daie and nyght.
 Aequidiam, idem quod æquinoctium.
 Aequilanium, lani, n. g. the halfe deale of the whole.
 Aequilatio, ònis, f. g. euen largenesse.
 Aequilibris, libre, om. g. of the same weight.
 Aequilibras, tatis, f. g. equalitee, or liknesse of weight.
 Aequilibrium, librij, n. g. euen weyght of poyle, sometyne it is vsed for the tonge of a balance.
 Aequimanus, quimani, m. g. he that useth the one hande as well as the other.
 Aequimentum, ti, n. g. or æquimenium, the hire of an horse or other beast.
 Aequinoctialis, ctiale, om. g. the adiectiue of Aequinoctium.
 Aequinoctium, noctij, n. g. the time of the yere, whan the daie is as longe as the nyght, whiche is twyle in the yere. In sprynge tyme aboute the eyght Calendes of Apryl. And in Autūne, about the eight Calendes of October.
 Aequiparabilis, rabile, om. gen. worthy to bee compared, and equalled.
 Aequiparatio, ònis, f. g. lykenesse, and equalitee.
 Aequiparo, quiparas, aui, are, to compare or make equall, sometyne to bee lyke.
 Aequipollentia, lénria, f. g. equalitte in estimacion or valwe.
 Aequipolleo, polles, pollui, ère, to haue lyke power, or to be of like estimation.
 Aequipondium, pòndij, n. g. equalitee, or lykenesse of weyght.
 Aequitas, atis, f. g. equitee, iustice, or euennesse, likenesse of facion.
 Aequitas animi, an honeste, quiete, and indifferent affection of the minde, without indignacion or grudge, in which significacion æquitas is ofte vsed alone.
 Quam æquitatem habet? What right is it?
 Aequiter, iustly.
 Aequiuallentia, æ, f. g. equall value.
 Aequiualeo, æquiuales, ualui, ère, to be equiuallente, or of lyke valour.
 Aequiuocatio, ònis, f. g. diuers significacions to

one woorde.
 Aequiuoce, diuersly significyng in one woorde or terme.
 Aequiuocum, quiuoci, n. g. one woorde haungyng diuers significacions.
 Aequo, æquas, aui, are, act. to make end of playne, equall, or lyke.
 Illum vadentem æquat, he goeth euen as faste as he.
 Laborem operum æquare iustis paribus, i. æqualiter inter omnes parties.
 Aequare se cum inferioribus, to make hym selfe equall to his inferiours.
 Aequare solo, to beate downe to the grounde.
 Aequare solo dictamur, he a metaphora, to disdainull and abrogate the dictatourship.
 Aequar nomen virtutibus, he is a man as vertuous, as highly renoumed.
 Aequare quempiam in re aliqua, to them oness selfe equall to an other in any thyng.
 Aequare aliquem alicui, to compare one man to an other.
 Aequor, æquoris, n. g. the sea, sometyne other waters and ryuers. Sometyne lande, feldes, and the vppermoste plainnesse of any thyng.
 Aequore aperto, in playne feldes.
 Aequor maris, the vppermoste, or euen part of the sea.
 Aequora Actoa, the Egeyrian sea.
 Aequor Atlanticum, the ocean sea.
 Aequor patulum, the playne felde.
 Aequoreus, a, um, of the sea.
 Aequum Tynicum, a towne of Idell.
 Aequum. i. idem quod æquitas.
 Aequi bonique facimus, we take it well in woorth, or we bee not displeased with it.
 Nunquā quicquam æqui bonique impetravit, he dyd neuer obtaine any parte of his right.
 Aequi bonique facio, I take it in good parte, I recke not, I care not.
 Aequus, æqui, mas. gen. a iuste and indifferente persone, that inclineth no more to one than to an other.
 Aequus, a, um, euen or playne, equall, sometyne good and fauourable.
 Aequus animus, a moderate, quiet, and patient wynde, not whynyng nor grudgyng at any thyng. also gentill, not rigorous.
 Aequo animo ferre, to take it in woorth, or patiently.
 Ex æquo loco dicere, is whan the speaker is of equall state with the hearers.
 Aequum est, it is but reason.
 Aequum esse alicui, to be content with one.
 Aequum & bonum, is a discrecion or moderation of right without rigour or extremitee of the law, conforable, or reasonable dealynge.
 Aequum certamen, where one hath no more aduantage than an other.
 Aequum te mihi præbere debes, Thou oughstest to shewe thy selfe fauourable vnto me.
 Aequus

Aequus animus est, I passe not, I care not.
 Aequa lance, a ploverbe signifying indifferently, without fauour or respecte of personne.
 Aer, aeris, aeri, aerē, oz aera, aere, sine plu. m. g. the ayre, sometyne withde, blast, breath of sound.
 Aera summam arboris, vngill vñeth, for Alti tudinem arboris. Aere fulua, saltē Chnus in the feminine gender for fuluo. Aeres in the plus tall numbꝛe is vñed of Virgilius and Lucreti.
 Viciū aeris, the corrupciōnes of the ayre.
 Apertus aer, the open ayre.
 Aer crassus & densus, a grosse thicke ayre.
 Aer pestifer, an infectious ayre.
 Liquidus & tenuis aer.
 Aera, rā, f. g. monete numbꝛed. sometyne ymas ges gemetall. also dānell, whiche groweth as monge coynes, oz after otheꝛ cooke.
 Aeramentum, mēti, n. g. any thyng made of copper oz brasse.
 Aeranthemis, brasser some Anthemis, an hebe called Camomill.
 Aeraria, rā, f. g. a myne of brasse.
 Aerarium, rij, n. g. a treasore, where a common treasure of a citee oz countrey is kept. And some tyme the treasure it selfe.
 Ad aerarium rationes referunt, they bynge in the accompte to the eschequer.
 Aerarij praefectus, hygh treasurer.
 Aerarij tribuni, were treasourers whiche paid wages to the souldiours. And may be vñed now for generall receiueurs.
 Aerarij quæstores, may bee taken now for the collectors of tyues and amerciamentes.
 Aerarius, rij, m. g. he that was by punishment of the Lenors put from his freedome of a citelen, and payed tribute as a stranger.
 Aerarium facere, siue in aerarios referre, to make a man one of that numbꝛe, oz so to punish a citelen.
 Ex aerario eripere, vel ex aerarijs eximere, to deliuer one from that rebuke and punishment.
 Aerarius, a, um, belongyng to brasse, oz money.
 Aerarius, rij, m. g. he that worketh in brasse.
 Aerarij milites, souldiours waged.
 Aerarius scriba, a clerke that writeth, and is accomptant for suche thynges as are receiued and layde out.
 Aerarius lapis, the oze, wherof brasse is made.
 Aerarius faber, a smith, a copper smith.
 Aeraria fabrica, smithes crafte oz workinge in brasse.
 Aeraria officina, a smithes shoppe oz woofke house.
 Aeratus, a, um, myxed oz couered with brasse.
 Aeratus homo, a man indebted. it is vñed of Plautus cleane contrary, for a ryche manne wel moneyed.
 Aereolum, vel Chalcus, the. xxxvi. parte of Dagma, by estimation the weight of two barley coynes.
 Aereus, a, um, of brasse oz copper, and by a metas

phore, stronge.
 Aeria, cā, a ryche folke, that denoueth fleshe, and spauñeth thysse a perr.
 Aerides, a kynde of precious stones.
 Aerifer, that beareth brasse.
 Aerificium, fiet, n. g. the crafte to worke any thyng in brasse oz copper.
 Aerineus, a, um, of dānell.
 Aeripes, aripedis, com. ge. with brassen fete.
 Aeripēs, aripedis, com. gen. that is as swift as the wynde.
 Aerisonus, nā, num, that soundeth with the noise of brasse, basons, oz any other like thyng.
 Aerius, aeris, um, of the ayre, oz lyke the ayre.
 Aerizusa, a iasper stone lyke to the ayre.
 Aero, aras, aui, are, acti, to byesse, mingle, oz counterfaite with copper oz brasse.
 Aeromantia, aeromantie, f. c. ge. diuination of coniecture of thynges to come by the ayre.
 Aerofus, aerofa, um, that wherin is brasse oz copper, oz wherof it is made.
 Aerugo, aruginis, f. c. ge. rust oz ranket in metals, specially in copper oz silver. It is taken in Roiaze and Juuenale for money. also for silans be, mistepoz, spitefull enaie.
 Aeruginosus, nōsa, um, rusty oz cankered.
 Aeruginosa segites, coyne corrupted with mils dew, as it were blasted.
 Aerumina, nā, f. c. ge. paynefull labour, care of mynde with heauynesse, infelicitee.
 Aerumna omnes te pramunt, all miseries doo ouerwhelme thee.
 Aerumnabilis, le, full of miserie and payne.
 Aerumnalis, le, wherof is greatte payne and labour.
 Aerumnatus, a, um, brought to miserie.
 Aerumnosus, a, um, miserable, full of payne oz trauaile.
 Aerumnula, arum, lyttle croked stauces, wherof with men doe carry fardelles and trusses on their backs.
 Aeruscator, oris, m. ge. one that scratcheth toges gether money by all vnlawfull meanes.
 Aerusco, aui, are, to gette money by falschode, oz vayne promises.
 Aes, eris, n. g. is properly copper oz brasse. It is oftentimes taken for monete. Sometyne for trumpettes. sometyne also for pyon. sometyne for an helmette. Also for the stemme of a shyppe. and for any thyng that is made of brasse, names ly among poetes.
 Aes graue, golde oz silver befoze it is cōyned. bolion.
 Aes signatum, money redy cōyned.
 Aere diruti milites, souldiours, whiche for some defeaute were putte out of wages, and may bee applyed to ryottous personnes, that haue spent all awaie.
 Aere meo. Multi. n. anni sunt, cum ille in aere meo est, It is longe tyme passed, that I ac counted him in the numbꝛe of my freendes, oz

for one of mine.
 In ære meo est, he is in my debt or danger.
 Aes caldarium, copper.
 Aes coronarium, latyne mettall.
 Aes circumforaneum, money borrowed of them, whiche are named bankers, and do lende money by exchange.
 Aes confiare, to cast mettall.
 Aes ducere, to melt mettall.
 Aes alienum, money that is borrowed. also det.
 Aes ductile, mettall that will be soone molten.
 Aes alienum afferre, to be indetted.
 Aes alienum habere, idem.
 Aes alienum cogere, confiare, contrahere, to be endetted.
 Aes alienum dissoluere, exire, to paie debtes and be quitte.
 Aes alienum exonerare, to discharge the dette.
 Aes alienum facere, to borrow money.
 Aes suum, money that other men do owe unto him that we speake of.
 Aes meum alienum, debt that I owe.
 Aes alienum tuum, debte that thou doest owe.
 Deuouere se pro ære alieno, to make ones selfe bounde by reason of debt.
 Crescit tibi æs alienum, thy debte dooeth encrease.
 Aes alieno exire, to come out of debte.
 Aere alieno obrui, to bee overcharged with dettes.
 Aere alieno obstringere aliquem, to cause an other man to be bounde or indetted for him.
 Aere alieno premi, to be greuously endetted.
 Aes alienum alicuius suscipere, to take on one to discharge an other mans debte.
 Aere meo me lacessis, thou gnest me scotte for scotte, or as we saie, thou paieest me home.
 Aes militare, money appointed to paie soulds byours.
 Aera lupinis quid distent, non ignorat, he knoweth good from badde.
 Ex ære aliquem ducere, to cast the image of a man in bras.
 Aesalon, onis, m. g. a little byrde, whiche breaketh the crows egges. also a kynde of haukes moste like to be a merline.
 Aesculæum, ti, n. g. the place where the tree called Esculus, groweth.
 Aesculeus, a, um, of that tree.
 Aesculus, li, f. g. a tree that beareth mast greater than any other next the chesten, and the leafe broder than the chesten.
 Aestas, ætis, f. g. sommer.
 Non semper erit æstas, it will not alway bee sommer, take time whan time cometh, for occasion wil not alway serue: when the yzon is whot we must strike, lest it be colde agayne.
 Aëtas adulta, the middle part of sommer.
 Aestas noua, beginning of sommer.
 Aestas præceps, sommer towards the ende.

Aestimabilis, mabile, omnis, ge. that may bee valued.
 Aestimatio, onis, f. g. a payne sette, a valuation, consideration, or weying of a matter.
 Aestimator, oris, m. g. he that valueth or setteth the price on a thing, a priefour, or one that ponders a matter.
 Aestimatus, mātā, tum, valued, priefed.
 Aestimata poena, a penaltie appointed or set.
 Aestimare litem, to take the damages, costes, and charges that a man suffereth by suite of the lawe.
 Aestimo, æstimas, aui, are, act. to esteeme, to value, to priefe. Also to regarde or sette by, to ponder, wey, and consider.
 Aestimare pecuniam, to priefe, to set the price.
 Aestimare harum rerum omnium precia, consider you, of what value or importance all these thynges bee.
 Valde caræ æstimas, thou doest sette the price very deere.
 Aestimare bene de aliquo, to haue a good opinion of one.
 Magni or magno æstimare, to set much by.
 Flocci æstimare, to set light by.
 Aestimare tanti, quanti, tandidem, pluris, minoris.
 Aestimare aliquem ex re aliqua, to esteeme one by a thing.
 Aestimare hæc, atque expedit, Consider you these thynges, and wey them well.
 Aestimauit tribus denarijs, he valued it at iii. pence.
 Penam suam honoribus summis æstimabat, he esteemed that punishment to be to him in steede of great honour.
 Aestimare litem alicui, to geue sentence that one beinge caske shall pay a certayne summe of money for the damage and costes.
 Decem sestertijs lis ei æstimata est, he was condemned to pay towards damages and costz a hundred poundes.
 Aëstifer, stifer, rum, that byngeth or suffereth heate.
 Aestiua, orum, n. g. plu. places to bein for shade in the sommer tyme, where vnto as well menne as beastes dooe withdraue them selves for heate.
 Aestiatio, onis, f. g. a dwelling or beyng in a place in sommer tyme.
 Aestiuo, stiuas, aui, are, neu. to dwell or bee in a place during the sommer tyme.
 Aestiuus, a, um, perteynyng to sommer.
 Aestuariā, orum, ne. ge. pl. places wherunto the sea floweth and ebbeth, or meeres filled with salt water. Also chynkes or gapinges of the earthe, or pyttes made with mens handes, wherby water pours issue out.
 Aestuario, onis, f. g. a vehement motion, an vnsquietnes of mynde.
 Aestuo, æstuas, aui, are, neu. to waxe hotte, to bourn, to flow like the sea, to be in anguisthe

of trouble of minde, to be in a great fame. also
 to cast out hot vapours, as a pot doeth when it
 seetheth, to boyle.
 Aestuarē desiderio, to be verie desirous of a
 thyng.
 Aestuabat dubitatione, he was in doubt, and
 wist not what to dooe.
 Aestuarē inuidia, to be very angry, or greatly
 displeased.
 Aestuat dies, the daie is exceedinge whot.
 Mare aestuat, the sea is troublous.
 Aestuosus, a, um, hotte or scruent, stony.
 Aestuosissimi dies, scruent hotte daies.
 Aestiosa & puluerulenta via iter faciebam,
 I iourneied in a whotte and a dusty way.
 Aestus, us, ui, mas. gen. heate of the weather, or
 burning of the sunne. Also the troublous mo-
 tion, rage, or violence of the sea. Sometime doubt-
 fulnesse of sitting of the mynde, a scruple, a ve-
 hement motion of the mynde. Also loue.
 Aestus belli, the troubles of warre.
 Aestus vlcis, the smartynge payne of a soze
 or pyle.
 Erat hic quoq; aestus ante oculos, I had also
 this scruple or doubte in my minde.
 Aetas, atis, form. gen. age, otherwhyle tyme. also
 the space of a hundred yeres, a mans life time.
 Somewhyles one yere. It is applied also to
 wyne and fruite, wherof cometh Aetatem fer-
 re, spoken of frutes or wyne that will continue
 longe.
 Aetas acta est mihi, my time is passed.
 Tertiam aetatem vixit, he liued thre hundred
 yere.
 Aetas bona, the flowre of youth.
 Aetas grandis, auncienter, or olde age.
 Aetas decrepita, age, wherin a man loseth the
 vse of his membres.
 Aetas ingrauescens, age increasynge.
 Idem aetatis, for Eiusdem aetatis.
 Aetas matura, tyme age.
 Aetas prima, youth.
 Aetate adulta, of full age.
 Aetate affecta, of olde age, auncient.
 Aetate confectus, very aged, in extreme
 age.
 Aetate exacta, idem.
 Antecellere aetate vel aetate anteire, to bee
 elder.
 Aetate integra, in the flowre of youth.
 Aetate prouecta, aged, or of good age, verie
 auncient.
 Aetate anteire, to be elder.
 Flexus aetatis, the decarie or inclination of age,
 when one is past the middes of his age.
 Extremum aetatis tempus, the uttermost point
 of a mans lyfe.
 Nostrum tempus aetatis, our life tyme.
 Constans aetis, myddle age.
 Accedit illi plus aetatis, he waxed elder.
 Aetatem desidiose agere, to liue idelly.

Aetatis sabulum peragere, to passe the whole
 course of the life.
 Aetatem in aliquo conterere & consumere,
 to spend al ones time in a thyng.
 Aetatem cum aliquo degere, id est, vitam, to
 liue with one.
 Excessit mihi aetas ex magisterio tuo, I am
 no more vnder thy gouernaunce, I am past thy
 correction.
 Aetas firmata, mans state, perfecte age.
 Aetate professit vsq; ad adulescentiam me-
 am, he liued tyll I was a yonge man.
 Aetatem meam me viduam esse maueim,
 quam istae sagittae tuae pati, quae tu facis, I
 had leuer be a widow all my lyfe, than to endure
 this trouble that I haue with the.
 Aetatem velim seruire, Litanum modo vt
 conueniam, I woulde dooe seruice al the daies
 of my lyfe on the condicion I mought mete with
 Litanus.
 Nostra aetate, in our tyme.
 Aetatis progressus, the course of age.
 Aetatis satis habere, to be olde enough.
 Aetatem vix decimam ingressus, i. annum.
 Aetatem, an aduerbe, signifyng long tyme.
 Iam dudum aetatem lites sunt inter eos, there
 hath bene variance betwene them long tyme.
 Aetacula, lae, f. g. childhode.
 Aeternitas, atis, f. g. euertastynge, tyme with-
 out ende.
 Ex omni aeternitate, hatynge nouer any be-
 gynnynge.
 In omni aeternitate, for euer, continually.
 Ad memoriam aeternitatis, that it might al-
 way be remembred.
 Aeterno, and aeternum, euertastynge, for euer,
 alwaies.
 Aeterno, aui, are, act. to make perpetuall.
 Aeternus, a, um, euertastynge, without end, for e-
 uer, continuall.
 Nullum aeternius lignum, no woodde endur-
 eth longer.
 Aether, atheris, sine plur. m. g. the firmament.
 of some it is taken for the elemente of fyre, and
 for the ayre. also for Iupiter, sometime for light
 and brightnesse, sometime for the goddes.
 Aether often bled for celum.
 Vbi eos pater aether in gremium matris. &c.
 id est, Iupiter.
 Raptim secat aethera pennis, i. aerem.
 Aethera, or aethra, ae, f. g. the ayre.
 Aethereus, theaea, um, of the firmament.
 Aethereum semen, i. diuinum, the seede of a god.
 Aetherea aura vefci, to liue.
 Aethiopis, pidis, form. ge. an herbe that inchan-
 ters vse, by force wherof ryuers be dried vp, and
 lockes opened.
 Aetiologia, logia, fer. g. a shewing of the cause
 or reason.
 Aetites, a pretious stone, founde in an Egles
 nest, whiche hath within it an other stone, as
 C iij it were

it were with yonge, whiche maketh a sounde, if the stone be taken. If the bealy of a woman with childe doe fall downe low, this stone, being hanged aboute the left arme, retineth the childe. But if the womans tyme be come to treauyle: than being taken awaie, and bounde to his thigh: she shall bee forthwith deliuered without any payne. Also, if a piece of this stone be put into bread, or into a puddynge, and given vnto one: if he be a theefe, it shall neuer goe through him: lykewyse the broth, wherein it is sodden, if a theefe, or they that bee of counsaile with him, do take it: he nor they may not swallowe it. Prepared with waxe and oyle of Lyspes, it helpeth againste the fallynge sicknesse, In Corolario Hermolaus Barbarus, saith, that except this stone be taken out of the Egles neste: it hath no vertue in medicine.

Aetnaeus, a, um, of Aetna.

Aetnaeus deus, Vulcane.

Aetnaei fratres, the Cyclops.

Aetnaeus pastor, Poliphemus.

Aetnaea tellus, Citille.

Aeuitas, ratis, f. g. eternitee, age.

Aeuum, xui, n. g. longe, or euclastynge tyme, also tyme, age, sometyme life.

Aeuo nostro accedit, it chanced in our tyme.

Viue memor q̄ sis xui breuis, liue hauninge in mynde howe shortly thy lyfe is here.

In **aeuum**, for euer.

A condino xuo, from the begynnynge of the worlde.

Aeuum securum agere, to liue without care.

Aeuiternum, that is made eternall.

A ANTE F.

Affabilis, le, a man easy to be spoken vnto, gracious in wordes, courtesie and sweete in language.

Affabiliras, aris, for. gen. gentilles in hearynge, courtesy in talkynge.

Affabiliter, courtesly, gentilly.

Affabre, cunninggly, craftely, workmanly.

Affabrum, cunninggly or craftily wrought.

Affanix, arum, for. gen. trifles, thinges of small estimation.

Affatim, abundantly, euen to the full.

Tibi diuitiarum affatim est, Thou hast abundance of ryches.

Affatus, spoken vnto.

Affatus, us, m. g. a talkynge or speakynge to.

Affatus alicuius petere, to desyre to speake with one.

Affectare, curiously, with to much diligence.

Affectatio, onis, f. g. curiositee, affectacion.

Affectator, oris, m. g. one that doth effectate or counterfeyte a thyng to curiously.

Affectatus, a, um, affectate or to curiously.

Affectata oratio, a curious fourme of speaking.

Affectio, onis, for. g. affection sometyme trouble

of mynde.

Firma corporis affectio, a good and stronge disposition of the body.

Astrorum affectio, the disposicion of the sterres.

Affectio celi, the inclination or disposicion of the celestials bodies.

Præcipuam habet erga fortum affectionem, a singular affection.

Affecto, aui, are, act. to seke effectually, to desyre or couete a thyng earnestly.

Affectare regnum, to aspyre to a kyngdome by ambition.

Affectare cruorem alicuius, to seke ones death.

Affectare diligentiam in nugis, to desyre to be diligent in trifles.

Quod iter affectet videtis, ye see what way he desyreth to take.

Affectare, is in Wilpian used for, consulte aliquid facere, to dooe a thinge of purpose.

Affectare aliquem damnis, for afflicere.

Affector, atus sum, aris, idem quod affecto.

Affectus, us, m. g. affection or naturall motion, as gladnesse, desyre, and such lyke, sometyme sicknesse.

Affectus, a, um, troubled or vexed, afflicted, disposed, affectioned, meued, affected, also feeble and sorrowfull.

Affectus pena, punished.

Affectus premio, rewarded.

Afecta, thinges almoste finished or nigh at a point.

Afecta fides, credence almoste losse.

Afecta ætas, sommer well nigh passed.

Affectum bellum, warres nigh at a point.

Affectus morbo, vexed with sicknesse.

Affectus virgis, beaten with rodde.

Cum ita sis animo affectus, seying that ye be so minded, or so affectioned in your mynde.

Cum tantis a vobis benefecijs affectus sim, seying that I haue had so greatte benefites at your handes.

Afecta & prostrata res pub. a common weale sore broken and almoste cleane ouerthrowen.

Afecta ætas, olde age.

Animos affectos recreare, to refreshe mens myndes sore abashed and discouraged.

Quomodo celum sit affectum, how the heauenly bodies are disposed.

Affectus desperatione, discouraged.

Affectum corpus, a body hurt or werped, sometyme out of temper.

Afecta opes, riches almoste spent or wasted.

Grauita affectus, greuouly meued.

Affero, affers, attuli, ferre, to byng to, to profite or conduce, to shewe or bynge tydynges, to allege or bynge forth a reason, authorytee, or such lyke.

Afferre constantiam, to make constant.

Pompeianis ea res ad receptum difficultatem afferebar, that thyng made that it was very harde

eie harde for Pompeis souldiours to rebile.
 Magnas difficultates exercitui Caesaris attu-
 lit, it brought Cesars armie in great distresse.
 Afferre expectationē, to make me to loke for
 a thing at ones handes.
 Solent etiam fastidia cibo afferre, they were
 wonte also to make men lothe their meate.
 Afferre finem tributorum, to cause no more
 tribute to be payed.
 Lachrymas afferre, to make one to wepe.
 Bononius miros terrores ad me attulit, he
 tolde me of merueilous terrible matters.
 Somnum afferre, to byng one a sleepe.
 Afferro ad te salutem, I come to salute the.
 Afferre adiumentum alicui ad aliquam rem.
 Afferre auxilium, to helpe, to aide.
 Afferre dentes, to byte.
 Afferre manus, to set violent handes on one.
 Afferre molestiam, to do displeasure to one.
 Afferre morbum, to make sicke.
 Ales alienum mihi hæc res attulit, this thinge
 hath brought me in debte.
 Afferre pedem, to come.
 Abiit unde malum pedes attulisti, goe hence,
 from whens with a mischief percame.
 Afferre vim alicui, to make assaute on one.
 Attuli hunc, for Adduxi, I haue brought
 this man.
 Afferro pro conféro.
 Bius iussu huc me afferro, at his commaundes
 mene I come hither.
 Afferam vñum antiquitatis exēplum, I will
 bynge forth one example of antiquitee.
 Ad ea quæ dixi affer, si quid habes, if you
 haue any thyng to say to these thynges that I
 haue spoken, byng it forth.
 Afferre in medium, to communicate with other.
 Afferre accessionem, to augment a thing.
 Quam causam afferam? what cause or excuse
 shall I alleage?
 Quidam compertum attulit, one brought cer-
 taine tydings.
 Afferre delectationem, to delite.
 Afferre taxidum alicui, to make one weie.
 Afferre fidem alicui rei, to make a thyng to be
 beloued.
 Animi magnitudinem ad eius causam attu-
 lit, he defended the mans cause with a stout
 courage.
 Animum afferre alicui, to byng a courage to
 one.
 Florem afferunt arbores, the trees byng forth
 blossoms.
 Afferre inertiam, to make negligent or slug-
 gish.
 Afferre manus sibi, to sea ones selfe.
 Afferre memoriam, to put in remembrance.
 Afferre odium alicui, to byng one in hate or
 displeasure.
 Opinionem populo afferunt, they bynge the
 people in this opinion.

Afferre causam mortis voluntaria, id est,
 præbere causam mortis voluntari.
 Afferre questionem, to moue a question.
 Tibi nullam religionem attulit, it neuer ples-
 hed thy conscience.
 Repulsam attulit hæc res, this thyng was
 cause of his deniall.
 Afferre sumptum alicui, to put one to coste.
 Afferre vim virgini, to rauish a maiden.
 Afferitur, tydings is brought.
 Afficio, afficis, eci, ere, act. to moue affection or
 disposition, either to good or euill, so muche that
 reason is therewith troubled and disquieted.
 Afficere bonis nuntis, to byng good tydings.
 Vñ bonis vos, vestrosq; omnes, nuntis me
 afficere vultis, as ye wil, that I byng to you
 and yours good tydings.
 Aegritudine affici, to be moued with griefe of
 mynd, Aegritudine premi, confici, debilitari,
 to be sore vexed with sorow. Torum se dedit
 aegritudini, he gaue him selfe wholly to sorow
 and griefe of mynd. Aegritudinem leuare,
 extenuare, lenire, sedare, to diminish, swage,
 or mitigate, to ease or helpe. Aegritudinem
 depellere, detrahere, eripere, tollere, to take
 away cleane the sorow or griefe of mynd fro one.
 Afficere cura, to bynge in care.
 Afficere lucro, to make one wyne or gaine.
 Afficere stipendio, to paie wages.
 Afficere eum letali vulnere, he gaue hym his
 deatnes wounde.
 Afficere dolore, he maketh me sorie.
 Afficit me gaudio, he maketh me gladder.
 Affici, to be moued with affection.
 Afficere corpus, to byng the body lowe, or to
 make it feble or weake.
 Afficiunt corpus fames & sitis.
 Afficere desiderio, to make desirous.
 Affici exilio, to be banished.
 Regis nomine afficere, to call one by the name
 of a kyng.
 Afficere sepultura, to burye.
 Affici admiratione, to be meruailed at, to be
 in admiration.
 Affici honore, to be had in great honour.
 Afficere ignominia, to shlaunder.
 Affici iniuria, to be wronged.
 Afficere incommodo, to endamage, or hurt.
 Affici difficultatibus, to be in great perplexitee
 or daunger.
 Morte affici, to be slayne.
 Afficere errore mentis, to bynge one into an
 erreour.
 Affici vulneribus, to be wounded.
 Affigo, figis, fixi, ere, act. to nagle to, to fasten.
 Affigere literas pueris, to make childerne
 lerne by herte, or kepe in memory.
 Hanc literā ad caput affigunt, they will set that
 letter one your heade.
 Cuspide ad terram affixit, he fastened him to
 the grounde with his speare.

Affigere

Affigere cruci, to crucifie.
Affigere terræ radicem, to take rote.
Affigi nostris animis, to bee rooted in our myndes.
Affixus, a, um, fastned.
Affixus alicui tanquā magistro, cleauynge to one as to a maister.
Affixus lecto, soze sicke in his bedde.
Quibus in rebus me sibi affixum habebit, in whiche matters I will not faile to sicke to him, or be his companion.
Affictus, a, um, made, feigned, counterfayted.
Affictus, a, um, idem.
Affingo, finxi, gere, act. to make, to fourme, to feigne, or in feignynge to adde or applye to a thyng, to deuise, to feigne for one. Sometime to inuent a lye. Sometime to counterfayte.
Sermones affingere personis fabulosis, to deuise wordes, that persons named in poetes fables shulde speake.
Addunt & affingunt rumoribus, they adde and deuise somewhat to rumours, moze then was spoken.
Affingere mores hominum, to counterfayte mens manners.
Affingere aliquid alicui, to lye, or make a lye on one, or speake of him that is not true.
Affinis, ne, in fieldes betokeneth adioynynge, in men it betokeneth aliaunce by mariage. And by a metaphoze, he that is parte taker of any thing, priue to an offence, or accessory.
Affinis negotiis publicis, he that meddeleth with the affaires of a commonalte.
Affinis rei capitalis, gyltis of a great offence, whiche deserueth deathe.
Affinem esse culpæ, to begilte.
Affinis sceleris vel sceleri, gylt of the trespas.
Affines esse earum rerum, quas fert adole-scentia, To be parte taker of those thynges that yowth despyeth or deliteth in.
Affinitas, âtis, f. g. affinitee. alpaunce.
Affinitate attingere, to be of alpaunce to one.
Affinitates iungere, to make alpaunce by marriage.
Affinitates dirimere, to breake alpaunces.
Affirmare, with affirmaunce.
Affirmatio, ônis, f. g. affirmaunce.
Affirmatum, ti, n. g. affirmed. somtime cōfirmed.
Affirmo, aui, âre, act. to affirme. somtime to confirme, or stablishe.
Affirmare se animo, to take a godd courage.
Certum affirmare, to affirme for a suretee.
Affirmare asseueratione, to affirme certainly.
Affirmare iureiurâdo, to affirme with an oth.
Afflatus, tus, m. g. a blaste.
Afflatus spiritus, diuine inspiration.
Affleo, cui, ère, n. to wepe and lament feignedly.
Afflictatio, ônis, f. g. punishment of the bodie with sickenesse.
Afflictio, ônis, f. g. and **Afflictus**, tus, m. g. affliction, trouble, aduersitee.

Afflicto, aui, âre, act. to torment ones selfe continually, to trouble, to vex, or greue, to toss and tumble, to dyue to gether, as, **Naues tempestas afflictabat**, the tempeste tossed and dyue the Shippes together.
De quibus acerbissime afflictor, for whiche thynges I am veraye soze troubled & disquieted.
Afflictari morbo, to be greuously sicke.
De nostris rebus grauissime afflictor, I am soze tourmented with cogitation of our affaires.
Afflictor, ôris, m. g. one that afflicteth or troubleth.
Afflictus, a, um, troubled, vexed, greued, afflicted, oppressed, and as it were cast to the ground with aduersitee.
Afflicta fides, credence decayd and almost lost.
Afflicta fortuna, aduersitee, trouble.
Afflicta & prostrata virtus, vertu neglected and cast vnder foote.
Afflictis rebus, in aduersitee.
Naui afflicta scopulis, dashed agaynst the rockes.
Affligo, xi, ere, act. to throte or beate downe to the grounde, to punyche, to afflict, to vex, to trouble, to torment, to greue.
Affligam te ad terram scelus, si me vno digi-tulo attingeris, I will beate the downe to the grounde wpyche, if thou touche me with one fynger.
Affligere & debilitare animos metu, to trouble and discourage mens myndes with feare.
Affligit corpus senectus, olde age greueth and weakeneth the body.
Affligere hominum mores, to impair or corrupte the manners of men.
Affligere opes alterius, to spende and waste an other mans goodes.
Affligere rem aliquam vituperando, by dyspraisynge to make a thyng worse than it is.
Affligere se, to vex or torment ones selfe.
Affligi frigoribus, to be greued with colde.
Afflo, afflas, aui, âre, act. to blowe to, to blowe wynde, to blowe vpon. Sometime to fyll with wynde.
Afflari, to be blowen vpon, to bee blasted.
Afflari sydere, to bee blasted, as floures of trees and corne somtyme bene.
Affluerat nescio quid rumoris, supple me, a certaine byrte or rumour came to mine eare.
Afflare alicui, to fauour.
Sperat sibi aurem posse aliquam afflari in hoc crimine, he trusteth that by the fauour of some personne, he maye bee holpen in this crime, that he is charged with all.
Afflari fulmine, to be stricken with lightnyng.
Afflari diuino spiritu, to be inspired of god.
Affluens, tis, om. g. abundant.
Affluētibus vndiq; barbaris, when the barbarous people came in great nūbres on euery syde.
Bonitate affluens homo, a man of muche honestie and godd behauiour.

Affluens

Afluens studiis locus, a place where is much exercise of learning.
Afluenter, abundantly.
Affluentia, a, f. g. abundance.
Affluo, affluis, fluxi, ere, neu. ge. to flowe to, to overflowe, to abounde.
Affluit amor, love creepeth, or slideth into a m.
Nihil litterarum ex istis locis affluxit, there came no letters from those partes.
Affluere diuitiis, to abounde in riches.
Affodio, affodis, fodi, fodere, act. to digge, or take moze ground so that we haue.
Affor, atus sum, ari, dep. to speake to, to talke to, to desire or increate, to geue thanks: seldom or neuer used in the firste persone.
Affore, to be here or present.
Hanc affore biduo, that she be here within these ii. daies.
Afforis, from without, som tyme it is no latin.
Afformido, formidas, aui, are, act. to be soze afraid.
Affrango, egi, ere, to breake by or nere to.
Affricanae gallinae, whiche seme to be the same, which we call Turkey rockes.
Affrico, affricas, fricui, are, act. to rubbe against a thyng.
Affricus, tus, m. g. a rubbing against a thyng.
Affricus, ra, rum, rubbed against a thyng.
Affricus, ci, called also *Lybs*, the wynde south-west and by west.
Affrio, affrias, aui, are, to grate, or breake small one thyng with an other.
Affulgeo, fulges, fulsi, ere, to shyne agaynst a thyng. Also to happen with gladnesse.
Sardinia recipienda repentina spes affulsi, a sudden hope suddenly hapned, that Sardinia shoulde be recovered.
Affundo, fudi, ere, act. to shedde, or sprinkle liquor on a thyng, to flowe or renne by a place, as a ryuer nere to a towne. Sometime for *Infundere*, to powze in.
Frigida in aqua affunditur venenum.
Affusus, a, um, prostrate, lying flatte on the earth, powzed in, flowng by, shedde or sprinkled vpon.
Affusus rumulo, lying prostrate vpon the ground by the graue.
Meander plurimis affusus oppidis, Meander that renneth by many townes.
A fronte & a tergo, before and behynde, sometime it is taken for a proverbe applied to them, whiche do beholde thynges passed, with those thynges which maie happen. Also the tyme passed with the tyme to come.

A ANTE G.

Agabus, an hebrue name, whiche signifieth in latine, Locusta, a fly that destroyeth coyne. Also Festiuitas patris, the pleasant mirth of the father. Of this name was a prophete in the tyme of the apostles, which pro-

pheted of an vniuersall famine to come, and that saint Paul shoulde be bounden and put in gyues.
Agalma, galmatis, n. g. an image.
Agalochum, mentioned by Dioscorides, seemeth by the description thereof to be the Scots wodde, called nowe Lignum aloes.
Agamus, agami, ma. g. one that was neuer married, a single man; a bachelor.
Agape, agapes, f. g. charitee, mutuall love.
Agapenor, the gouernour of Agamemnon's nauie.
Agapis, is a stone of the coloure of Saffron, the vertu wherof is to cure the styngng of scorpions and serpentes, if it be layd to the wounde.
Agaricum, garici, neu. g. a promontory, nere to Theoris. It is also a kynde of mushrooms growing on trees about Bosphorus. It is hotte and scattereth humours.
Agastilis, the whole herbe and roote wherof Ham-montacum is made.
Agaso, onis, m. g. an hostepper or mulettrout.
Agathites, maioram.
Agathallus, a byrde, that hath naturall enmitie with an other byrde, called Acanthylis: so that if the blood of them bee forcibly mixt together, they will after leuer eche from other.
Age, adverb. go to, take hede.
Age age, well well. Sometime of consentinge.
Age age, vt lubet, well go to, as ye list. Sometime an aduerbe of correctinge: as, Age, scis quid loquar? go to soyle. &c. Sometime of encouraginge: as, Nunc age, naturas apibus quas &c. Sometime it is ioyned with the plurall nouns by: as, Age igitur vos intro abire.
Age dicat, lette hym speake on, let hym speake hardily.
Age, & agite, go forth, say the on, or tell on.
Age sis, go to hardily.
Age dum, go to yet.
Age porro, well go to: well, suppose it be so.
Age iam, age nunc, go to nowe.
Age sane inquam, well, I am content.
Agite dum, idem quod agite.
Agea, ea, f. g. a waie in a shyppe.
Agelastus, ti, m. g. he that doth neuer laughe. also sad, soleine, waiwarde.
Agellus, gelli, m. g. a little felde.
Agelai panes, broune breade.
Agema, gematos, n. g. a companie of souldiours.
Ager, agri, m. g. a felde. Sometime it signifieth a territory, belonging to a towne, wherein are included, fieldes, medowes, wodes, and waters. Sometime a manour with the demeanes. Sometime the arable felde onely.
Ager Romanus, the territorie or countrey about Rome.
Agricultio & cultura agrorum, the manuringe and tillage of the earth.
Fatigatio agrorum, weeringe of the grounde.
Agrorum sationibus faciendis expediemus, wee will make our selfe in a readines to sow our landes.

landes.
 Ager benignus, a frutefull and fertile ground.
 Fertilis, ferax, idem.
 Cretosus ager, a chalkye ground.
 Vliginosus ager.
 Ieiunus atq; exilis ager, a leane and barrayne ground.
 Incultus ager, a wilde grounde vntilled.
 Ager lapidosus, limosus, macer, a stonie stonie, leane grounde.
 Agros occare.
 Onerati agri messibus, loded with corne.
 Stercorare agros, to dunge.
 Vertere agrum, to turne the grounde.
 Agricultura, and cultura, the tilling of the earth.
 Agros alienos irrigas, tuis sitientibus, a proverbe spoken of them that be diligent in other mens matters, and let theyr owne slepe. it is applied also to aduouters.
 Ageraton, an herbe like to organie. ii. handefull highe: the sauoure whereof, whan it is broyled, prouoketh vyne.
 Aggemo, ui, ere, loke Adgemo.
 Agger, aggeris, m. g. a heape of stones or tourse, also a bulwarke, or a contremure to a fortesse or campe in battaile. Sometime it signifieth a causey, or the highe parte of the way lyke a causey. Also bankes to kepe in the water of ryuers. Sometime a dicke.
 Ager arenæ, a heape of sande.
 Aggerem iacere, to caste a bulwarke.
 Alpini aggeres: id est, Alpes.
 Cingere locū aggere, to trench a place about.
 Aggero, aggeras, aui, are, act. to heape vp, and by a metaphore, to augment and aggrauate a matter.
 Aggero, aggeris, gessi, ere, act. to lape on an heape, also to brynge to one. Sometime to beare or carie.
 Nāq; æcastor, amor & melle & felle est for cundissimus, gustu dat dulce, amarum vsq; ad facieratem aggerit, for in god faith, loue hath aboundance both of honie and galle, in taste it is pleasant, but it bryngeth with it bitternesse, so much, that it becometh lothsome.
 Aggestus, gessus, m. g. an heape.
 Agglomerō, glómeras, aui, are, act. to make vp on an heape, by adding to. Sometime to please and gather thicke to gether, as souldiours doe in their arraie in battaile.
 Agglutino, aui, are, act. to ioyne together, to glue, also to soulder.
 Aggrauatio, ónis, f. g. a greife or burden.
 Aggrauesco, scere, to waxe more greuous: or heauye.
 Aggrauo, aggrauas, aui, are, act. to be burdenous, or chargeable, also to aggrauate, or make a thyng more greuous.
 Aggredior, gressus sum, edi, com. to go to, to come to, to inuade, to assaile, to begyn or enter into a matter, to attempte or set in hande with

any thyng, to geue assaile.
 Aggredi aliquem de re aliqua, to go to talke with one for any matter.
 Aggredi aliquem, to sette on one with purpose to begyle hym: as, Irane agitis mecum? satis astute aggredimini, doe ye handle me after this sorte: ye assaile me craftily enough in deede.
 Cum aggredior ancipitem causam, when I beginne or sette in hand with. &c.
 Priusq; aggredimur ad singulas leges, before we enter to speake of euery law particularly.
 Aggrediar ad crimen, I will begynne to speake of. &c.
 Aggredi bellum: id est, suscipere.
 Aggrego, aggregas, aui, are, act. to gather to gather.
 Aggregare se ad amicitiam alterius, to associate hym selfe to the frendship of some other.
 Cum meam voluntatē ad summi viri dignitatem aggregassem, when I had bent my wyll to the maintenance of. &c.
 Aggressio, ónis, f. g. an assaile.
 Aggreus, idem quod aggressus.
 Aggigarton, a kind of grapes without kirkels.
 Agidus, a citie.
 Agilei, houtholde loues.
 Agilis, agile, om. g. nimble, light, lieger, quier.
 Agilitas, atis, f. g. nimblenesse, dexteritee.
 Agiliter, nimblye, lightly, quickly, quierly, liegerly.
 Agilla, or Agylla, an olde towne in Tuscane.
 Agina, ginæ, for. ge. that wherein the beame of a peeze of balance is hanged.
 Aginator, óris, mál. gen. he that is meued with a little gayne.
 Aginor, árus sum, ári, dep. to marchandise vile thynges or of small value.
 Agiographa, booke of holy scripture.
 Agipedes, is the same that Pedari lex. loke there.
 Agitabilis, le, om. g. that maie be easily meued, stirred, or shaken.
 Agitatio, ónis, for. ge. meuyng, or stirring, also exercise.
 Agitatio mentis, stirring of the mynd.
 Agitator, óris, mál. gen. a driuer of a cart, or of beastes.
 Agitatus, a, um, meued, stirred, tossed, exercised, troubled, disquieted, vexed.
 Agito, agitas, aui, are, act. to moue, to shake, to tolle, to gouerne or guide, to dwelle or liue in a place, to reuolue, imagine, or caste in ones mind, to intreate well, to go, to do often, to picke, to compell, to trouble, to persecute, to vex, to consider, to sollicite.
 Iam calcari quadrupedem agitabo aduersum clium, Nowe will I with the spurre make my horse renne vp the hill.
 Agitare causam, to beate a matter, to debate the cause.
 Agitare dies festos, to spende holpe dayes in pastime and myzth.

Agitare,

Agitare conuiuia, to make feastes.
 Agitare conuiuium, to banquet or make good
 chere.
 Age igitur, hoc agitemus conuiuium, uiuo
 & sermone suau; therefore go to, lette vs ban-
 ket, drinke, talke, and make good chere.
 Agitare custodiam, to take good heede in kee-
 ping of one.
 Agitare cum animo, to reuolue in the mind.
 Agitare diem, to passe forth the daie.
 Agitare feras, to course wylde beastes.
 Agitare imperium, to gouerne.
 In pace uero beneficiis magis quam metu,
 imperium agitabant. In the time of peace they
 gouerned more by gentlenesse, than by feare.
 Agitare iustitiam, to exercise iustice.
 Agitare letitiam, to make ioye.
 Agitare mentem, to conceine in the mynde, to
 thynke.
 Agitare praesidium, to be in garison.
 Agitare uigilias, to kepe watche.
 Agitare vitam, to liue.
 Agitare æuam, to liue.
 Agitare cœtus noctu, to make vnlaustull as-
 sembles in the night.
 Agitare consilia, to consulte.
 Agitari diuersum, to be so troubled, that he is
 nowe in one mynde, and nowe in an other.
 Agitare fugam, to flee.
 Diuersus agitabatur, he was tossed hether and
 thether in diuers opinions.
 Agitare ingenium, to exercise the witte.
 Agitare moras, to dyspue forth the tyme.
 Agitare rem aliquam sermonibus, to debate
 or talke of a matter.
 Aglaophotis, an herb, which for the beautifull co-
 loure therof was so called.
 Aglaspis, glaspidis, f. ge. the name of a legion of
 souldiours amonge the Romaines.
 Aglidia, idem quod Aglithes.
 Aglithes, clothes of garlick.
 Aglyphos, phi, m. g. not grauen.
 Agmen, inis, neu. ge. an hoste of men. sometime
 a violence, a course of water, sometime mouyng,
 also a multitude.
 Agminalis, le, pertainyng to an hoste.
 Agna, na, fœ. g. a thee lamme. also a measure of
 grounde called also Actus. 120. fote euery way.
 Agnascencia, & agnata membra, mēbres, which
 are superfluous: as whete one hath thre legges,
 or vi. fingers on one hand, and other lyke.
 Agnascor, atus sum, sci, dep. to bee bozne after
 his fathers testament is made.
 Agnati, orum, m. g. kynsmen of the fathers syde.
 Ad agnatos & gentiles deduci, to bee comit-
 ted to his kinsfolke, as madde men were by the
 law ciuile: wherof was made a prouerbe, applied
 to them, that do all thynges madly and without
 circumspection.
 Ad agnatos, & gentiles deducantur.
 Agnatio, onis, f. g. kynrede by the fathers syde.

Agnatus, a, um, that which is in by the more than
 the comon course of nature vnto byng forth.
 Agnellus, a ponge lambe.
 Agninus, nina, um, of a lambe.
 Agnitio, onis, f. g. knowlage.
 Agnitus, agnita, um, known.
 Agnomen, nominis, n. ge. the surname that one
 obteyneth for any acte, or by other meanes.
 Agnosco, agnoscere, act. to knowe of othe, that
 is, to agnise & reknowlage a thing afore knowne
 to know by some token.
 Agnoscere debitum, to acknowlage and take
 vpon hym the charge of an other mans due.
 Agnoscere nomina, idem.
 Agnosco ex me, I rather than myselfe.
 Agnos, is a tree, which is a hynde of willow; and
 is commonly called Agnus castus, in englyshe
 parcke leaues: it hath leaues like to willow; but
 that they be alwayes greene, & hath not so sweete
 a smell: and floures byt purple, and after white,
 and a seede like pepper. There is an other hynde
 therof, which hath more brānches, and leaues
 whiter, and some what more, & the floure pur-
 ple: Bothe of them do growe about riuers. It is
 called Agnos, which is in englyshe chaste, for it is
 saied, if a man or woman haue it about theim,
 or vnder their beddes, it shal kepe theim chaste.
 Agnus, agni, m. g. a lambe.
 Chordi agni, lames eaned after thei tyme.
 Expertes herbar agni, that neuer dyd eate
 grasse.
 Hornus agnus, this peres lamme.
 Sub rumi agni, suckyng lammes.
 Admittere agnos, ad matres, to let them in to
 their dammes.
 Depellere agnos a lacte, to weane lammes.
 Agni depulsi a matribus, weaned.
 Agnus æditus, a lamme eaned.
 Emittere agnos, septo agni, let out of their folde.
 Lasciuit agnus, the lamme playeth.
 Subrumare agnos, to put the lammes to the
 teatte.
 Summittere agnum nutrici, to put the lamme
 to the yew.
 Summouere agnos, to take lammes from the
 flocke and sell them away.
 Ago, egi, ere, act. to do, to accuse, to heare or geue
 care, to dyspue, to expel or put out, to gouerne, to
 moue or wagge, to speake, to bere & disquiete, to
 force or pursue, to thurst or caste downe by vio-
 lence, to prouoke or stee, to represent, to sprede
 a brode, to preuaile, to go or remeue, to treate of
 a thyng, to endeuoure or labour, to be attendant
 or diligent, or wholly bent or fixed to a thyng:
 as, Hoc age, take heede and sette thy mynde on
 this thing, or be wholly bent or fixed to it.
 Alias res agit, his mynde is on other matters.
 Vnde agis te nunc Dorpale? From whence
 comest thou nowe Dorphalus,
 Agere arbores ab alto ad terram, to pul down
 trees from on high to the grounde.

Id agere,

Id agere, to fynde meanes.
 Ego semper id egi ne interesset, id est, curauit & annixus sum.
 Annum agens vnde uigilium, goynge in the xij. pere.
 Agere silentia, to bee all huiht and in peace.
 Agere respectum, to haue a respect.
 Agere aetatem, to liue.
 Agere ad prescriptum, to do as he was appointed.
 Agere ambages, to go about the bushe, or to tell a longer tale than nedeth.
 Agere aliquem, to pursue one.
 Agere amicum, to do like a frende, or playe the parte of a frende, lyke wyse, Agere patrem, fratrem, ciuem, iudicem, regem, consulem.
 &c.
 Agere apologum, to telle a fable.
 Agere animam, to be at the poynt of death.
 Agere causam, to pleade.
 Agere conuentus, to holde a parliament.
 Agere cuniculos, to vndermine.
 Cuniculos ad ararium agebat, he vndermined the treasure house, or gotte in to the treasure house by mynyng.
 Agere cum aliquo, to treat or speake with one.
 Cum mecu saepe ageres, vt de amicitia scriberem, where oftentymes thou didst intreate, that I shoulde write of frendshippe.
 Illo presente mecum agito, si quid uoles, If thou wilt any thyng with me: speake it in the presence of this man.
 Agere diris malis, to curse.
 Agere de pace, to treat of peace.
 Agere delectum, to chole men, as in musters for the warre.
 Agere equum, to spurre the horse.
 Agere insidias, to do a thyng by treason or martiall policie.
 Agere ex sponso vel ex sponso, to bypunge an action of couenant.
 Agere ex syngrapha, to bypunge an action of dette vpon an obligacion.
 Agere fabulam, to plaie in a comedie, trage dy, or enterlude.
 Agere frondem, to put out leaues: spoken of a tree.
 Agere furti, to appeale one of felonie.
 Agere gemmas, to bourgen.
 Agere inter homines, to liue.
 Agere iniuriarum, to sue one for trespas or wronges done.
 Agere pecuniariam litem aduersus aliquem, to sue one for a money matter.
 Agere lege, to iue, to procede by the order of the lawe.
 Agere mensuras fideliter, to measure thinges iustely.
 Agere morem, to vse for a custome.
 Agere nugas, to mocke, to trifle.
 Agere orationem, to pronounce an oracion.

Extat oratio quam egit.
 Agere poenam ab aliquo, to puni the one.
 Fœderum ruptorum poenas ab se grauiorẽs quam Pop. Rom. egerunt, id est, exegerunt.
 Agere primas partes, to be the chiefe personage.
 Agere radicem, to take rote.
 Agere reum, to sue one in the lawe.
 Agere summo iure, to procede with rigour.
 Agere suo iure, to execute his auctoritee.
 Agere vineas, applicare, to appoche to the walles of a towne, defended with the ordinance of warre, by a similitude, called vines.
 Agit vigesimum annum, he is. 20. yere holde.
 Pectus meum nunc agit cubito, she butteth me on the breast with her elbowe.
 Membris agit atra venena, id est, fugat.
 Agere caudam, to wagge the tayle.
 Tros Tyriusq; mihi nullo discrimine agetur, shall be gouerned.
 Agit ipse furem in somnis, id est, vexat, inquietat.
 Quo hinc te agis? whyther wy'te thou?
 Agunt adolescentiam, thei be in their pouche.
 Agis rem actam, thou ledest thy labour, the thyng is done to thy hande.
 Agit rem suam, he goth about his owne busis nelle or profit.
 Agit hic perpetuum diem sol, the sonne shyneth here all the daie longe.
 Agitur de capite, aut de fama, he is in daunger of his lyfe or of his credence.
 Bene mecu agitur, I am well at ease, or I am in good condicion, or I am well delte with all.
 Agitur res capitis, the question of the mattice in debate concerneth lyfe and deathe.
 Hoccine agis an non? id est, audis, dost thou herken, or geue eare to me, or no?
 Est ne ipse de quo agebam? id est, loquebar, is this he that I spake of?
 Ad omne scelus mentes illorũ agit, he dothe incense and steeke theyr myndes to all mischief and naughtinesse.
 Egi omnes illos adolescentes, I represented all those yonge men.
 Agere pecora, to driue cattell.
 Agere bellum, to make warre.
 Bene agere cum aliquo, to handle or entreat a man honestly.
 Apud illos qui tum agebant, id est, viuebãt.
 Principis amicitia agunt feruntq; omnia, by the fauour of the pynce thei do what so euer thei lust theim selves.
 Agere circum, to turne rounde.
 Agere contagia late, to spreade the infection farre abrode.
 Nihil ago tecum, I haue nothyng to dooe with the.
 Agere hortatione, to exhort.
 Agere precibus, to praie or intreate.
 Agere seuerẽ, grauiorẽ, remissẽ, leniter, vrbane,

band, secure. *Securus* dicitur *securus*, colubundus. *Agere curam*, to care for. *Agere desiderio alicuius rei*, to be stirred with the desire of any thinge. *Agere diem festum*, to kepe holy daye. *Agere forum*, to deale matters. *Agere gradus rados*, to go softly. *Dies agis interea*, in the daye time he is on the lande. *Agere in crucem*, to crucifie or hange vp. *Agere in exilium*, to banyshe. *Agere mecum fortuna*, fortune fauoureth me. *Agitur mensis septimus*, this is the seventh monthe. *Non multu egerit*, he had not much peneuall. *Agere secretum*, to be alone. *Agere spumas ore*, to frothe at the mouth. *Agere silentium*, to kepe silence. *Agitur gloria populi Romani*, *Agitur salus foelorum*. *Agitur certissima vestigalia*, hoc est, *Agitur de gloria, de salute, de vestigali bus*. The question, controuersie, or contention is of or concerning these thynges, or these thynges be in daunger. *Agogae*, pites or dykes, where into water boys dely. *Agolum, agoli, n. g.* a daffe to dyue tatter with. *Agon, agonis, or Agonis, goni, ma. ge.* a contention in fourme of battaile, or a wrestling. Also the place where it was exercised. Also the name of a man. *Agonalix, or Agonales dies*, certayne festiual dayes kepte amonge the Romaines. *Agones*, were sometyme called hilles. *Agones*, among the Romaines were they that by led the beastes to be sacrificed, and maie be applied prouerbi ally to them which longe consaite, and yet enterpryse nothinge. *Agonia, agonie, f. g.* feare and heauynesse, or vexation of mynde. Also sacrifice done on hilles. *Agonisma, atis, n. g.* the rewarde of victorie. *Agonista, niste, m. g.* a champion. *Agonizo, aui, are, neu. ge.* to contende, to fight valgauntly. *Agonotheta, a, or Agonothete, res, mas. ge.* he that maketh a common game, and payeth the rewarde to them that do winne it. *Agoreus, rei, mas. ge.* a market man, an haunter of markets or faires. it is in Gellie taken for an vlearned man. *Agoraeus panis*, breadde solde in markettes, as carle bread in London. loke *Agoraeus*, in proper names. *Agoranomis, ranomi, ma. g.* he that fettereth the price of vitaple, a tasker, or a clerke of the markettes. the Romaines call hym *Aedilem*. *Agraphus, pha, um, not writen, nor permitted.* *Agrarius, ri, ma. ge.* a landed man. Also he that fauoureth the lawes as he made for the ordeyning of possessions. *Agrarius, a, um, perteynyng to landes or poss*

sessions.

Agriales, a lawe made for the common distric-
tion of landes, as our statutes bee of inclos-
ures and decaying of husbandry, but amonge
the Romaines they were such lawes as dyd ap-
poynt howe much land a senator shoulde haue
and howe many, and howe much shoulde be deu-
tyd amonge the people. *Agrestis, te, om. ge.* wyld, growen without cul-
ture. Also he that is wyld, rude, beasty, with-
out gentyl manners, or civill. *Agrestes moris*, rude and carterly maners. *Agria, a, f. m. gen.* a kynde of scabbes, which of
course breaketh out endyngere, and is veraye
harde to be healed. also a soye, which can not be
cured by any meane. *Agricantha, a, or Agricantha*, a wyld thorne.
Agricola, gricola, com. ge. an husbande man.
Agricolator, oris, m. g. the same. *Agricolatio, onis, f. g.* tillage, or husbandry.
Agrilus, oris, m. g. an husbandman. *Agricoltura*, husbandry. *Agrimonia, a, or Agrimonia*, called commonly in en-
glish the Egrimoyne, and is the right Eupatorium,
as it appeareth as well by the description of Dios-
corides, as by the affirmance of Raynardus,
Simonis, and other most excellent phi-
losophers of this tyme. The decoction of this herbe
against the poulder thereof dyed, is an excellent
remedy against the oppilacions of the lynes by
reason of stenne. It is hotte in the first degree,
and drye in the seconde. *Agrion, oris, m. g.*
Agriondarium, an herbe, called also *Hiberis*.
Agrum, idem quod aridum. *Creticum*, some
call it *Phu*. it hath a taste lyke *Alexander*.
Agrionophillum, idem quod Pencedanum.
Agrifus, rude, wilde, of the fylde. *Agrioselinon, idem quod Hippocelynomion*.
Agrionia, orum, the feastes of Dionysius, cele-
brate among the Grecians. *Agripalma, a, an herbe called also Galeopsis*, in
englyshe the *Agripall*. *Agripeta, rei, com. ge.* he that doeth aske his por-
tion in diuision of landes. *Agrippa*, they whiche bee borne with theyr feete
forwarde. *Agrippus*, called of the Lacedemonians, a wilde
olive tree. *Agria*, a beasty pleasant and holsome herbe used
much amonge the Egyptians. *Agrostis, latinis gramen*, semeth by Fuchius to
be *Stichwort*.

A ANTE H.

Hy, a voyce of lamentyng or sorowynge, but
it is sometime applied to other affections,
as to indignacion, anger, desyre, rebus-
tyng, chidinge, denyng, correctyng, &c. *Athenum, athenigen, gen.* a pot to heate drinke
in. also a great vatte, wherein purple is dyed.
also

also a caudron.

Alenus, n. m. g. a vessel of white brasse of coppe
 pre, which is bygher bothe within and without.
Achenus, n. m. g. of Ahenus; a. um, is of poetes taken
 for Acreus; dialen; or of brasse: And by Aemtas
 phote stronge, hardes and thum swed in you
Ahetra, a. um, for gena; a. u. beyres, which goe
 from the nauill and water, downe beneath the
 hidings.
Alchryson, an herbe called also semper viuum.
Ahorta, r. f. g. one of the principall beyres.
Aluz, n. m. g. of one that is troubled.

ANTHE L. **Alu**, n. m. g. of one that is troubled.
 A. n. m. g. of one that is troubled.

Alu, n. m. g. of one that is troubled.
 A. n. m. g. of one that is troubled.

Alu, n. m. g. of one that is troubled.
 A. n. m. g. of one that is troubled.

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 A. n. m. g. of one that is troubled.

Alu, n. m. g. of one that is troubled.
 A. n. m. g. of one that is troubled.

Alu, n. m. g. of one that is troubled.
 A. n. m. g. of one that is troubled.

Alu, n. m. g. of one that is troubled.
 A. n. m. g. of one that is troubled.

Alu, n. m. g. of one that is troubled.
 A. n. m. g. of one that is troubled.

Alabandica, a rose with whitish leaves like a Damaske rose.

Alabandina, r. r. a redde stone myxt with blue, it prouoketh bledng.

Alabandus, the god that the people of Alabanda worshipped.

Alabarches, barchis, m. g. he that hath the rule ouer sale, and amonge the Egyptians it was a noble man.

Alabaster, and alabastrus, stri, m. g. a vessell made of alabaster, to herpe sweete oymntes in.

Alabastrus, is also used for the greene leaues that couer the rose bud.

Alabastrum, a citee in Egypt.

Alabastrum, batri, m. gr. of Alabastrites, alas baster. It is founde specially about Thebes in Egypt, and Damascus in Syria.

Alabastrites, is also a pretious stone of diuers colours, myngled with whyte.

Alabaster, f. f. f. that breeds in the riuer Nilus.

Alabia, r. r. innocency.

Alabon, idem quod Alaba.

Alacer, alacris, cre, vel hic & huc alacris, hoc cre, cherefull, quicke of spire of witte, lusty of courage, mery, and he that liueth in hope, properly he that is in a meane betwene glad & soz.

Sometyme it betokeneth a man, ready of wil, long. Thereof cometh Alacritas, redinesse of promptnes of wil, also seruientnes of mynde.

Alacer vt alteri nocet, ready to hunte an other.

Alacer animus ad bellum suscipiendum, a mynde ready and couragious to enterprize a warre.

Alacer animo sum, I am desirous.

Alacer, promptly, couragiously, gladly.

Alacritas, acris, f. g. cherefullnesse, courage.

Canum alacritas ad venandum, the cherefullnes of houndes of dogges to hunte.

Alacritas, idem quod alacer.

Alapa, alape, f. g. a blowe or stroke with the hãde.

Alapathus, thi, an herbe called also Lapathum, and Rumex, sorrell.

Alaris, alare, and Alarius, a, um, of or pertayng to the wyng.

Alari equites, horsemen, whiche are in the wynges of a battayle.

Alaternus, ni, f. m. g. a tree that neuer beareth fruite of seede.

Alatus, a, um, wynged.

Alauda, dæ, f. g. a lark. It was also the name of one of the legions of the Romaines.

Alaudium, dij, n. g. a namyng of appealing.

Alazonia, r. f. g. arrogancy, pride.

Albadaran, amonge the Chaldeis the name of a little bone in one of the great toes, which is not corruptible after their opynion: it is in facion like the pulle called Licer, of this bone p. priuep sears chare of natures secretes speke many thynges.

Albarcola, a repell herne or a dwarfe heron.

Albarium, rij, n. g. the parget of a wall.

Albarium

Albarium opus, pargettunge, white lishing on
 Alba spina, a tree supposed to be that, whiche
 the Arabians call Baccus, some thinke the
 contrary, and that it is a hyemle, growyng in
 hedges and byches, having flowers whyte, and
 of good stature which we call the white thome.
 Some suppose it to be a hynde of shille, square
 and full of pynches, and some thinke it to be a
 Albarica, or, f. g. a habourous worde for a mylon.
 Albarus, ra, tum, whytred, or apparellled in white.
 Albedo, dimis, f. g. albedudo, albor, whitenesse.
 Albuginosa, orum, a geyppate of the inward of
 beastes, whiche was offered to Dis, called god of
 helth.
 Albo, alui, ere, to be whyte.
 Albescere, ui, scere, to be whyte, or were whyte.
 Albergaria, arum, certain rates for eating meate.
 Albidus, a certayne kynde of targettes of buccles.
 Albeus, and Albeolus, a chesse hounde, after Cal-
 lepine: but he semeth to be deceived, for the pla-
 ces that he neth, haue Alueum, and Alueolus.
 Albicera, bicera, f. g. a kynde of olyue tree.
 Albicrate ficus, brode fyngers with a small
 stalk.
 Albico, albicas, qui, are, n. g. to be whyte.
 Albidus, a, um, somewhat whyte.
 Albiganium, loke Albinga.
 Albitudo, inis, f. g. whytynesse.
 Albo, qui, are, act. to make whyte.
 Albogalerus, leri, mas, ge. an hatte, whiche the
 great priestes of Jupiter, called Flammia dia-
 les, dyd weare.
 Albonenses, a people of Illiria.
 Albor, oris, m. g. loke Albedo.
 Albocia scura, targettes of shieldes of the largeste
 sorte. They were called also Decumana.
 Albucus, or Albucum, ci. some do suppose to be
 the herbe, whiche is called Asphodelus. Some
 write, that it is onely the stalk of Asphodelus,
 and that the whole herbe is called Hastula regia.
 It may be cald in English white affodill: or bych
 daffadill: it groweth not in England. loke after
 in Asphodelus.
 Albuelis, a kynde of grapes.
 Albugo, buginis, f. g. a whyte spotte in the eye.
 Album, albi, n. g. a table openly sette by, wherein
 eyther the names of officers, actes verely done,
 or some publyke decre is wrytten. Album pra-
 tortis, or Album iudicum, a table set by among
 the Romans, whiche he that had defiled, spot-
 ted, or corrupted, was forthwith put to death
 without iudgement.
 Album Senatorio eradere aliquem, to take
 one out of the number of the Senators.
 Album, bi, whyte.
 Albumen, buminis, n. g. the whyte of an egge.
 Albus, loke Albucis.
 Alburnum, ni, neu. gen. the fatte that is in some
 tree.
 Alburnus, the name of a fishe.
 Albus spinus, the hauthorne tre, the branches

of the same are blowned then call may betwix.
 Albusia, um, white, somewhat pale, and by a me-
 ane, f. g. full, narrow, sometime happye,
 sometime sad.
 Albus fluvius, a river called Dumber, in the
 north parte of Scotland.
 Album plumbum, tyne.
 Albi calculi, white stones, wherewith the people
 of Creta dyd note or marke the dayes, wherin
 they had any dooings. Like as they marked
 their dayes with blacke stones called Nigri cal-
 culi.
 Album calculum addere, to allowe.
 Albus mater, his, n. g. I know not whether
 thou be whyte or blacke. A proverbe spoken of
 them, whose manners be to us unknown.
 Albus, a whyle bynde, a proverbe spoken
 of a thynge fortunate or luckye, or elles that
 chaunceth seldome.
 Album calculum addere, to allowe or avow
 a thynge. A proverbe taken of the aunciente
 forme of iudgements.
 Albergaria filius, a proverbe spoken of one
 whom fortune fauoureth in all his doinges.
 Alburus, the name of diuers men.
 Alcega, f. g. the taylor of a Lyon, or of any other
 beaste, that useth the taylor for a helpe to defende
 the body. It is taken also for a Lyon.
 Alcega, an herbe called of the Latines Ligu-
 strum, in the east parte Cyprus, of the French
 men Troena, in English, priuette.
 Alcaengi, or Alcacangi, loke Alkakengi.
 Alcamus, the woorme, wherof crymson coloure
 is made.
 Alce, ces, or Alces, cis, f. g. a wilde beaste in the
 wooddes of Germany, in facion and shynne
 lyke to a falowe dere, but greater, and hath no
 foyntes in his legges: and therefore he doeth nee-
 der lye, but leane to a tree whan he doeth reste
 hym. The hunters knowynge this, do saw the
 trees, that they be so leane to, halfe in sunder,
 wherby they fall downe and be taken. loke Al-
 ces.
 This beaste of some is called Aloia.
 Alcea, ferm. gen. is one kynde of malowes, but
 he hath leaues dygged lyke Neruen, and a
 floure lyke a Rose, longe rootes spue or spre
 whyte and brode. Also Jo. Agricola sayeth,
 that it is called of the Apothecaries Herba Si-
 meonis. It maye be called veruen malowe,
 or cut malow, or marsh malow.
 Alcedo, cedinis, or Halcyo, onis, ferm. gene.
 a byrde of the sea, which doeth hatch ponge chies
 hens on the lande, and laye her egges on the san-
 des in the middes of wynter. And whan the
 sea is most treblous, if she doe laye, it becometh
 sodenly calme, and the stormes & wyndes do
 cease, untill the byrde haue all hatched, and
 brought by hir chyckens, and made theym able
 to fley, whiche is in the space of. xiiii. dayes.
 This byrde is little more than a sparrowe, hir
 fethers be purple of colour mixt with whyte, and
 D hath

half a long necke and a small, his body somewhat
green, long slender, and is one very seldome,
howbeit this byrde is taken for that, which we
call the bynges fether, whiche is one bynde of
the same.

Alcedonea, tymes of qutetnes, without care or
trouble on the sea.

Aleyonides dyes, idem.

Aleonor, a name of Argine.

Alees, also, f. g. idem quod **Alegra** brass in
Framke is a mule, but he hath his upper lip
so longe, that whan he fedeth, he goeth backe
warde by the head not byrde of the grasse and
herbes whiche he wilde eat: The byrde bynde
of them hath byrdes on their upper browes.
Such a beaste was late brought into Englande,
and sente in the bynges park at westminster.

Aleabrias, is the name of a booke, which is an in-
troduction to the iudiciall parte of Astronomie.

Alchech, in the Arabis tongue, is the becke, which
is called **Linx**, and is begotten between a lyon,
and a lybarde.

Alcibradion, also, n. g. is an herbe, whiche **Diosco-
rides** calleth **Eclion**. **Strius Cordus** (a fa-
mous physician of this tyme) supposeth it to be
a bynde of our boage, the flowers being some-
what lyke, but that they be deeper in, and do not
spede so bynde, and be of a more purple colour.
The seede therof is lyke the head of an adder: in
so muche that theretoe seme to bee eien therein.
Some doo suppose it to bee wylde boage: other
name it also **Anchusa**, it is called **Alcibradion**,
of **Alcibrades**, whiche used it to paine his face.

Alcibiaceum, **Dioscorides** calleth **Eclion**, idem
quod **Alcibradion**.

Alcibias, of **Dioscorides** calleth **Stechas**, or **Sticas**.
Alcibion, an herbe.

Alcoranum, a booke of Mahumete, wherein are
mytte moste shamefull lies and abominations,
with some parte of scripture, & necessary lawes,
though these be fewest. For he getteth byentie
to men to haue great numbres of wyues, and
concubynes without numbre. He ymagineth
aungels to be in loue, and to commit aduouttie
with moztall women. He auauenteth, that he him-
selfe went up to God to receiue lawes, and that
he was borne thither by an asse, that **Iesus** lent
him: that he found God beating of an aungell,
betwene whose browes was the space of a iours-
ney of many hundred yeres. And such lyres in
great number be there feigned, not withstanding,
in the same booke he doth prohibite aduouttye,
and commaundeth strenghtly keepyng of promes,
and other thynges, not to be dyspelled.

Alcyo, loke **Halcyo**, and **Alcedo**.

Aleyonides, loke **Alcedonia**.

Alcionium, the spume of some of the sea
rate.

Alea, also, f. g. a dyce, playyng at dyce. Somtyme it
signifyeth chaunce or fortune.

Aleam emere, to byrde a thyng that we knowe

not, or becometh of.

Aleam omne iactare, to set all at dyce and cruse.

Aleaformis, the chaunce of fortune, somtyme
in play.

Extracommuni ingenij alea positus, without
wynde of compassion extellyng all others in wynde.

Aleator, also, n. g. a dyce, or a playe.

Aleatorium, a place, generall playe, or a
playyng house.

Dieteromus calleth it **Aleatorium**,
forum.

Aleatorium, also, n. g. belongyng to dyce, or
playe.

Aleatoris, the byrde whiche do now the well, but
doe some, thynges that do canout well.

Alec, or **Halec**, lecis, f. & neu. g. a felle called
an heartynge.

Alecto, one of the furies of hell.

Alecton, also, n. g. the fount of **Santagor**, or
Alectoria, also, n. g. a fount founde in the
forthes of the greatnes of a beaute

Alectolophes, an herbe called of the latynes
Christa, because the yeres be lyke a cockes cobe,

the floure small, the seede blacke in coddres,
frenche men call this herbe **feruen**.

Alecula, leculæ, f. g. a spot, or a little herpyng,
pylchard.

Alemon, an oymment that weastlers vse, called
also **Aelima**.

Aleo, also, n. g. a byrde, or dyce playe.

Alephingina, species, is a barbarous wynde bled
of the wyndes, whiche they doo figure powder

of soote spres, as ginger, pepper, cloves, maces,
nutmiges, cynamothie, and other lyke.

Alepteron, a place in bathes, where men were
and bathed.

Ales, also, f. g. a byrde. Somtyme it signifieth
a byrde in fleynge or rennyng, as **Alite** planta,

of foote. **Ales** is somtyme bled for
Ales palladis, the owle.

Ales pandionis, the owle of the nightingall.

Phacidis ales, a pheasant.

Ales cyllenius, **Mercurius**.

Cythereia ales, a culuar.

Phabeus ales, a crowe.

Titanus ales, **Iohannis**.

Canorus ales, the swanne.

Alous ales, the eggle.

Mala ales, euill luche.

Potiore alite quid facere, id est, **meliori au-
spicio**.

Secundo alite quid facere: idem.

Alatus, that hath winges.

Alitib' secundis, prosperously, with good fortune.

Ales, itis, adiect. om. g. swifte.

Alesco, alui, scere, neu. to growe or waite fat.

Alerudo, inis, f. g. fatheffe of the bodie.

Aleuron, i. m. g. meale of wheate.

Alex, alécis, f. g. a kinde of saltelycour made of byr-
des, betay hollow for many thynges. It is also
a ryuer that diuideth the countrey **Byeginum**
from **Lotrus**.

Alexandrina Chamedaphne, of **Dioscorides** is called **Vinea perulinea**, perwinckle.
Alexicacon, **icaci**, n. gen. a remedy to put away misthies, or any evil thynge.
Alexicacus, **lexicaci**, m. g. one that smyth men from all misthies, misfortune, and poore.
Alexipharmacum, **thymel**, g. is properly a medicine against popson. It is also taken for such thynges as men use to hang about their neckes, theyr armes, or in house for a defence against popson, ill spirites, or geruous diseases. And so **Throphylus** writeth it in his nygthe booke, where he treateth of **Tripolium**.
Alexiteria, idem quod **Alexipharmaca**.
Alga, **algæ**, f. g. reites of weedes in the sea.
Algeses, **spithes** called also **Purpure**.
Algenis, **se**, belongynge to reites of weedes of the sea.
Algeo, **alxi**, vel **alxi**, g. re, n. gen. to be in payne, properly for colde, to chill for colde.
Algidenis, a thynde of rabyde, long and thert through.
Algidus, **algida**, um, chill for colde.
Algificus, **gifica**, um, that maketh one chill for colde.
Algor, **oris**, m. g. n. gen. grieve. Sometyme it signifieth colde.
Algosus, a, um, full of such weedes, as be in the sea, and called **Alga**.
Alguasen, an herbe lyke unto a lily.
Algus, i, and **Algus**, us, m. g. idē quod **Algor**.
Aliandal, **colocintida**.
Aliās, an aduerbe, signifieth of els, els where, in an other place, after an other facion, an other tyme, Sometyme.
De hoc aliās, I wil speake of this another tyme.
Aliās ita loquar vt cōcessum, **aliās**, vt necesse est, id est, interdum, Sometyme.
Aliās aliud de eisdem rebus iudicabunt, at an other tyme they will geue a contrary sentence vpon the same matter. or Sometyme they will geue one iudgement of a thynge, Sometyme an other.
Alibi, els where. Sometyme in an other thynge.
Alibilis, le, that nourisheth.
Alica, **alica**, for, g. is a thynge made of wheate in this wise. They take wheate and strepe it in water, and afterwarde beate it: than they drye it in the sunne, & bryake it grosse, so that euery corne be broken in foure or fyue pieces. Some do put into it chalke, some creame of milke sodden, to make it seeme verate white.
Alica saccharata, **frumentie**.
Alicariæ meretrices, common harlottes.
Alicarij, they that do make or sell **Alicam**.
Alicastrum, **cāstri**, neu. g. the fourthe sort of the wheate called **Far**.
Alicubi, Somewhere.
Alicula, **læ**, f. g. the diminutue of **Alica**.
Alicunde, or as somme accent it, **Alicunde**, from some place, or of some other persone or thing.
Alienatio, **onis**, f. g. an alienacion or alterpnyng, or

the withdrawinge of the mynde from the friends, or fauour of any man, also the deliuerance of the possession of any thynge to an other.
Alienatio mentis, such a commacion, or thous thyngs of reason, that a man is almost beside hym selfe.
Alienator, **oris**, m. g. he that altereth a thynge.
Alienatus, **is**, m. g. put away, altered, estranged, alienate.
Alienatus ad libidinem animus, a mynde falsen from vertue to fleshy pleasure.
Alienat est mihi vsus arduus hoc est ablatum.
Alienatus a sensu animi, a mynde cleane with out all reason or consideration.
Alienigena, **nigenæ**, rom. g. a stranger, an alien.
Alienigenus, a, um, that which cometh out of an other countreie.
Alieno, **alienas**, aui, are, act. to alienate, to put away, or put of, to aliene or alter possession.
Alienari mentes, to be out of his right wittes.
Dicenda sententia illum alienauit, in declarpnyng his opinion he made him his enemye.
Alienare, **reconciliare**, **contrarye**.
Alienari, is sometyme used, to be altered or corrupted.
Alienare quempiam a se, to put one out of his frendship or fauour.
Alienus, a, um, of an other sort, strange, diuers, vnlyke, not agreable, out of acquaintance or fauour, an other mans, none of ours, he that is not of our kynrede, familie, or countrey. Sometyme absurd, vnmete, not conuenient, also vnholosome, hurtfull, noysome. Sometyme used for **Alius**.
Equirare podagricis alienum, it is vnholosome or not agreing for the that haue the goutte to ride.
Cibi stomacho non alieni, meates agreing wel with the stomake.
Aliena mensa, an other mans table.
Alienæ domi esse, to be at an other mans house.
Alienus hic nemo est, there is no straunger.
Propinqui nobis propiores q̄ alieni, kindeste to be nare to vs in frendship, then such as be not of our kinne.
Vtere tuis rebus, non alienis, vse thyne owne geare, and not an other mans. Sometyme it hath a datiu case: as.
Alienus ambitioni, nothing set on ambicion.
Alienus, is sometyme used for farre vnlyke, vntoward, vnmete.
De alieno liberalis, he is liberrall of that which is none of his owne: he cutteth a large thonge of an other mans leather. Sometyme it hath a genitiue case.
Aliena consilij domus, an house vnmete for the purpose, or nothing knowing of the purpose.
Item: Alienum dignitatis alicuius.
Alieno more viuendum est mihi, I must liue after an other mans facion, or as other men will haue me.
Alieno animo esse, to be displeased with one.
Alienos agim, we becom strangers vnto hym.

Alienissimum reipublice tempus; the worst
time that may bee for the weale publique; the
tyme it hath an ablatiue case res. *Alienissimum*
Alienium suis rationibus; unsupportable for
his purpose.

Item **alienum** nostra amicitia; not agreeable
to our friendship.

Non alienus sanguine regibus; of the kynge's
bloude.

Alienus animus; Iam primum illum alieno
a nobis animo esse, res ipse indicat; the thing
it selfe declareth, that euen now he hath no fa-
uour towards vs.

Aliena iacis; thou castest not hynde to the pur-
pose. A proverbe taken of dyers, when they nede
chance vnto theyr lyf, & not as we would haue them.
Animus alienus alicui; for, ab aliquo.

Alienum a dignitate alicuius.

Alienissimus vite rustica; pro, a vita rustica.

Aliena loqui; to saue ad men doe in extreme
tykenesse.

Alienus locus; an vnmette place.

Alienum tempus; an vntoconuenient tyme.

Alienum fortuna sua vultum gerere; to loke
otherwyle than the present state of ones liues
gappeth.

Alienus a literis; rude, ignoiant, barbarous.

Alienior heres; an heire that is no hynde to
hym, whom he succedeth.

Alife; toke **Aliph**.

Alifer; & aliger, ligera, rum; any thyng that
hath wynges.

Alimentarius; a, um, pertynyng to liuyng or sus-
tenance. Sometime he to whom a man getteth
his luyng in meate and drinke by his last will.

Alimentarius lex; a law which wylled chyldren
to find & nouryshe their parentes being imbecile.

Alimentum alicui; new ge. sustenance, foode,
or liuyng.

Alimodis; idem quod aliusmodi; of an other fas-
tion or maner.

Alimon; an herbe that will not suffer them that
tast it to be hungry. it is also called **Alera**, **Al-**
bucium, and **Alimos**.

Alimonia, monia; form. ge. and **Alimonium**, i,
idem quod **Alimentum**.

Alio; to an other place. Somtyme to an other thyng,
to an other purpose.

Cupiditatis nomē seruet **alio**, id est, ad aliud,
let hym kepe the name of couetousnes to an other
purpose.

Alio responsionem suam diriuauit; he aun-
swered not to that he was demaunded.

Alio sermonē transference; to talke of an other
matter, to turne his talke to an other matter.

Quo alio; to any other place.

Alioqui; or **Alioquin**; otherwyle; mozeouer, or
els, excepte that, if not.

Aliorū; towarde, to some other place, otherwyle.

Aliorū atq; ego feci, accepit; he toke it other-
wyle then I did it for.

Aliomendū; for **Aliotubū**; mar. D. *Aliomendū*

Alipara; medrens made without fatte. *Alipara*

Alipatos; fleshet that hath no fatte. *Alipatos*

Alipax; plaisters that haue no fatte in theire
make. *Alipax*

Alipes; souer of spere. *Alipes*

Alipedes equi; swift rennyng horses. *Alipedes equi*

Alipetrum; a place in bathon, wher in men were
banished. *Alipetrum*

Alipilus; he that pulbeth the beares of ones atme
holes in the bathon. *Alipilus*

Alipres; dipes; m. g. he that annoynteth wrestlers
in common game, and was called the master
of the wrestlers. *Alipres*

Aliqua; by some place, by some maner. *Aliqua*

Aliquam multi; for **Aliquot**; some. *Aliquam multi*

Aliquandū; any whyle. *Aliquandū*

Aliquando; with the accent in antepenult. some-
times notwth than, ones at length, ones in tyme
passe, and is used both with the pterterence and
the future.

Aliquando tandem; ones at length. *Aliquando tandem*

Aliquantillum; a diminutiue of **Aliquantulum**.

Aliquantisper; a little whyle. *Aliquantisper*

Aliquantū; somewhat, by a little. *Aliquantū*

Aliquantū ante; a little before. *Aliquantū ante*

Aliquantū post; a little after. *Aliquantū post*

Aliquantulum; somewhat. *Aliquantulum*

Aliquantulus; a, um; somewhat be it neuer so litle.

Aliquantum; idem quod **Aliquantulum**.

Aliquantus; a, um; somewhat, neyther much ney-
ther litle.

Aliquantum ad rem est auidior; he is some-
what couetous.

Aliquantum; vled with a verberas; **Aliquantū**
pcesit; he went somewhat forwarde on the way.

Aliquantum; with a genitiue case; as; **Aliquantū**
nummorum.

Aliquantenus; aliquatenus; in some part, by some
reason, or meane.

Aliquid; some thyng.

Aliquid; for **Aliquantum**; the aduerbe.

Aliquis; aliqua; aliquod; some, one.

Aliquis est; he is a man of no smal repufacion.

Is aliquis ligarius non fuit; vnus aliquis;
some one man.

Aliquis de vel ex nobis.

Aliquispiam; quāpiam; quōdpiam; idem quod

aliquis; a rare worde.

Aliquo; to some place.

In angulum aliquod abeam; I wyll goe into
some coynner.

Aliquorsum; towarde some place.

Aliquot; some, not many, not few.

Aliquotfariam; for aliquot modis.

Aliquoties; at sometyme.

Alirei; **Plautus** vbleth for **Alia rei**.

Alisma; called of some **Damosion**; of other **Ipe-**
ron; of late wyters **Fistula pastoralis**; in Eng-
lyshe water plantayne.

Alisi; an herbe called of the latines **Flos paradisi**;
the floure of paradise, of the Frenchemen, **Ocu-**
lus

lus dei.

Aliter, oꝛ els, contrarie wise, oꝛ otherwise.

Aliter ac, aliter atq, aliter quā, oꝛ otherwise than.

Aliter de ea re audio, atque vt ad te scripseram, I haue herbe oꝛ otherwise of that matter, than I wrote to you.

Aliter atque aliter, diuers waies.

Alites, great byrdes, which are fedde.

Alitūra, rā, f. g. nourishyng.

Aliubi, els where Aliubi, foz alicubi, somewhere.

Aliubi, atq alicubi melius, better in some place than in other.

Aliunde, from an other place.

Alius, alia, uid, In the genetiu case Alius. some tyme is founde Alij, and Alia, other, oꝛ an oꝛ ther, diuers, contrary, oꝛ of an other sort.

Alius alium præponit, one preferreth the one, an other the tother.

Alius, with a verbe plurall.

Alius alium percontatur, one of vs demaundeth of an other.

Alia fallacia aliam trudit, one deceyts byingeth in an other.

Alius alium ingenio præstat, some haue bettē wittes than other.

Aliud alio discipulū, he cast one thyng into one place, an other into an other.

Aliud stans aliud sedens, one thyng stans byng an other sittynge, spoken of verie vncōstant and waueryng persons.

Alia dicenda, alia cælenda, somethings are to be spoken, some to be kepte cloaste.

Aliam ætatem alia decem, somethinges be some one age, some an other, all thynges dooe not become euerie age.

Aliud est anima, aliud corpus, the soule and the bodie be diuers thynges.

Aliorum sit iudiciū, leat other men iudge.

Aliud alio tempore. Alius alio modo. Alia atq alia religiones, many and sundry kyndes of religion.

Alius es multo quā soles, thou art farre an other felow than thou were wont to be.

Longe alia mihi mens est, id est, diuersa, my mynd is greatly altered: oꝛ, I am now of an other opinion.

Alia alios delectant, dyuers men bee delited with diuers thynges, oꝛ some thynges delite one man, some an other.

Alius sum ab illo quem putas, I am not the man that ye take me foz, oꝛ, I am an other manner of man than ye thinke foz.

Aliud ac, foz aliud quam.

Aliud mihi respondes, ac rogo, thou answerest me not to that I aske the.

Alia sunt legati partes atque imperatoris, the office of a legatē, and of an emperour be diuers, oꝛ be not all one.

Quæ per biennium alia super alia es ausus, Whiche with in the space of this two yere one vpon an others necke thou haste ben so bolde to

enterpise.

Aliud ex alio malū, one mischiefe in an others necke.

Ouorum alia sunt candida, alia pallida, of tyes ges some bee white, some pale.

Eadem aliis, aliter euadunt, the selfe same thynges chaunce diuersly to diuers persons.

Alis, foz Alius, and Alid foz Aliud, was vsed of olde wryters.

Aliusmodi, in an other maner, of an other fashion.

Aliuta, olde wryters vsed foz Aliter.

Alkakengi, is an herbe, called also Halicacabus, and Vesicaria, and in greke Physalides, out of which groweth a stalke, hauynge on the toppe thereof a rounde thyng lyke to a bladder, of coloure betwene redde and yelow, wher in is a redde bearie lesse then a cherie, whiche in diuers waies is wonderfull medicinable agaynst the strangurie, oꝛ stoppings of vrine, besydes other good vertues.

Allabor, sus sum, abi, dep, to flow by, to slide by, oꝛ to rowe by.

Allaboro, bōras, aui, āre, act. to labour, to labour earnestly.

Allaborare alicui rei, by labour to adde to a thyng.

Allaudo, aui, āre, act. to lyghten, to make lyghte.

Allambo, bi, ere, idem quod Lambo.

Allantoides, the seconde skinne that the yong infant is wrapped in, in the mothers wombe.

Allapsus, us, masc. gene. a flowynge by oꝛ to, a clydynge to.

Allapsus, a, um, the participle.

Allapsus genibus, fallynge down at his knees.

Allatro, allatras, aui, āre, neu. gen. to barke at, and by a metaphoz, enuiouslie to rayle oꝛ speke against one.

Allatrare alicuius dignitatē, to rayle oꝛ speake against a mans honour.

Allatrant maria, the seas roze.

Allatus, a, um, brought to.

Allaudo, aui, āre, vsed of poetes foz Laudo.

Allectatio, ōnis, f. g. an allurynge oꝛ intyng.

Allecto, aui, āre, act. to allure oꝛ drawe to by fayre meanes.

Allector, ōris, m. g. one that allureth.

Allectus, a, um, allured.

Allecti, chosen, ascribed, appoynted.

Allegatio, ōnis, f. g. a sollicitation oꝛ intreaty made by frendes oꝛ messengers.

Allego, allēgas, aui, āre, act. to alledge oꝛ byynge foz the, to name, to depute oꝛ geue auctorite, to sende one as a messenger, solicitour oꝛ intreater in some weightie matter.

Illum ad me hodie allegauit, he sent that man to me to daie.

Alium ego isti rei allegabo, I will depute oꝛ assigne an other to that matter.

Multa allegauit, he alleged oꝛ brought in many thynges,

Allego, **allegis**, **égi**, **ere**, **act.** to ascribe, to choole to a company, to assigne.
Allegere in ordinem, to ascribe to some order, or admitte into a company.
Allegere in praetores, to ascribe amonge the pretors.
Allegoria, **gória**, **f. g.** a figure called inuersion, where it is one in wordes, and an other in sence and meanyng.
Alleluya, is an herbe, called of the apothecaries **Trifoliū acetosum**, and **Panis cuculi**, of Philisnie and other learned men, it is named **Oxys**. wodge soxrell.
Alleluya, prayse ye the lord.
Alleuamentum, **ti**, **neu. ge.** a swagging or dimisnyng of sorow, an easynge of pepne.
Alleuatio, **ónis**, **form. ge. idem.**
Alleuo, **alleuas**, **áui**, **áre**, **act.** to lyfte vp, to heaue aloft, and by a metaphoze, to helpe or succour, to ease one of sorow or grieve.
Artabanus alleuatur animum, id est, **animo**.
Alleuare ónus, to lyghten ones burdeyn.
Alleuare afflictum, to helpe and comfort one that is in miserie.
Alleuare dictis ærumnā aliorū, to comforte.
Alleuatum corpus, a body eased or amended of his sykkenesse.
Allex, **állicis**, an adiectiue, that allureth or inticeth.
Allex, or **Allux**, **cis**, **m. g.** loke **Allus**.
Allia, idem quod **Alia**.
Alliarium, **ri**, **n. g.** an herbe that hath the tast of garlike, and in English is called, sauce alone, or Flacke of the hedge.
Alliatus, **a**, **um**, that senteth of garlike.
Allicefacio, **licéfacis**, **feci**, **ere**, **act.** to allure or drawe to.
Allicio, **állicis**, **léxi**, **ere**, **act.** to allure.
Allicere alicuius beneuolentiam, to allure the fauour or good will of a man.
Allicere & attrahere feitum, to allure and draw vnto it selfe pcren.
Allicere somnos, to prouoke slepe.
Allido, **lidis**, **fi**, **dere**, **act.** to squatte or throwe any thing agaynst the grounde or walles, and by a metaphoze, to hurte.
Allidi in re aliqua, to be hurt, or take harme in any thing, to be damaged.
In quibus me perlibente Seruius allisus est, id est, **læditur**, hath some hurte or damage.
Alligatio, **ónis**, **f. g.** a byndyng to of a thyng.
Alligator, **óris**, **m. g.** he that byndeth.
Alligatura, **ræ**, **f. g.** a bonde.
Alligatus, **a**, **um**, bounden to.
Alligata ciuitas fœdere, a citee bonde by some conuencion or agreement.
Alligo, **álligas**, **áui**, **áre**, **act.** to bynde to, to stop or lette, to accuse or appeache.
Alligare vulnus, to wraппe or bynde vp a wounde.
Alligari & impediri in re aliqua, to be lette or

intangled in a matter.
Alligari beneficio, to bee bounden to one for any benefite.
Alligare noua lege, to charge with the obseruance of a newe lawe.
Alligare aliquē furto, to appeach one of felony.
Alligare se furti, to charge hym selfe with felony, or to shewe hym selfe guilty of felony.
Allino, **állinis**, **lini**, **lini**, **léui**, **ere**, **act.** to annoynt.
Allinere vitia sua alteri, to infecte an other with his vice.
Allium, **állij**, **neu. gen.** garlike. wherof be, in kindes: one is the common garlike: an other is called **Allium anguinum**, crow garlike or wild garlike: the thyrd **Allium vrsinum**, ramens of Bucrammes.
Ne alij quidem caput, he gaue not so much as a garlyke heade. A prouerbe spoken of a wygarde, and one that wyll departe with nothing.
Allobrogicus, **a**, **um**, the adiectiue.
Allocutio, **ónis**, **f. g.** a speakyng to one.
Allocutum ire, to speake with one.
Allodium, a thyng that is propre to one and his owne.
Allophylus, **lóphyli**, **m. g.** a straunger, an alpen.
Alloquium, **quij**, **n. g.** communication, speche.
Alloquor, **tus sum**, **alloqui**, to speake to.
Allubesco, **lúbui**, **scere**, **neu. ge.** an olde worde, signifyng to please.
Allucinatio, **ónis**, **f. g.** a byndnesse of mynde, an erreour or deception of opinion.
Allucinor, **átus sum**, **ári**, **dep.** to be deceiued in opinion, to erre.
Alludo, **lúdis**, **ere**, **neu. gen.** to speake that which hath some respect or resemblaunce to an other thyng, to speake merily, to scoffe at a thyng prauily and merily, to smile vpon, to make gesture or countenance of wythe to a thyng or persone, to fauour.
Alludere ad historiam, to speake or do some thyng agreeable, or lyke to some hystoppe before wrytten.
Alludit tibi huius vite prosperitas, Fortune smileth on thee, or the worlde goeth with thee.
Alluo, **álluis**, **ui**, **ere**, **act.** to flow nighe to, to wash as the water doeth the grounde.
Allus, the great toe, whan he lyeth ouer the next toe.
Alluies, **ei**, **for. g.** is whan abundance of water, mixt with claie, couereth the grounde, a cloud.
Alluio, **ónis**, **for. g.** idem.
Alma, **mæ**, **f. g.** a mayden, hyd, or secreete.
Almitas, **ei**, **form. gen.** beautifulnes, or excellent noythyng.
Almytis, of some is taken to be the same that **Alimum** is. loke there.
Almus, **a**, **um**, all thynges that noythe vs, properly the earthe is so called **Alma tellus**, because we haue therof our sustinaunce. Sometime it signifieth fayre, beautifull: as, **Almus dies**, a fayre clere daie.

Alnus,

Alnus, alni, f. ge. an alder tree, or an alder tree, of which shippes were wonte to be made. Comes etiam si significat a shippe or bote.

Alo, alis, sui, ere, act. to feede, to nouryſhe, to ſinde one all thinges neceſſary, as meate, drinke, and clothy. It is applyed to thynges not corpo- rally, and ſignifieth to increaſe, to augment, to mainteyne.

Alere proprie maiores, nutrire pueros.

Alere bellum, to mainteyne warre.

Glandes, quæ primo victum mortalium aluerunt: id est, ſuſtentarunt.

Sicim alere, to continue or kepe theſtines.

Alit honos artes, honour and aduancement maketh learning to flouriſhe.

Alere audaciam, to make bolde.

Aloe, aloes, form. gen. is a typle of an herbe congeled like a gumme, wherof be two ſortes: one is named Succorina, which is lyke a lyuer, red, dryght, and broke: the other is called Caballina, and is ſandy and groſſe. The fyrſt ſtendeth and confirmeth the ſtomacke of a man, and therfore is myxt with purgative medicines, becauſe they ſhall not anole or hurt the ſtomacke: the laſt is occupied about hoſes and other beaſtes. This typle is called Succus succorina. After Plinie Aloe is an herbe, that hath a meruailous bitter taſt, wherof ſpeth this prouerbe.

Plus aloes quam mellis habet, It is moze ſowpe than ſweete, moze bitter than pleaſaunt. Erasmus ſaith, Aloe is a ſhutte, in ſauour ſpynnyng, in taſt moſt bitter.

Aloe lignum, or **Lignum aloes**, is a ſweete or pueriſhe woorde, which begyn receyued in medicines comfoſeth the ſtomacke, and all the infe- rior partes of man, and maketh ſweete breath.

Aloetis, Mandragora.

Aloidarium, a purgation made of Aloe.

Alogia, lógiæ, f. g. vnreaſonable and beaſtly fees dyng, and ingurgitation of meate and drynke.

Aloia, loke Aloe.

Alonge, farre of.

Alopecia, péciæ, f. ge. is a diſeaſe in the heade or bearde, whiche cauſeth the heares to fall of by the rotes.

Alopecidæ, dogges gotten betwene a wolfe and a bytche.

Alopecis, a grape ſhaped lyke a foxes taile.

Alopecurus, an herbe lyke a foxes taile, and is full of moiſnes.

Alopecus, ci, m. g. he that hath a pylde paſe, that is ſo ſaie, the heares falling with ſcurfe.

Alopex marina, called alſo **Vulpes marina**, is a typle of the ſea, whiche perreyunge the hooke to bee faſtned in his bealy, byteth of the lyne aboue the taklyng, and ſo eſcapeth.

Alôſa, a typle called of the Spaniardes, Sau- lus: of the Venetians Culpea, of Briſtoll, and other grekes Chryſſa, whiche Gaſa translated Alôſa. This typle, for a ſeruent deſyre that he

hath to a deyne in the Canies lawes, killeth hym.

Aloſchorodon, idem quod Capparis.

Alpha, the fyrſt letter of the grekes, and is vſed for the fyrſt or principall.

Alphabetaſti, they that doo learne fyrſt the order of letters.

Alphabétum, ti, neut. gen. the order of letters, as, ABC.

Alphiton, meale, or phylitions it is alſo taken for barley meale ſeyed.

Alphos, alphi, m. ge. a morpheu or ſhappynge of the ſhynne.

Alpina, næ, a ſtrange tree, the bodie wherof is verie white, and bees will not touche the bloſ- ſomes of it.

Alpinus, a, um, of the mountayns Alpes.

Alpum, for **Album**, vſed of olde wyters.

Alpus, a, um, pale, carefull or ſtudious.

Alſa, a riuer rennyng by Aquileia in Italy.

Alſine, an herbe called of ſome Myſolota, in Italy it is named **Muris auricula**, becauſe the leaſe thereof is lyke a mouſe eare, after ſome it is cal- led chike wede. It groweth muche in places ſha- dowed with trees. And chiefly on gardeine wals- les, of this herbe be. iiii. kyndes.

Alſioſus, a, um, cold of nature. alſo that thyng which is ſone hurt or anole with colde.

Altanus, a certayne wynde that ſpeth out of the eaſthe.

Altare, raris, n. g. an aultare.

Altea, of ſome is taken for **Althæa**, loke there.

Alte, on hygh, depe, with poetes ſomeſyme long, continually. alſo farre of.

Alte terram fodere, to dygge deepe in the grounde.

Ferrum haud alte in corpus descendit, The ſwerde perced not farre into his body.

Altius perſpicere, to ſee farther, or perceyue moze in a matter.

Alte petium, farre ſette.

Altius repetere, to reſite a thing with all cir- cumſtance, almoſte from the begynnyng.

Alter, ra, rum, alterius, teri, an other, the other, propely one of the two, the ſecond, but it is oft- ten vſed for alius. And of olde wyters **Alteræ**, is vſed in the datyue caſe.

Alter, is vſed in the plurall number, thus: Du- plices ſimilitudines, vnæ, rerum, alteræ ver- borum.

Alteradecem, **Alteris literis**.

Altero quoq; die, euey ſeconde daie.

Alter ab vndecimo, id est, ſecundus, the thir- tieth.

Alter & viceſimus, one and twentie.

Alter quiſquam, any other.

Qui de altero obloquitur, ſeiſum contueri oportet, He that ſpeth ill of an other, ought to conſider his owne fautes.

Vnus & alter dies interceſſerat, twoo or thre daies were paſte.

Ita fiat, vt neuter alteri officiat, id est, neuter neutri, So it shall come to passe, that neither shall hurt other.
 Cum vterq; alteri obiciat, palam est vtrumq; fecisse, When eche of them laith it to others charge, it is manifeste, that bothe of them did it.
 Vnus & item alter, one or two, signifying an uncertayne numbze.
 Alterum tantum, as much more.
 Cum alter alterum videremus, when eche of vs sawe other. Likewise Alter alterū docetis, Altero die quā soluit a Brundisio, the second daie after he departed from Brundise.
 Alter ab illo, nexte after hym.
 Alter ego, alter idem, alter Cicero. i. similis.
 Alter, eris, or Halter, eris, m. g. poises of leade, made to lyfte vp in bothe hādes, to exercise mē, which maie not otherwyle labour. wherof there be many now in Englande, specially in studentes chadmbers.
 Alteratio, onis, f. ge. alteration, changeyng from one qualitee to an other.
 Alteras, olde wryters vsed for Alias.
 Altercatio, onis, for. ge. a contention in wordes, where one mā purposeth, and an other replyeth, also a chydng.
 Altercator, oris, ma. gen. one that contendeth by replication, a wryngler, a chider.
 Alterco, idem quod altercor, to be at wordes.
 Altercor, atūs sum, ari, depō. to contende with wordes one with an other on sundry parties, to chide, to wryngle.
 Altercum, siue altercagenu, an herbe called also Fabā porcina, after some in Englishe Benbane.
 Alternatim, by tourne, one at one tyme, an other at an other tyme.
 Alterne, idem.
 Alternō, aui, are, act. to doo thynges by tourne, now one, and than an other; And beyng referred to the mynde, it signifieth to wauer, to bee vnconstant, to bee in diuers tales.
 Alternās testis, a witness wauering in his tale, or beyng in diuers tales.
 Alternatio, onis, f. g. succession by tourne.
 Alternus, a, um, that is down by course.
 Alternis diebus, sundry daies, where one day is betwene.
 Alternis annis, euery seconde pere.
 Alternis penē verbis, almost at euery seconde worde.
 Alternis annis sunt mares, alternis forminæ. They bee sometyne males, and sometyne females, or euery second pere they be males.
 Alterplex, icis, olde wryters vsed for Duplex.
 Altero, alteras, aui, are, to alter or chaunge.
 Alterta, idem quod Alterutra.
 Alteruter, tēutra, trum, the one or the other.
 Alterutrinque, an aduerbe, on either parte.
 Althæa, æ, f. ge. the great malowes or holy hocke in comme mens opinion: but I thinke it rather to be called water malowe, or marsh malowe.

Altis, altile, n. ge. the thing that is franked to be made fatte, be it beast, fyre, or foule.
 Altis galina, an henne franked or fedde.
 Altimetor, oris, m. ge. or Altimeter, tri, an instrument, wherewith high thynges are metted.
 Alifonus, a, um, that maketh nople com shoue.
 Alitronans, nantis, om. gen. he that thundreth, whiche name the paynymys gaue to therr god Jupiter.
 Altitudo, tudinis, f. g. height or deepnesse.
 Altitudo animi, noble courage, hautenesse of mynde.
 Altiolans, lantis, om. gen. all thyng that flyeth hygh.
 Altiolus, a, um, that flyeth hygh.
 Altor, oris, m. g. he that nouryseth or hyngeth by one.
 Altrifecus, on the one part.
 Altrix, icis, f. g. she that nouryseth.
 Altrouersum, on the other part, or on y ether side.
 Altus, a, um, hygh, depe, properly in the sea, it signifieth also excellent, glorious, auncient, noble, great, haute, lustie, secrete, hydde. Sometyne from heauen, or out of heauen.
 Ex alto, from on hygh.
 Altum orum, longe rest, great leysure.
 Aeditus in altum, sette aloft.
 Altior spiritus, an haute and lusty courage.
 Alta mente præditus homo, a man of great and excellent wysedome.
 Altus somnus, deade sleape.
 Alta quies, great rest.
 Altus dolor, sorow kept close, that lieth cunctyng in the stomache.
 Altiores literæ, profounde learning.
 Altum, alone, signifieth sometyne the deepest part of the sea, and fardest from lande, the mayne sea. sometyne heauen.
 Ex alto in portum, out of the mayne sea into the haven.
 Demisit ab alto, he sent downe from heauen.
 Alta exaggerata oratio, an hygh and plentis full stile.
 Altus, a, um, nourished.
 Aluear, aluearium, and Aluiare, neu. ge. a place where hyues of bees be set. also a stocke of the same hyues, sometyne the hyue it selfe.
 Alueatus, a, um, made holow lyke to the place where a ryuer renneth.
 Alueolatus, a, um, holow.
 Alueolus, li, m. ge. a baskette or maunde, a chesse boude or tables to plaie on. it is also an holow vessell made of wodde, also a culuer hole, or a place of wodde made for culuers.
 Alueus, alui, or Aluius, ui, mas. gen. an hyne for bees, a vessell to walthe in, the bealy of any thyng that lacketh life. sometyne it signifieth a shippe or the docke that a shippe standeth in, also the place betwene both bankes, where the ryuer renneth, the chanell of a ryuer. Alueus is sometyne taken for bees, also a chesse board

It hath a footelonde; called also Helichryson: of
 Theophrastus; Silius: of Apothecaries: Scitac
 of Plinius; in Englishe maudrine woode of Balzar
 Can. Whother groweth a foote in height, and hath
 leaues lyke bayle, and a flowpe facioned lyke an
 eare rather than a flowpe, of coulour cymosyn,
 and neuer dyeth, wherof it hath his name Ama-
 ranthos: it hath no candour, the more it is gather-
 red the more it groweth agayne, and when all
 flowers are past in the wynter, then it beeyng
 watered; both springe a newe. Plin. li. 21. c. 8.
 It is called commonly flos amoris, in Douche
 Floramor, in frenche Passeue lute: in Englishe
 (as some suppose) Balzare, of other flowpe gen-
 tile, more cruelly.

Amare, bytterly.

Amarefco, ui, scere; to make bytter, or to bee
 bytter.

Amarice, a lytle shrubbe of bushe, called also
 Erice, Tamarice, Myrice, Briaria.

Amarico, aui, are, to make bytter, to make
 angry.

Amabilis, idos, a womans name.

Amariscus, an herbe called Mathia, or dogge
 fenell.

Amarities, ei, bytternesse.

Amaritudo, inis, and **Amaricies**, ei, bytternesse.

Implere amaritudinem inimici, to shewe ones
 selfe as sharp and cruel as if he were an enemy.

Amaror, idem quod amaritudo.

Amarulentus, a, um, vexed with malice, very bis-
 ter, spytefull, enuious.

Amarus, a, um, bytter; and by a metaphoze very
 angry, cruell, peynfull, hurtfull, spytefull, fro-
 worde, vnplesant.

Casus amari, aduerber. fert patienter, casus
 amarus.

Dicta amara, spytefull woordes.

Amara mulier, a rushe queane.

Sales amari, bytyng troffes.

Amariorum me facit senectus, age maketh me
 more austre, frowarde, vnplesant.

Scripta amara, taunting wytynges.

Amara mors, death peynfull, heauye, vnp-
 plesant.

Amarus hostis, a cruell enemy.

Amarus rumor, a spytefull rumour.

Amasius, & **Amasia**, he or she that loueth; or is
 in loue.

Amasso, idem quod amauero.

Amatio, onis, f. g. a loupng, a wanton loupng.

Amator, oris, male. gene. a lover, or hee that is
 amorous.

Amatorculus, li, m, g. a small or simple lover.

Amatoria, aduer. lyke a lover, taken both in the
 good parte and the yll.

Amatorie, subst. the name of one of the Muses,
 called in Greke Erato.

Amatorius, a, um, that petyneeth to loue.

Amatorium poculum, a drynke charmed to
 make a man a lover.

Amatoria poesis, verses of loue.

Amatrix, tris, f. g. a woman lover.

Amatrosis, is, vel sios, form. ge. the byttnesse of
 the tien.

Amazaes, in latine Plaustrum; a wayne; loke

Hamaxa.

Ambactus, a seruant.

Ambages, bagis, fco. ge. a circuite of woordes, or
 a tale drawen in lengthe.

De hoc nomine tantum legi has tres voculas,

Ambages, ambage, ambagibus.

Ambage longa nos moratur, vix digne pue-

ris ambages. Missis ambagibus.

Ambagiōsus, a, um, adiect. that aboundeth in
 suche foyme of speakeyng.

Ambar, or **Ambarum**, loke **Ambrā**.

Ambarualis hostia, was a sacrifice made for the
 felices, with a sow great with farowe.

Ambedo, ambedis, vel ambes, edi, ere, to eate or
 knowe about a thyng.

Ambegni, were an oxe and a ramme, whan on
 every syde of them lambes were brought to bee
 sacrificed.

Ambest, idem quod circum est, vel edit.

Ambēsus, a, um, eaten by, or gnawen rounde a-
 bout.

Ambidentes, sheepe of two teethe, of some called
 hogges, and of some theaues.

Ambidexter, stri, m, g. he that useth both handes
 lyke well. And by a metaphoze, he that taketh

money on both the partes.

Ambigo, ambigis, egi, ere, to compeffe or dyue
 about, to doubt, to be at controuersie or variance.

Vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus, our
 neighbours hereby are at controuersie for the
 boundes of their landes.

Dei in itineribus ambigens patriam & decli-

nans. i. ambiens patriam & non ingrediens:

Tacit. Nihil est quod inter homines ambi-

gatur, in quo non &c. there is nothinge in con-
 trouersie betwene.

Ambigitur, men doubts, or the controuersie is.

Neq. ambigitur quin Brutus &c.

Vitica est ambigens & plantæ & animalis, id

est, medium quiddam inter animal & plantā,

The fische called Vitica, is of nature doubtful

betwene a plant and a liuely creature.

Homo cum omnibus generibus ambigit, id

est, ancipitē naturam habet ad omnia genera.

Ambigitur ius aliquod inter peritos, That

lawe is in controuersie betwene lerned men.

Ambiguntur causæ proptor scriptum, causes

be doubted of.

Ambigue, aduer. doubtfully.

Ambiguitas, ais, fco. gen. doubtfulnesse, un-
 certayntee.

Ambiguum, gui, a doubte.

Ambiguus, ambigua, um, doubtful, uncertayne,
 variable, vncoustant.

Ambiguus futuri, vncertaine what shal chance
 hereafter.

Ambiguus

Ambiguus lupus, isyled of *Quintus* for a wolfe that was sometyme a wolfe, and chynnes charyged into a man.

Ambiguus with a genitive case: as, *Consilij ambiguus*, that knoweth not what he shal doe.

Pudoris & merus ambiguus, vncertaine betwene hope and feare what he should doe.

Scriptum ambiguum, a doublefull wytyng that may be taken diuers waies.

Verba ambigua, wordes of double significacion.

Vates ambiguus, that profecteth thynges obscurely and darkly.

Ambiguus imperandi, vncertaine whether he myght gouerne lyke an emperour or no.

Fidei ambigua vir, a man of slypper credence, a man of small fidelitee, or he that kepeth not his promise.

Ambiguum non habeo, I doubt not.

Ambio, ambis, iui, ire, icum, ex am & eo, to passe, to go about, to seeke for promotion, to bespye, to pray, to intreate, to make suite of labour, to sue or stande for an office, to seeke vpon.

Multi illa ambiunt sponfam, manye sue to hir for marriage, or make suite, or seeke vpon hir.

Ambitio, onis, f. g. inordinate desyre of honour or authoritee, ambition. Also the sekynge for the fauour of men, earnest suite of labour in a matter. Sometyme obsequy, and wyllynge readynesse to dooe any thyng.

Non puto existimare te ambitione me labi, I dooe not thinke that thou iudge me to erre that I may get fauour.

Nullo officij aut ambitionis in quemq omisso genere, omittynge no kynde of gentle seruice or obsequy towards any man.

Ambitione summa a populo contenditur magistratus, with great importunitie of very importune suite.

Ambitiose, adue. quali. proude, curiously with great labour.

Ambitiose aliquid facere, to doe a thyng with much affectacion.

Ambitiose tristis, one that dooeth effectate or uermuche grauitee or sadnesse.

Ambitiose corrigere orationem, to correcte an oracion, alterynge but a very litle, as they do that be loth to displease the maker.

Ambitiosus, a, um, that hath a great compasse or circuite, that coueteth ouermuche to haue the fauour of men, or to get glozy and honour, ambitious. Peruailous earnestly and studiously done. Superfluous, nothyng to the purpose.

Ambitiosus amnis, a ryuer that kepeth a large compasse or circuite.

Ambitiosa amicitia, feigned amitee, wherein bee many gay wordes, and small frendshyppe, peincted frendship.

Ambitiosa decreta, ordinaunces published by the suite, fauour, and frendship of men.

Ambitiosa diligentia, to curiously diligence,

when a man endenoreth to get fame and praise, or to currie fauour.

Ambitiosus iudex, a iudge desirous of the fauour of men, lothe to displease.

Ambitiosa ornamenta, superfluous ornamentes, which be onely for ostentacion.

Ambitiosa sententia, sentences pronounced for fauour or frendship, and not of a right conscience.

Si ambitiosis villa praeferet, if he will preferre profitable thynges before such as be superfluous.

Ambitiosa preces, affectuall desyres.

Ambitiosus, si, masc. gen. he that immoderately desyret honoure.

Ambitus, ambitus, m. g. a circuite, or indolure, also the offence of ambition made by the lawes, the inordinate suite to obteyne the fauours of men by bypyng or other meanes. also a periede.

Ambitus aedium, the compasse of the house round about.

Ambitus verborum, a full or iuste periede.

Ambitus, ambita, tum, part. enuironed, or compassed, intreated or sued vnto with many desyres and prayers.

Ambiti honores a principe, honours, promotions, or offices desyred and purchased of the prynte by great sute.

Ambrosia, bo, nom. collect. bothe.

Amblothrion, a medicine, whiche in women prouoketh traucelyng before the tyme.

Ambra, a beate sweete thyng, whiche is founde on the sea by a countrey called Zingis, in the easie parte of the worlde, and is (for his gray colour) commonly called (of the apothecaries) *Ambra-grisa*, Ambergrise. Hereof are made veray precious and cordiall medicines. It is hot in the second degree, and dry in the first.

Amblices, tyles whiche be layed ouerthwart betwene other tyles.

Ambrones, people of France.

Ambrosia, brosia, f. g. signifyeth immortallitee, it is cald of the paynymes the meate of the godd.

It is also after *Plinie* a name applied to diuers herbes, some called it *Artemisia* a kynde of Mugwort, or *Cansey*: other call it *Botris*, whiche is oke of *Hierusalem*, other *apium rusticum*, some *Liliū*. *Ruellius*, saith the herbe which is properly called *Ambrosia*, hath small leaues lyke rue, and that in his countrey it groweth muche amonge cozne, so that mowters are wonte to make their garlandes of it. It is called also *Vinosa herba*, because it hath a sauer lyke wyne. This name *Ambrosia*, wandered in diuers thynges. For were it meate, or drynke, or herbes, whiche for the delicatenesse thereof, was offred to the godds in sacrifice, they called it by that name.

Ambrosia, is also the feast of *Bacchus*, vled to be kept in the moneth of *January*.

Ambrosia alendus, a prouerbe signifyng that one is worthy to be a god.

Ambrosica, ca, a kynde of grapes.

Ambro-

Ambrosius, and **Ambrosiacus**, a, um, adiec. of
of pettepnyng to Ambrosia. also sweete, pleas-
sant, delectable.
Ambrum, a blacke gemme of stone.
Ambubaiæ, arum, plur. drunken drabbes that
wander aboute the stretes.
Ambubeia, or **ambugia**, the common cyphoe, with
the longe leafe, and blewe flowre, whiche wyll
close at the goyng doune of the sonne, and open
at the ryng.
Ambulacrum, lacri, n. g. a ppyuate place to walke
in, a galery, an aley in a gerdyne, a walke.
Ambulatio, ðnis, for. ge. verbale, walkyng, or a
walkyng place, a walke, a galery.
Ambulatus, that walketh or goeth.
Ambulatiuncula, læ, f. g. a little walke.
Ambulator, toris, for. gen. verbale, a walker or
stypat.
Ambulatorius, a, um, and **ambulatus**, le, that
goeth on wheles, or may be remoued from place
to place, as **Turris ambulatoria**, a tower in
warre, that may be brought to and fro.
Ambulatrix, icis, f. g. a woman that walketh.
Ambulo, ambulas, aui, are, to walke or stypre as
bout, to go.
Ambulare in ius, to come befoze a iudge.
Ambulant aues, when birdes goe by stepes,
as the crane and other doth. and dooe not hoppe
as the sparowes doe.
Ambulant aues, fluuij, uauis apud Plin.
Ambulatio caput per omnes leges, This
clause is often repeted in the lawes.
Cum Xerxes maria ambulauisset, when Xer-
xes made a brydge and went ouer the sea.
Si duo scandia ambularentur, passue apud Plin.
Amburbale, or **amburbium**, a sacrifice, when the
beast that is sacrificed goeth about the citee.
Amburo, bûris, uîsi, rere, to bourn all aboute.
Ambustio, ðnis, f. g. a bournyng, or parchyng.
Ambustus, a, um, bourned vp, or scalded.
Ambustus ad cinerem, bourned to ashes.
Ambusta aquis, thynges scalded.
Ambustum fulminibus, blasted with lighte-
nyng.
Amecus, & **ameca**, olde wyrters vled for **amicus**
& **amica**.
Ameia, æ, f. g. the sede of an elmetree.
Amella, æ, f. g. an herbe, whiche groweth muche as
bout the ryuer Mella in fraunce.
Amellus, the flower of that herbe.
Amemelides, a kynde of medlars, wherein bee
fiue stones.
Amen, a woorde of hebzue, whiche after the inter-
pretation of **Aquila**, signifieth fideliter, after
the .70. interpretours, it signifieth **Fiat**, bee it.
Amens, mētus, adiect. madde, ragepnyng, without
all counsell or aduysment, out of his witte.
Amens animi, madde.
Amentatus, a, um, the participle of **amento**, that
is tyed with a thonge.
Amentia, mētia, f. g. denom. foly, madnesse.

Amento, aui, are, to fasten a littell thong, or a like
thyng on a dart or iavelyn.
Amentata, hasta, iavelyns with thonges to
holde by, or darts.
Amentum, ti, neu. ge. a thonge, or that whiche is
bouden to the middes of a dart or iavelyn,
wherewith it is thowen, a strope of a loupe. it is
also the oke appull, or a rounde thyng that grow-
eth on an oken leafe.
Amicos, idem quod **ammi**.
Amerimnos, signifieth with care or thought.
Amerimnon, is also an herbe called **Aizoon mas-
ius**, loke there.
Ames, amitis, m. g. a pette for a byrde to set on,
a little forke, wheron nettes be sette in haukyng
or huntynge.
Amethodus, a, um, without methode or way in
teachyng.
Amethystinatus, one apparayled in colour lyke to
the amethyst.
Amethystinus, a, um, of an amethyste, coloured
lyke an amethyst, violette.
Amethystus, ti, masc. ge. called also **Anterites**,
is a prierous stone, called an amethyste, whiche
is of a purple colour, but the more it is myrte
with rose colour, the better it is. **Amethystus**
is also a kynde of grapes, the wyne wherof doth
neuer make men drunke. also an herbe in colour
lyke wyne.
Ametor, ðris, m. g. he that is without mother.
Ami, an herbe called in englyshe **Amy**.
Amia, æ, f. g. a fysh lyke to a tunc, but he hath
no scales, but a playne skynne, which syneth
lyke to spluer mixt with blewe. And his taylor is
in facion lyk the newe moone, the encrease of
so much every daie, that it maye scencibly be per-
ceyued.
Amianthon, is of **Erius Cordus** supposed to
bee a stone, whereof bee made matches lyke to
threedes, whiche beynge ones on fyre, are neuer
extincte or put out.
Amiatus, idem quod **amianthon**.
Amica, æ, fem. ge. a woman that is loued. also
a concubine.
Amicabilis, le, frendely.
Amice, aduer. quali. lyke a frende.
Amicibor, for **amicar**, I will be clothed, araped,
or aparayled.
Amicinum, ni, neu. ge. a canne or pottle, but after
Hozman it is the hynge of a bottle, or the nose
of a bottell.
Amicio, amicis, ciui, mictum, ire, to clothe, to
put on a garment.
Amicitur chartis, it is put, wrapped, or couered
in paper.
Amicior, ictus sum, iri, to be cladde.
Amiciter, frendly.
Amicitia, ciuiæ, f. g. amice, or frendshipp.
Amicitiai, in the genitiue case, for **amicitia**.
Amicities, ei, for **amicitia**.
Amicitia est inter res inanimas. Plin. **Amicitia**
est

Amicitia cum seoy the nature of frend and of a
 sigge hath great amicitie and doe wel agree. In
 Amicitia, the Mountayne of begynning.
 Ius amicitie, the ryght of frendshipp.
 Par amicitia, two hoodle frendshipp.
 Ascribere aliquem ad amicitiam, Accipere in
 amicitiam, to admytte one to be his frend.
 Amicitia claudicare videtur, he seemeth not to
 be a sure and trueth frende; he seemeth to bee a
 feyne frende.
 Amicitiam conglutinare, coniungere, con-
 iugare, connedere, constituere, to ioyne of
 knyghts in frendshipp.
 Amicitiam pepigerat cum ea gente; he was
 alyed; or ioynd in frendshipp with that people.
 Amicitiam dirumpere, dissolvere, discinde-
 re, dissuere, dissociare, euertere, extinguere,
 tollere, violare, to breake frendshipp.
 Amicitia mihi est cum eo, he and I be
 frende.
 Amicitiam conseruare, confirmare, colere,
 continere, tueri, to maptaine frendshipp.
 Pyladea amicitia, perhyte frendshipp, such as
 was betwene Pylades and Orestes.
 Amicitiam alicuius dimittere, deserre, ex-
 uere, renuntiare, repudiare, to forsake a mans
 frendshipp.
 Amicitiam gignere, conciliare, comparare,
 acquirere, parere, contrahere, to get or wyne
 frendshipp.
 Amictorium, torij, n. g. a linnen caple that wo-
 men do vse to weare.
 Amictus, a, um, cladde.
 Amictus, us, m. g. verba, a garmente of appa-
 rayle, or els the arayng and clothing.
 Amicula, e, f. g. a diminutiue of amica.
 Amiculatus, a, um, couered, cladde.
 Amiculum, li, n. g. a short cloke.
 Amiculus, li, m. g. a diminutiue of amicus.
 Amicus, & amica, a frend, a louer, he or she.
 Amicus ac pernecessarius alicuius.
 Amicus bonus, ceruus, charus, dulcis, fidus,
 iucundus, inops, nouus, intentarius, pius, tes-
 nuis, verus.
 Amicus animi, Amator corporis est, amator
 ad tempus, amicus in perpetuum, Donat.
 Amicus, a, um, propise, conuenient, frendly, pleas-
 saunt, acceptable, fauorable: and ioynd to a
 thyng that lacketh lyfe, it signifieth profitabyl or
 holsome.
 Amicus pratis humor, amica frugibus æstas,
 holsome, profitabyl, that doeth it much good.
 Amice aures, fauorable.
 Quies amica, pleasant.
 Nec dijs amicū est, i. non placet dijs.
 Vento amico ferri, to haue a prosperous winde.
 Vultu amico promittere spem, with a pleas-
 sant, amiable, or louing countenance.
 Amilla, læ, f. g. the flower of ramomill.
 Amineæ vites, vines growynge by Salerne.
 in the roialme of Naples.

Amisus, loke amissus.
 Amissio, onis, f. g. verb. the losse of a thing.
 Amissus, a, um, lost.
 Amicus, amice, f. g. my father's lyfe, myne aune.
 Amicini, orum, mal. gen. cousins. remains by
 a brother and sister.
 Amitto, misi, missum, tere, to lette one to de-
 parte, to lose, to sende, to lette passe, to take fro,
 to cast away, to forgoe.
 Vera rerum vocabula amissum, we haue losse
 of the true name of thyng.
 Amittere animum, to leese his lyfe.
 Aspectum omnino amiserunt, they cleane lost
 their sight.
 Illum e conspectu amisi, I haue losse the sight
 of him.
 Sensum humanitatis ex animo amisi, he hath
 cleane lost and caste out of his mynde.
 Occasionem amittere, to leese an occasion.
 Ne receptum amittam, that I lese not the place
 whether I may receyue.
 Amittere vitam per dedecus, with shame to
 leese his lyfe.
 Amittere iusiurandum, to breake an othe, to
 lose credence.
 Quod si non dederit, atque hic dies præteri-
 erit: ego argentum, ille iusiurandum amise-
 rit. If he doe not paie it, and this daie do passe,
 I shall lose my money, But he shall lose his
 credence.
 Amittere libidinem. Iam non possum, amisi
 omnem libidinem, I may doe no more, I am
 past all pleasure.
 Amittere rem de manibus, to ryd ones hands
 of a matter.
 Amittere hominem de manibus, to let a man
 go that was taken.
 Amittere ciuitatem, to lose the libertee or fran-
 chise of a citee.
 Amisit colorem, he hath losse his colour.
 Ammi, or ammium, a litle whyte seede, it hath
 the taste of Origanum, and is hotte and dry in
 the thyrd degree, it groweth most commonly in
 Æthiophe. The apothecaries sayth Jo. Agri-
 cola haue not the very true Ammi, but in stede
 thereof, they sel the seede of cheruyle. It is named
 of apothecaries Amros.
 Ammochrysus, a precious stone, in colour lyke
 golde mixte with grauell.
 Ammonius, nij, or rather Ammodites, ditis,
 m. g. a wourme much lyke an adder, a cubyte
 longe, in colour lyke grauell, with blache spottes,
 and hath a very hard tayle. It is of some cal-
 led Cenchrias.
 Ammoneo, loke admoneo.
 Ammones, after some the herbe Coronopus,
 looke there.
 Ammoniacum, niaci, n. g. called also Gutta am-
 moniacā, is a soote gumme, whiche the apoth-
 ecaries cal it Gentermyne. it issueth out of a caane,
 or (after plinie) out of a tree, called Metopios,
 whiche

which groweth specially in Aethia, where the temple of Jupiter Hammon stood.

Ammonitum, tri, n. g. the matter whereof whylet glass was wont to be made of, like *Plim. 36. li. cap. 26.*

Ammorgis, ginis, the lyes of wyne, also a certaine herbe, whereof is made a purple colour, and garments thereof dyed be called Vestes Amorgynae. **Amorgis**, is also the thynne skynne of a cane of reede, like *Amorgis.*

Ammoueo, amoues, moui, ere, for amoueo.

Ammenses, fium, f. g. cities nere to riuers sides.

Amnestia, forgetfulness of thynges passed.

Amnicola, la, commu, gen. one that dwelleth by a brooke.

Amnicus, amnica, um, of the brooke.

Ammis, is, m. g. a ryuer of brooke.

Amnes sole exhausti, dyed by with the sunne.

Euanescent atq; exarescent amnes, banyshe away and be dyed.

Amni secundo deuchitur, he is caried downe with the streame.

Amnes alti, deepe ryuers.

Amnis piscosus, placidus, purus, quietus, sedatus.

Amnis, rapidus, rigidus, fixus, spumans, spumofus, turbidus.

Amo, amas, amai, are, to loue hertly, to lous wantonly, to be delighted in a thyng.

Amare certatim, to loue who can loue best.

Amare in matrimonium, to loue one to the intent to marry hir.

Diligere, amplecti, amare aliquem.

Amare quippiam plus suis oculis, to loue a thyng exceedingly well.

Amari iace inter puluillos sericos, he loueth or he is delighted to lie.

Amare, (absolutely) to be intangled in wanton loue.

Omnes qui amant, grauitur sibi vxorem dari ferunt, all that be in loue.

Amare ex animo, to loue with hert and mynde.

Amare se in aliquo, to please ones selfe in any thyng.

In eo me valde amo.

Nisi nosmet valde amabimus, excepte we well stand muche in our owne conceite.

Seipsum amat sine riuali, he loueth him selfe better, or setteth moze by him selfe, then all the worlde doth besyde: spoken of one, whom no man loueth but him selfe.

Amare plus q̃ diligere.

Amas quod, for Gaudes quod. **Amasque** q̃ nusquam tibi sit porandum, id est, gaudes.

Amo te ex, or de hac re, I loue you, or I sette muche by you, or I thanke you for this thyng.

Multum te amo quod respondisti octauio. I thanke the hartely.

Amat, for Solet, it is wont, or the facion is so.

Amodo, from henceforth, hereafter.

Amorbaum carmen, verses songe by course, whā

one answereth to the other, with equall number of verses, and speaketh either a contrary, or a farre greater thyng, like to *Uygylis chryde Eclog.*

Amena, orum, n. g. a substantiue, pleasant and delectable places, goodly to beholde.

Amoenitas, atq; form, ge. pleasure, delectableness, simplicity.

Ameneret, miteret, pleasantly.

Amene, idem.

Ameno, aui, are, to make merry or glad.

Amoenus, a, um, pleasant or delectable.

Amenum ingenium, a pleasant witte.

Locus amoenus, a delectable place.

Amolior, lris, lris sum, lri, to remoue or putte away with great payne. sometyne to confute.

Amolimini hinc, get you hence.

Amoliri periculum, to putte away peryll or daunger.

Amomis, idis, an herbe lyke to *Simonium*, without saueur or fruite, and hath a flower lyke to *Digamant.*

Amomum, momi, n. g. is a little hushe wrapped rounde together like a cluster of grapes, and hath a little flower lyke a whylet hyolette, the leaues lyke withwynde, or whylet wyne leaues. The best cometh out of Armenia, whiche is yelowe as golde, the wood somewhat red, and very soote in saueur. They be deceiued (saith *Luellius* and *Agricola*) that take it for the rose of *Hiemus* *Salem*, called also our ladies rose.

Amor, moris, m. g. loue, sometyne lecherous lust. sometyne it is taken for *Cupido*, the god.

Amor amarus, vnpleasant or hurtfull loue.

Acer amor, vehement loue.

Aequare amorem, to loue one as hertely as he is loued.

Amore inflammare animum, to sette ones hert on fyre with loue.

Ardentes amores excitaret sui, it woulde make men meruailously in loue with it.

Amorem agram solatur restitine, he coms forth his loueficke mynde with playng on the lute.

Amoris flammam compescere, stents the raging yuge flames of loue.

Amor habendi, conetousnes.

Alendus amor verbis dulcibus.

Amplecti amore aliquem, to loue one.

Ardere amore alicuius, to be exceedingly in loue with ont.

Flagrare amore idem.

Captus amore, entangled in loue.

Componere amores, to make loue balades.

Frangere amorem, to bydle his loue.

Teneri amore alicuius, to loue.

Ad nostrum amorem nihil potest accedere, our loue can not be greater.

Amores, wanton pastymes or pleasures, wherein we delite, sometyne a person whom we loue.

Quid amores ac delitix nostrae Roscius our detelyngs

Amorbundus, a. m. n. that is amorous.
 Amorgis, genis, hath a synde of lyne; wherof is
 made rapyns of Cyprys, looke Amorgis.
 Amorphus, plu, without shap or figure.
 Amosio, for annuo.
 Amotio, this, term. gen. verb. a temouynge of
 purging away.
 Amoueo, amoues, motum, motu, ere, to re-
 moue, to put from a place or a thyng, to putte
 away, to lay asyde, to flete away.
 Amouere crapulam, to parbake, when one is
 drunke.
 Amouere suspicionem ab aliquo, to put one
 out of suspicion.
 Lex virgas amouit ab omnium ciuium cor-
 poribus, the lawe forbodeth that any ciuyl
 shoulde be beate with rodde.
 Amouere legationem, to take away legacy.
 Amouere aliquem ab officio, to put one out
 of his office. A se culpam amouet, he pargeth
 the fault from him selfe.
 Amouere metum, to put away feare.
 Amoueri in insulam, to be banished or tarye
 away into an ylande.
 Per fallacia amouit, he toke it away by flattery.
 Ampellus, a synde of coughe earthe, like the same
 called Bitumen.
 Ampelodesmon, an herbe, wherewith they make
 bondes to tye bynes.
 Ampelodesmus, looke Omphelocarpus.
 Ampelodesmia, called Labrusca, a wyde vyne.
 also an other herbe, wherof from Labrusca, ha-
 uynge harde leaues of the colour of aches, and
 leede loke the kernes of a pomegranate. Plini.
 li. 27. Cap. 9.
 Ampeloleuce, es, for ge. a whyle vyne, called also
 Ophiostaphilos, Melonitros, comonly Bryo-
 nia, it groweth in hedges and bushes, in En-
 gypte & Hyponie.
 Ampelomelana, f. g. of some is also named Bry-
 onia, and Chironia, of the latines Vitis rami-
 nia, and Vitis nigra, it hath leaues like vyne, but
 somewhat bigger; and climynge by buttes tak-
 eth holde with tendrilles, as a vyne dooth.
 Appendices, olde wyrters used for appendices.
 Ampeloprasion, si, neu. gen. porrum siluestre,
 an herbe which groweth in bynepardes, haupng
 an heade like to garleke, a leafe like to spurge, or
 to a leke blade after some, a purple flower, and
 leede like to rashes.
 Amphi, in latine Circum, about.
 Amphibia, orum, neu. ge. byrdes or beastes that
 do lyue as wel on the water as on the lande.
 Amphibion, idem quod Aloe.
 Amphibolia, amphibologia, a, f. g. of amphi-
 bolon, li, neu. gen. a forme in speakynge, where
 a sentence may be taken two sundry or contrary
 wayes.
 Amphibracus, chi, m. g. a foote of meter beeynge
 of three syllables, the first and last short, and the

[illegible]

Romains, after. xii. ounces to the pound. 72.
 pound weight, after. 16. ounces to the pound,
 and by this counte Amphora is more then our
 bushell. 16. pounde for our bushell is but
 56. pounde. If Sextarius, after phidons, be
 but 18. ounces, or 20. ounces, Amphora
 conteyneth lesse then our bushell. 20. pounde, or
 there aboute.
 Amphoralis, le, adiect. that conteyneth the mea-
 sure of Amphora.
 Amphorarius, ri, m. g. he that beareth the potte,
 a tankarde bearer.
 Amphoro plonpli, a double freight or duette
 that is payed when the shippe man undertaketh
 on warandise to conducte a man safe forth, and
 bring him safe whome agayne.
 Ampiruo, aui, are, n. g. is properly where in down
 syng he meyns of countenance that one mak-
 eth, he vnto whom it is made, shall doe the
 semblable. it was firste vied of the priestes called
 Sals.
 Amplant, olde wyrters vied for amplificat, they
 enlarge.
 Ample, amply, largely.
 Elate, ample, loqui, to vse a lofty and high
 stile in speakinge.
 Amplecto, vied of olde wyrters for amplexor.
 Amplexor, xus sum, ri, frequent. & a Prisciano
 inter communia numeratur, To embrace, to
 compasse, to loue hertly, to receiue gladly or
 greedly, to holde. sometye to comprehend or
 conteyne. also to conceiue in ones mynde, or vnder-
 stand.
 Amplecti artem aliquam, to apply ones mind
 earnestly to a facultee of science.
 Amplecti ius, ciuile, to studie the ciuile lawe
 earnestly.
 Amplecti officijs, to shew frendlye pleasures
 to one.
 Non fortuito ad tuam amplitudinem, meis
 officijs, amplectendam incidi, I dyd not geue
 my selfe by chance to shew such pleasures and ser-
 uice as I coulde vnto your honour.
 Quod ego pluribus verbis amplecterer, for
 complecterer, whiche thyng I would declare or
 set forth to you in mo wordes.
 Ut totum genus iudiciorum amplectamini
 .i. intelligatis, That you maie perceiue and vnder-
 stande the hole course of accusations.
 Medium hominem amplectitur, he taketh the
 man by the middle.
 Amplecti amore, to loue.
 Amplecti alicuius virtutem, to be in loue with
 ones vertue or honestie.
 Me quotidie magis amplectitur, he loueth me
 euery day more then other.
 Plebem nimis amplecti putabatur, he was
 thought to much to fauour the commons.
 Amplexor libenter talem animum, I receiue
 gladly and fauour such a minde.
 Amplexari, for amplecti.

Amplexo, vied of olde wyrters for amplexor.
 Amplexor, aui sum, ri, frequent. To embrace, to
 loue, to fauour, to haue in estimation.
 Amplexus, plexus, m. g. verba, imbratione.
 Dare amplexus, to embrace.
 Ampliatio, onis, f. g. verb, a deferring of iudge-
 ment, as concerning mans life for some weyghty
 consideration.
 Ampliatus, a, um, part, a man reuyed whose iudge-
 ment is deferred vpon some difficultie or consi-
 deration.
 Amplificatio, onis, f. g. an augmentation.
 Amplificatus, a, um, partic, augmented.
 Amplificator, oris, m. g. verb, he whiche increas-
 eth a thyng.
 Amplius, aduerb, nobly, magnificently.
 Amplifico, aui, are, act, to augment, to make lesse
 etc. sometye to extoll, to magnify.
 Pretium rei alicuius amplificare, to enhance
 the price of a thyng.
 Amplificare, authoritatem, gloriam, digni-
 tatem alicuius, to encrease.
 Amplio, amplias, aui, are, act, to make more, to
 drawe to, to deferre or delaye a thyng in iudge-
 ment, to repp.
 Ampliare seruitia, to increase the numbre of
 seruantes.
 Ampliter, aduerb, largely, abundantly, magni-
 fiently.
 Ampliter occupatus, let with much business.
 Ampliter testis, witness of all the hole matter.
 Ampliter mentiri, to lye shamefully.
 Ampliter acceptus, sumptuously receyued.
 Ampliter in cena nobis opposuit, he serued
 vs at supper very sumptuously. or, he made vs a
 very sumptuous and costly supper.
 Amplitudo, inis, f. g. greatnes of power or mai-
 este, noblenesse. sometye it significeth largenes.
 Amplitudo terræ, the largenes of the coun-
 trey.
 In amplitudinem adulescere, to grow to great
 heighth and bignesse.
 Amplitudine opum, in greatnesse of substance
 or riches.
 Amplitudo corporis, the bygnesse of the body,
 in proportion to the length. sometye the height
 or length.
 Modica amplitudine simulachrum, a small or
 little Image.
 Amplitudo animi, maieste, noblenes of mind,
 haute courage.
 Amplitudinem suam retinere, to continue in
 his maieste and auctoritee.
 Ampliagus, pluaga, gum, much wanderynge.
 Amplius, aduerb, compaa. ab ample, moreouer,
 more largely: sometye vied for Plus.
 Terræ non amplius apparent, (absolutely) no
 more, no lenger.
 Amplius, is sometime ioined with a nominatiue,
 sometime an accusatiue. Sometye an ablatiue
 case.

Amplius: but seldom with a genitive.
 Amplius sunt sex menses, it is about halfe a
 year.
 Amplius horas quatuor fortissime pugnaue
 runt, they fought valiantly more then four
 howres, or four howres and about.
 Amplius liberorum. i. more children.
 Ceperunt amplius tria milia hominum, they
 tooke prisoners. 3000. men and about.
 Haud nummo amplius, not a peny more.
 Amplius deliberare, to take better advisement.
 Amplius pronunciarerum. i. ampliare.
 Amplius morando, by longer taryng.
 Hoc amplius, for Etiam, vltra, praterca, fute
 thermore, moreouer.
 Amplius opinione, longer then we thought.
 Cum essem assensus, decreui hoc amplius
 ut tu &c. i. decreui praterca.
 Amplius, a, um, large, wyde, great, abundant,
 noble, honorable, of great auctoritee and power.
 Amicitia ampla, honorable or great friendship.
 Amplissimus ordo, was used for the Sena
 tore of Rome.
 Ampli homines, honorable and great men.
 Amplissimus magistratus, the highest office.
 Amplissimum magnitudine, of passyng great
 bygnesse.
 Funus amplum, a sumptuous and honorable
 buriall.
 Res pecuaria ampla, when a man is a great
 grauer, and hath great richesse of cattle.
 Occasio ampla, a very good occasion.
 Suos omnes per se esse ampliores volebat,
 his will was to haue all his frendes by his meas
 ures to be the better.
 Si morbus amplior factus est, if the disease be
 increased.
 Fortunas amplissimas amittere. to lose mee
 uallous great treasure and substance.
 Amplissima familia natus, descended of a no
 ble house or linage.
 Arbor amplissima, a bygge tree, and of bette
 great compasse about.
 Amplustre, neut. gene. & plur. Amplustra, or
 amplustria, loke aplustre.
 Ampron, onis, m. g. a corbe or chayne fastned to
 the pokes, wherby beastes dooe drawe a wayne.
 Ampulla, lae, f. g. an oyle pot, most commonlye
 of glasse. also a bottle or flagon. sometyme it
 signifieth a thyng that is blowen or puffed.
 Suetonius vseth that woorde for a dynghyng
 glasse. It may be called a viole.
 Ampulla patoria, a dynghyng glasse.
 Ampullae per translat. proude & stately woordes.
 Ampullaceus, a, um, of ampulla.
 Ampullacea mulier, a woman seemeth to be
 for a woman goyngiously aparyled.
 Ampullacea pyra, a kynd of peares, in facion like
 a viole.
 Ampullarius, rij, m. g. a bottell maker, a glasse
 maker, or such lyke.

Ampullarius, laris, um, idem quod ampullaceus.
 Ampullor, laris, latus sum, lari, depo. to swell
 for pyde, also, to be proude or haue woordes in
 speakyng or wytyng.
 Amputatio, onis, f. ge. verbal. a cuttyng of
 or away.
 Amputo, amputas, aui, are, act. to cut of, to cut
 counte about.
 Amputare quicquid est pestiferum in repu
 blica, to cutte of cleane take away the occasion
 of any great mischife in the common weale.
 Amsegeres, they whose landes lye by the bygh
 wayes lye.
 Amula, amule, f. g. a pottle, wherewith for religion
 they caried water: it may be used for an hoyle
 water pottle.
 Amuletum, ti, n. g. any thyng that is ordeyned
 agaynst poysonyng. it is also taken for euery
 thyng, whiche is hanged about ones necke or
 arme, to preserue from any inconuenience or
 sickness.
 Amuletam, is also a certayne herbe called Cy
 claminij. loke Pli. li. 25. ca. 9.
 Amurea, a, f. g. the mother of some of all opses.
 Amurcaria dolia, vessels to put that some in.
 Amusium, li, ac. ge. an instrument to fynde out
 wyndes.
 Amusim, by rule of lyne.
 Amusis, sis, form. ge. a masons or a carpenters
 rule of lyne.
 Ad amusim aliquid facere, to doe a thyngs
 exactly.
 Numerus ad amusim, the iust and euen num
 ber, nether more nor lesse.
 Alba amussi, a prouerbe signifying to doe a
 thyng without choyse.
 Amussitatus, a, um, made by lyne, wel propor
 tioned, perfect, absolute.
 Amussitata, opera, exact and perfect diligence.
 Amusus, si, m. g. he that knoweth no learnyng,
 an ignorant idote.
 Amygdala, a, form. ge. an almonde tree, some
 tyme the almonde.
 Amygdala faucium, certayne kitenelles in the
 nethermost parte of the mouth.
 Amygdaliceus, a, um, lyke an almonde.
 Amigdalinus, dalina, um, of almondes.
 Amygdalites, dalite, f. g. an herbe, the leafe
 wherof is lyke to an almonde, a kynde of surgo.
 Amigdalum, li, n. g. an almonde.
 Amigdaliceus, a, um, of or lyke an almonde, or
 almonde tree.
 Amylum, is a thyng made of wheate three mon
 thes olde, whiche is laied in water tyll it waxe
 soft, the water beyng chaunged .v. tymes in
 the daie, and as often in the night: and when
 it waxeth tender, and as soft as may be, than
 the water beyng softly poured out, it is troden
 with mens fete, eftsones the water is poured
 out and troden agayne. Finally the bran,
 whiche swimmeth on the water, is taken away
 with

with a syue, and that whiche remaineth, being streyned, is laied on newe tyles, and sette in the hotte sunne vntill it be thorough dreyed. This is verpe medicinable agaynste distillacions into the eyes, and pynples of the eyes. Agaynste spittynge of bloudde, and myxt with milke, it causeth one to be fatter.

Amymitia, *tx. f. g.* a kynde of frankensens.

Amyris, a tree that hath a very pleasant sauour, but it bringeth forth no fruite.

Amyron, idem quod **Atractylis**.

Amystis, a certayne drynke, whiche the **Tharis** are vled to drynke by at one draught, wrynkyng.

Of some it is taken for the precious stone called **Amithystus**.

A ANTE N.

AN, an aduerbe of ashyng, as, obferro, an is est. I pray you, is it he? sometyme of doubtynge, as, *Haud scio an illam amat*, I can not tell whether he loue hir or no. It is vled for **Aut**, as, *Metu an contumacia?* For feare or for stubburnesse? **Anne**, for **An**, both interrogatiuely and doubtyngly. An sometyme foloweth, *Vtrum. Multum interest vtrum laus imminuatur an salus deferatur.*

Annon, for **nonne**. **An**, is vled for **circum**, of olde wyrters.

Ana, a beast in the easie parte, which hath mighty and stronge teth, and longe clawes. also a barbarous word that phisicians now a days dooe vse, for, *singulorum partem, vel partes.*

Anabasis, is, *for. g.* an herbe called also **Equisetum**, of the grekes **Hippuris**, in englishe (after some) horsestaple.

Anabasis, *sq. m. g.* he that rideth by poste horses.

Anabathrum, *thri. neu. g.* a pulpit or other lyke place, whiche standeth on highe, whereunto a man must go by by a ladder or greiles.

Anabalagium, *lagij. n. g.* a uesture that couereth the shulders, some iudge, it may be vled for a womans riple or nyset.

Anabula, *æ. f. g.* a beaste in **Ethiope**, hauyng an head lyke a camell, a necke lyke an horse, and legges lyke an oxe, and is of colour a byght red, full of white spottes. Also an herbe called **Lactoris**, or **Lactaria**.

Anacabea, *æ. for. ge.* a tree, or rather an herbe called also **Lotus**.

Anacabos, *bi.* the fruite of that tree.

Anacamserotis, *for. ge.* an herbe, whiche by the touching thereof, testozeth loue betwene men, after most deadly hate.

Anacardium, *ij. n. g.* a tree vnknewen to the old grekes: it groweth in **India**, also in **Sicilia**, in the mountaynes, out of the whiche fyre cometh: The fruite thereof is lyke the herte of a littell byrde, & hath a redde iuyce lyke to bloud. The vulgare people of **Sicilie** and **naples** cal it **pediculum elephanti**, an elephantes louse.

There is contained in the fruite honey, whiche dooth exulcerate, and burneth the bloud and other humours, it rooteth by wertes, and is holisome for the synewes, whiche be hurte with colde. by it selfe taken it is venym, but there is thereof a confection made by **Helis** agaynste all colde diseases.

Anacephaleosis, *sis. f. g.* a shoyte recapitulation or repetition of thynges before rehearsed.

Anachites, a stone that is holisome agaynste poyson, and dyueth away madde fantasies, and bayne feare out of mens myndes, idem quod **Adamas**, the **Diamonde**.

Anachoresis, *esis. f. g.* wilderness, a solitary place.

Anachoreta, *m. g.* an hermite, he that lyueth as part, and out of company.

Anacletis, *sis. f. g.* a reboundyng or beatynge backe agayne, a reperberation.

Anaclinterium, *rij. n. g.* a mattress to lye vpon.

Anacollia, those thynges the gumme whereof is medicinable agaynste corrupted heares.

Anacoluthos, a vice in wyrtynge or speakhynge, whan the wordes answere not the one to the other.

Anacresis, the examination of a matter.

Anacreontius, *a. um.* of **Anacreon**.

Anactorion, idem aliquibus quod **Xiphion**.

Anadema, *matis. n. g.* a garlande.

Anadendromache, a plaister made of the leaues of holy hocke, or rather marthe mallow called

Althæa, some take it for holy hocke.

Anadendrides, a certayne kynde of bynes.

Anadendron, the marthe mallow.

Anadiplosis, *sis. f. g.* is a doublyng of a woorde, as whan the last woorde of the first verse, is the first woord of the seconde, as,

Certent vcygnis vlula, sic Tyterus Orpheus in syluis inter Delphinus Orion.

Anagallis aquatica, called also **Sion** & **Lauer**, an herbe named named in **Englishe** **Brookholmes**, whiche groweth in water, with a streight vpright stalke, whiche is fatty, and hath brode leaues lyke **Alysander**: but they be lesse, and haue a good sauour. Surgions doe vse it in healyng of woundes.

Anagallis gallidis, *for. g.* an herbe, called vnderly **Morsus gallinæ**, in englishe (as I suppose) **Wimpernell**: other take it for chickewede. This herbe hath both kyndes: the male beareth a red flower, the female a blue.

Anaglipha, & **anagliptra**, *orum. n. g.* vessel or plate of gold or siluer chased, as ruppes or bolles beaten with the hammer, and not ingraued.

Anaglyptes, *tis. vel te. ma. g.* he that woozeth such vessel.

Anaglyptice, *ces. for. g.* the craft to chace or misboce plate.

Anagnostes, *tx. maf. g.* he that readeth to other men, as a bible clerke, or any other that readeth while an other wyrteth.

Anagoge, *es. for. ge.* the hygh and subtyll vnderstandyng of the scripture, or other thyng.

Anagraphe,

Anagraphe, es, a description; **Anagyris**, or, rus, an herbe of shrub very pleasant to see to, and hath a large yellow flower, but a verie horrible and stinking sauer; looke **Dioc. li. 3. ca. 142**: Some saie **Anagyris**, is a place in **Africa**; wher groweth abundantly a very stinking herbe; **Analecta**, drum, neu. gen. fragmentes of meate that fall vnder the table, and bee afterwarde swepte awaye; **Analectes**, re, m. g. he that sweepeth or gathereth by brokettes or fragmentes; **Analectis**, lectidis, f. g. loke **Analectides**; **Analeptice**, ces, f. g. a soume of dicte to nourish him that is late recovered of sickness; **Analeptia**, x, f. g. is a spychyffe of the head, which sauerth away sensiblenesse from the whole partes of the head, and cometh of the weaknesse of the **fronte**, or of to much meate, or of to much leschrepe, or dyngnyng muche colde water, or to muche studie, or of indigestion; **Analogia**, analogia, f. g. conueniencie, or proportion, whose properie is to conferre that which is doubtfull, with that which is lyke to it, which is more certayne, to make it more playne; **Analogista**, arum, tutors that are not bound to make accompte to the pupils or wardes, for the tyme that they had them in tuition; **Analogos**, propositionable; **Alphabeti**, thei that haue not learned their a. b. c.; **Analysis**, sis, f. g. a resolution; **Analyticum**, ci, n. g. that whiche resolueth; **Ananchitis**, a precious stone, whiche magicians vse; **Ananestides**, (or rather **Analectides**) thynges made of cotton, or such lyke, as it were litell pillowes that women vse to sette on their **houls** bes the better to facion their bodies; **Anangilos**, idem aliquibus quod rebus; **Anantopodoron**, a figure in wyrtynge, where some litell clause is lefte out, eyther in the begynnyng, myddes, or ende; **Anapastum**, sti, n. g. or **Anapastus**, ti, m. g. a kynde of verse; **Anapastus**, a foote in metre of three syllables, hauyng the two fyrst feete shorte, and the last long; **Anaphalis**, idem quod **gnaphalium**; **Anapauomenos**, ni, one that is at rest or quiete; **Anaphora**, or **Apanaphora**, x, f. m. gen. a figure called relation, or repetition, whan one worde is rehered in diuers clauses. as, **Verres** adesse iubear, **Verres** cognoscebat, **Verres** iudicabat; **Anaphora**, bee atencions of the planets from the east parte by the dailey course of the firmament; **Anarchia**, x, f. m. ge. when a people is without a pynce or gouernour, lacke of a pynce; **Anarchus**, a, um, without a pynce, or without a begynnyng; **Anarrhinon**, idem quod **Hippoglossum**; also

an other herbe diuers from that; **Anasphoros**, ferne; **Anas**, itis, f. m. gen. a duche; **Anastomosis**, f. m. g. of phisicians is taken for a blypynge that cometh by trippynge of blypynge or rotting of a veyne; **Anastrophe**, es, f. g. a turning out of a common order: as, **italiam contra**, for **Contra** **italiam**; **Anatarius**, a, um, of a duche, or that aspect of duches; **Anatilis**, ri, m. f. m. gen. a keeper of duches; **Anathema**, themaris, m. g. penult. corrept. a man contemned and abandoned to the diuel, as the **last** times vse **sacrum** sometyme to the euill parte; **Anathemia**, themaris, ne, ge. penult. product. in holie scripture betokeneth separation, as where it signifyeth a thyng offered or sette by in a temple or church, as images of waxe, silver, or any other mettall; **Anathematizo**, aui, are, to curse or geue to the diuell; **Anaticula**, le, f. g. a little duche, a duclyng; **Anatius**, anatis, um, like a duche; **Anatocismus**, mi, m. g. receiuyng of vnture yerely; **Anatomia**, x, or **Anatome**, es, f. g. anotomie, or cuttyng of men by phisicians, to consider the inwarde partes and membes; **Anatologizos**, ti, m. g. vnskillfull or ignorant in phisicke; **Anauros**, a tyuer in **Thessalia**; **Ancusa**, orum, n. g. grauen vessell; **Anceps**, itis, adiect. om. ge. doubtfull, vncertaine. sometyme it signifyeth double. also cuttyng on bothe sydes, or that hath an handell at bothe endes, or two heades or faces; **Ancipiti mucrone**, with a two edged sword; **Ancipites bestia**, beastes that lyue bothe on water and lande; **Ancipiti videntur bello**, they are set on, both before and behynd; **Anceps fortuna belli**, doubtfull fortune of warre; **Anceps cibus**, a doubtful meate & dangerous; **Anceps ius**, a lawe that is in controuersy; **Ancipitia vocabula**, wordes that maie be vserd bothe to the good and euill parte; **Ancerum**, ti, ne. ge. of some taken for the wyld cucumber; **Anchilops**, is superfluous fleshe in the greater corner of the eye, wherunto humours gather; **Anchinum mel**, a certayne honny made of onely flowers gathered in the spryng tyme; **Anchites**, loke **Anachites**, quod idem est; **Ancholia**, x, f. m. g. a blew violet; **Anchora**, anchora, f. g. an ancoze. also the gasle, whereby the ancoze is tied; **Anchora**, the bondes, wherewith the sayle parde is fastened to the mast; **Anchorale**, lis, ne. ge. a cable, wherewith an ancoze is tied; **Anchoralis**, le, idem quod **Anchorarius**.

Anchorarius, a, um, perteynyng to an anchoze.
 Anchusa, x, f. g. an herbe, called in France Or-
 chanera. women vse it to set a ruddinesse in their
 cheskes. it maie be called wilde Buglos, or Dis-
 chanet. Of the iuyce therof is dyed sanguine
 colour.
 Anchyle, is an incision or cutting of the cordes of
 the necke or iointes, whereby the vse of the mem-
 ber is let.
 Ancile, ancilis, ne. ge. a shield without corners,
 such one in the tyme of Roma kyng of Rome,
 was seene fall out of the skie.
 Ancilla, x, for. g. a mayden seruaunt, it was pro-
 perly taken for a bonde woman.
 Ancillariolus, li, ma. g. a vile felow, that geueth
 hym to the loue of wenches.
 Ancillaris, re, om. g. that perteyneth to a womā
 seruaunt.
 Ancillor, atus sum, āri, depo. to serue humbly or
 diligently, or to serue lyke a slaue.
 Anciloglossum, the disease or lette in a man, or
 childe, when we saie, he is tounge tied.
 Ancillula, x, f. g. a littell or pooze wenche seruaunt.
 Anelabria, orum, n. g. vessels, whiche priestes
 vled in sacrifice.
 Anclabris, bris, f. g. a table vled in sacrifice.
 Anelo, āui, āre, loke Anelo, āui, āre.
 Ancon, cōnis, m. g. properly an elbowe.
 Ancōnes, the coyces or corners of a wall, also
 amonge Geometrists, it is the bowynge that
 maketh the corner, called angulus rectus, they
 be also certayne vessels.
 Anconici, orum, ma. g. certayne coyces, or cor-
 ners that stand out in building to beare by any
 beame or rafter.
 Anchurisma, matis, neu. g. the takynge awaie of a
 windie matter being dissolved.
 Anctera, the partes of the necke, where men bee
 sonest choked. Also instrumentes, wherewith
 woundes are closed.
 Anculare, olde wyters vled for ministrare.
 Anculi, & ancule, goddes and goddesses of ser-
 uynge women.
 Ancus, ci, ma. g. he that hath a crooked arme.
 Ancyla, lā, f. m. ge. or ancyclops, clōpis, the
 stoppyng or holdynge of a iointe that it can not
 moue, when it commeth of a grossenes or ob-
 struction, or by the stretchynge of a sinew.
 Anciloglossi, those which be bozne tounge tyed.
 Andabata, arum, ma. gen. men that fought with
 swoordes wyngynge, or rather a kynde of plaie.
 Andianum vinum, wyne of, Aniewe.
 Andrachne agria, an herbe, whiche the Italians
 call Illecebra, some thynke it Orpin.
 Andrachne, nes, f. g. in greke, is in latine Portu-
 laca, in englyshe purslane.
 Andrago, ginis, f. m. gen. a woman haupng a
 mans herte, a virago.
 Andresemon, some wyte for Androsamon,
 loke there.
 Androdamas, androdamantis, m. g. a precious

stone, hard and ponderous, bright like Glasse,
 and in soueraine is of diuysed littell squares, it is
 founde in the sand of the read sea, it putteth a-
 way the furze of yre, and the rage of lechery.
 Androgynus, ni, masc. ge. a man haupng both
 members of a man and also of a woman.
 Andron, ōnos, masc. gen. a chambze, wher-
 into men onely do come. also a space betwene
 two walles, whereinto rayne falleth, a maner
 of gutters.
 Androsarum, f. g. feastes, whereunto such
 men come.
 Andronitis, tidis, f. m. ge. idē quod Andron.
 Andronium, ni, n. g. a medicine for the disease in
 the roote of the tynge called Vna.
 Androsace, ces, f. g. Cordus and some other sup-
 pose it to be that, whiche is called Cuscutha, in
 englyshe withwynde, whiche wyndeth aboute
 lyn and hemp. Mula and Wynardus thynke
 the contrary: beleue whom ye lyst. Dioscoris
 des describeth it in this wise: Androsaces, is a
 bitter herbe, spreadynge abrode small stalkes like
 rushes, without leaues, haupng littell coddies
 on the toppe, wherein be seedes: it groweth on
 the sea coast of Syria.
 Androsamon, mi, ne. ge. an herbe called saint
 Johns woor, or rather Cusane, and groweth
 in gardenes, and no where els, it beareth a yel-
 lowe flower. The apothecaries call it falselle
 Agnus castus.
 Andruare, olde wyters vled for recurrere, to
 renewe againe.
 Anellus, loke Annellus.
 Anemone, es, f. g. an herbe lyke to rocket, the
 leaues are full of holes, the flower neuer open-
 neth, but whan the wynde bloweth. Plin. li. 21.
 cap. 21. 23. In frenche, it is called Coques-
 lourdes, or cocles, of common apothecaries it
 is called Herba venti: some thynke it maie bee
 called in englyshe, rose perseye. Erasmus saith,
 Anemona, is a kynde of Poppie, whiche bea-
 reath a floure like a rose, but it hath no good
 sauour: it groweth al about in the fieldes.
 Anethum, thi, n. g. an herbe called dyll.
 Aneurisma, matis, n. ge. a cutting a sinder of
 the sinew, whiche containeth the receptory of
 bloudde, or takynge awaie the matter, wherein
 the spyrtes be conteyned.
 Anfractus, us, mas. ge. wyndynges and tour-
 nynges, specially in grounde. sometyme a cir-
 cuite or compasse.
 Anfractus solis, the tournynge or reuolucion
 of the sonne.
 Anfractus iudiciorum, the perplexitee and
 hard doubtfulnes of iudgements.
 Anfractus littorum, the crooked windynges
 of water bankes.
 Anfractus, a, um, that is broken round about.
 Angaria, a constraint or compulsion, seruage.
 Angaria, arum, f. g. some do expounde it a pro-
 uision of postes in sondry places, for spedynesse
 of

of messengers. also certayne charges of offices that men take paynes in, as watching, carrying of thinges from place to place in warfare, &c.

Angarij, orum, m. g. postes of courours, whiche goe in messages.

Angario, aui, are. to constrayne one to doe a thinge.

Angelica, x, f. g. is taken of *Spaynardus*, for that whiche is called *Alexander*. *John Canstertus*, a well learned man at this time, supposeth that whiche *Dioscorides* calleth *Morrida*, to be our *Angelica*. Of this herbe bee two kindes, one of the gardenes, called herbe imperiall, as I thinke: an other wilde, named *linge wurt*, or *longe wurt*.

Angellus, a little corner.

Angelus, li, m. g. an angell. in greeke it properly signifyeth a messenger.

Anger, a certayne serpente, after whose stinge hapneth intollerable paynes.

Angina, x, f. g. of the greekes called *Synanche*, is an inflammation of the muscle of the inner gargill. Of this dyscase be three kindes. The first is *Synanche*, wherein appereth neither swelling nor rednesse, but the bodie waxeth leane, the membres are lested, and the breath is stopped. The seconde is called *Verisynanche*, there appereth rednesse and swelling, and let of speche with paynge. The thyrde is called *Parasynanche*, wherein onely the thekes do swell, the other tokens do not folow, the squince.

Angiologia, x, f. g. is a poynt of surgery in the heyne of the temples hid, beinge deuised from temple to temple in depenesse.

Angiportus, tus, ma. g. of *Angiportum*, ti, n. g. a great hole in the earth with many tourninges, or that whiche hath no waye oure, of a lane in a towne, which leadeth the nexte way to a streete, or that which lieth on a haven, wherby marchandise is caried from the water, or recaried.

Ango, anxi, anctum, angere, acti. signifyeth properly to throtle of strangle, and by a metasphoze, to torment, vex of trouble with care.

Angit animum illa cura, that care troubleth my mynde.

Angi desyderio.

Angi cruciatu timoris, to be soze tourmented with feare.

De stathio manumisso non nihil angor, I am somewhat troubled that *Stathius* is manumised.

Angor, oris, m. g. properly stranglynge, anguish of body or mynde.

Angor nos afficit, anguisthe of grete of mynde tourmenteth vs.

Angorem capere, to take sorow.

Angoribus & molestijs implicatus, wapped in anguisthe and payne.

Curam & angorem animi leuare: to mitisgate.

Anguilla, la, f. gene. an eele, whiche, as the best authours affirme, cometh wpythout generation

of spaune; neither there is of that kynd male or female, but be ingendred of the bowels of the earth, whiche is of claiie myxt with moist earth: and that appereth by standyng pooles, where after the earth hath been throwen out cleane, after diuers showres of rayne, eeles haue bene founde. for in dyie wether they increase not, though it be in a ryuer. And they that syndyng little thynge lyke heates of easis toynd with theim, saie, that they are pong peeles, are decepted. In the ryuer of *Ganges* in *India*, haue been founde eeles, xxx. fete in length.

Anguilla est, elabirur, he is an eele, he slips wpyth away.

Anguillarius lacus, a place where eeles be bred.

Anguiculus, li, mascu. gene. a little snake, or serpent.

Anguifer, a sterre, or signe.

Anguimānus, guimani, mascu. gener. an otypphant.

Anguinum, ni, n. g. a knotte of snakes rolled together lyke a bottome of threde.

Anguinus, and anguineus, a, um, of a serpente, of windyng and creeping lyke a serpent.

Anguipedes, guipedum, m. g. certayne gygantes, whiche had crooked fete.

Anguis, for, & masc. gen. a snake.

Angueus, a, um, of a snake.

Anguitenens, idem quod Anguifer.

Angulāris, re, or angulātus, ta, tum, cornerde.

Angulārim, corner wise.

Angulōsus, a, um, full of corners.

Angulus, anguli, m. g. a corner or narrow place.

Angustatus, a, um, made streight.

Anguste, an aduerbe, signifyng straightly, narrowly, paynesfully.

Anguste sedere, to sitte very streite or close.

Anguste vii re frumentaria, to spare bytable.

Anguste scriptum, simply, and slenderly wpytten, without copie of eloquence.

Angustius diffunduntur radices, the rootes dooe not spread so largely or so farre abroade.

Anguste & presse rem definire, to define a thinge bryefely and in fewe wordes.

Angustius pabulari, to haue great scarcitee of forrage, or to haue very little roome to provide for forrage.

Angustissime continere, to holde one very shorte, to kepe one in great daunger.

Angustia, x, or rather angustia, arum, for, g. streightes and narowe places, that maie scantly bee passed by. Sometime perplexitee and trouble of mynde.

Verborum angustia, scarcitee of wordes.

Angustia ararij, scarcitee of money in the common treasoze.

Rei familiaris angustia, small substance.

Pectoris angustia, saynte courage when men dare not enterpryse great matters.

Angustia temporū, aduerstee, or the troubles

some state of any time, also, shortnes of tyme.
 In sumas angustias adductus est, he is brought
 into a great streight, or he hath much a doe.
 Angustias, ais, a streyte, or streyte place.
 Angusto, ai, are, act. to make streite or narowe.
 Angustus, a, um, streite or narowe, base, small.
 Angustioribus folijs herba, herbes with nar-
 rowe leaues.
 Nox angusta, a shoyte night.
 Rebus in angustis, in aduersitee.
 In angustam subtilitatem terminantur venæ,
 beynes doe ende very small and narowe.
 Angustianimi & parui est amare diuitias, it
 is a poynt of a wretched herte, or base courage
 to loue rycheffe.
 Angultis interrogatiunculis aliquē punge-
 re, to bere or trouble one with shoyte questions.
 Angusta disputationes, disputacions with
 shoyt argumentes.
 Mensa angusta, a pooze table, where is but
 small chere.
 Angusta viarum, narowe waies, or straitte
 passages.
 In angustum venire, to be in some necessitee, to
 haue great lacke of helpe.
 Anhelatio, ōnis, f. g. verb. an harde or difficile
 fetchynge of breahe after vehement labour.
 Anhelator, ōris, m. g. he that fetcheth his wynde
 often, or bloweth much called a purse man.
 Anhelatus, a, um, breathed out.
 Anhelitus, helitus, masc. gene. breahe or wynde
 of a man.
 Creber anhelitus, thicke breahtynge.
 Recipere anhelitum, to take breahe.
 Mouere anhelitus, to make one to blowe or
 breahe hardly.
 Anhelitus terræ, a breahe commynge out of the
 earth.
 Reddere & recipere anhelitum, to breahe.
 Anhelitus vini, belchynge after ouer muche
 drynkyng of wyne.
 Anhele, ai, are, neut. to fetche wynde, to drawe
 breahe, to breahe out, and by translation to la-
 bour to haue or come to a thyng, to be very gree-
 dy or disirous.
 Anhelare verba, to pusse out his word.
 Amnis anhelat vapore, the ryuer casteth out a
 vapour.
 Anhelare scelus, with all endeuour to aspyre to
 naughtynesse and mischiefe.
 Anhelus, hēla, um, adiec. that draweth his breahe
 peynfully.
 Annicetum, ti, or anysum, or anisum, si, n. g. an
 herbe lyke to fenell, wherof cometh anyse seede.
 Aniciana pira, a kynde of excellent good peares.
 Anicola, a, com. g. one the dwelleth by Amo.
 Anicula, a, f. g. a little olde woman.
 Anilis, le, om. g. adiec. of an olde woman.
 Aniles superstitiones, foliſhe and bayne super-
 sticion.
 Aniles fabulae, olde wyues tales that haue nei-

ther truth nor credence.
 Aniras, ais, f. g. olde age.
 Aniliter, lyke an olde foole.
 Anima, is a substance created, inuisible, moste
 like vnto the immortall god, hauing none ymage
 or figure, but onely of his creatour. it is called
 in Englyſhe the soule. Sometyme it is taken
 for lyfe. Also it signifieth the breahe. otherwhi-
 les the wynde, sometyme the water. Sometyme
 the ayre.
 Animam adimere, vel extinguere, to kylle.
 Anima debet, he oweth more than he is worth,
 he oweth so muche, that he hath not his lyfe but
 in lone.
 Dicamabo, an fortet anima vxoris tuge, I tell
 me of good felowſhippe, doeth thy wyues breahe
 synke.
 Animas nostras negotiantur medici, phyſi-
 cians doe make marchandise of our liues, or doe
 by and sell our liues.
 Animam puram conseruare, to keepe ones
 breahe sweete.
 Animam comprime, holde thy breahe.
 Ego illi puto, si ocepſo, animam omnem
 intertraxero, If I ones begynne I will drawe
 all the water out of that well.
 Animam agere, to be a dyng.
 Concedere animam alicui, to suffre him to
 leue.
 Animam agere, effundere, mittere, edere,
 efflare, exhalare, expirare, exuere, relinquere
 to dye.
 Claudere animam laqueo, to hang ones selfe.
 Concedere animam alicui, to pardonne one
 his lyfe.
 Obectare animam periculis, to put ones lyfe
 in iopardie.
 Animas ademptas reddere, to restore to lyfe.
 Interclusio animæ, the stoppyng of the breahe.
 Attrahere & redere animam, to breahe.
 Anima mea pars, anima mea dimidium,
 spokē of one, whom we loue exceedingly, my sin-
 gular and especiall frend, my owne dere harte.
 Anima follis, the wynde of the bellows.
 Animaduérſio, ōnis, f. g. verb. iudgement, consi-
 deracion, punishment. sometyme study. some-
 tyme condemnacion or forſaite.
 Animaduersionem remittere, to pardon.
 Animaduersionem effugere, to scape punish-
 mente.
 Animaduérſor, ōris, m. g. verb. he that puniſh-
 eth, one that conſydereth, weyeth, and taketh
 good heed of any thyng.
 Animaduérſus, a, um, parti. ſcene, knowen, per-
 ceued, conſidered, puniſhed.
 Animaduerto, uérſi, uérſere, act. to conſider,
 to take heede, to perceiue, to regarde, to ſette
 mynde on a thyng, to beholde, to thynke, to
 puniſh.
 Experrecta nutrix animaduertit dormien-
 tem circumſpicatū serpentis amplexu, The
 nourice

nouryze awaketh, and perceyued the chyld, beeyng on sleepe, whapped all aboute in the wyngs of a serpente.

Animaduertur sues a facie, & progenie, & regione cæli, swyne be marked or considered to be chosen, by their looke, by their byrde, by the countrey where they be byrde.

Dare operam, & cum silentio animaduertite, take heede, and with silence attend or marke well what I will say to you.

Ea sunt animaduertenda peccata maxime, quæ difficillime præcauentur, Those offences ought to be moste sharply punished, which most hardly are eschewed.

Hæc re animaduertsa, Cæsar iubet signa conuerti, That thyngs beyng perceyued, Cæsar commaunded to aduance the standerde.

Animaduertere in aliquem, to punishe one.

Animaduertere rem aliquam, to haue respecte or regarde to a matter.

Animaduertere iniuriam, facinus, peccatum, to punishe an offence or naughtie acte.

O facinus animaduertendum, Oh shamefull dede, worthy to be punished.

Animæquius, a, um, patient or sufferynge.

Animæ, for animæ.

Animal, animalis, n. g. all thyngs that hath life, and is sensible, commonly it is taken for a beast, a liuyng creature.

Animalis, animalæ, and animabilis, le, adiect. liuely, that hath life, or that perteyneth to lyfe.

Animans, f. g. nōnunquam neutrius, idem quod animal, sayng that it is more large. for it maye signify all thinges that haue spirite or lyfe.

Animatio, ōnis, f. g. and animatus, us, m. g. the geuyng of the soule or lyfe.

Animatus, m. a, um, part. that hath soule or lyfe.

Animatus, a, um nomen, hauyng a fantasy or fauour to a thyng, or to be disposed.

Intelligebim socios infirmæ animatos esse, of weake courage.

Ira animatus fui, atque nunc sum, vt ea te pateram donem, I had such a fantasy, and haue yet, that I would geue that cuppe to you.

Amābo, si quid animatus est facere, fac iam vt sciam, If he be disposed or mynded to dooe any thyng, let me know it, I pray the.

Malè animatus erga aliquem, angry, wrothe, or owyng small fauour to any person.

Bene animatus, contrary.

Animi, for cogitations or thoughtes.

Animellæ, the swete breade in a hog or other beast.

Animittus, aduerb. from the veray soule or lyfe.

Animo, aui, are, act. to geue courage or boldenes, to quicken, to geue herte or stomake.

Animari, to quicken or take lyfe, as the chyld doeth in the mothers wombe.

Animosè, couragiously, lustily, with a bolde courage or stomake.

Animositas, atis, f. g. boldnesse, lusty courage.

Animosus, a, um, bolde, stoute, couragious.

Animula, le, f. g. dimi. of ad.

Animus, animi, m. g. the mynde, the will. sometyme it is put for the soule. sometyme for affection or delectation. sometyme for winde or blast. sometyme for wyathe. sometyme for a towne.

Animus alienus, a mynde that fauoureth not a man.

Animos addere, to make one holde, or to picke hym forwarde to dooe a thyng.

Animos comprimere, to abate ones courage.

Animos retardare, idem.

Animos efferre, to loke high, or to be proude.

Animos lactare, to drawe mennes herts with fayre promises, to make folles fayne, to byngs men in a folles paradyse.

Animi pendere, to be in doubt what to dooe.

Animi causa, for pleasure. Cur eam emit? T. animi causa, Wherfore dyd he bye hit? C. for his pleasure.

Animo male est, it greeweth me at the betys hert.

Animo præsentis, with a bold spirit or courage.

Animo bono sis, be of good cheere, take a good herte.

Animo iniquo pati, to suffre vnpaciently.

Animo obsequi, to take pleasure, to folow appetite or wyll.

Animo morem gerere, idem.

Animum adicere ad virginem, to set his loue on a mayden.

Animum adiungere, to apply or set ones mind on a thyng.

Animum aduertere, to take hede.

Animum appellere, to dispose or apply him to dooe a thyng.

Animum eicere ab aliquo, to pull affection or loue from one.

Animum abicere, to despayre.

Accendunt hæc animos, these thinges doe inflame mens stomaches.

Animum recipere, to take hert or courage. also to fetch breath.

Metuit defectionem animi mei, he feareth lest my herte will fayle me.

Animum sumere, to take a good herte.

Animi amplitudo, great courage.

Acer & præsens animus, a quicke and ready wytte, a liuely mynde or courage.

Aequo animo ferre, to take paciently.

Animo altiore esse, to haue a lofty and hyghe mynde.

Animus angustus, demissus, simplex, humilis, iacens, minutus, infirmus, exiguus, paruus, pusillus, a vyle and base courage.

Animus amplus, excelsus, altus, fortis, ingens, magnus, a stoute stomache, a great or lusty courage, a noble mynde.

Animus auersissimus, a very froward minde.

Animo faciliore abuti, to abuse a gentill mind, or one gentlenes.

Hoc animo sum, I am of this minde.

Animus inflatus, a proude stomacke.
 Animo quidem meo, after my iudgement of opinion, as I thynke.
 Animis mutuis amare, to loue ethe other.
 Linqui animo cepit: he began to founde.
 Linquente animo incubuit &c. as he was as boutte to founde.
 Animo abhorrere, to hate or be ageynst.
 Animo abiectio homo, a desperate persone, a man forlorne, a man of base courage.
 Animus accessit nobis, our courage is increased.
 Animum adhibere, or aduertere, to attende or harken.
 Animo agitare, to thinke, or cast in ones mind.
 Animo concidit, his hert faileth him.
 Pluribus ad fugam animus fuit, Many wer in mynde to flee.
 Animus est in hortis, I thynke, or my mynde is on my gardeyns.
 Animum inducere, to perswade.
 Inducere in animum non potui: I coulde not perswade my selfe.
 Pascere animum, to delite the minde.
 A mare ex animo, to loue hartly.
 Defectus animo, one that swouneth.
 Noui animos eius et spiritus: I know his stomake and courage.
 Ex animo tuo colligere potes, you may gather by your owne minde.
 Mihi est in animo, or in animo habeo facere, I purpose, or I am in mynde to doo so.
 Animus erga te idē ac fuit. i. voluntas, myne affection or good wille, is towarde you, as it was wont to be.
 Animum alicuius recolligere alteri, to reconcile one man to an other, to byinge one in fauour agayne.
 Noui ego amantium animos, id est, cogitationes, I know the affection & fantasies of louers.
 Validus animi, stoute of courage.
 Diuersus animi, vncertayne what to doe.
 Largus animo, of a bountifull harte.
 Animus impotens, an vnpacient courage, a proude or dogged hert, an vnruly minde.
 Animus tibi pender, thou standest in doubte what thou maiest doe.
 Anime mi, my dere hert.
 Animule, idem.
 Anio, loke Anien.
 Anisum, loke Anicetum.
 Annālis, in the singular numbze, and annāles, in the plurall, are most commonly vsed for histories of actes perely doen.
 Exannalium vetustate: out of auncient cronicles.
 In tuo annali: for annalibus.
 Est in annalibus nostris, it is in our cronicles.
 Annales, le, that which is doen perely.
 Tempus annale: the tyme that the compasse of the yere mesureth.
 Annarius, nāria, um, aged, or that whiche is

doen perely.
 Annaria lex, was a law in the .xii. tables of the Romans, wherby was appoynted, at what age, and duringe what time, great offices in the publike weale shoulde be taken and kept.
 Annascor, nasceris, natus sum, depo: to growe, or be borne by a place or man.
 Annato, aui, are, loke Adnato.
 Annaugo, aui, are, to sayle to.
 Anecto, nexui, ctere, act, to knyt, fasten, tye, or ioyne to.
 Cor annexum in lana ouis nigra, tyed to in the wull. &c.
 Annecti ad linguam, for lingua.
 Annellus, a littell tynge.
 Annexus, a, um, knitte or tied to.
 Annexus, us, m, g. a tynge or ioyng to.
 Annicto, aui, are, to winke at one.
 Anniculus, a um, that whiche is of one yeres age or groweth.
 Anniculaetas, one yeres age.
 Annifer, nifera, rum, adiect. that beareth fruite all seasons of the yere.
 Annisus, a, um, and annixus, a, um, the participle of annitor, that induceth diligently.
 Summa ope annixi or annisi sunt, They bent thei myndes to it, and endeouored with all diligence.
 Annitor, anniteris, nixus vel sum, niti, depōn. to resist, or to helpe, to sette to my mynde, loke adnitor.
 Anniverfarius, saria, um, that every yere returneth at one time.
 Anno, aui, are, loke Adno.
 Annominatio, a figure, wherein is allusion of wordes, that sounde like, as Veniſſe a te ante- quam Romam venit.
 Annōna, annōna, f. g. vitails, sustinaunce, or luyng, cozne. Sometime it signifieth findinge in meate, drinke, & apparayle. It is vsed also for a monethes, or a yeres stipende or wages.
 Difficultas & grauitas annonae, scarfitee, and dearth of vitayle.
 Vilitas, annōna, plentee and good cheape of vitayles.
 Inferre caritatem annōna, and Incendere annōnam, to make scarfitee or dearth of vitayles.
 Ingrauescit annōna, vitayle wareth dere.
 Annona haud multum laxauerat, cozne waxeth littell better cheape, cozne was styll at an hyghe pryce.
 Laxior annona, better cheape of vitayle.
 Prodesse annōna, leuare annonam, to make cozne or vitayle better cheape, or at a lower pryce.
 Duplas conſequebatur annonas, he had double allowaunce of vitayle, or so muche allowance in wages, as two other.
 Conualeſcit annōna, there beginneth to bee moze plentee of vitayle.
 Graui annōna conflictari, to bee greued wth great scarfitee and lacke of vitayle.

Facta durior annona, coine made durer.
 Anonam incendere, or Excandefacere, to
 make vitaille rise to a higher price.
 Comprimere annonam, by bying of muche vis-
 tayne and coine to kepe it at a high price.
 Cressit annona, vitaille ryleth to a higher price.
 Flagellare annonam, to make vitaille durer.
 Annonarius, a, um, pertayninge or belongyng to
 vitaille.
 Annonaria expensæ, expenses in bytayne.
 Anonymos, a tree not muche vnylike a pomegrat-
 nate tree, it hath leaues betwene the bygnesse of
 that and a laurell.
 Annosus, a, um, aged, of many yeres growth or
 continuance.
 Annotatio, onis, fce. ge. a noting or markyng of
 thynges for a special remembrance.
 Annotator, oris, ma. gen. one that marketh or ob-
 serueth.
 Annotinus, a, um, of Annus, that is one yere old.
 Ungues annotini, nayles of a yeres growyng.
 Annotinus, a, um, of Annona, that pertaineth to
 vitaille.
 Annotina naues, shippes that cary coine or vis-
 tayles.
 Annoto, annotas, aui, are, act. to note, to intitle,
 to marke or put a thyng in wrytyng for remem-
 brance, to appoynt out, to registre.
 Annotari, sometyme to be made notable.
 Hæc litora conchylio annotantur, be famous
 or notable.
 Vti is annotat, as he noteth or putteth in wry-
 tyng.
 Annotatum est, Pro observatum est. It was
 obserued.
 Annotare cursim, to mention a thyng bryefely,
 to touche a thyng by the waye.
 Ex noxiis laniandos annotauit. id est. decer-
 nebat. Of theym that were hurtfull, he appoin-
 ted whiche shulde be kylled.
 Annotare reos absentes, when the iudge orde-
 neth persones that be accused in theyr absence, to
 be sought for.
 Annotare requirendos reos, idem.
 Annuatim, perely.
 Annularis, re, om. ge. perteyninge to a ryng.
 Annularius, rij, m. g. one that maketh or selleth
 rynges.
 Annulatus, a, um, rynged, or haupng the fyngers
 ful of rynges.
 Annulus, annuli, mas. gen. a ryng.
 Annulus signatorius, a ryng with a seale, a
 sygnet.
 Pala annuli, the brode place of the ryng where
 the stone is set, the colet.
 Detrahare annulum, Induere annulum, to
 pull of, to put on.
 Annulo sigilla imprimere, to seale with a ryng.
 Annumero, aui, are, act. to number to, to adde to
 in number. sometyme onely to number. also to
 accompte, tel, or pale money.

Cum vates annumerarer, when I was coun-
 ted amonge poetes.
 Annumerat mihi argentum sua manu.
 Annuntio, are, act. to declare a message to shewe.
 Annuntiare salutem, to greete or salute in an
 other mans name.
 Annuo, annuis, ui, ere, neut. properly to nodde
 with the head. Also to affirme or promise, to as-
 sent or graunte, with noddynge to demaunde a
 question, or wyl one to do a thyng, to signifie or
 appoynt, to fauour.
 Flauio assistenti annuentiq an distringeret
 gladium, Gttinge by hym and ashyng.
 Ego autem venturum annuo, I aspyre or
 promise, that I wyl come.
 Annuit cepit deus, god fauoureth that we go
 aboute.
 Hoc mihi significasse & annuisse visus est, he
 semed to me, to signifie and make semblaunce as
 though he wolde saie thus.
 Si deus annuerit, If god vouchsafe it, If god
 saie Amen.
 Annuit patres conscripti nutum, id est. con-
 cedite, graunte to vs.
 Annus, ni, ma. ge. is commonly called a yere, not
 withstandyng Annus, is diuided into thre si-
 gnifications. Annus lunaris, whiche is. xxx.
 daies: Annus solstitialis. xii. monethes: Annus
 magnus, called also Annus vertens. 1254.
 yeres: in whiche space of tyme the planetes and
 sterres returne to the same state, that they were
 in at the tyme, from whence we doo accompte.
 Josephus calleth the space of. 1000. yeres An-
 nus magnus.
 Anno incipiente, in the beginnyng of the yere.
 Alternis annis, euery seconde yere.
 Agere annos extremos, to be in his laste daies.
 Labuntur anni, the yeres passe awaie.
 Primis annis, in youth.
 Anni extremo, anni exitu, fine anni, in the
 ende of the yere.
 Grauis annis, aged.
 Annus bellicosior, a yere, in whiche is more
 warre than at other tymes.
 Cedere annis, spoken of wyne that wyl not as-
 byde. Ferre annos, the contrary.
 Annutrio, iui, ire, loke adnutrio.
 Annuum, a pencion or annuitie, allowaunce for a
 yere in vitaille or wages.
 Annuus, a, um, that dureth one yere, or that is
 done euery yere.
 Regnum annuis vicibus habendum reliquit,
 he lefte his kyngdome so betwene them that eche
 by course shoulde gouerne his yere.
 Annua dies, the space of a yere.
 Annuum munus, an office for one yere.
 Annua vices, course or succession perely.
 Annua febris, an perely feuer.
 Annua sacra, sacrifices done perely.
 Anodina, nodinorum, thynges which by prouos
 kyng slepe, do put away pynes or greife.

Anomalia, a, f. g. inequality, vnlykenes, contrarie to Annologia.
Anomalum, anómali, neu. ge. vnequal, diuers, rough, that is not playne.
Anonis, nidis, f. g. vel Ononis, an herbe called Cammoche or rest harowe. like Ononis.
Anónium, anonij, n. g. an herbe called dead nettle, or archangel.
Anonymos, mi, without name: there is an herbe so called.
Anophyrus, a, um, spungen or growen vpon a thynge.
Anórmis, me, om. ge. without rule.
Anquina, anquina, f. g. the corde, wherewith the saile is bounde to the mast.
Anquiro, siui, ihere, sium, act. to seke, to make inquisition or informacion.
De perduellione anquirere, to sit in examinacion of treason.
Anquirere capitis, or capite de aliquo, to procede against one in a great offence.
Pecunia anquirere, to pursue one to condemnation, to haue amendes.
Anquyromachus, rómachi, mas. gen. a facion of ships or boates.
Ansa, ansæ, f. ge. the eare or handle of a pottle or cuppe. and sometyme it signifieth occasion. sometyme a latchet of a shewe.
Dare ansam, to geue an occasion.
Ansanctus, ti, m. g. on euery syde holy.
Ansatús, a, um, hauing an handel.
Ansatús homo, a man that goethe with his armes on kenbowe.
Ansegetes, like amsegetes.
Anser, anseris, mas. ge. a goose. Thei treade to in gender in the water. They sit on theyr egges in colde countreies. xxx. daies, in warme countreies or wether. xxb. daies, as Columella sayeth. They were much made of by the Romans, for asmuche as whan the frenchmen besieged the capytol of Rome, thei within beyng on sleepe, the capitol had been worne, if a certayne number of geese, perceiuyng the enemies, had not cried: wherewith the Romayns awaked, and by the valiant prowesse of M. Manlius, slewe and draue out the frenchmen, wherefore geese were had in great reputacion: & prouision was made, that they shoulde neuer lacke meate.
Strept anser, the goose crieth.
Velluntur anseres, geese are pulled,
Anserculus, li, m. g. a little goose or a gosling.
Anserinus, a, um, lyke or pertainyng to a goose.
Ansula, ansulæ, f. g. a little handle or latchet.
Antacei, as Strabo writeth, be fishes in the ryuer Bosphorus, lyke to dolphins without finnes, and be veray delicate and pleasant to eate.
Antachates, chátis, m. g. a precious stone, that sauerth lyke myrrour.
Antæ, ærum, f. g. plur. iambes, also postes on euery syde of a doore.
Antæ, is redde in the singular number ones in the

trunius.
Antæci, people that dwel in the contrary to Antichthones.
Antanacclasis, sis, f. g. a figure, whan there be set. ii. contrary or vnlyke significacions of one word, as, Amare iucundum, si curetur, ne quid insit amari.
Antandros, a citie in Phrygia.
Antépocha, a, f. g. the counterpane of a dede in writyng.
Antarcticus, the south pole.
Antarium bellum, battayle before a cite or towne.
Ante, before, a preposition ioyned to an accusatiue case of tyme, place or persone.
Ante cibum, before he hath eate somewhat.
Ante lucem, before daie.
Ante diem tertium, id est nudius tertius, before the thirde daie after was finished.
Ante diem octauum idus Nouembris, before the viii. daie of the idus of Nouembre was finished.
Ante oculos, before our eyes, in our presence.
Ante pedes, before vs, prouerbiaily.
Ante oculos coram anduxisti, euen harde before my face.
Palam ante oculos omnium, openly before mens eyes.
Ante alios, with the comparatiue degree, Ante alios immanior omnes.
Ante alios, with a superlatiue, Ante alios pulcherimus omnes.
Ante me illum amo, I loue hym more then my selfe.
Ante alios hilaris, more mery than al the other. i. plus aliis, super alios.
Ante omnia, chiefely, specially, before all thynges.
In ante diem quartum distulit, he deferred it vntyl it was before the fourth daie.
Ex ante diem quintum, sens before the fyfthe daie.
Ante alios, aboue other, before other, more than other, or besyde other.
Ante, an aduerbe of tyme, before.
Antea, ante, aduerbes, before.
Anteactus, a, um, parti. done or paste before this tyme.
Anteacta vita, the lyfe that we haue led before, our former lyfe.
Anteambulo, ónis, m. g. a lackey or other seruāt that goeth afore his maister, the vsher or treasurer that goeth before his maister.
Antecanis, a sterre.
Antecapio, antecapis, cēpi, capere, to preuente, to take vp before.
Tempus legatorum antecapiebat, he preuented the embassadours.
Antecaptus, a, um, and after some antecaptus, part. taken vp before hande.
Antecedo, cēdis, cēsi, cedere, cēssum, neutr. to go before, to excel, to passe. it is construed both

both with an accusative and a passive case.
 Si hunc rei antecedit, it excell this thyng.
 Antecedit me aetate, he is elder than I.
 Antecedere precio, to be more costly, or of
 higher price. Antecedo illum vel illi.
 Biduo me antecessit, he was before me two
 dayes journey.
 Antecedens annus, the yere before.
 Antecello, lui, ere, act. to excell to have preemin-
 nence.
 Antecessio, onis, f. g. a going before, an excel-
 ling, or passing.
 Antecessor, oris, m. g. afore goer, an antecessour.
 Antecessus, us, m. g. semeth to be used for Anti-
 cipatio.
 In antecessum dabo, I wyl give or pay the mo-
 ney before hand.
 Antecenium, nij, n. g. a colacion or drinkeinge
 betwene dyner and supper, a boeuer.
 Antecursor, oris, m. g. afore ryder, a scurser.
 Antedico, xi, ere, to shew or tel before.
 Anteco, anteis, lui, ire, neut. to procede or excell;
 or to go before.
 Candore nives antecunt, they bee whiter then
 snowe.
 Anteire ceteris, vel ceteros virtute, to excell
 other in vertue.
 Anteire aetate, aliquos vel aliquib⁹, to be elder.
 Anteiri ab aliis, to be passed or excelled of other.
 Antexpectatum, an aduerbe, sodeinty, before
 it was looked for.
 Antefactum, a deie done before.
 Antefero, antefers, tuli, ferre, act. to put before,
 or set moe by.
 Antefixa, orum, n. g. plur. thynges cast in moldes,
 and set ouer doores, vnder the eaves droppynge,
 to beare of the droppes that fal downe.
 Antegenitalis, le, an adiectiue of Ante + genitus.
 Antegredior, gredieris, gressus sum, tegredi, to
 goe before.
 Antehabeo, antehabes, habui, ere, to preferre.
 Antehac, before this tyme, or before that tyme.
 Antelapides, stones set at both sides of a dore for
 strength.
 Antelarus, a, um, preferred, sette before.
 Anteloquium, anteloqui, n. g. the first tourne in
 speakyng.
 Antelucanus, cana, um, that whiche is before day
 lyghte.
 Antelucanae cœnæ, suppers that continue from
 the euentyde to the sonne ryng.
 Antelucani venti, windes that doe blowe from
 the water, or from some creke.
 Anteluco, an aduerbe, before daie.
 Anteluco, aui, are, to wake before daie.
 Anteluculo, before daie light, or an howze afore
 the sonne risynge.
 Antema, mæ, the gardeine malowe, which was so
 named of Pythagoras.
 Antemalorū, of euyls or misfortunes that be past.
 Antemeridianus, a, um, that is, or that is done

before noone.
 Antemon, a certain case of a thynge.
 Antemna, næ, f. g. the crosse piece, wherunto the
 sayle is fastned, the sayle yerde.
 Anteoccupatio, onis, f. g. a preventinge of one in
 the possession of a thyng.
 Anteoccupo, aui, are, act. to preuente one in the
 possession of a thyng.
 Antepagments, loke antipagments.
 Antepilani, a sorte of souldiours in the forpartes
 of the Romans army of the which there were co-
 monly thre benches called, manipuli.
 Antepono, lui, ere, act. to set before, to preferre.
 Antequam, before, ere.
 Antequam de republica dicam, ere I speake
 of the weale publyke.
 Anterior, and hoc anterior, comp. ab antefine
 superlatiua. that is somewhat before, formoste.
 Antermini, orum, mæ, g. the inhabitants of the
 marches or frontiers of a countrey.
 Anterotes, rotis, mascu. gen. the warlike kynde of
 Amastes, which hath a purple colour towards
 a chystall.
 Antes, antium, plur. mas. g. outwarde pillars or
 postes, wherby the house or frame is susteyned,
 buttresses.
 Antesignani, orum, mæ, g. they that be nexte the
 standerde, appointed to defende it.
 Antesto, antestas, steti, are, neut. to excell or stand
 before.
 Robore alios vel alius, antestari, he excellerth
 other in strength of the bodie.
 Antestor, aris, tatus sum, stari, depo. an olde
 worde used among the Romans, whan one did
 arreste his aduersarie, to make hym appeere in
 iudgement, whiche he coulde not doo, excepte he
 tooke one that was presente for a witnesse, and
 therfore, antestari, is at suche a tyme to take one
 that is present to witnes, whiche was doone by
 touchyng of the parties eare, and askynge hym
 whether he wolde be witnes or noe, if he answer-
 ed: yea, then he might take his aduersarie before
 the iudge, otherwise if he did it without witnes,
 he might be sued of an action of trespas by his
 aduersarie. But as it semeth by other, antestari
 is to beare witness or testimonie of such kynde
 of reffe.
 Antesium, antefui, antesse, to excell an other in
 any thyng.
 Anteuenio, anteuens, ueni, nare, neut. to pre-
 uente, to excell or passe.
 Anteuenire insidiis, to preuente.
 Anteuerto, uerti, uertere, to preuente, to ouer-
 ryde or ouer go one. Sometyme to do one thyng
 before an other, to dw or speake before an other.
 Maiores mihi anteuertunt gaudis, my sor-
 rowes come vpon me before my ioies.
 Damnationem veneno anteuertit, he pois-
 ned him selfe before he was condemned.
 Miror vbi ego huius anteuertierim, I meruaile
 where I came before hym.

Rebus aliis anteuertam quæ mandas mihi, id est præponam, I wyl do those thinges that you byd me before al other.
 Ille me anteuertit, he pꝛeuented me, and spake before me.
 Anteuolo, aui, âre, act. to flee before, to pꝛeuent in fleeing.
 Antebanus, a, um, nigh to the cite: as Antebanum prædium, a manour nigh to the cite.
 Anthedon, onis, f. g. a kynde of medlar, whiche hath leaues lyke an almonde tree, the frutes lesse than the common medlar, but muche plesanter, and wyl be lenger kepte.
 Anthemis, anthemidis, f. g. an herbe called Las momill.
 Anthera, ræ, f. g. a certayne salue, whiche hath a floury mynge and vyente colour: reade Loxn. Celsus. All be it Ioannes Mainardus sayeth, that phisicians doo call Antheras, compounded medicines for diseases in the mouth, wherein roses be mingled: but he that redeth Galene de compo. medica. shal finde Antheras, without the floures of Roses.
 Anthericeum, cei, n. g. a kynde of Baulme.
 Anthericon, idem quod Asphodelus.
 Antherices, are called of Herodotus the stalkes of stremes of Dassadilles, or the toppes of the eares of cozne.
 Anthericus, a certayne herbe, whiche can not be reaped, but plucked vp with the hande as flax is.
 Anthirion, after some the herbe called auricula muris, looke Alcipe.
 Anthillis, an herbe, whereof bee two kyndes. loke Dioscorides li. 3. ca. 130.
 Anthias, a fysh, a great deuourer of mānes flesh, hauing teeth lyke to a combe. yet notwithstanding, in the partes wher this fysh breedeth, is no monster of the sea, and therefore he is called Sacer piscis, the holy fysh. He is also called Callionymus.
 Anthinus, a, um, that flourisheth, that is full of floures, or made of floures.
 Anthirinos, an herbe lyke to lynne, hauinge no roote. it hath a purple floure, and groweth commonly amonge cozne. the sede is lyke to a calues head with the nolethilles open.
 Anthisterion, the name of a moneth among the Atheniens. some thinke it Apryl. for it is as muche to saie as Floralia.
 Anthologica, orum, n. g. plur. booke intreating of flowres.
 Anthos, eos, mas. gen. is commonly taken for the floures of rosemary. All be it, it is the generall name of euery flower.
 Anthraceus, cei, m. g. a colyar.
 Anthracia, æ, f. g. a cole,
 Anthrax, anthracis, m. g. a cole. also a soze called a Carbuncle, or rather a pꝛecious stone so named.
 Anthracites, citis, m. ge. a stone wherein semeth to be as it were sparkes of fyre.

Anthracinus, a, um, blacke as it were a cole.
 Anthropographus, the surname of Dionysius, whiche painted nothing but men.
 Anthropophagi, people whiche eat of deuours men.
 Anthropos, a man.
 Anthus, thi, m. g. a byrde that counterfaitheth the neighing of horses. also a floure.
 Anthyllis, is called commonly herbe pug.
 Anthyparus, ti, m. g. latine proconsul.
 Antiades, a disease in the mouthe, lyke to greas kernels, called in latine Tonsilla.
 Antia, arum, the heare of a woman that is lored ouer hir forheade, gentiwomen byd lately call them their rolles.
 Antibacchius, a foote in meter, hauing the two first sillables long, & the last short, as, Audire.
 Antica, antica, the foreparte, wherunto postica is contrary.
 Anticantharos, the flower called liliū siluestre.
 Anticanis, looke Antecanis.
 Anticategoria, æ, a pleadng, when one assaith an other.
 Antichresis, sis, f. g. a gage, or peece of lande laied to mortgage.
 Anticipatio, onis, f. g. an anticipation, or taking before. also a figure called Prolepsis.
 Anticipo, aui, âre, to pꝛeuent, to take before, to anticipate.
 Quum audisset vnum anticipasse mortem, when he had harde that one of them was deade before, or had killed hym selfe before.
 Eius rei molestia anticipat, he feleth the grieue of that thinge sooner then he shold doe.
 Anticyricon, a certayne herbe lyke to groundsel, whiche groweth in the Ile Anticyra.
 Anticithones, people dwellynge in the bittermoste parte of the world directly against vs.
 Antideo, dis, dire, for Anteco.
 Antidor, antidoris, or rather antidorum, ti, n. g. remuneration, gyfte for gyfte, one for an other.
 Antidosis, is, f. g. retribution, remuneration.
 Antidotarius, a booke of medicines.
 Antidotum, ti, n. g. Antidotus, ti, for. g. a medicine to cꝛpell poyson.
 Antigerio, olde wyttres used for valde, vel scilicet, quasi dicerent ante res geratur.
 Antigrapheus, a controller.
 Antigrapheus, idem.
 Antigraphum, an example wꝛitten out or printed by an other example.
 Antilepsis, latine intercessio.
 Antilegomena, n. g. plur. contradictions.
 Antilena, næ, a peitrell.
 Antilogia, æ, contradiction, gainesaying.
 Antimaron. i. contra mortem, agaynst death.
 Antimelon, in Diosc. is called mandragora.
 Antimonion, in Diosc. mandragora. also a kinde of mettall.
 Antimerabole, antimeraboles, f. ge. a fygure in speche, where woordes are repeted to a contras-

ry sentence: as, Non vt edam uiuo, sed vt ui-
uam edo: I lyue not to eate, but I eate to liue.

Antinomia, α , f. g. whan there seemeth repug-

nancie betwene two lawes.

Antinous, a younge styllinge of meruaplouse

beautie, whom Adrianus the emperor loued.

Antiochia, a noble citee in Syria, called fyrst E-

piphane, or Beblata, it was augmented by Ses-

leuchus, son of Antiochus, one of the companis

one of great Alexander, 330. yerres before the

comynge of Christ. He called it by his fathers

name Antiochia. Thorough this citee renneth

the ryuer Orontes. Of this citee was saint

Peter the apostle bishop. vii. yerres. And after

him saint Luke the euangelist other. vii. yerres.

There was the fyrst counsaile celebrate, where

the name of Christen men fyrst began. This

citee was in the handes of christen men. 1000.

yerres. And there hath ben in succession. 153.

byshops. It had within it. 366. churches, In

trochia is also a parte of Syria, and an yle in the

sea Medeterraneum, there is an other Antioch

in the sea coast of Persia, an other in Lybia, in

Blidia, in Cilicia, in Pieria, an other by

Taurus, and in diuers other places, Vide Pli.

Antiochis, chidis, a woman of Antioch.

Antiochus, a kynge of Syria, the fourth of that

name was called the great Antiochus, afore the

comynge of Christ. 212. yerres. He was also called

Pterax (whiche signifieth a faulcon) for the ra-

ueny he bled in takynge from euery man his

possessions and goodes. To this kynge came

Anniball, after Carthage was deliuered: to

whom Antiochus shewed his armie gathered

agaynst the Romaines, meruailous ryche ar-

med with gold and syluer. And he (reioysynge

therin) demaunded of Anniball, yf he thought it

not enough for the Romaines, meanyng the

puissance of the armye. Anniball little esteemyng

the ryche, answered in scoyne: yes, although

liaritee, he might take his realme from him,

whiche he did: for comynge vnto hym vnder the

colour of aliaunce: he shewe Ptolome styrnge

at supper. He also subdued the Jewes in Hieru-

salem, and robbed the temple and citee, and did

set by Idols, and with sundry tourmentes

compelled the Jewes to breake the lawes of god,

and commytted Idolatry. But he escaped not

unpunished. For when he had reigned a le-

uen yerres, he fell into an horrible sicknesse and

tourmente, so that woowes issued abundantly

out of his bodye, whiche so corrupted his

selfe, that no man about him myghte susteyne

the sauour thereof. At last he returnyng to the

knowlage of god, dyed very contrite. Diuers

other haue bene of that name, some kynges, some

philosophers.

Antioopa, the daughter, of Pterax, and wife

of Lycus king of Thebes in Egypt.

Antipagmenia, garnishynges of porches or doo-

res, wrought in stone or tymber, or els peincted.

Antipater, the name of diuers kynges, as well of

Macedonia, as of Judea. Also a noble cap-
taine, whom great Alexander made his lieuten-

ant of Macedonia, whiles he was in his con-

quest: who did many valiant actes in the ab-

sence of Alexander, and kept the realmes and do-

minions of his maister in good state thorough

his wisdomie and prowesse. But beyng at dis-

cension with queene Olympias, she wrote many

great complaintes to hir sonne against him, Fi-

nally (dreadyng the crueltee, as well of Alexan-

der as of his mother) it is supposed, he consen-

ted to the poysonyng of his maister.

Antipater, a stoike philosopher, bozne in the citee

of Tyzus, from the tyme of his byrth, vntyll

his death, had alway a feuer, and yet he liued

till he was olde. There was a famous poete, di-

uers philosophers, and a sophister of this name.

Antipater, is also an herbe, whiche hath an harde
stemme, and leaues lyke rosemary, but they are
broder, and not so longe. The propertie therof
is, that the flowers, whiche growe laste, dooe
sprynge by highest: therfore Pandecta calleth it
Filius ante patrem, the son afore the father.

Antipathia, α , f. g. a repugnancie, or contrarietee
of naturall qualitees or affections.

Antipelargia, α , f. g. mutuall thankfulnessse, re-
muneration, one good tourne for an other.

Antipelargesis, idem.

Antiperistaxis, a lette, restrainte, or repulsion,
on euery parte. wherby where heate commeth,

cold is expelled: where cold is, heate is expelled.

By this is welles water warme in winter, be-

cause the hygh partes of the ayre (beeyng cold)

the heate draweth to the lowest partes. Lyke-

wyse in the body of man, the spyrite is kepte

in more seruente, by the outward cold, by the

ioynite consent and tolleracion of all the partes

of the body.

Antiphates, a kynge of the Lastrigones, Melama-

pos

pos sonne.

Antiphates, the halsted sonne of Sarpedon.

Antiphellus, a porcion of Lycia.

Antiphon, an auncient poete of Ramnuse.

Antipharmacum, idem quod antidotum.

Antiphona, bee interpreted antemnes, songen after psalmes. These were fyrste ordeigned to bee songe in the Church by saincte Ignatius, the disciple of saincte John the euangeliste, & chebyshop of Antioche, the yere of our lord. 109. or rather by sainct Ambrose.

Antiphonus, and Antiphus, the sonnes of Phisamus by Decuba.

Antiphus, of this name were diuers.

Antiphrasis, ferm. gen. a wyde haupnge a contraye meanynge, as Parca, the ministers of deathe, so called, because they spare no man.

Also a fygure in an oracion, whan we touche that, whiche we saie wee will not speake of: as Non tango, quod auarus homo est.

Antiphrates, certaine pprecious stones, whiche beyng sodde in mylke, maketh it lyke mirre.

Antipilani, an order of souldyours in the Ro- mayne army,

Antipodes, a people, the whiche doe inhabyte the parte of the worlde, in respecte of the rounde- nesse therof vnderneath vs, that their feete seme to be against ours.

Antipocha, a wytyng of byll of a mans owne hand, wherein he knowlageth his debte.

Antipolis, a citee of Parbon in Fraunce, called commonly Ragni.

Antipophora, a figure, whan we recite the say- ynges and objections of our aduersaries, to the intent to answer or confute them.

Antiprôsis, tôsis, ferm. gen. a figure, whan one case is put for an other.

Antipyrgus, a citee of Marmarica, called com- monly Lucco.

Antiquarius. rij, mas. gen. he that scritheth for antiquitees, or readeth olde woordes, or vseth to speake or wyte woordes of auncient tyme, which haue been longe out of custome.

Antiquatio, an abolition, or abrogacion.

Antique, aunciently.

Antiquitas, aris, auncientee. It is sometye vled for a lounge affection towarde a thyng or persone.

Antiquitas, pro ipsis antiquis.

Antiquitas generis, auncientee of bloudd.

Tantum antiquitatis curaque maioribus pro Italica gente fuit. id est, antiqui & præcipui amoris, ab eo quod antiquum pro charo ponitur.

Antiquitus, of auncient and olde tyme.

Antiquitus durauit hic mos vsque ad nostrā memoriā, this maner hath continued of olde tyme euen to our memoie.

Antiquo, aut, quare, to make voyde, to reduce to the fyrste state, to repell, to abrogate, to abo- lish, or to put out of memoie.

Antiquare legem, to abolishe a lawe.

Antiquus, a, um, auncient or olde, sometye it signifieth great, noble, or worshipfull. also it signifieth muche sette by, or loued.

Nihil antiquius, nothyng more set by or fa- uoured.

Antiqua ratio, the maner of tyme passe.

Antiqua terra, a noble countrey.

Terra antiqua, potens armis, & vbera gle- ba, I noble countrey puissant in armes, and of a fertile soyle.

Antiqui homines, menne of the olde facion, men auncient in maners and behauiour.

Antiquum obtrines, thou hepest thy olde wont or facion.

Tres epistolas accepi, antiquissimæ cuique primum respondebo, I will make answer to eche epistle as he was fyrste witten.

Antiquus, for, charus. Nec mihi iam patri- am antiquam spes vlla videndi.

Antiquior cura, id est, prior, the first or the fer rare.

Nihil mihi est antiquius nostra amicitia, I doe esteeme or set by nothyng more then. &c.

De Tullia mea tibi vidio antiquissimum esse &c. I see that you desyre to doe nothyng more then to dispatche the matter concernyng Tullia.

Antiquus hospes, myne hoste of longe tyme.

Antiqui mores, honest maners.

Antiquus amicus, an olde frende.

Antirrhino, an herbe, whereof be. ii. sortes, the one described of Plinie with leaues like flaxe, wiche groweth much in Germany, and may be called in Englishe calfe Snowte. the other of Diosco. with leaues like Stimpennell, whiche maister Turner saith he hath it in his gardeyn, and calleth it broode calues Snowte.

Antirrhesis, contradiction.

Antismos, mi, merpe tellyng or scorryng without anger.

Antispasis, after Hippocrates, the tournyng of the matter of a disease into the contrary.

Antispasis, a pluckyng the contrary way.

Antissa, a towne in Lesbos, also an plande ioy- gned to Lesbos.

Antistes, antistidis, com. g. a prelate or a priest. and by a metaphoze, he that excelleth, or is chiefe in any science.

Plato sapientia antistes.

Antisthenes, was a famous philosophier in Athes- thenes, afore the comyng of Christ. 366. yeres, who to here Socrates, went euery daye on his feete from Pyreus to Athes, whiche was fye miles. He fyrst began the sect called Cinici. but he supposed the chiefe goodnesse to be in vertue.

Antistia, idem quod antistita.

Antistita, an abbasse or priorese, a woman priest.

Antistitium, prelacie or preeminence.

Antistitor, stitoris, m. ge. he that hath preemi- nence ouer other, or that standeth before them that worke, and controulleth them, a controller,

or an

of an onefect of workemen.

Antisto, stiti, are,, vled of olde wryters for antestare, to excell.

Antistichon, or antistichon, neu. gen. a trope whan one letter is put for an other: as, Sella for Seda.

Antistrophe, es, fecm. gen. a figure, whan one word is repeted in the ende of diuers clauses.

Antitasis, a pluckynge backe.

Antitaurus, an hill foze right agaynst the mountayne Taurus.

Antitheton, in Diotro. Xantion or lappa.

Antithesis, is, fce. ge. a figure, whan one letter is sette for an other, as Olli for illi.

Antitheton, ti, neu. gen. a figure whereby one contrary is iopgned with an other: as

Frigida pugnabant callidis, humentia ficeis. Mollia cum duris, sine pondere habentia pondus, Colde thynges contended wylth them that were hotte, myst thynges with dry, hard thynges with soft, lyght thynges with heauie kept not one note.

Antitypum, pi, the copy of a wrytyng or dede.

Antiuertum, a promontory in cornwal, called saint Burien.

Antium, a citee in the parte of Italy called Latium, by the sea syde, the chiefe citee of the Volscians.

Atlantes, ymages of antique sette ouer doores in the corners of an haunce.

Antlia, antlix, f. g. a pumpe, or lyke thyng to drawe by water.

Antlo, aui, are, to draw by.

Anteci, people that dwell in the Zone contrary to Andichthones.

Antoninus, an emperours sonne Seuerus.

Antonius, the name of an auncient familie in Rome, of whiche was Antonius the oratour, and Antonius triumuir, which caused Cicero to be slayne. Of this name were diuers Emperours, and one specially, called Antonius Pius, whiche succeeded Hadriane, the yere of our Loyde. 1041. and reigned xxi. yeres, and thre monethes, with Aurelius, and Lucius. His pyenitours were Spaniards, and Capitollinus saith. He was a meruaylous good man, for he gouerned with such moderation and gentylnesse, that he was therefore called Pius, and father of the countrey. He was neuer cruell for any pryuate or common cause, He vled oft ten this sayng. He had liffet saue one subiect, than destroy a thousand enemies. For his deuout lpyng, sweetenesse of maners, mercie, iustyce, and temperance, he was compared to Roma. Wherefore many kynges and pryncis of dyuers nations, laynge warre aparte, by his commaundment, comytted all theyr contentions vnto his iudgement, and helde them therewith contented. yet was he not so despyous of gloze or rycheffe, that he would attayne ther vnto by other mens domage. He dyed at the age

of 70 yeres.

Antonius musa, physician to Octauion the Emperour, billyered him of a daungerous sickness, and therefore the emperour caused an Image made of brasse to be sette by by the ymage of Esculapius. There is now luyng a physician of that name in Ferrate, who is tyght lyhely to sette forth a wonderfull knowledge in physike, if ambition or auarice lette him not, as it doeth other men of great learnyng.

Antonomafia, a figure, when the epitheton is vled for the proper name: as Saturnia for Juno.

Antopyrites panis, idem quod antopyrus.

Antor, one of the Centaures.

Antra, arum, the spaces betwene trees.

Antrax, acis, quicke spluer crach.

Antronia, a certayne citee in the countrey Heloponessus.

Antropomorphita, a sect of Heretikes, who asyrmeth, that god had a body and membes as a man had. This sect began in Egypt about the yere of our lozde. 380.

Antrum, tri, a denne or caue vnder the earth, sometimes holownesse.

Cecum antrum, a darke denne,

Antus, loke Anthus.

Antyllis, loke Anthillis.

Anubias, of Dioscorides idem quod Coniza.

Anubis, anubis, vel anubidis, was a God of the Egyptians, whom they honoured for Mercutius, in figure of a dog.

Anuicallia, and Anuifera, certayne herbes, as Slope, Penycopall, Sopell, Fenell, and dyuerse other, whose stalkes are in wynter drye, and seme deade, but towarde sommer, they spryngeth greene leaues and stalkes out of the rootes.

Anularius, loke Annularius.

Anulus, loke Annulus.

Anulus, a ryuer of Mauritania.

Anus, us, fce. g. an olde wyfe.

Anus, ni, masc. gen. an arse.

Anus ficus, a fygge ouer tye on the tree.

Anxie, curiously, carefully, with great peynte and heauynesse.

Anxietas, âtis, thought, care, heauynesse, augurthe, or sorowe.

Anxietudo, inis, idem.

Anxifer, he that causeth sorowe.

Anxius, a ryuer in Asia, rennyng out of the mountayne Armenius in to Mesopotomia.

Anxius, anxia, um, carefull or heauy.

Anxia oratio, an oracion made with to much diligence.

Anxio animo esse, to haue an heauy and carefull mynde.

Nepotum securitatis anxius, carefull for the securitee of his nephews.

Anxia agritudines, peynfull sykkenesses.

Anxut, tam masc. q neu. gen. a citee called also Tarasina.

Anxurus, the surname of Jupiter, because he was neuer shaven.

Anypodetus, he that is bare footed.

Anydrus, an Ilande.

Anygrus, looke Anigrus.

Anytis, a kynge of Egypt.

Anytus, one of Athens, enemy to Socrates.

A ANTE O.

A On, the sonne of Neptune.

Aonia, a part of the countrey of Boeotia.

Aonius, a, um, of that countrey.

Aones an ancient people of Boeotia.

Aoris, the sonne of Aras, a great hunter and warriour.

Aorus, a citee of Crete.

Aous, a ryuer.

Aornos, a place wherunto no byrde maye come, also a citee of Egypt.

Aornus, a ryuer that renneth through the citee Pheneum, wherein is a fisme, called Perculus, that hath a voyce like a thynne.

Aorhi, people of Asia.

Aorta, one of the principall veines of the body.

A ANTE P.

A Pri, people of Ethiopia.

Apage, *fy, fy*, away, away.

Apagē, haud nos debeat fugituros imitari, *fy, fy*, it will not becomē vs to playe the mychers. also remoue, put away, *byrue as waie*. it hath also a signification of a more behesmeney: as, Apagē hanc caniculam, away with this bytche: or hence away with this bytche.

Apagē illum a me, haue away from me.

Apagē te, gette the hense.

Apagē te a dorso meo, away, away, from my backe.

Apagēsis, let bee, gette the hense, away.

Apagina, is a cutting of the bone of, in the ouer part aperyng, descendyng downe in the partes ioyninge to the rupture: or it is, when the ende of a bone is broken, where he is ioynd with an other bone.

Apalēstris, he that can neither waste nor do any other maistry.

Apalon vinum. i. tenerum.

Apamea, an yle in the ryuer Cygris. also a towne in Bithinia.

Apamia, was a citee in the lesse Asia, thorough the myddell wherof ranne the ryuer Marsia. It was also the name of a citee in Parthia, an other in Phrygia.

Apandropia, inhumanitee.

Aparana, idem quod Lappa. Diosc.

Aparine, parines, f. g. an herbe, whiche some men suppose to bee that herbe, whiche is called, Rubia tinctorum, in englyshe madder. other woulde haue it to be cluere or goose grasse,

whiche semeth most agreeinge to the description of Diosco.

Apate, a kynde of endyte or reproch.

Apator, with out father.

Apathes, philosophers, whiche helde opynion, that a wise man had none affections or passions.

Apauortene, a countrey of Scythia, wherein is the prouince of Bircania.

Apeda, *x*, a byrd, whose fete be so litle, that he semeth to haue none. I suppose it be a martlet.

Apella, *lx*, mas. ge. a name, wherby the Jewes were called in derision, as it were Sine pelle, because the skyn of their yerd was cut of, when they were circumcised.

Apelles, an heretike in Grece, the yere of our lord. 174. whose heresy was, that he knew not the god, which he wooed, whippd, and that Christ was not god in veray dede, but a fantasy apperynge to men as a man.

Apelles, an excellent peincter in the tyme of great Alexander, borne in the yle of Cos, of whom onely Alexander, would be peynted. when he dyed he left an Image of Venus vnperformed, whiche no man after him durste enterpryse to fynyshe. for the incomparable beautie therof.

Apeliotes, apeliote, mascul. generis, the same wynde.

Apelleus, a, um, of Apelles.

Apello; *apuli*, to put away.

Apeneste, a citee of Duell, comonly called *Apans* or *stredonia*.

Apennius, looke Apennius.

Apepsia, id est, cruditas, cruditee, or lacke of good digestion.

Aper, *pri*, m. g. a boze. It is also a fisme, which hath a voyce.

Frendet aper, the boze gryndeth his teeth.

Apērio, *aperis*, *ui*, ire, to open or vntouer, to shew or disclose, to expounde or declare.

Aperire repagula, to open the barres and rayles, and prouerbyally, to make away, to geue an occasion to any thyng.

Aperire literas, to open letters sealed.

Aperi caput, vntouer your head, put of your rappe. where it is used for, detegere.

Totam rem aperiam: I will declare the whole matter.

Necessario se aperiant, they must nedes shewe what they be.

Aperire for prode, as,

Fontes sceleratissimorum consiliorum aperuit, he disclosed the fountaines and begynnynge of their most vngacious purposes.

Aperire, for soluere, or explicare, as,

Aperire dubia, to expound doubtful chynge.

Aperire enigmata.

Fuste aperire caput, to breake ones head with a cudgell.

Aperire iter ferro, to make waie with the swerde.

Aperit ramum qui veste latebat, i. ostendit, he shewes

he showed. *apertus* is an open, open place.
Aperire viam alijs, to make a way for other.
Virtus sua reditum ad tuos aperuit, the ver-
 tue hath reddeed the from banishment to thy
 friends.
Aperire locum suspicioni, to make one sus-
 pected, to geue occasion of suspicion.
Aperire occasionem, to geue occasion.
Aperire fores amicitie, to begyn friendship.
Rem familiarem benignitati aperire, to
 Non in claudenda res familiaris: ut eam be-
 nignitati aperire non possit; he muste not so
 hepe by his substance that he will not take it
 out of bestowe sonne peere of it to: lyberall
 be.
Aperit florem arbor, the tree spreadeth his
 blossom.
Aperire ludum literarium, or *ludum docen-*
di, to sette up a schoole.
Aperit, openly, playnly, evidently, without co-
 lour of dissimulation.
Aperit dolorem ferre, not to dissimule his
 sorowe.
Aperit falsum, playne false.
Aperit odisse, to hate without dissembling.
Apertissime insaner, every man may iudge
 that he is starke madde; or dooeth agaynste all
 wytte and reason.
Apertio, onis, f. g. an openynge.
Apertura, a lyttle hole, lyfte open in buildynges
 for some use or purpose.
Apertus, a, um, open, playne, euidet, discou-
 red, without colour or cloke.
Apertum, and *dubium*, contrarye.
Aperta pericula, manifest perilles.
Apertus aer, cleere wether.
Apertum cælum, idem.
Aperta aquora, bryde fieldes.
Apertus campus, an open and bryde fiede.
Apertus dolor, sorowe that is not hidde.
Aperti & simplices homines, playne and sim-
 ple persons, that knowe not to dissemble with
 the worlde.
Apertum, (absolutely) an open, or playne,
 place.
Castris in aperto positis, pitchinge his campe
 in an open place.
In apertum proferre, to brynge abrode.
Apes, velapis, is, f. ge. a bee.
Bombus apum, the hummyng of bees.
Examen apum, a swarme of bees.
Insidit floribus apes, the bees light on floures.
Apes fauos fingunt, make honie combes.
Mellificantes apes, make honie.
Apes flores aggerunt pedibus & compar-
tant, doe caste in a heape and cary together.
Apesus, untis, a mountayne in Grece.
Apex, apicis, m. g. is properly a lyttell wollen
 theede in the crowne of a cappe, the cresse or
 tuft on the head of a pectoche or other byrde,
 the note that is sette ouer letters for the accent,

also the crowne of the heade, the toppe of enetis
 thynge, sometyme a mytre, sometyme the highest
 perfection of honour or dignitee.
Apex sententis est autoritas, the chiefe dig-
 nitee of the age is authoritee.
Apices litterarum, the toppes of letters that
 standeth about the other parte.
Apex falcis, the poynte of an hooke, or sickle.
Apicibus, onis, a puddyng called a bluddyng.
Aphaca, ce, or *Aphaces*, ces, f. g. a hynde of
 tares that groweth in eard grounde. These
 phasus doeth sometyme count it among pulis,
 sometyme amonge herbes, and taketh it for one
 hynde of *Antiope*, or rather *Antelope*.
Aphareus, the father of *Apyreus*.
Aphasis, a figure, where a letter or syllable is
 taken from the begynnyng of a woorde, as
Pone manum, for *Depone*.
Aphasias, idem quod *Apefus*.
Aphedonites, people of Eppie.
Apheria, the places, from the whiche horses bee
 sette forth whan they runne in games. Also
 after *Suidas*, certayne engines to wyne the
 walles of a citee besieged.
Aphidna, arum, a place in the countrey of *As-*
thens.
Aphilos, he that hath no freende.
Aphractum, ti, n. g. or *aphractus*, ti, m. g. a
 hynde of shippes, whiche the *Rhodian*s vled a
 brigantine, or a barke; nothyng mete to with-
 stande a rough sea or tempest.
Aphren, idem quod *Cicuta*.
Aphrica maior, the thyrde parte of the worlde,
 whiche is leuured from *Asia*, on the east by the
 ryuer *Atlas*: on the west from *Europe*, by the
 pylars of *Hercules*. The wyther parte is now
 called *Barbarie*, the people *Moopes*: The in-
 ner part is called *Libya*, and *Ethiopia*.
Aphrica minor, is in this wise bounded, on the
 west with *Mauritane* and the ryuer *Im-*
plaga, on the north with the sea *Aphrican*, on
 the east with *Cyrenaica*, on the south with the
 desertes of *Libya*. In this is the citees *Cars-*
tage, *Utica*, *Liritha*, & the prouince of *Rumi-*
die. this countrey and *Mauritania* is now cal-
 led *Barbarie*.
Aphricanus, a name geuen to two noble *Roma-*
nes, called *Scipiones*, because the one van-
 quished *Anniball*, and subdued *Cartage*: the
 other afterwarde vitally subuerted and des-
 troied it.
Aphrodes, a hynde of poppy.
Aphrodisia, daies or sacrifices, dedicate to *Veu-*
nus, or venetiall pastimes.
Aphrodisium, an ymage of *Venus*, also a pro-
 montoie of *Laria*, an other of *Spayne*, called
Labo de cruz, and a citee of *Affrike*.
Aphrodisius, a prelate, the disciple of *Sainct Peter*.
Aphrogala, i. cremor lactis.
Aphrodite, es, the surname of *Venus*.
Aphronitrum, the some of *Salte peter*, called of the

the Arabians Baurach. tooke in Euchsius de
compositione medicamentorum, li. 1. where he
speaeth of Nitrum.
Aphroscorodon, a kynde of great garlycke.
Aphtha, is an exulceration of breaking out in the
mouthes of children, whiche doe sucke.
Aphthonius, a sophister, whiche wrote exercises
for children.
Aphthitis, the seede of the herbe called Buphthalmos, oxeye.
Aplus, a certayne fysh.
Aphya, a kynde of little fyshes in brookes, whiche
are supposed to haue none other begynnyng
but of abundance of rayne: for they are found
all tymes of the yere, and the more the water is
troubled, the better they are. Plinie callith this
fysh the *Apua*. Theodosius nameth him *Apua*,
I suppose they be dais. Erasmus saith, that
Aphya is a white, soft, tender fysh, whiche is
no sooner sette on the fyre, but it is enough,
and requirith nought but oyle to frye hym. In
Eger is a fysh called a *Smis*, whiche if he be
longe kept, will turne to water.
Aphya, is also of Cicero bled for the vyle and base
sort of the people.
Apia, a peare tree.
Apianus, a, um, that wherein bees doe delpte.
Apiana, vuz, a kynde of grapes, whiche bees
chiefly delpte, the mustabell grape.
Apyracora, a kynde of electrum.
Apianum, the place where as bees do sette.
Apianus, he that nouryseth bees.
Apiastra, a byrde that doth denoure bees.
Apiastrum, tri, neu. gen. called also *Melisso-*
phyllon, *Meliphillon*, & *Melinon*, an herbe,
wherein bees greatly delite, the frenche men
call it *Melisse*. It is iudged to bee baulme of
baulme gentle, our baulme is not the right *me-*
liphyllon.
Apianus, a, um, raied or fylled with bees.
Apiax oues, sheepe of small growth, and that
beare but little wull.
Apica, ce, f. g. a sheepe that hath no wull on hys
bealy.
Apicula, la, a younge bee.
Apiculus, a diminutiue of apex.
Apidanus, a ryuer in Thessaly.
Apilascus, cudis, golde ready to be toynd.
Apina, na, of Apina, arum, a citee of Pouell, the
name wherof is bled as a prouerbe.
Apina, trifelyng thynges.
Apina, nuttes with veraiie thyn Males.
Apinus, a tree, wherof cometh pitche.
Apionia mala, rounde appuls, whiche I take to
bee pome royall.
Apios, wilde radyshe, or as other suppose ernute
or earth nutte, looke his description in Diosc.
lib. 4. cap. 157.
Apiria, infinitenesse, where there is none ende.
Apis, idis, or, is, called also *Serapis* & *Osyris*,
a man, whome the Egyptians honoured for the

chief god. Also an oxe, whome they worshipped.
also a towne of Threke, and a kyng of Segures,
which was sonne to Jupiter and Probes.
Apiscor, apiscum, apisci, an olde word bled
for to fynde out.
Apistos, or apistus, ti, f. g. a pyerous stone, whiche
beynge ones hott, continueth hott seuen dayes.
Apitius, a Romayne, whiche delited in delicate
meates, so much, that he professed cookery, and
infected Rome with gluttony, whiche before
was the mymour of temperance. And whan he
had consumed in gourmandyse, Millies sester-
tium, whiche amounteth (after the computa-
tion of Senalis) to two millions, and 500000.
crownes: whiche is after our rate. 583454. li.
whan he grew in febr, and made hys schynge,
there was left but Centies sesterium, whiche
amounteth to this rate in oure monney. 9505.
li. viii. Chyllynges, fearynge in that substatyue to
liue in penury, he willingly dranke payson, and
died.
Apium, called also *Selinon*, properly oure com-
mon persely, some will haue it to be smallage. of
this Apium there be diuers kyndes.
Apus, of the grekes is taken for a kynd of pearce.
Apus, the name of a familie of Rome.
Aplanes, that moueth not, that wandreth not.
Aplophillo, idem quod Alysson. Diosc.
Apluda, wheaten byanne.
Aplustre, tris, n. g. plar. *Aplustria*, or *aplustra*,
by synopacion, the catchynge of ornaments of
a ship.
Aplysia, sponges.
Apocra, f. g. the vice of a mozte breathe.
Apocalypsis, sios, f. g. a reuelacion.
Apocho, apocha, f. g. ge. a quittance for monete
that is payde.
Apocleti, orum, counsaillours of the pryuy couns-
saile, senators, chosen and graue counsaillours.
Apocope, es, form. gene. a figure, by whiche a let-
ter or a syllable is taken awaye from the ende of a
word: as, *Peculi*, for *peculij*.
Apocopi, men beyng gelded.
Apocroci, men that bee harde and miserable in
lyuyng, frowarde, austere.
Apocryphus, a, um, hydde, not knowen.
Apocryphi libri, bookes, the authours wherof
be vnknowen, or rather not to bee bled openly in
the churche.
Apocynon, i, n. g. a littell bone in the lefte syde of
a frogge, wherewith (it is supposed) thynges may
be dooen, whych were not expedient to bee openly
known, loke *Plin.* li. 32. ca. 5.
Apodes, dum, plu. loke apus.
Apodixis, is, form. gen. an euident probacion, a
demonstration.
Apodosis, sis, f. g. ge. a figure, whan there is a cer-
taine correspondenche of wordes in a sentence.
Apodos, the crowng of a rocke out of tyme or
course.
Apodyterium, the place by a bayn, whete they
whych

whiche be bayned, dooe put of their clothes.
Apornicola, la, a dweller on the hyl **Aporninus**.
Aporninigeus, x, idem.

Apenninus, an hill that diuideth all Italy into two partes.

Apogei, windes that doo arise out of the ground.
Apogrium, gei, n. g. a shadowes of the baillunge vnder the ground.

Apographum, an example written or peined out
Apolactizo, aui, are, to strepe with the heeles.
 also to despyte or scete at naught.

Apolectus, ti, a chosen man, a pyked fellowe, also a fythe of the kynde of Tunic.

Apolis, idis, m. g. a stranger, a banished man.
Apolinaris, re, of **Apollo**.

Apolinares ludi, playes made in the honout of **Apollo**.

Apollinaris, an herbe called **Wenbayne**.

Apollinaris, the name of dyuers men, one was bishop of Hierapolis, a citie in Asia, the yere of our lord 1045. a great learned man. he wrote a booke of the sayth of **Christe**: an other booke against the gentiles, dedicate vnto **Antonius** the Emperour, also against the heretikes called **Cataphrige**. An other of the same name was bishop of Loadicea, whiche also was a noble learned man, and wrote xxx. bookes for our faith against **Dorphyrius**: not withstanding he fell into heresy, saynge, that **Christe** receyved not fleshe of the virgin mary: but that in the acte of his incarnation, some parte of the woorde was converted into fleshe. He saide that **Christes** soule was not of that parte, whiche was rational, but onely of that parte, whiche kepte the body lyving. And therefore in his incarnation, he tooke onely the body, and not the soule.

Apollinea, a citie in Lumbardy, nowe called **Vercelle**.

Apollineus, a, um, of **Apollo**.

Apollo, inis, called also **Liber pater**, the gentiles honoured for god, referrynge to him the invention of musike, poetrie, and of phisike. it is sometyme taken for the sunne.

Apollonia, a virgin, bozne in Alexandria, who for confessynge the faith of **Christe**, the yere of our lord 265. had all hir teeth pulled out of hir head. And after, whan the tyran menaced hir, except she woulde blasphemie **Christ**, she woulde be bouerned in a great fyre therefore prepared: after she had aduysed hir selfe, she brake from the ministers, and willingly lepte into the fyre.

Apollonia, is also the name of a citie in Egypte, nowe called **Malonia**: an other in Creta: an other in Syria. also a towne in Thracia.

Apolloniata, people of **Apollonia**.

Apolloniensis, se, of **Apollonia**.

Apollonius, the name of dyuers learned men, one bozne in Grece, about the yere of our lord 90. in his infancie so profyted in learnynge, that beyng but a childe, he was a great philosopher, and folowed the secte of **Pythagoras**,

goynge alwaie in linnen, and neuer eatynge any thyng that had lyfe. And not withstanding he was excellently learned in the mysticall knowlage of philosophie and naturall magystrye to haue more knowledge he wente into Egypte, Persia, Ethiopie, and India, to learne of the **Magicians**, and **Gymnosophistes**, and returned into Grece and Rome, where he was had in great admiration, for the miracles that he shewed. And at last, beyng above the age of 80. yeres, in a great assembly of people, was suddenly conueighed awaye, no man knoweth howe nor whither; as **Philostrophus**, who writteth his lyfe, saith. Also **Isidore** maketh abundantly mention of hym in his **etymologue** to the olde testament. There were of this name thre great phisicians: One called **Apollonius Memphisites**, the disciple of **Crasistratus**: he fyrst of any phisician wrote of the partes of mans body. The other two were of **Asiaticke**, the father and the sonne.

Apologatio, onis, the using of fables.

Apologia, x, a defence or answer to a rebuke.

Apologoi, aui, are, to taunt, scoffe, or rebuke.

Apologus, a fable, wherein beastes or trees doe speake.

Apomel, vel **apomeli**, a dyne made with honey combede sodden in honey, vntill the waxe be cleane skimmed awaye, and than cooled, and put in a fayne earthen pottle.

Apona, orum, n. g. such medicines as helpe with out paine.

Aponus, a place in Italye, nere to **Dauy**, where be hot bathes, holtsome for many diseases.

Apophasis, is, for, ge. a denyng of a thyng, also an inuentory.

Apophatica, negantia.

Apophlegmarismus, m. g. a medicine, which causeth one to vomite by fleume, or els both purge the head.

Apopleumenos, i. scammonia. Diost.

Apophoreta, orum, neu. ge. presentes or giftes lyke to our new yere giftes, and maye be vled for the same.

Apophthegma, atis, a short and quicke sentence.

Apophyades, certayne thynges that hange to installes.

Apoplexia, vel **apoplecticus morbus**, is a sickness engendred of abundaunce of grosse humours, whiche dooe fyll those receptories or vessels of the head, from whens the feyng and mouynge of the body cometh. And therefore they that haue this disease, bee depyued of feyng, speche, and mouynge.

Apoplexis, idem.

Apoplecticus, he which hath the sated sickness.

Apoptosis, sis. f. g. a dyscase whan the heares of the browes doe fall.

Aporeta, orum, n. g. caskettes, or coffers, wherein were put secreete thynges.

Aporia, x, for, gen. doubt, necessitye, perplexitee,

desperation. *non est* *in* *hominibus* *propter*
Aporion, a certayne controuersie, looke *Cell. lib.*
9. cap. 17.
Aporior, *aris*, to doubt, to be vncertayne, to bee
 in a perplexitee, to bee brought into a streit.
Sometyme to lache.
Aporrhoe, certayne impressions in the eye,
 whiche we call starre fallings, because it so ap-
 pereth to our sightes.
Apóspasma, *aris*, n. g. a bultion. also a hynde of
 impostume when by inflammation sand and like
 thynges be ingendred in the body.
Aposimata, phisicians dooe call desquamations.
Aposiopesis, *esis*, for. ge. a fygure, whersomes
 what is left out, specially in spekyng, and left
 to the conjecture of them that he heeres.
Apostasia, rebellion, or forsakyng of a mans pro-
 fession or allegiance.
Apostata, *ix*, mase. gen. a rebell or renegade. it
 is now vsed for him that forsaketh the religion
 of *Christe*.
Apóstaro, *ai*, *äre*, to flee from or forsake him,
 whom we professed to folow.
Apostema, *stemat*, n. g. an impostume, wherein
 corrupted humours haue recourse in any part of
 the bodye, properly it signifieth spase, or dys-
 saunce.
Apostacion, *ei*, n. g. a libell made in dinosces-
 ment or seperacion.
Aposteparnismos, is a cuttinge away of the bone
 with the wounde.
Apostolus, an apostle, it properly signifieth a
 messenger or legate.
Apóstoli, be called *literæ dimissoriae*, dimissories
 testimonials. *et.*
Apostoli, letters missiue.
Apóstrophe, *es*, f. g. a conuersion in spekyng.
Apóstrophus, *i*, m. g. a note, lyke an halfe circle,
 sette in the later ende of a word, and signify-
 eth part of it to be taken away.
Apotelesma, *lesmatis*, n. g. a pronostication or
 declaration of the signification of sterres at a
 mans natiuitee, or the begynnyng of any thyng
 what shall happen thereof.
Apotheca, *x*, f. g. a wyne sellar or shoppe, wherein
 thynges be sette to sale, a storhouse.
Apotheosis, *osis*, form. gen. a dedication or con-
 secration, properly of men into goddis: *3 cas*
 nonisacion.
Apoxymenus, *ni*, m. g. he which twipeth away
 fyllthe from ones body. also the name of a picture
 or table in *Roma*.
Apozema, *zemat*, n. ge. a decoction of water
 with herbes or barley, which the grekes vsed in
 stede of our syrups.
Apparate, cleanly, hanfomely, gaily, minionly,
 galantly.
Apparatio, *onis*, idem quod apparatus.
Apparatus, *us*, m. g. preparation, prouision, ap-
 paraplyng, or deckyng, furniture.
Apparatus belli, preparation for warres,

auxiliary.
Apparatus, *a*, *um*, prepared, made ready, dress-
 ed, trimmed.
Apparatus sumyt videtis, *I am readye as*
ye see.
Appareo, *appare*, *ui*, *äre*, to appere, to be sene,
 to be manifest or euident, to be present or geue
 attendance, to sommon or make one appere be-
 fore an officer.
Apparet eum ita fecisse.
Res apparet, the thyng is euident.
Facis promissa nunc apparent, see that
 thou sticke to thy promises, or see that thy pro-
 mises maie shew them selfe.
Quid rectum sit apparet, quid expedit ob-
 scurum est, what is honest, is apparant: but
 what is most profitable, is vncertayne.
**Quatuor & viginti lictores apparebant cons-
 ulibus. i.** apparituram faciebant, fower and
 twentie sergeons, waitted on the consules to ex-
 cess or summon men to come before them.
Ex quo facile apparet, whereby it maie easely
 appere.
Illud quod apparet ad agriculas, pro agricolis
Ego mox apparebo domi. i. adero. *I will bee*
at home by and by.
Ille bonus vir nusquam apparet, that honest man
 can be sene in no place.
Apparere in aliquo loco, to bee sene in anye
 place.
Si vis naues apperuiscent, if they had bene sene
 in any place.
Apparere questioni, to serue proesse, as ser-
 geantes and baylyffes dooe.
Apparicio, *onis*, f. g. an apperance, attendance,
 whan a man is ready to dooe his duetie.
Apparitor, *toris*, m. g. an officer of iustice, attens-
 dyng on the great ministers, to summon or at-
 tache whom they will commaunde, a sergeant.
Apparitura, *x*, f. g. the office of a sergeant or bail-
 lyffe, in summonyng or attachyng men.
Apparo, *apparas*, *ui*, *äre*, to apparaple or
 trimme, to be ready to dooe a thyng, to prepare
 or ordeyne, to make ready.
Apparare prandium, to make ready dyner.
Hanc fabricam apparo, *I go aboute this wile*
or decreite.
Apparare crimine in aliquem, to prouede ac-
 cusacions against one.
Apparare fugam, to prepare him selfe to flee.
Nuptiæ mihi apparantur, they go aboute a
 marriage for me.
Apparare praesidium for parare.
Dum apparatur, while all thinge is made redy.
Appollatio, *onis*, a namyng, callyng or appeas-
 lyng to an higher iudge.
Appellatio litterarum, the pronounciation of
 letters, when wee geue to euery one his true
 sounde.
Appellatio ignominiosa, a reprochfull name.
Appellator, one that appeleth to a higher iudge.
 Appellito,

Appellito, **ai**, are, a frequentative of **appello**.

Appello, **ai**, are, to name or call, to call upon for helpe, to call by name, to call upon a man for helpe, to common or talke with one, to commence an action against one in the lawe. As **Julian** the great lawyer, will have it signifie, to move a maiden to have hir virginities, sometime it signifie to argue, sometime to appeale to an higher iudge, sometime to touche.

Appellare aliquem superbius, to speake proudly and arrogantly to one.

Non consuevi homines appellare aliterius, I have not customed to call men by.

De quo iudicio sevelim dicere omnia, multi appellandi laudendique sunt, i. nominatim pro dendi, I should better many by name and of sende them.

Appellare, cum infinitivo: **Servus sua natam servamque appellans esse**, saynge hir to be his servaunte.

Virginem de strupo appellabat, i. eius pudicitiam oratione attentabat, he spake of fued to the maide to have deflowred hir. **Appellare**, is sometime used for **applicare** or **appellere**.

Fides authorem appellet, i. fides sit penes auctorem.

Appellere solū, to husband or till the ground.

Appellare blandē, to talke pleasantly, or use sayre woordes to one.

Appellare ad tribunos, to appeale.

Appellare Cæsarem, to appeale to the Emperour.

Vnum te sapientem appellant, i. dicunt.

Appellare literas, to pronounce letters.

Appellare nutu & significatione, with countenance, and tokens to declare whom he meaneth, whan a man dare not name him.

Quos saepe nutu & significatione appello.

Non appellantur hæc in lege, the lawe speaketh not of these thinges, or they be not mentioned in the lawe.

Appellare nomine vel nominatim, to call by name.

Vis ut appellem hunc gallicē, i. alloquar: wil you that I should comon with this mā in french. **Virum appellat**, he calleth upon hir husband. **Comiter vnumquemque appellabat**, he spake to every one gently.

Appellare de re aliqua, to common with one of a matter.

Appellare literas aliquē, to send letters to one.

Crebris nos literis appellato, send often letters to vs.

Appellare aliquem, to commence an action against one.

Multi plectuntur alij ne appellantur.

Appellare aliquem pecuniā, or de pecunia, to call upon a man for money that he oweth.

Quos appellem: To whom shoulde I call for helpe?

Vos, vos, appello fortissimi viri.

Appellare deum, to take god to witnesse.

Eum victorem appellat, i. pronuntiat, he proclauneth him to be victour.

Appello, **puli**, **ere**, **pulsum**, to argue, sometime to apply or set the minde, to direct, also to approach. **Appellere animum ad aliquid**, to sette the mynde to somethyng.

Appellere naucem ad locum aliquem, to steare with his shippe at any place.

Cum ad villam nostram nauis appelleretur, when the shippe was arrived, &c.

Appellere se, as, I haud auspicio huc me appuli, I came hither vntoockly.

Appulit me vestris oris, for ad vestras oras.

Appellere ad scopulos, by a metaphore, to put in daunger.

Appellere animalia ad aquam, to dryue cattell to water.

Turres ad operas Cæsaris appellabat, i. admoniebat.

Mentem ad philosophiā appulit.

Animum ad vxorem appulit, he gaue his mynde to marriage.

Me ad mortem appulit, i. compulit, it had almost vndone me, or caste me away.

Appendicula, a diminutiue of **appendix**.

Appendix, **pēdicis**, f. g. that which hangeth as an other thyng, it is also a shed, a howell or penthouse, an addition, or that which pertaineth to a thyng, as a parte thereof.

Cum appendicibus Olcadum centum milia fuerunt: **appendices dixit milites additos ad iustum aliorum numerum**.

Appēdo, **pēdis**, **di**, **ēre**, to hange by or weygh, to hange out, to peyle or weygh in a balance or beame.

Appēdo pecuniā, I weigh or count out money.

Appēdere mutuo, to lende.

Sex millia murenarum mutuo appendit.

Appēdere verba, to ponder or weygh ones wordes.

Appenninus, the parte of the moyn taynes of Italy, whiche begyn at Geane, and diuide Italy, and extendeth vnto the sea betweene Naples and Sicile.

Appēnsis a, um, hanged at a thyng, weighed, pondered.

Aurum appensum, golde weighed out.

Appetens, veray desyrous of a thyng.

Homo tui appetentissimus, very desyrous of your company.

Nihil est appetentius similibus tui, none lyke vnyge is more desyrous of such men as you be.

Appetētia, appetite, desyre of meate, inordinate desyre of other thynges.

Appetentiam ciborum præstat, It maketh one to haue a stomake to his meate.

Appetio, **ōnis**, **appetyte**, desyre, endeavour to cathe holde on a thyng with ones handes.

Appetitus, **tus**, **appetyte**, inordinate desyre sensualliter, and in the plurall numbze, the affecti-

ons of passions of the mynde.

Appeto, appetis, in, ere, to desyre muche, to go to, sometyne to inuade, with desyre to hurt one, to desyre a mans harme, to approche, drawe nere, or to be at hande. sometyne to intreate.

Dies appetebat, id est, instabat, the day was come, or at hand.

Appetit merides, it is almost noone.

Leuans se alis, os, oculoque hostis, rostro & vnguibus appetit, rysing vp with his whinges, with his talons and will he assailed the face and eyes of hym that fought on the other parte.

Nox appetit, the night draweth nere.

Appetit vitam hominis, he goeth aboute, or he endeouureth to worke that mans death, or ridde him out of lyfe.

Appetere amicitiam, laudem, mortem, regnum, voluptatem, &c.

Appedere si aliquid de: Quantum sibi oratores de præclarissimis artibus appetuerunt.

Quid in illa appetitur.

Appetit per auaritiam, he desyareth couetously.

Appetere ferro, to assaile one with a weapon, to sette on one with a swerde drawn.

Appetere lapidibus, to hurle stones at one.

Appetere dexteram osculis, to kysse ones right hande in meetynge.

Appetere aliquid manibus, to endeavour to take holde on a thyng with his handes.

Per illum manibus appetiuit.

Appherima, id est, furrur. byanne.

Appias, appiadis, patronymicum, form. of Appius.

Appiades, were among the paynyms these goddesses, Venus, Pallas, Pax, Concordia, Vesta, Of these do make mencion Ouidius de arte amandi. 2. & de remedio amoris, Et Tullius. 3. fami. epistolarum.

Appia via, the name of an highe way or causey, from Rome to Campayne.

Appiana mala, a kynde of appulles. as greate as quinces, hauyng as great a souour as they, and of colour redde.

Appianum, ni, n. g. a kynd of peynctyng colour.

Appianus, a noble historian, bozne in Alexandry, wrote moste excellent workes of the Romaines ciuile warres, whiche bookes I counsaile all theim that bee studious in Tullius workes, to reade diligently, whereby they shall vnderstand many thynges, that els they can not well vnderstande.

Appingo, egi, or inxi, ere, pictum, or pactum, to peinct or wyte more to a thyng, to adde to.

Appion, a famous grammarian bozne in Egypt, against whom Iosephus wrote his warke De antiquitate Iudeorum.

Appiosus morbus, a certayne disease in the head of beasts when corrupt bloud hurteth the skinne of the brayne, and greueth the head, so that it taketh away the sense and mynde.

Appius Claudus Sæcus, an oratour of Rome.

Applaudo, si, ere, to moue handes of feete for joy or fauour that we beare to a thyng, or to beate any thyng to the grounde.

Applausor, one that cryeth on that maner.

Applausus, us, the clapping of handes for joy. sometyne an open gratulation, or appoyning of a thyng.

Applicatio, onis, an applyng of bendynge of the mynde, a resoyng of expoyng to any person.

Applicatus, a, um, attritus, applied, laied to, bent or inclined.

Omne animal applicatum ad se diligendum, bent or inclined.

Applicata aures, eares plaine & close to the hed.

Applicitus, the other participle, toynded to. &c.

Applico, applicas, aui, or ui, are, to toygne, to putte or adde to, to laye or sette to, or to apply, or bende to, sometyne to attyne, to leane to, to associate.

Applicat primum ad Chrysidis partem se, he first made repayre to Chrysis father.

Applicare naues terræ, or ad terram, to arris or byng the shippes to lande.

Quæ vis immanibus applicuit oris, subaudi- te, brought the hither or made the to arrive here. In eum primum classem applicuerunt, they arris- ned with their name thither first of all.

Applicare aures, to hearken, to geue eare.

Applicare se ad arborem, to leane to a tree.

Applicare scalas, i. admouere, to sette by ladders to scale the walles.

Eidem flumini castra applicuit, i. admonit.

Applicare se ad aliquem, to accompany hym selfe with one, to associate hym selfe. &c.

Applicare aliquo, to resort to a place, as,

Quo me ampicem, i. quo me vertam, to whom or whyther shoulde I goe?

Vt ad honestatem applicitur, i. accommode- tur, that it maie be applied to honestee.

Applicare se ad aliquod studium, to sette his mynde on any kynde of study.

Ad amicitiam Pop. Rom. se applicuit, he did toygne hym selfe to the frendship of the Romaines.

Ad eundem me doctorem applicui, I went to the same maister to learne.

Applicare se ad conuiuia, to haunt feastes.

Applicare animum ad frugē, to waxe thyrsty.

Applicare oscula, to kysse.

Applodo, ôsi, ere, loke Applaudo.

Apploro, aui, are, to weepe or wayle to or by one to make mone to one with weeping.

Appluda, loke Apluda.

Appluere, to rayne, to rayne by.

Applumbo, aui, are, to soulder.

Appono, apponi, sui, ere, to put or adde to, to sette to, or appoynt.

Apponere ante ianuam: Apponere ad ignē, Apponere manum ad os: Quæ apposita portæ erat, i. iuxta portam.

De meo nihil his nouum apposui, i. addidi,

I ads

Added nothing of my owne.
 Qui virtis modum apponit, he that maketh a
 measure in vice.
 Apponere notam alicui rei, to sette a marke
 on any thyng.
 Illi epistola notam apposuit.
 Notam ad malum verum apposuit.
 Apponere mensam, to make ready the table.
 Mensam apponite.
 Apponere cibis aliquid, to myxe somewhat
 with meates.
 Appositum est ampliter, great there was sette
 on the table.
 Apponere cibum alicui, to sette meate before
 a man.
 Nihil ei preter secundarium panem apposuit,
 he set nothing on the table before him but broun
 breade.
 Argentum illi purum apposuit, he serued him
 onely with silver vessel.
 Custodem alicui apponere, to appoynte a ke
 yer of ruler ouer one.
 Calumniatores apponere, to suborne or pro-
 cure false accusers.
 Apponere accusatorem alicui, to cause one to
 accuse a man.
 Annos apponere, for addere.
 Apporrigo, to stretche out by a place.
 Apporto, aui, are, to bynge to, to cary to, to
 shewe of bynge tynges.
 Apportare ad locum, to cary to a place.
 Apporte ab aliquo, to cary away from a man.
 De, vel, ex Illirico apportari iubet, to bee
 brought out of Delauonie.
 Apportare vehiculo, to cary to a place in a
 waggon.
 Vndiq; apportantur, they are brought on eues
 syde.
 Quidnam apporras? what tydings byngest
 thou?
 Apportare nuncium, to byng a message.
 Apportare damnum, to bynge harme, or bee
 the occasion of damage.
 Anni tempora morbus apportant, The sea-
 sons of the yere byng sicknesses.
 Apposco, poposci, ere, to aske more.
 Apposite, aptly, conueniently.
 Apposite ad persuasionem, fittely to perswade.
 Appositio, onis, a meuyng, addyng, or putyng
 to a thyng.
 Appositus, us, idem.
 Appositus, a, um, put to, or set to, logned to, set
 or put by, suborned or sent priuily. Sometyme it
 signifieth conuenient, or to the purpose, apt, fyt,
 sometyme laied by.
 Appositor ad auferenda signa, more fytte. &c.
 Appositus erat ab isto vt emeret, he was sent
 or caused priuely of him to hve it.
 Ager est ad vitem appositus, fit to beare vines
 Homo appositus, a man fytte for the purpose.
 Appositum & propinquum nobis, harde by,

nete to vs. Tempus appositum ad agendum
 Appositus, a, um, well wette with dyspne, well wds
 shed or swilled with dyspne, almost dyspne.
 Apprehendo, di, dere, to take, to attache, to lay
 handes on a thyng, to gette.
 Apprehendere palmam, to gette the victory.
 Apprehendere morsu, to bite.
 Quantum apprehenderint tres digiti: as much
 as thre fyngers can holde.
 Apprehendere manum alicuius, to take one
 by the hande.
 Apprehendere regionem aliquam, to obtayne
 gouernance of a countrey.
 Apprime, chiefly, principally. It is set for valde.
 Apprime vtile, very profitable or expedient.
 Apprime doctus homo, a man excellently well
 learned.
 Id apprime rectissime dicitur, that is exte-
 lently well spoken.
 Apprimo, apprimis, pressi, ere, to presse to, to
 put harde to.
 Apprimus, a, um, principall, chiefe.
 Approbatio, onis, the allowyng of a thyng.
 Sometyme a probacion.
 Approbator, one that alloweth.
 Approbe, meruaylously well, veray honestly.
 Approbo, approbas, aui, are, to approue, or al-
 lowe, to shewe of proue, that a thyng is worthy
 to bee allowed, to make good a cause, to con-
 fyrm and proue with reasons.
 Approbare opus, to proue of shewe euidently,
 that the woork is perfect and good.
 Approbus, approba, um, veray honest.
 Appromissor, one that dweth confyrm an othes
 mans promesse, as it were a suretee.
 Appromitto, si, ere, to confyrm that an othes
 man hath promised, to bynde hym selfe for an
 othes mans promise.
 Appropero, aui, are, to make haste or speede,
 to come.
 Approperare gradum, hve you apace.
 Approperare mortem, to haste ones death.
 Approperatum opus, a speedy woork, a
 woork hastid forwarde.
 Appropinquatio, an appoyching or drawing to.
 Appropinquo, aui, are, to appoche, to drawe
 nyghe to.
 Appropinquat tempus, the tyme draweth nyghe.
 Appropinquante definita die, whan the day
 appoynted was at hande.
 Appropinquare alicui dignitati, to bee neere
 to some honour or preferment.
 Appulia, loke Apulia.
 Appulsus, us, dyspyng of beastes to watryng.
 Appulsus, us, arriuall, appocheyng, or comyng
 to or nere.
 Appulsus solis, the appocheyng of the sunne.
 Appulsus, a, um, arriued, come to.
 Appulus, loke Apulus.
 Apricatio, nis, a breathyng or walkyng in the sun.
 Apricor, aris, ari, to sit or go abrode in the ayre,

or in the sunne, to get a sunnyng.
Apricitas, *âris*, the warmenesse of the sunne in wynter, a sayze clere wether.
Si diei admittit apricitas, If the day be sayze and clere.
Apricus, *a, um*, sunny, warme by reason of the sunne, open vpon the sunne.
Apricus dies, a sunny daie.
Apricus locus, a place that standeth open vpon the sunne, a sunny place.
In apricum proferre, to brynge abrode.
Apricus homo, one desirous to be in the sun.
Aprilis, is, *ma. ge.* the moneth of Apryle.
Aprilis, *le*, of Apryle. Somtyme the moneth it selfe.
Aprinus, *a, um*, of a boze.
Apronia, an herbe called also *Viris nigra*, a black byne, whiche cenneth vp and wyndeth about trees & stalkes of herbes, and hath a leafe lyke to pule, but greater, & beareth bearies in clusters, whiche at the begynnyng are greene, and blacke when they be ripe, the roote is blacke within and pelowe withoute lyke boze. Some call it *Spelomelana*, some *Bryonia*, other *Chironia*.
Aprono in genua, I knele on my knees.
Aprosopos, with out person.
Apraxis, an herbe, the roote wherof handleth fyre fyre of.
Aprugna, the denyson of a wyld boze.
Aprugnus, *a, um*, of a boze.
Aprugnum callum, the braune of a boze.
Aprutium, a parte of Italy, the people wherof were somtyme called *Samnites*, against whom the auncient Romaines, had warres long tyme in it be these citees, *Aquileia*, *Adria*, *Sulmo*, *Ortona*, *Arpinum*, *Aquinum*, and other.
Apseudos, a true fellow without deceite.
Apſida, *a*, idem quod *apſis*.
Apſicorus, *a, um*, couetous of noueltee, mutable, anon satisfied, lothyng.
Apſis, *apſidis*, f. g. the circle of a carte wheele. also the circles in sterres. also the bowynge in arched routes.
Apſorus, an yle in the Venetian sea, and a citee in Ponte, now called *Brchaui*.
Apſychon, without lyfe or soule.
Aptatus, *a, um*, made feete or agreeable. Sometime myngled with a thyng.
Apte, *apty*, to the purpose, fytly, conueniently, well to the purpose. Somtyme ioyntly.
Apte dictum, a word spoken in his right place.
Aptera, *orum*, a citee in the countrey of *Lycia*, and a towne in *Crete*.
Aptitudo dinis, aptnesse.
Pro, *au*, *are*, to ioygne, to agree two thynges together, to make fitte or applye one thyng to an other, to settle, addresse, or make redy ones selfe to any thyng, to place a thyng fitly, to trymme.
Aptat se pugne, he maketh him ready to fyght.
Aptare conuiuium, to prepare or make ready a feaste.
Aptotum, *ti*, vnderclined, without cases.

Aptus, *a, um*, apte agreeable, meete, necessary, properly conueniente. Somtyme ioygned or compacte.
Apta & connexa inter se, compacte and ioygned fytly one with an other.
Apta inter se, agreeable one to an other.
Qui est totus aptus ex seſe, whiche hath all thynges necessary in him selfe.
Nam cui viro ex seipſo apta sunt omnia, For that man, whiche hath all thynges requisite in hym selfe.
Aptum ex illis tribus, compacte of those thre thynges.
Aptum aliquo vinculo, tyed or fastned fytly with some bande.
Apta & accomoda naturæ, thynges conuenient and agreeable to nature.
Aptum & concentaneum tēpori, & personæ, mete and agreyng to the tyme and person.
Curationi aptus æger, a ſyche person mete to be cured.
Cibus stomacho aptus, meate agreeynge with the stomache.
Aptius vber, more fruitefull or fertile.
Aptum ad omne anni tempus pallium, a garment mete for all tymes of the yere.
Apta compositio membrorum, a good proportion of the membres.
Aptus verbis, one that heeth pſoppe and ſeate wordes, mete for the matter.
Aptus mihi homo, a man mete for my purpose, a man after my fantasy.
Aptus sum, somtyme, I haue gotten.
Apua, a ſyche ingendred of the rayne, looks *Apſia*.
Apuani, people of *Apſuria*.
Apuchi, a temple in the countrey *Cyrenaica*.
Apud, *at*, nere to or by, somtyme among: whan it is ioygned with a person, it signifieth with.
Apud eum Sulpitius sedebat, *Sulpitius* dyd ſit by him.
Apud se ruri, at his own house in the countrey.
Tecum apud te ambulabo, I wyll walke at home with the in thyne owne house, lyke wyse.
Secum apud se.
Sum apud te primus, thou setteſt moſte by me of all men: or, I maye doe as muche with the as any man.
Apud iuuentutem, amonge yonge men.
Apud maiores factitata, done oftē of our foze fathers.
Apud matrem recte est, All thyng is well at my mothers: or my mother is in good helth.
Apud me minimum valet, It doeth nothyng auayle with me: or, I sette little ſtoze by it.
Cum apud te aliquem laudo: whan I prayſe any man to you.
Apud eum est primus, he is his principall minion.
Apud me priores partes habet, he maie doe moſte with me.

Facdo te apud illum deum, I make him take the for a god.

Per eam te obsecramus ambre, si lus, si fas est, uti aduersa eius per te recta, rectaque apud omnes sint, We bothe desyre you on his behalf, if it maie be by any meanes possible, that by your pollicy his misfortune maie be heuened, and from all men kepte secrete.

Apud aliquem mentiri, to make a lye to one.

Apud nos imperium tuum est, we remembre your commandment.

Apud animum meum statuo, I determine in my mynde.

Apud forum, in or at the market.

Apud ades, in the house.

Apud orcum, in helle,

Apud quem, in whose presence.

Apud maiores nostros, in the tyme of our forefathers.

Apud se non est, he is out of his wytte, or he is not in his right mynde.

Vix sum apud me, ita animus commotus est metu, spe, gaudio, mirando hoc tanto, tam repentino boho, I am well nygh out of my witte, my mynde is so vexed with feare, hope, and ioye, with this good chaunce, whiche is so wonderful, so greate, and so sodenly hapned.

Apud te sis, see that thy wittes be thyne owne, thinke what thou hast to do, remembre thy selfe.

Apud ignem, by the fyre.

Apud aquam, by the water.

Apud quem, by whom.

Apud eum, by him.

Apud te exemplum experiendi habes, non eges for is, ye haue the experience at home, ye nede not to seke for it abroad.

Apud Plautū legitur, it is redde in Plautus.

Apud macellum emi, I bought it in the shambles.

Apuleius, (a philosopher borne in Afrique) flourished in Athens, and wrote in latyne dyuers woorkes, as de vita & moribus platonis, & de deo Socratis, in a right eloquent and temperate style. In his booke called Floridorum, & de Asino aurio, he wrote so effectately and flourishingly, that he is moze to be mocked than prynced. He made also a right commendable booke of the names and vertues of herbes. He was about the yere of our lord. 300.

Apulia, **P**uel, a parte of Italy, borderynge on the sea adriaticum, a countrey populouse, and hath in it many townes and castelles, abundance of corne, wyne, oyle, and good courters for the war. The chiefe citee thereof is **B**undusium. there is also the mount of saint michael, called **G**argarum. This countrey is called by other names, as, Iapegia, Messapia, Calabria, and Salentina. The people are called **A**puli.

Apulus, a, um, of that countrey.

Apus, apodis, form. gen. a byrde lyke a swallow, with larger whynges, and is mozte commonlye

aboute the sea costes, where alwaies the fletch of houereith in the ayre, and byedeth in a roche, a roche misthet, any marines may thus be called. It is the seconde kynde of swallows.

Apyrexia, the shakynge of the counte in a feuer of ague.

Apyrina mala, swete pomegranades.

Apyron, liue alume.

Apyrōtos, ri, form. ge. a stone that no fyre may damage or deface, it is called also **C**arbunculus, a Carbuncle.

A ANTE Q.

Aqua, water.

Aqua pura, cleare water.

Aquæ niales, water that cometh of snow.

Aqua pluua, or celestis, rayne water.

Aqua fluuialis, retyng water.

Lethæis aquis dari, to be forgotten.

Aqua limosa, limpy or muddy water.

Aqua oculi, a disease in the eyes when they runne downe with water or moisture.

Aquæ Augustæ, a towne in Gascoyne, called Baiona.

Aquæ callidæ, a citee in Englande called Bath, an other in Spayne called Wich.

Aquæ ductus, us, m. g. a cundyte.

Aquæ licium, the takynge or dyenng of rayne water to be vled in medicine.

Aquæ Sexiæ, a towne in Prouance, now called **S**quenis.

Aquagium, gh, n. g. a cundyte.

Aqual, genitiuo, for **A**qua.

Aquaintercus, water whiche renneth betwene the skyn and the fleshe: the drypsy.

Aqualiculus, dimi, a little trough. also a part of the bealy, where the ordours do rest, the panche.

Aqualicus, a trough. also a panche.

Aquâlis, lis, m. g. an ewer, or other lyke thyngs to bynge water to the table.

Aquaricola, places where water is cast into, as a gutter or synke, not onely in a kytyng, but also in any other roume of the house, for auoydance of water.

Aquariolum, a washyng place, a little place to auoyde water, as in barbours shoppes and houses of office. Also a place of a ryuer, wheree rats tell is watered.

Aquariolus, li, masc. gen. a common harlottes slave. Also a wittall, that suffreth his wyfe to be naught.

Aquarium, rij, idem quod **a**quariolum.

Aquarius, one of the .xii. signes.

Aquarius, a, um, perteynyng to water: as,

Aquarius sulcus, a forowe, by whiche water is dyaped.

Aquaticus, a, um, that whiche haugeth the water, or lyueth therein, or groweth in water or mariche grounde.

Aquatilis, le, the same.

Aquatio,

Aquadro, **Gnis**, a waterpynge, a carryng of fetchyng of water.

Aquator, **tôris**, he that carryeth of fetcheth water in an army.

Aquatus, a, um, that wherinto water is putte, waterishe.

Vinum aquatum, alaid wyne.

Aqueus, **aquea**, um waterishe.

Aquifolium, or **Aquifolia**, π , a wylde tree, hatynge sharpe prickynge leaues, and bearies without iuyce, a kynde of the tree **Ilix**.

Aquila, an eagle. It is also a fyne of the kynde of them that haue gristles.

Aquila, was also the name of one bozne in the countrey at **Ponte**, of a Gentile becomen a Jew, whiche translated the olde testamente the seconde tyme out of hebreue into greke.

Aquila, the standerde of the Romaines. also a cyttee of the **Bytians**, buylded by the **Lumbards**.

Aquila senectus, a prouerbe, spoken of an olde man, whiche dynketh more than he eateth.

Aquilegium, a gourd of water, whiche commeth of rayne, or a conueighinge of rayne water to one place.

Aquileia, vel **Aquilegia**, an auncient citee in the parte of **Italy** called **Forum Iulij**, or **Friaul**: sometyme of such estimation, that therein was kepte the great marte of all **Europe**: And the emperor **Octavian** delpyed principally to respayre thither often. Afterwarde it was destroyed by the **Hunnes**, and the inhabitantes, fled thence, and were the fyrste that began to builde the citee of **Venice**. but now it is so synple, that none dwel there but fishers, and a fewe shepherdes, and is called **Algar**.

Aquilegia, π , f. ge. the herbe and flower called **Columbine**. Some wolde haue it to be capons fether or settewall.

Aquilex, **aquilegis**, he that sercheth for water, or conueieth it.

Aquilifer, **aquiliferi**, the standerde bearer of the Romaines.

Aquilinus, a, um, of or lyke an eagle.

Aquilinus nasus, an hooked nose.

Aquilo, **lônis**, the northeast wynde. sometyme taken for colde weather and tempest of wynde.

Aquilonâris, re, towarde the northe.

Aquilônus, a, um, where that northe wynde bloweth.

Hiemps aquilonia, a wynter, wherein the noztherne wynde bloweth muche.

Aquilus color, russet.

Aquiminarius, rij, a cuppe to dynke in, or a water pottle.

Aquinum, ni, a towne in **Italy**.

Aquipenser, loke **Acipenser**.

Aquisgranum, a towne in **Germany**, called **Aquisgrane**, or **Aix**.

Aquitania, **Gupan**, accounted to be the thyrde part of **Fraunce**, hath on the west the ocean sea, on the north the ryuer of **Loyre**, or (as

Cesar wytteth) the riuier of **Geronde**: On the east the part of **Fraunce** called **Lugdunensis**, on the south the mountayne **Pyrenet**, whiche diuide **Fraunce** from **Spayne**. Albe it a part therof containeth **Gascogne**, **Fox**, **Bygor**, and a few countreis more.

Aquitanus, or **Aquitanicus**, a, um, of **Gupan**.

Aquites, the name of a pylet.

Aquo, **au**, are, to fetche or beare water.

Aquor, **aris**, **atus** sum, **ari**, depon. to fetche or proude water to water cattell.

Aquosus, a, um, full of water.

Aquila, a little water. Also a towne in **Degeturia**.

A A N T E R

A **Ra**, an altar. **Ara** is also a planet.

Aras adolere, to bourn sacrifice.

In aram confugere, to flee to sanctuary.

Vsque ad aras esse amicum, to dose all the pleasure a man can for his friend, sauyng his conscience.

Ara, idem quod **Iolium**.

Arabarches, a lord of **Arable**.

Arabia, in hebreue **Saba**, is a countrey in **Asia**, dyuided into thre regions, **Petrea**, **Deserta**, and **Felix**. **Petrea**, (signifyng fongel) macteth on **Egypte**, and **Judea**. **Plinie** calleth it **Nabatheia**, the chiefe citee thereof is **Petra**, now called **Arach**: In holy scripture it is called **Petra deserti**. By this countrey the chyldren of **Israell** passed out of **Egypt**. It is (as **Strabo** wytteth) playne, enuyronned with roches of a great heygth, wherein bee many springes of freshe water. without that circuite, towarde **Judea**, the more parte of the countrey is desert without water. There is the great mountayne **Sina**, called of **Pytholome Melanes**, where the olde lawe was geuen to **Moses**, and where the body of the holy virgine **Catharyne** is buryed. Also an other mountayne called **Latus**, where the great **Pompeius** is buried.

Arabia deserta, of **Strabo** called **Sanetis**, hath on the south, the mountaynes of **Arabia felix**, on the north **Mesopotamia**, on the west **Petrea**. The people of this countrey haue no certayne habitation, but dwell in tentes.

Arabia felix, on the south lieth betweene the two seas **Arabicum** and **Persicum**, which is so plentifull, that it byngeth forth corne and fruytes twise in the yere. They haue plentifull of all fruite and cattell, except horses, mules, and swyne: Of all foules, except geese, cockes, and hennes. also there groweth all kynde of spyes and swete gummes. The townes are vnwalld, because the people do lyue alway in peace.

Arabice olere, to smell of sweete saours.

Arabicus, and **Arabius**, a, um, of **Arable**.

Arabilis, le, **sarable**.

Arabis,

Arabis, or, **Arbis**, a ryuer.
Arabica, a towne in Portugall.
Arabs, bis, one that dwelleth in Traby.
Arabus, bi, a stone lyke to quoy, whiche beyng broken to powder, is holsome to rub the teeth. loke **Dioscor.** li. 5. cap. 140.
Arachne, the name of a woman, whiche first invented spinning of linnen, and makinge of nettes: it is also taken for linnen parne, or the woufe of cloth.
Arachneus, a little beast, whiche goeth a foote pace.
Arachnides, a very thynne skynne in the eye, which sinketh downe somewhat in the myddes: in the holownesse whereof is a thynge somewhat lyke to glasse, whiche causeth the eye to be in colour gray or blacke or otherwyse.
Arachnion, fyne threde, also a certayne faute in oliues.
Arachosia, a countrey in Asia.
Aracthus, a great ryuer in the uttermost borders of Egypte.
Aracia ficus, figges brode and whyte, which doe grow on a little stalk.
Aracynthus, a mountayne in Scotia in Grece, or, after other, in Athens, in Arcadie, or Carnanie: where Minerva was specially honoured.
Araduca, a citee in Spayne, called commonly **Arzua**.
Aradus, a citee in the yle Tripolis, towarde Syria, where as **Pomponius** wyrteth, was seene a serpent lyke dead in length. 125. paces, and of suche greatnesse, that he mought deuour a man on horsebacke, and every scale of his skyn was greater than any Mylde.
Aræ, certayne rockes in the sea betwene Afrika and Sardinia, where the Africanes and the Romans made a league.
Aræ flauia, a ryuer in Germany called **Roddingen**.
Aragus, a ryuer nere to the Massagetes.
Aram, was brother to Abraham.
Aramæi, the Scythians.
Aranea, a copwebbe. sometyme a spyder. it is sometyme taken for the downe that cometh of the blossoms or flower of wilowes.
Araneolus, or **araneola**, a yonge or lyttell spyder or copwebbe.
Araneofus, a, um, full of spyders, copwebbes, or thynge lyke to copwebbes.
Araneofus vomitus, whan in the vomitinge, thynge are seene lyke copwebbes.
Araneum, nij, n. g. a faute in vines and oliues, whan the fruite is wrapped as it were in a copwebbe, and so destroyed.
Araneus, a spider. it is also a fythe of the greatnesse of a gougeon, in colour diuers, hauyng on his backe nygh to his head. iii. prickles.
Araneus mus, a beaste in Italy, whose bytynge is venemous.

Arar, or **Araris**, a ryuer in Fraunce, called now **Sagona**, whiche is so quiete, that vnder it may bee perceyued, whiche waie it runneth. Not farre from Lyons, it falleth into the ryuer Rhone.ouer this ryuer **Julius Caesar** made a bypge in one daie.
Arrange, idem quod **Spondillion**. **Dioscorides** li. 3. cap. 86.
Ararus, a ryuer in Scythia, whiche runneth thorough the realme of Armenia.
Arath, a countrey in Armenia wonderfull fertile.
Aratio, enis, tyllage of the earthe.
Aratiuncula, a diminutiue.
Arator, oris, a plough man. sometyme a plough ore, also a poetes name.
Aratro, aui, are, to plough efsouones lande that is sown to make it fatte.
Aratrum, aratri, a plough.
Aratus, a poete in Asia, before the incarnation 246. yeres, amonge diuers other warkes, wrote certayne verses of astrologie, whiche were translated by Cullie, and also by Germanicus, the sonne adoptiue of Tiberius the emperour.
Araurius, a ryuer of Fraunce called also **Rauraris**.
Arauso, a citee called commonly **Aurence**.
Araxes, a ryuer in Armenia, ouer whiche great Alexander made a bypge, and likewyse did Augustus the emperour.
Arba, a citee and an ylande of Illiria.
Arbea, a citee in Iudea, where Adam and othe three patriarches were buried.
Arbela, a countrey in Persia. **Q. Curtius** saith, it is a citee of Mesopotamie, where great Alexander vanquished the power of Darius kynge of Persia.
Arbies, a people of Indie.
Arbilla, the fatnesse of the bodie.
Arbiter, arbitri, an arbitratour, a man indifferently chosen, to be iudge betwene two parties, an vmpyre or stichler.
Arbitrum sumere, eligere, accipere, to take or choole an arbitour.
Dicere & statuere arbitrum, to appoynte an arbitour.
Sine arbitris aliquid facere, to dooe a thynge alone secretly.
Ab arbitris remotus locus, or **locus ab arbitris liber**, a place secrete or litle haunted, or where is no resorte of men to trouble one.
Arbiter initiationis, a godfather.
Ab arbitris remotus locus. &c. a place free from all company or comptrollers.
Loca venusta sunt, abdita certe, & si quid scribere velis ab arbitris libera, the places are faire, at the least wise secrete they bee: and in case a body bee wyllynge to wyte, free from all comptrollers: as if he shulde haue saide, from suche as wolde saye, what shulde he go wyte now? an other tyme were better, it is now out of season, with other wordes of dehortynge.

Arbitramētum, of some is vsed for the sentence of iudgement of the arbiter.
Arbitrariē, after his owne mynde, or accordyng to the warde that was made.
Arbitrariō, vncertapnly, vndeterminately.
Arbitrarium, rij, neu. gen. that is not yet deter- mined, arbitrable.
Arbitrarius, a, um, that is not yet awarded, deter- mined, or iudged.
Arbitratus, us, ma. g. arbitrement, will, pleasure of iudgement. looke **Arbitrium**.
Arbitratu meo, in my iudgement. sometye it signifieth at my pleasure.
Viri boni arbitratu, after the iudgement and aduise of an honest man.
Tuo arbitratu id fiat, Let that be dooen after your fantasie, or as ye wyll deuise it.
Arbitri, they that are present. sometime witnesses.
Arbitris remotis mecum loquebatur, They, which were present, commaunded away, he tal- ked with me.
Arbitrium, trij, arbitrement, a ward, iudgemente, aduise, opinion, wil, pleasure, fantasie, or appetite. sometye the aucthoritee giuen to the arbiter.
Omnia pro arbitrio suo facit, he dooeth all thynges after his owne mynde, or as pleaseth hym selfe.
Ad arbitrium suū scribere, to wypte of a mat- ter after his owne fantasie and opinion.
Viure ad aliorum arbitrium non ad suum, to lyue after the mynde & appetite of other men, and not as he wyll hym selfe.
Ad arbitrium & nutum alterius se fingere, to facion hym selfe after an other mans wille, appe- tite, or commaundement.
Arbitrium tuum sit, be it as ye wyll.
Non vestri arbitrij erit, it wyll not be in your power.
Arbitrium liberum, free wille.
Arbitrio suo carere, not to haue his owne wil, or to be vnder an other.
Arbitrium recipere, to take vpon one to be in- different iudge betwene two partes.
Arbitror, ātus sum, ari, to geue sentence as an ar- biter dooeth, to trowe, to thynke, to suppose, to iudge, to awarde, to obserue and marke what a man dooeth or saith, to deuyle or appoynte af- ter what facion a thyng shoulde be dooen.
Secede huc, ne arbitri dicta nostra arbitrari queant, Come hither a syde, that they whiche be present, may not harken what we saye.
Arbor, & arbos, a tree. sometime it is vsed for the masse of a shippe. sometime an oze.
Arbor inanis, a holow tree.
Arbor louis, an oke.
Defringere ex arbore plantas, to gather grasse of a tree.
Serere arbores, to plant or graffe trees.
Arbor, the name of a fische in *Pli. li. 6. ca. 4.*
Arborarius, a, um, that haunteth or maketh nes- ses in trees.

Arborator, a lopper of trees, a woodman.
Arboresco, scis, scere, to ware to a tree.
Arborētum, ti, idem quod arbustum.
Arboreus, a, um, of a tree, or like a tree.
Arborideus ramus, a bough that is kepte and nourished to be a great tree. *Colu. li. 5. ca. 4.*
Arbōrius, a, um, perteynyng to trees.
Arbores, olde writers vsed for arbos.
Arbāscula, lā, a litle tree, also the proper name of a woman.
Arbustinus, a, um, or after some arbustinus, top- gned or sette in order by trees: perteynyng or like to a place sette with trees.
Arbustinae vites, bynes sette or planted in or- der by trees.
Arbustinus locus, a place beset with trees.
Arbūsto, aui, are, to sette a fiede with trees, to make a groue.
Arbustum, a place where trees be sette, properly elmes, wythy, or salow, a groue. It may bee tak- ken for an orcharde, a hop yarde, or a vineyard, where vines doo growe by by trees, it is also a vyne that renneth by in heyghte, or by a pole.
Arbustus, a, um, full of trees, also fertile, growing plentifully or rankely.
Arbūreus, a, um, of a wyldyng tree.
Arbutum, arbuti, an appell called a wyldyng. it is also called vnedo.
Arbutus, ti, f. ge. a wyldyng tree.
Arbūrus, a tree that groweth in Italie, and hath leaues lyke Quickentree, a fruite like strawber- ries, wherof phisicians name it strawberie tree, or arbute tree.
Arca, a citee in Syria.
Arca, cā, a coffer or chest. also a coffin or chest, in which corpiis be caried to churche, or buryed in. It is also a streite place in a prison, called littell case. also a damme, stanke, or pile, made to stoppe the course of the water, vntill a byrde or other thyng bee made in a riuer or in the sea.
Arca Noe, a great vessell, whiche God commaun- ded Noe to make, that he, his wyfe, his thre sonnes and their wyues, mought bee preserued from the vniuersall floude, the yere of the worlde 1652. And befoze the incarnation. 2310. yeres. This vessell conteygned in length. 300. cubites of geometrie: whych after the exposition of saynte Augustin were. 300. perches, euery cubite of geometrie beyng sixe common cubites. In breadth it was. 50. perches. In deapnesse from the hatches to the bottome. 30. perches, from the hatche vpwarde, one perche. Noe at the finishyng of this arke, was of the age of 600. yeaues. Berolus writeth, that after the floude, this arke remayned on a mountayne in Armenia, called Cordiei, where he in his tyme saw parte therof.
Arca testamenti, called also, *Arca fœderis*, a cof- fer or chest made by Moyses, in the desert (siue cubites in length, and. iii. in breadth) wherein were put the table of the olde lawe, the rodde of

of Moyses, and parte of Hanna. It was made of stronge woode, and soote, & heuened, as well within as without, with fine golde. And on the toppe were two images of angels Cherubim.

Arcadia, a countrey in Greece, set in the myddle of Peloponnesus, or Morea, so called of Arcas, the sonne of Jupiter, who reigned there. It was also called Pelasgia, Parthasia, and Lycaonia. There was the baggyne first inuented. Also the greete fenne Lerna, where Hercules slew the monster Hydys, is there, with the riuer Erimasus, and a mountayne of the same name. There is also founde the stone Abeston, whiche beyng once hott, mai be neuer be quenched, and is of the coloure of yron.

Arcalia, a certayne peculiar latine in the emperours scheker.

Arcane, secretly.

Arcano, alone, in a priuie place.

Arcanum prodere, to disclose ones counsaile.

Arcanus, a, um, secrete, hyd, close, pryue, vnknowne.

Arcanus homo, a close felowe, that will kepe counsaile.

Arcanos sensus alicui prodere, to commit secrete counsaile to a man.

Arcana tabella, booke wherein secrete matters be written.

Arcanum, i, neu, gene. a thyng secrete, hydde, or knowne of fewe.

Arcarius, rij, ma. ge. he that kepeth the common treasure, a treasorer, a coferar, a chamberlayne.

Archadicus, or Archadius, a, um, of Arcadia.

Archas, adis, or chados, one of Arcadia.

Archas, the sonne of Jupiter and Calisthona, daughter of Lycan, (before the incarnation. 1470. yeres) hearyng that his mother (beyng a virgine consecrate) was deflowred by Jupiter, whan he was begotten, and therefore expelled of the other virgins, would haue slaine hir: who beyng aferde of him, fledde into wyldernesse, and hid hir, tyll she and her sonne were reconciled by Jupiter. Afterwarde, they bothe beyng dead, the painyms sepynged, that they were translated amonge the sterres, set nigh to the pole arctike, and the mother called Vrsa minor, and the sonne Vrsa maior.

Arcasus, a, um, bent like a bowe.

Arcella, ix, a diminutiue of arca, or after some of Arcer, an horse litter, also a fossel.

Arcellat vites, vines set or ordered after the facion of an horse litter or chariotte. Col. lib. 3. ca. 22.

Arceo, cui, ere, itum, to streigne or tie harde, to put of, to dyspue awaye, to kepe in streite or dyce, to kepe of, to barre, to debarre, to forfende.

Arcere aditu, to kepe of, or lette one that he may not enter.

Arcere homines improbitate, to keepe men from lewdnesse.

Arcere frigora, to keepe or defende awaye the

colde.

Arcere solem, to shadow or kepe of the heate of the sunne.

Arcera arcera, an horse litter or chariotte.

Arcesilas, a philosopher, the scholar of Polamon.

There was also of that name a cunningg heruee of images, specially the image of Diana.

Arcesilas, one of the .v. capistaynes of Beroia, that came to Troie. Also a philosopher of the sect of the Academics, and scholar to Crantor.

Arcesostis, a kinde of white vine called ampelos leute, whiche there.

Arcessirus, a, um, the participle of arcesso.

Arcessitum dictum, a kinde of speakeinge to much affectate.

Arcesso, iui, ere, itum, to call, to call for, to go to call, to purchase or get a thyng, to accuse, to call vp, as men doo spirites.

Arcessere ab aratro, to call from the plough.

Arcessere ventos, to rayse vp the wyndes.

Arcessere manes, to call or rayse vp spirites.

Arcessere a capite, to fetch a thyng euen from the begynnyng.

Arcessere capitis, to accuse one of a deadly offence.

Arcessam ad societatem laboris, I will call for him to bee partetaker of my labour, or to helpe me.

Arcessere sibi causam mortis, to be the cause of his owne death.

Archaismos, for. ge. a figure, signifyng a thyng to be spoken after the aunient sort.

Archander, Danaus wifes father.

Archarius, a chiefe ruler, the chief head or gouernour.

Archedicus, a comicall poete.

Archelaus, the name of diuers famous men. One a philosopher, the disciple of Anaxagoras, bozne at Mileum, maister to Socrates, brought first naturall philosophy out of Ionia to Athens. Of this name were diuers kynges: One of Macedonia (whome Plato calleth a tyran) slayne by Cratena his minion. whan he hyred the famous peynter Zeuxis to peynnte his palaice: Socrates laied merpely, he did it to prouoke men to resorte vnto him: though they would not come for his sake, yet at least they should gladiely come to behold his sayre house. Also whan he had wyth him at supper diuers learned men, a poete despyed of him a summe of money, which he caused to be brought, and forthwith gaue it to Euripides, who dyd not aske it, sayinge, thou arte worthy to haue it, and he to despye it.

Archemorus, sonne of Lycurgus king of Aemea, was slayne by an adder, as his nourse laied him in the grasse by a ryuer syde. For whose sake we made certayne playes called Nemei. he was also called Opheltes.

Archeota, a chiefe officer, as it were the mayster of the rolles.

Archeptolomus, was charyoste maister to Her-

for of Troye.

Archetypus, pi, m, g. the first example of paterne.

Archetypi amici, by a metaphore, trewe and faythfull frendes, or after some, auncient frendes.

Archezostes, a white vine, looke Ampeloleuce.

Archias, called also B. Licinius, a poete of Antioche, muche fauoured and honoured of the noble men of Rome, speciallpe of Lucullus and Cullie who defended him in a noble oration, wherein he speaketh much to the commendation of poetrie. It was also the name of him that builded Syracusis.

Archiatrus, or archiater, tri, masc, gen. a chiefe phisicion.

Archibellion, of some is taken for anchusa. Dios. lib. 4. ca. 26.

Archibius, a grammarian of Alexandria.

Archidamus, (a noble man of Sparta) beyng demaunded, howe muche money woulde serue to the warre of Peloponellus, answered, that warre sought for no certayntie.

Archidemus, a mans name. Aristoph. in ranis.

Archigenes, the name of a famous phisicion. It is he also that would be taken for the wisest of his kynne.

Archigerontes, the chiefe in authoritee amonge auncient men.

Archigrammateus, a chauncellour or chiefe secretarie.

Archigubernius, is vled of Trebellius, for an admirall, or els a chiefe shippe maister.

Archilochus, a poete of Lacedemonia, that wrote in the kinde of verses, lambici, wherein he was so vehement, that where Licambes, his wyues father, tooke from hym his wyfe, and married her to another man, he so rated hym with verses, that he compelled him for sorowe and indignation, to hange hym selfe. He was before the incarnation. 650. yeres.

Archimagirus, ri, masc. gene. a chiefe cooke or maister cooke.

Archimandrita, te, masc. gene. an abbot or ruler of hermites.

Archimedes, a famous geometrician of Syracusis, in Sicile, who by his arte dyd longe tyme resiste Marcellus, Capitayne of the Romayns, that besieged the citee. Finally the citee beyng won, and he sent for by Marcellus, was founde drawyng figures of geometrie in the grounde, whereunto he was so attentue, that whan he was boden come to Marcellus, he answered, whan he had finished the fygure, he wold come. At whiche answer the messenger disdeynge, slew him. for which dede Marcellus was excusedynge soze. Some suppose, he first inuented the makinge of materiall spheres and globes. He made a dooue of wode, whiche had in it suche equal poize, that it woulde hange in the ayre by a longe space. he made also an horologe, wherin myght be sene the true course of the heauens

and spheres. He was afore the incarnation. 192. yeres.

Archimimus, mi, masc. gen. the maister or chiefe of the plaiers, or of them which represent other mens gestures in playes to scoone them.

Archine, idem quod madragora. Dio. li. 4. c. 79

Archiotra, they whiche haue the rule of the place, where commons euidences be kept, or they that kepe common libraries.

Archipirata, te, ma, g. an archepprate, a maister of theues, or a chiefe robber on the sea.

Archippocamus, mi, masc. gene. the maister of the horses.

Architas, a noble philosopher of Tarentine, the disciple of Pythagoras, and capitayne of the invincible army of the Tarentines. He was mayster to Plato in geometrie, whome he also deliuered from Dionysius the tyrant of Sicile. he was afore the incarnation of Christ about. 370. yeres. There was a conynge carpenter of the same name.

Architectio, onis, fam. ge. dyuisynge or makinge of a thyng.

Architecton, onis, m, g. idem quod architectus

Architectonice, es, f. gene. idem quod architectura.

Architectonicus, a, um, perteynyng to the maister carpenter or chiefe deuiser of the workes.

Architector, oris, m, g. idem quod architectus.

Architector, aris, ari, to make craftie, or to builde buildyng conynnyngly.

Architectari voluptates, to inuente waies or means of pleasure.

Architectura, the conynge of dyuisynge of buildyng, the science of masons or carpenters. som tyme the buildyng it selfe.

Architectus, ti, m, g. a chiefe diuiser of buildyng or mayster of the workes, or he that goeth about any gyle or decepte. Also a principall authour, woorker, or diuiser of any thyng.

Architectus legis, the diuiser or maker of a lawe.

Architectus obsoniorum, a cooke, a diuiser or dresser of viandrie.

Architectus & princeps sceleris, the chiefe and principall woorker of this mischief.

Omnium machinator & architectus est, he is the woorker and diuiser of all these matters.

Architectus verborum, the inuenter or maker of wordes.

Architectus beatæ vitæ, the first inuenter or diuiser of happy or blessed lyfe.

Architriclinus, ni, masc. ge. mayster of the house, or chiefe ruler of the feast, it may be vled for a shewer, or the marshall of the haule, for hys office was, to see the meate brought in, and euery thyng set on the table in place and order.

Archium, the treasoure of munimentes, and euidences belongynge to a thyng or citee, a principis palais, a great officers house, as the lordes chauncellours, or the rolles.

Archoph.

Archophthalmon, idem quod **Chryfogonum**,
Archon, **ontis**, was the chiefe dignities in Athens.
 A gentile officer lyke to the **patro** in Rome in
 olde tyme, and the lord chiefe Justice wch be.
Archontici, certayne heretikes, whiche affirmed,
 that the vniuersal state of thynges was not made
 by god, but by psonis. And they also denied the
 resurrection of the bodie.
Archos, a pynce or chiefe ruler.
Arctima, a littell cote, or whyle barow.
Arcto, **qui**, are, to put in, to set to, to graffe.
Arctemens, **ontis**, the surname of **Spolio**, whiche
 is alway painted with a bowe in his hand, also
 the signe called **Sagittarius**.
Arctima, **qui**, the clothe leade, the buttre.
Arconicum, a minotall, called **Defenike**.
Arcte, strictly, narrowly.
Arcte accubare, to lye of lie neere together.
Arcte diligere, to loue earnestly.
Arcte defendere, & defendere aliquid, to holde
 and defende a thyng earnestly, or strictly.
Arctius, completely, to embrace on hardy.
Arcte dormire, to sleape soundly.
Arcticus, **a**, **um**, towards the northe.
Arcticus polus, the northe pole.
Arctium, the great burte.
Arctophilax, **acis**, **masc**, **gene**, a sterre that folow
 weth **Charles wayne**, called also **Arctum** and
Bootes.
Arcto, **qui**, are, to streigne, to bynde strictly, to
 make narrowe or strictly.
Arctomys, a beast, whiche I take to be an hedges
 hogge.
Arctos, **form**, **ge**, in englyshe a beare, it is a fy-
 gure of sterres, of whiche there be twayne, **Vr-**
sa maior, called also **Helice**, and **Vrsa minor**,
 called **Cynosura**.
Arctous, **a**, **um**, of the northe.
Arctus, **a**, **um**, strictly, narrowe.
Arctum animum soluere, to sette a sorow
 full of penyue herte at lybertee to caste away
 care.
Arctior somnus, sounde sleape.
Arcta iura, strict lawes.
Arctæ res, aduersitee, daunger, perill, trouble.
Arctis in rebus opem ferre, to help one in ad-
 uersitee.
Arcturus, a sterre, that is at the tayle of that,
 which is called **Vrsa maior**.
Arctum, bent lyke a bowe.
Arcturus, **a**, **um**, facioned lyke a bowe or arche,
 also sicke of the iaunders.
Arctabalista, a crosse bow.
Arctij, the watchmen in a fortreffe or towne.
Arcula, **arculæ**, a lyttell coffer or casket. also a
 byrde amonge the augurians, which disallowed
 a thyng to be dooen.
Arculata, circles made with byanne, whiche were
 vled in sacrifice.
Arculus, **arculi**, a lyttell bowe or arche. also a
 god, whiche hath the tuicion of coffers and the

set: also idem quod **arculum**.
Arculum, **arculi**, **a**, **ge**, a roll that women dooe
 weare on theyr heades, to beare water or milke
 easily, a wyale.
Arcuo, **qui**, are, to make bent lyke a bowe, or to
 make a vaulte.
Arcus, **us**, **mal**, **ge**, a bow, or the vault of a rofe.
Arcum intendere, or adducere, to bende a
 bow.
Arcu tela dirigere, to shoot.
Porrigere arcum, idem quod **dare manus**,
 to geve.
Arcus remissus, a bow vn bent.
Arcum retendere, to vn bende a bowe.
Arcus, **us**, & **arcus**, **ci**, the rayne bowe.
Ardalides, the surname of the mules, after **Des-**
dalus the sonne of **Vulcan**.
Ardea, **ardæ**, a byrde called an heaton. It is
 also the name of a citee in **Latia**, beyng from
 Rome aboute xviii. myles. In it was the palace
 of **Turnus**, whome **Æneas** vanquished, and
 the people there were called **Rutuli**.
Ardeas, **atis**, and **Ardeatinus**, **a**, **um**, of the citee
Ardea.
Ardelio, **onis**, one that can netter stande still, but
 is alwaie full of gesture, a busy man, medlyng
 in many thynges, and can shylle of nothyng.
Omatteret in every mans matter.
Ardens, **entis**, hasty in doing, quicke witted, bur-
 nyng, ardent, mynyng, earnest.
Ardens febris, a bournyng feuer.
Ardentes equi, swyfte hores.
Ardentes papule, the sores called carbuncles.
Ardenter, feruently.
Ardeo, **si**, **dere**, to bourn, to be on fyre, to lous
 ardently, or exceedingly, to make haste, to be con-
 sumed, to desire, also to myne, to be more hotte
 or earnest in a matter, to rage for anger.
Tyrios ardebat murice læna, his mantell dyd
 myne of fyne purple of **Cyre**.
Ardere cupiditate, to couet ardently.
Ardere iracundia, to be inflamed with anger.
Ardere maximo flagitio, to haue dooen, or to
 be defamed of a mischeuous dede.
Ardeo te videre, I desyre earnestly to see you.
Ex æquo ardere, to loue eche other feruently.
Ardere in virgine, to be rauished with the loue
 of a mayde.
Ardet ad vlciscendum animus, I am verye
 desyrous to be reuenged.
Ardent omnia bello, the warre rageth every
 where.
Ardere dolore, to be soze greued.
Ardet inuidia, he is greatly enuyed.
Ardere studio veri reperiendi, to be verye des-
 syrous to finde out the trouth.
Ardeola, an hearnelew, whereof be thre kyndes:
 One is called **Pella**, whiche singendyeth wth
 muche difficultee, and lykwyse sitteth: In the
 time of treadynge, the blond issueth oute of the
 eyes, a blew heron, The other is called **Alba**,
 or in

or in greke Leuce, a triel heron or a swarfe he-
 con. the thirde is called Sællaris, or piger, a
 bitour.
 Ardesco, arsi, scere, to bee hasty or fierse, looke
 Ardeo, to bee hasty or fierse, looke
 Ardescit facile, it is soone set on fyre.
 Ardis, the sonne of Eges hyng of Lidia.
 Ardiscos, a ryuer of Sythia.
 Ardor, oris, mas. ge. vii. ent heate, burnynge,
 feruency, earnest desyre, exteprynge loue.
 Ardor animi confedit, the feruente desyre of
 the minde is alaid.
 Ardor edendi, great hunger.
 Arduenna, a greete woodde in Gallia Belgica,
 which was in lengthe, 500. myles rompyng from
 the riuer of Rhene, throughe the lande of Luke,
 vnto the cite of Courney.
 Arduitas, atis, fem. ge. the hyghnesse of an hyll
 harde to clyme or get vp on.
 Aridus, olde writers vled for aridus.
 Arduus, a, um, harde, peynfull, hyghe, difficile,
 steepe downe, as the browes of rockes, and the
 edges of cliffes, harde to get vp on. Sometime
 feruent, couragious.
 Campo arduus infert, he rusheth into the
 fælde with a lusty courage.
 Cedrus ardua, a very high cedar tree.
 Res arduæ & difficiles, harde and dyspyle
 matters. Sometime aduersitee, daungier,
 trouble.
 Clius arduus, a cliffe of an hyll, high & steepe
 downe.
 Ardua, et ardua terrarum, hygh places, hylles
 harde to passe by.
 Area, areæ, a large place in a citee, kepte euer
 cleane, where marchauntes doe assemble. Also
 it is euery place that is marked out to builde or
 sette an house in. Also a floore, where coze is
 chepshed. It is moze ouer a plotte in a gardeyne
 digged and trimmed redde to be sowne or sette.
 It may be vled for a bedde in a gardein, a parde
 or courte within an house, a soze in the head,
 which causeth the heare to fall.
 Area, also a rounde circle that doeth compasse any
 sterre or planet.
 Areator, a thresher, after Calpine.
 Arecomici, people of Parbone in Fraunce.
 Arefacio, arefacis, feci, ere, to make drie.
 Arelate, a citee in Fraunce, called Oileance, an
 other in Pozica, called Lynze.
 Aremórica, the countrey of Aquitayne in Fraunce.
 Aréna, a citee in Peloponnesus.
 Aréna, lande. Sometime drye grounde lyke to
 lande, also a theatre.
 Arenas in litus fundere, a proverbe, syngny-
 fyng to doe a thyng that nedeth not.
 In arena mea, I will vled for, In mea functis
 one, in my office or iurisdiction.
 Arenaceus, a, um, sandy.
 Arenaria, arum, pities where lande is dygged.
 Arenarius, a, um, perrepyng to a fyghtynge

place, or in a house, or in a field.
 Arenatum, ti, neut. gen. moster.
 Arenas, a, um, pergetted with lime and lande.
 Arenosus, a, um, sandy, or full of sande.
 Arenensis, dy of thysse.
 Arenula, fyne sande.
 Areo, uisere, to be drye, or to be made drye.
 Arere siti, to be drye for thysse.
 Arcola, a bedde in a gardeyne, or a lytel parde.
 Areopagite, Iudges, whiche sette in a place of
 Athens, to iudge causes of murder, and weighty
 thynges concerning the comune weale. It is
 vled sometyme for other seuer and vylcoups
 iudges.
 Areopagus, the village of Athens, where the sayde
 iudges dyd sit.
 Areopolis, a citee in Arabie, called also Hion.
 Areopolis, the inhabitants of Areopolis.
 Arepennis, a measure of grounde amonge the
 frenche meyne, as muche as our lande of halfe
 aker.
 Arisco, arui, scere, to waxe drye, or to bee made
 drye.
 Arctum, ti, neut. gen. a decree or ordynance.
 Areta, the daughter of Aristippus, the philoso-
 pher, whiche succeeded him in his schoole. She
 taught, that the pleasure, whiche moste delected
 the body, was the chiefe goodnesse.
 Aretalogus, li, mas. gen. a bragger, or a vaunter
 of his owne vertues. Sometime a forger of lies
 to make men mery.
 Areta, in latine, Virtus, in englyshe vertue. It
 was also the name of the wyfe of Alcinous, king
 of Phæacis, of whome Homere writeth in O-
 dysssea.
 Arethuse, the compaignon of Diana. It is also
 the name of a fountayne in Sicile, and of an o-
 ther in Metia. also a towne in Grece, a citee in
 Cubra, and an other in Sylla.
 Arethusis, the name of the citee Syracusis, nere
 to the fountayne Arethusa.
 Arethysa, & Arethusa, a riuer in the greate Irs-
 menie.
 Aretinus, a, um, of the citee Tretium.
 Arétium, a citee in Tuscan, called Arezo, 50.
 myles from Peruse.
 Aretus, the sonne of Nestor and Euridices.
 Arteria, a, wyne and water offered to the infernal
 goddys, or rather dyuelles.
 Argagarion, a certeyne medicine, giuen agaynst
 the leppie.
 Arganthionius an hyll nyghe to Bithynia, by the
 citee of Buzias, nigh therunto is a well, where
 Philas the companion of Hercules was sodenly
 taken away by the Nymphes, whan he was at
 that well to fetch water.
 Argantonius, a kyng of a citee in Scotia, an
 other in Spayne, which lyued, 120. yeres, or af-
 ter some, 300. yeres.
 Argas, a name of repzoche, giuen to Demosthe-
 nes in hys eldship. Suidas esteemeth it to bee a
 kynde

hynde of serpentes.
Argatilis, a kinde of fowle that breedeth in water banks, making her nest with linnen threede in forme of a balle, so close, that the entrynge into it can not be founde.
Argema, *argema*, *fo. ge. o.* **Argema**, *atis, n. g.* a soye in the eyes, whiche beyng in the blacke of the eye, is white, and in the whyte of the eye, it is redde.
Argemone, *es, o.* **Argemon**, an herbe, whiche hath leaues lyke wyld poppe, ragged, also a purple flower, the toppe is a rodde longer than the head of a poppy, and brode about, a rounde roote, the iuice of it is of the colour of saffron and tarte, it is that whiche is commonly called *agrimonia*.
Argenon, a precious stone of the kinde of Jasper.
Argentaria, a banke of exchange, a bankers table or shoppe, the office of bankers.
Argentarium facit, he maketh or occupieth a banke for exchange.
Argentarius, *a, um, of o.* perteynyng to syluer or money.
Argentaria fodina, a syluer myne.
Argentaria taberna, a bankers shoppe.
Argentaria cura, care for money.
Argentaria inopia, lacke of money.
Argentaria illecebra, thynges gettyng money.
Argentarius comeatus, prouision of money.
Argentarius, *rij*, a banker, with whome men do make theyr exchange of money.
Argentagina, *a*, the siluer sicknesse.
Argentatus, *a, um*, couered with siluer.
Argenteus, *a, um*, of syluer.
Argentina, a fayre citee in Germany, on the west side of the riuer of Reine, called Strausbrough. it was also called *Argentoratum*.
Argentofus, *a, um*, mixt with syluer.
Argentum, *ti, siluer*. Sometyme it signifieth, plate or money.
Argentum factum, siluer redy to be coyned, or rather siluer ingrauen, or plate.
Argentum signatum, money, syluer coyned.
Argenti fodina, a syluer myne.
Argentum pustulatum, pure syluer well tried.
Argentum viuum, quicke syluer.
Argæa, places in Rome, where certayne auncient grekes were buried.
Argæi, ymages made of bull rushes, whiche the byrgins Vestales vsed to cast perely into Cyber.
Argæus, a very hygh hyll, on the toppe whereof is alway snow.
Argestes, the wynde that bloweth out of the southe weste.
Argetos, *owst, byght*.
Argeus, *a, um*, of the citee of Argos.
Argi, a citee of Italy buylded by Diomedes, called after *Argiripa*.
Argia, a countrey in Delopeneso, or Mozea, also the daughter of Adastus, hyng of Argiues.

Argia plu. a citee in Laconia.
Argifontes, the name of Mercurius, because he slew Argus.
Argiletum, the sepulchre of Argus. Also a place, where potters clay is digged. it is also a streets in Rome, where booke sellers dwelled.
Argiletana, booke sellers dwellynge in the sayde streete called *Argiletum*.
Argilla, potters claye.
Argillacius, *a, um*, lyke to potters claye.
Argillofus, *a, um*, full of that claye.
Argilus, a citee of Emathia, nere to the mouth of the ryuer Strymon.
Arginusa, three lytell ples in Asia, by the ples of Mitele and Lesbos.
Argion, the herbe called *Capillus veneris*, looke there.
Argiripa, looke *Argi*.
Argiros, *idē quod mercurialis*. *Dios. li. 4. c. 102.*
Argis, aduer. at the citee of Argos.
Argissa, a citee of Thessaly, nere to Peneum.
Argius, a Grecian.
Argi, Grecians.
Argo, *form. gen.* the shippe, wherein Jason and his company sayled into Colchos, to wyne the fleece of golde.
Argolicus, *a, um*, of Argos.
Argolis, *idis*, a woman of Argos.
Argonauis, a sygne, whiche tyeth the day before the idus of Marche.
Argonautæ, were the companions of Jason, whiche sayled with him vnto Colchos, as Laertes, Pollux, Hercules, Chelamon, Ophreus, Zetus, Calais, and many other noble men, as well of blood, as in prowesse. This voyage was before the incarnation. 1254. yeres.
Argopelasgus, one of Thessaly.
Argos, a countrey and citee in Thessaly, where Inachus reigned. In this countrey bee the famous mountaynes of Olympus and Ossa. also Argos was a citee not far from Athens, another in Achaia. It was also the name of a litle dogge.
Argulus, the soune of Amyclas.
Argumentatio, *onis*, the declaration of an argument.
Argumentor, *atus sum, ari*, to argue, reasone, or dispute.
Argumentofus, *a, um*, that which is dooen with great reason, or that hath much matter.
Argumentum, *ti*, is a reason makynge a prooffe, whereby one thyng is gathered by an other, to confirme that whiche is doubtfull. Sometyme it signifieth a matter to speake or write of: or the summe of any matter that is written. Sometyme coniecture. Sometyme a mozte exposition of that which foloweth: otherwhyles a sentence. also a sygne or token, a presumption.
Argumentum pictura, the deuple of a thyng portraied.
Argumentum scriptura, the matter that is

written of. Argumentis colligere, to gather by reason and argumentes.

Argumentum frigidum, a symple argumente of no force.

Satis est argumenti, it is a sufficient proufe.

Arguo, arguis, ui, ere, to reprove, to reprehende of blame, to impute, to accuse, to shewe, to bitter of declare, sometime to let or prohibite.

Arguere aliquem pecuniam, to accuse one for stealing of money.

Non ex auditu arguo, I gather it not by here say.

Arguitur virtus malis, vertue is declared in aduersitee.

Illum neque arguo, neque purgo, I do neither lay it to his charge, nor acquite hym of it. I neither accuse, nor excuse him.

Quoniam verbo arguit, verbo satis est negare, Because he byngeth proufe onely by wordes: it is sufficient to deny it with wordes.

Arguere reum, to shew and proue by reason, that the person is guilty.

Arguere aliquo crimine, to accuse or appeche a man of any crime.

Arguitur patrem occidisse, he is accused, or it is layed to his charge, that he hath murdered his father.

Arguor immerito, I am accused or blamed without cause, vnworthily.

Argutum iri, for In discrimen vocari.

Argura, a citee of Thessalie.

Argus, the sonne of Aristor, the .v. kynge of Argiues, which made the shippe, wherein Jason and other sailed to Colchos, the poetes feygne, that he had an hundred eyes, signifyinge thereby his wisdom and circumspection. Moreover, that Juno appoynted him to kepe Io, whom she had transformed into a cowe. But Mercurius (beinge sent by Jupiter) with his sweete harmony brought Argus on slepe, slew hym, tooke Io fro hym, and brought her into Egypt. Then Juno tooke Argus eyes, and set theym in the perowhes taile, wherfore the perowche is called Auis lunonia.

Argutatio, reasonyng, debatyng, a crahynge or myll noyse, a subtil poynthe of reasonyng.

Argutator, a subtil reasoner or disputer.

Argute, an aduerbe, signifyinge wittily, subtilly.

Argutia, sharpe or shewde wordes, harde & wittie saynges, subtilitees.

Argutia digitorum, the meuyng or gesturynge of the fyngers.

Argutia vultus, often chaungyng of countenance.

Argutiola, a pryncy taunt or quippie.

Arguto, au, are, to obiecte, impute, or reproche.

Argutor, atus sum, ari, to speake sharply, shewde lie, or to chatte pertly.

Argutari pedibus, to leape or make gesture with the fecte, as men doo in daunsyng.

Argutus, a, um, somewhat pette, quicke in answeryng, somewhat subtil.

Argutus, a, um, reproved, accused. Sometime it

signifeth shewde, subtil, or wittie, and he that can in speaking sharply interche a man wittie.

Also myll of voice, or that maketh a noyse like to leaues of a tree blowne with the wynde. Sometime leane, slender, small, sharpe or pyked.

Arguta diuisio, a subtil diuision.

Arguti homines, they that speake muche in few wordes, subtil or wittie men.

Arguti oculi, rolling eyes, or alwayes meuyng.

Argutum caput, a sharpe or pyked head, lyke a sugar lofe.

Arguta manus, handes ful of gesture or toyes.

Ecquid argutus est? was he euer accused or reproved for any thing?

Argyra, a citee in Sicile, where Diodorus Siculus was borne.

Argyranche, rāches, f. g. the silver sickness.

Argyraspides, m. g. men bearyng shields of silver. These were great Alexanders souldiours, whiche were after his death, retyred of diuers princes, as the launce knightes be.

Argyrini, a certayne people in Egypte.

Argyriion, silver.

Argyrippa, a citee of Buell, buylded by Diosmedes.

Argyritæ, certayne westers, which were rewarded with money.

Argyritis, the spume or some of silver.

Argyrocopus, idem quod argentarius.

Argyrodamas, a precious stone, whiche stoppeth the anger and ferefulness of men.

Argyrognomones, bankers that only exchange money.

Argirondes, a ryuer in Etolia, in colour lyke silver.

Argirologus, he that seeketh or labourerth for money.

Argyrotóxos, he that beareth a silver bow.

Aria, a countrey in Asia, bounded on the northe with Margiana, & a parte of Bactria. Thrac was ones called by this name.

Aria, aria, a certayne tree, whiche begynneth to beare frute at the begynnyng of wynter, and is of so harde matter, that before it can be cutte or bozed, it must nedes be reasond in water.

Ariabignes, the sonne of Darius by the daughter of Gobria, one of the admiralles of Perces naup.

Ariadne, nes, f. g. a lady the wyfe of Theseus, whome he forsoke, not withstandyng she hadde saued his life.

Ariadneus, a, um, of Ariadne.

Ariannes, a famous citee in Armenie.

Ariapythes, a kynge of Scythia.

Ariarathes, a kynge of Capadocia, vnder whome that countrey was firste allied with the Romanes.

Ariathes, a mans name.

Aricandos, a ryuer of Lycia, wherof a citee there is called Aricanda.

Aricia, a citee in Italy .x. myles from Rome, called

called nowe Ricia castellum. also the wyfe of Hippolytus.
 Aricinus, a, um, of Aricia.
 Aricinum nemus, a woode by the sayed citee, where Roma, the kynge of Romans, feigned to speake with Ceres in the saye.
 Aricinus lacus, a brooke by Aricia, called Speculum Dianae.
 Aricomissi, a people of Fraunce nere to the riuer Rhone, called also Arecomici, and Volca.
 Arida, idem quod echion.
 Arides, idem quod locustæ.
 Ariditas, aris, drynesse.
 Aridaria, idem quod Chrysogonum. Dio. li. 4. cap. 59.
 Aridus, arida, dum, drye or withered.
 Arida vita, a stricte, harde, or poore lyfe.
 Aridus victus, harde or coorse fare.
 Aridum sermonis genus, a stile that hath no sweetnesse or pleasantnesse in it.
 Arida arua, barayne fieldes.
 Arida crura, small legges, that haue but skinne and bones.
 Homo aridus, a brayn pyggarde, a myster, a chinche, a pynche penny, a pelter, one that wyll scantyly bestow a penny vpon him selfe.
 Aries, rietis, m. g. a ramme: also a piece of ordinaunce of ingine, made lyke a rammes head, to beate downe a wall. It is also one of the xiiij. signes that the sonne passeth by. Also a fyre, haueing hoynes lyke a ramme, whiche he sometyme holdeth with his head out of the water, & if he espie any man swimmyng, he goeth to hym, pulseth hym vnder the water, and deuoureth hym.
 Arietarius, a, um, the adiectiue of Aries.
 Arietinus, a, um, of a ramme.
 Arieto, aui, are, to rushe or beate at a thyng, as rammes doo with their heades. also to hit or throw downe. sometyme neutrally, for Labasco, to fall or decaye.
 Arii, a people of Scythia.
 Arimaspi, people of Scythia, whiche haue but one eye in theyr forehead. They fight continually with Gryphons or gripes. Herodotus sayeth, they haue two eyes, but they vse to wynte wth the one, that they may haue the other more ready fast, whan they moote.
 Ariminensis, one of Ariminum.
 Ariminum, an olde citee in Flaminia, a countrey of Italye by the ryuer of Rubicon, called now Rimini.
 Arimari, people vnder the dominion of Moscovites, whiche lyue alwaye in woodes, and be gentill and iuste in maners. They eate nothyng but beeries and masse.
 Arimus, a kynge of Mysia, or Meonia.
 Arinca, a kind of wheate called Siligo. loke there.
 Ariobarzanes, a kynge of Cappadocia, who aided Pompei in his last batayl agaynst Cesar.
 Ariolatio, anis, a diuination.
 Ariolus, looke Hariolus.

Arion, a famous harper, whome the marynetes woulde haue caste into the sea to haue hys money: but he despyng them, to lette him play a longe on his harpe & he died, afterwarde leapt into the water, and a Dolphine receyuyng hym on his backe, brought him to lande a lyue. it is also one of Adrastus chariot hoyses.

Arion, in Dioscorides is taken for Xiphion.

Arionius, a, um, of Arion.

Arisarum, ri, n. g. of Arisaros, a lytle herbe called ramsons: Fuchsius contendeth, that it is the herbe called Arum: and yet Dioscorides saith, Arisarum maioris est quam Aron acrimonia, li. 2. ca. 186.

Arisbe, or after some Arisba, a citee in the countrey of Troy, and also in Lesbos.

Arista, a, the bearde of coyne. sometime it is taken for the eare of wheate. sometime for wheate. Post aliquot aristas, after a few pears.

Aristas æstu numerare, a prouerbe, signifying one to do a thyng in wayne: or to attempt that he cannot doo.

Aristæ pondus, a lyght matter.

Aristæ, is vsed sometyme for pill, heares.

Aristarchus, a grammarian of Alexandria, whiche taught the sonne of kynge Ptolemeus called Philometor, he was of suche iudgement, that it was thought no verse of Homere, whiche he dyd not approue. He died by abstinence, whan he was of the age of .72. yeres, before the incarnation. 127. yeres.

Aristathea, or Aristalhea, the mallow wth the greate leaues, the marthe mallow.

Aristæus, the sonne of Apollo and Ceres, called of Hesiodus Apollo pastoralis, he was slayne with dogges. The Centyles peyncted hym a ponge ladde, bearded, standyng betwene the toppes of the mountaynes Parnassus, oute of whiche ranne the fountayne Castalius, haueing farre from him the serpente Python, whome he strake throughe with his arrow. They dedicated vnto him the gripe and the rauen.

Aristæas, a poete in the tyme of Cyrus of Persia.

Aristides, a noble man of Athens, in wyle dome iustye and temperance excellent. He in the gouernance of the common weale of Athens, was logned with Themistocles, a man of great power and riches, who saied in the counsaile, he knew a thyng, whiche was expedient to the common weale, but not necessary to bee openly knowen, and despyed to haue one appoynted, to whome he shoulde disclose it. The counsaile appoynted Aristides to whome he shewed, that the naime of the Lacedæmonians mought be shortly sette on fyre, and so shoulde theyr power launce bee abated. Thys herde, Aristides resoured to the counsaile, and sayed: The aduise of Themistocles is profitable, but not honest. The Atheniensis hearyng it was not honest, iudged, it mought not be profitable, and

would not haue it than disclosed. Suche credence had they in Aristides. Also not withstanding the Athenians had killed him, only because he excelled in iustice, yet at his departing he prayed to god, that what so euer they desired, might come to good effect and consolation. And called againe from exile, he neuer remembred anye olde displeasure, in so muche that he alway honoured Themistocles, with whome he euer contended in the weate publike. Of his temperance this is a greates token, that though he had ben in the greatest dignities and offices in the commune weate, yet died he so poore, that he left not to burie hym worthily. And his daughters were married at the charge of the cite. And to his sonne Lysimachus was giuen by the people one hundred Mina, which amounteth of our money to. 239. pounds. xi. s. viii. d. Oh, how may christen men be ashamed, when they reade this storie, beholding in his temperance, iustice and charitee, a more resemblance of Christes doctrine, than is in them that will doo nothinge vnhyed, and measure iustice by theyr affections. Of this name were foure other. he was afore the incarnation. 474. yeres.

Aristides, a christian philosopher in Athens, the pere of our lord. 132. made an elegant defence for Christes religion, and deliuered it to Adrian the Emperour, wherewith he was so perswaded, that he gaue commendement to the pryncall of Asia, that he should put no christen man to death, excepte he were conuicted of some notable crime.

Aristippus, discipule to Socrates, putte the chiefe goodnes in voluptee or pleasure: wherefore Diogenes calleth him the royall dogge, because he alway folowed them that were rithe, and taught for money. On a tyme, beinge on the sea in a storme, and the shippe in peryll, he was soze as fearde. After the peryll was past men asked of him, why he feared so muche, sens he was a philosopher. The peryll sayed he, in losse of an ignorant knave, and of a noble philosopher is not of lyke estimation. His folowers were called Cirenaici. His sect by other disciples of Socrates, and noble philosophers, was vterly exterminate. he had a daughter called Arce, excellentely learned. he was afore Christe. 366. yeres.

Aristo, omis, Platos teacher. also a philosopher, discipule of Zeno.

Aristobolus, sonne of Hircanus, capitayne and chiefe byshoppe of the Jewes, was. 92. yeres afore the comynge of Christe. This man attempted to translate the dygnitie of a byshoppe into the dignitie of a kynge, and he spide, after the returninge from the captiuitie of Babylon, toke on hym to weare a crowne. He laboured the people called Iturei in Syria, and compelled them to bee circumcised: But by the pll counsaile of his brother Antigonus, he put his mother and

longer brethren in prison, and after that he had laid brother Antigonus, in samphyrage hym.

For whiche cruelties god so strake hym, that his bowelles were rent in his body, and he vomited up all the bloud in his body, and so died.

Also Aristobolus was one of the fourtie, that translated the Bible into Greke. In other was an hystoriographer, in the tyme of great Alexander.

Aristocles, the name of diuers philosophers.

Aristocles, a tyrann of Sydonia, also a famous pynter.

Aristocratia, the fourme of gouernance of a weate publike, where many doo rule, that are of moste vertue and power.

Aristodemus, the name of sundry learned men of which one instructed Pompeys children.

Aristogenes, a physician of Chace. also an other of the same name, counsaile to Hippocypus, the philosopher.

Aristogiton, an oratour of Athens, which for his lewde behauiour was called dogge. also one of the sheers of Pisistratus.

Aristolaus, a certayne pynter, scholar to Pausanias.

Aristolochia, an herbe, named of the apotecaries.

Astrologia, in englysh rounde hertwoyt, wherof be thre kyndes, she is called round hertwoyt or rounde, after Luri, which hath leaues in fashion like guy, but somewhat rounder, wherein is a sharpe and delicate oboue, the floure white lyke a lytell bone upon a redde knoppe. The rootes are rounde and many. An other (called longe Aristolochia, or longe hertwoyt) hath long leaues, small braunches, a purple floure, and styketh. whan it springeth, it is of the fashion of a pear. The root is longe, of the greatness of a mannes finger. Bothe of them doo beare berries lyke to capres, within of bore colour, bitter and styknge. The third is longe and hath small braunches full of leaues comes what rounde, like to the lesse syngene, and hath floures lyke vnto fwe. The rootes longe and small, with a thicke rynde, and soote in sauoure, in englysh small hertwoyte.

Aristomache, es, the wyfe of Dionisius the tyrann. also the wyfe of Dion.

Aristomachus, a man that was all his lyfe tyme in loue with bees. An other of that name wyte of the makinge of wyne.

Aristomenes, a man of Messene, whiche was called Iustissimus: whan he was dead, he was founde to haue his herte all heary. There was also of that name, a comicall poete of Athens.

Ariston, onis, a certayne grauer of ymages. also a famous lawier.

Aristonicus, a grammarian of Alexandria, and an eunike of Ptolomeus, whiche was a valiant capitayne.

Aristonimus, a comicall poete, ouersce of Phyladelphus librarie.

Aristo.

Aristophanes, a poete moſte eloquent in the tonge of the Athenes, although he was borne at the Rhodes. he wrote .54. comedies, wherein he ſpares not them, which than lyued. he was in diſpleaſure with Socrates, and therefore he repreſenteth him in his comedy called the Cloudes. it was alſo a grammarian of Byzance.

Aristophon, a pennyers name.

Aristophontes, he that ſleeth noble & great men.

Aristophorum, a diſhe, wherein meate is bozne to dinner.

Aristorides, Argus the ſonne of Ariſtoz.

Aristoteles, ſonne of Nicomachus the phiſicion, bozne in Stragena, in Grece, conſumed bys yowthe riotouſly. He was after ſcholar to the noble Plato. xx. yeres continually. he excelled al men in Marpenesse of witte and knowledge in dyuers ſciences: wherefoze kynge Philip of Macedonie ſent him his ſonne Alexander to traſhe, ſayynge: He thanked God, that he had a ſonne bozne in his time. Chys man began a ſecte, the folowers whereof were called Peripatetici. he taught after Platons death. xliii. yeres, he was baniſhed oute of Athenes, becauſe it was ſuppoſed, he deemed not well of theyr goddes. It is wytten, that he died by this occaſion. As he went by the ſea ſyde, he perceyued ſymermen ſetyng and dooynge of ſomewhat. And whan he asked what they did, they tolde hym a ryddell, which whan by longe ſtudy, he could not aſſoile: for ſhame and ſorrowe he died. Of hym Quintilian writeth thus. What ſay you by Ariſtotle, whome I wote not whether I may iudge moze excellent in knowledge of thynges, in abundance of wytyng, in ſweeteneſſe of eloquence, in Marpenesse of wit, or elſe in diuerſitee of workes. He was litle of perſonage, crooked backed, yll ſhaped and ſtutynge. he was. 345. yeres befoze Chrys ſtes incarnation.

Aristotelicus, and **Aristotelius**, a, um, of Ariſtotle.

Aristoxenus, a famous philoſopher & phiſicion, the ſcholar of Ariſtotle, and dyuers other learned men. An other of that name was in Cyrena, ſo curious in gardenyng, that euery nyght he vſed to caſte mulle on his lartule, to make them ſauour moze pleaſantly.

Arithmetica, a, or **Arithmetice**, es, the ſcience of numbyng. Of whome it was fyrſt founde it is vncertayne. All be it Abraham taught it firſt to the Egyptians. Longe tyme after Pythagoras declared it to the Grekes. Plato willeth, that befoze all other thynges, the numbes be taught to the childre: without the which nothing either priuate or common can be well ordered.

Arithmos, numbre.

Aritiſſa, a lake in Armenia the greater.

Aritudo, drythe, or dryneſſe.

Arius, a ryuer of Aria, nere to Bactria.

Arma, orum, harneys and wepons. Alſo the instruments of all maner of craftes. Alſo ſtanza

derdes and baners. ſometyme battayles, wayes or marriall aſſayes. ſometyme ſtrength or puiſſance. ſometyme a ſwerde.

Ad arma vocare, to commaunde men to bee in harneys ready.

Arma rusticorum, **arma coquinaria**, **arma nautarum**, **arma piſtorum**, **arma ſtudioſoru**, **arma tonſoria**. The tooles and instruments of all theſe ſciences.

Arma vulcania, for fortitudine.

Armorum arbiter, Maſter.

Armis aptari, to be armed.

Arma facere, to make harneys.

Arma perdere, to be vanquiſhed.

In arma mouere aliquem, to incenſe one to warre.

Venire ad arma propter res alienum, to fight for dette that one oweth, becauſe he wyll not pay it.

Armalcar, the ryuer Euphrates.

Armamenta, tooles, instruments, all ſoze for warres or Myppes, armour, takelyng.

Armamentarium, an armoury or ſtochouſe for Myppes or ordinaunce.

Armariolum, diminutiue of **armarium**, a lytle ſtudie or cloſet.

Armarium, where booke are layed or other ſtuffe of houſeholde. Alſo an ingyn of woodde ſhodde with yron.

Armarium librorum, a ſtudie or library.

Armati, armed men.

Armator, an armourer.

Armatura, armoure. ſometyme it is taken for men armed.

Armatura leuis, lyght harneys.

Leuis armaturæ oratio, a kynde of ſpeakynge vſed in a digreſſion, in the begynnyng to byng in any matter that ſhall folow.

Armatus, a, um, armed, ſenſed.

Armata dolis mens, a minde ready inſtructed with gyle and deſepte.

Armatus animo, a man of ſtoute courage.

Urbs armata muris, a citee ſenſed with walles.

Armatus, us, idem quod **armatura**.

Armenia, the name of two regions: Maior, and Minor. **Armenia maior**, hath on the north Colchis, Iberia, and Albania: on the weſte, parte of Cappadocia: on the eaſt, parte of the Euxine ſea: on the ſouthe, Meſopotamia, and the mountayne Taurus. **Armenia minor**, hath on the north and weſt parte Cappadocia: on the eaſt the noble ryuer of Euphrates, and **Armenia maior**: on the ſouth part the mountaine Taurus.

Armeni, people of Armenia, whiche were chriſtened of late yeres, but now they be ſubiettes to the Turkes. They in ſome thynges erred from the church of the Latyns and Grekes.

They haue one greete biſhop, whome they call Catholicum. They celebrate muche lyke vnto our ſacion. They kepe holpe neyther the natiuities

witte of Christ nor his baptisme, saynge: he ned-
 ded not to be purged or censed of synne. Also
 they take from al sacramentes the vertue to con-
 ferre grace. They escones baptysme those that
 come from the church of the latynes to theym,
 saynge, that we bee not of the catholyke faith,
 but they. They say, that no man may be christe-
 ned, onelesse he receyue the sacrament of the aul-
 tare: and that infantes neede not to be baptised,
 asseyning that in them is no originall synne.
 That the holy ghost proceedeth of the father and
 not of the sonne. That the sacrament of the aul-
 tare may not be consecrate of breade cleane with-
 out leauen. Also in the consecration they put no
 water to the wyne. Moreouer they saye, that the
 receyvinge of the sacramente profiteth onely to
 the body. That whan Christ descended into hel,
 he ledde with hym all the soules that were there.
 That matrimonic is no sacrament, and may bee
 dissolved at the wyll of the man or woman.
 That Christ dyd ryle the Saturday after good
 fridaye. All these and other heresies, are con-
 demned by sundry generall councyles, and the
 consent of all christendome.
Armeniaca malus, a tree, whiche beareth a cer-
 tayne kynde of peaches.
Armeniicum malum, is a fruite accompted as
 amonge the kynde of peaches. The Italians doe
 call them Armelini, The frenche men, Leza-
 bricors.
Armenius, or **Armeniacus**, a, um, of Armenia.
Armentalis, le, of or perteyninge to an herde of
 beastes.
Armentarius, a keeper of cattell. Sometime an es-
 quier de esquier, also a towe herde.
Armentinus, a, um, idem quod armentalis.
Armentosus, a, um, there as is muche neate or
 cattell.
Armentum, store of horses or neate. Sometime it
 signifieth cattell, an heard of beastes.
Armiagron, idem quod Dracontium maius.
Armiger, migeri, mas. g. properly an esquier for
 the body, or he that alway attendynge aboute a
 knyght, beareth his head piece, hys speare, and
 his shield.
Armiger, ra, rum, that beareth armour.
Armigera louis, an Eggle.
Armiger equus, a barbed horse.
Armilla, ringes, that gentillwomen used to weare
 aboute theyr armes, and at thys day some men
 and women do vse, called braceletes. Also cer-
 tayne ornaments of golde, that capytaynes vs-
 ed in olde time, to gyue to theyr souldyours.
 also an ornament that postes or heraudes dooe
 weare.
Armillaus, a, um, that weareth braceletes, or
 suche lyke ornaments.
Armilla curiores, postes.
Armilla tor, he that maketh braceletes.
Armille, neu. gen. an instrumente of falschoode
 or craft.

Armillum, a vessell, wherein they used in theyr sa-
 crifice, to put wyne, used to bee caried on mens
 shoulders.
Armilustrum, was a festiuall day, wherein the Ro-
 manes did sacrifice armed, and trumpettes did
 blowe bluddy soundes. also the place, wherein
 such sacrifice was made.
Armipotens, puissant in armes.
Armilonus, a, um, the epitheton of Bellas.
Armitens, he that holdeth weapon, armour,
 or harnesse.
Armo, aui, are, to arme, to harneys. Sometime
 to insense or fere to armour to make puissant or
 of great power.
Armare naues, to equippe or arme shippes
 shippes to the sea.
Armare aliquem in rempublicam, to reple by
 one, and make him puissant agaynst the com-
 mon weale.
Armare se eloquentia, to garnyshe ones selfe
 wyth eloquence.
Armoge, es, or **Harmoge**, es, the propozition of
 colours in peynting.
Armon, a ryuer that cometh from the hylles of
 Arabie, and diuideth Moabitude, from Amo-
 nitide, after Salepine.
Armon, a wylded rabythe.
Armoracea, and **Armoracium** idem.
Armorica, the aunciente name of Britayne in
 Fraunce.
Armus, mi, ma, ge. the shoulder of a beaste, or the
 pinion of a fowle. Sometime a mannes shoulder.
Arnabo, a kynde of sweete oyle.
Arnates, a people of Italy.
Arna, a countrey, where the Scottians inhabited.
Arne, a citee nere to the goulfe called Maliacum.
Arnobius, a noble retorician of Arike, mayster
 to Lactantius. he wrote agaynst the gentiles,
 the pere of our lord. 305. whose exposition wee
 haue vpon the psalter.
Arnoglossa, an herbe called Plantayn, or way-
 brode leafe: which is colde and dry in the second
 degree, the mytre wherof in curyng of fevers ter-
 rian, and in stoppyng of bloud, is of soueraygne
 vertue, lyke as the fede and the water therof is
 agaynst the stone, if it be drunke.
Arnus, a swyfte ryuer in Italy, whiche renneth by
 the citee of Florence, called vulgarly Arno.
Aratus, a, um, eared.
Aro, aui, are, to eare or plowe lande. Sometime to
 delue or digge. Sometime to take fruite of that
 whiche is sowne.
Aratur, the impersonal, and the personall passyue.
Arare aquor, or **aquas**, poetically, is to sayle.
Arare littus, a prouerbe signifying to labour
 in bayne.
Arôma, the name of a citee.
Arômata, in plurali, the frutes of certayne her-
 bes, meruaylous pleasant in sauour and taste,
 types, as gynger, pepper, sugar. &c.
Aromatopôla, a, ma, g. apothecarie, or he that
 selleth

Selleth Spices.

Aromatorius, ri, idem.

Aromaticus, a, um, sweet of saour, odouriferous, **Aromatites, e, mase, ge.** a precious stone, whiche hath the saour of myrr. Also a made wyne, myngled with cinamome and gynger.

Aromatorius, & aromatopola, he that selleth thynges haupng sweete saours.

Aron, or Aros, an herbe called wake Robin. it is of some called *Serpentaria minor*, because it hath leaues lyke to *Dracunculus*, but broader, and haupng blacke spotted. it groweth aboute hedges. This herbe, after *Plinius*, is of that sorte, which he called *Bulbi*, and hath leaues lyke foxgell, a stalk of it, cubits high, and a soft rote, which may be eaten rawe.

Aronium, idem quod Sempervivum.

Arpandes, lieutenant of Egypt vnder *Lambytes*.

Arpinas, aris, a man or woman of *Arpinum*.

Arpinum, an auncient towne in Italy, famous and noble by the byrthe of *Plautus*, *Tullius*, and *Marius*.

Arquatus, a, um, lyke a dome.

Arquatus morbus, the sythenesse called the faundise.

Arquites, olde wynters used for an archer.

Arquus, qui, the rayne bowe.

Arrabo, looke *Arrha*.

Arrectarius, a, um, a thyng that is erected vp.

Arrectarii parietes, walles made with timber and parget, to diuide chambres, partitions.

Arrectus, a, um, erected, lifted vp, straight vp.

Arrecta coma, starynge heare, that standeth vp ryght.

Indigitos arrectus, standynge on tpp toe.

Arrectus ad bellum animus, the mynde thus couraged agayne to warre.

Arrepo, looke *adrepo*.

Arreptitius, he that is possessed with an euyl spirit, he that wee say to be taken.

Arrepto, ani, are, a frequentative of *arrepo*.

Arrha, and Arrhabo, earnest money. Sometime one that lieth in hostage, also a pledge.

Arrianus, a poete in the time of *Tiberius*, and an historiographer, whiche wrote the gestes of *Alexander the greete*.

Arrideo, rides, si, ere, to make pleasaunte or favourable countenaunce on a thyng, to smile at a thing. Sometime to like or content, to please.

Arridere alicui, to smile on a body, to make a mery countenance, to make a smiling.

Aedes mihi arridebant, the house pleased me well.

Arrigo, arrigis, xi, ere, to auance, to lyfte or sette vp, to lyften.

Arrexii animos, it auanced theyr courage.

Arrige aures, laye to thyne eares, or geue an eare to that is spoken.

Arriminensis synodus, a generall counsaile kept at *Arriminum* in Italy, the pere of our lord.

360. the 22. pere of the reigne of the emperoure

Constantinus, where the grekes assayed by theyr subtil wittes to condemne the noble counsaile of *Nicene*: but by the wysedome of the latyn that disputacion was deferred, and at a generall counsaile at Rome, the opinions of the *Arrians* were condemned.

Arripio, arripis, pui, ere, to take quickly, to take by violence, to snatche or plucke.

Arripere condicionem, to take the offer.

Arripere maledictum. Quare cum ista sis auctoritate, non debes *Marce Cato*, *arripere maledictum ex triuio*, aut *excurrarum aliquo conuicio*, whereto, for as muche as ye are in this auctorite, or of this estimation, *Marcus Cato*, you oughte not to vse suche a worde of reproche, or vile taunt, as is commonly spoken of euery sayling kinne.

Arripere sermonem, to take hym at his word.

Arripere se foras, to get hym out of the doores quickly.

Arripere velis, to invade or sette vpon.

Arripere ad vel in quaestionem, to take and examine one by tourmentes.

Arripere occasionem, to take an occasyon quickly.

Arripe auxilium, take helpe or ayde.

Arripere verba de foro, to take wordes that be used of oratours in the common place.

Arripere similitudinem alicuius, to euenbus to resemble or be lyke one.

Arripere literas auide, to learne gredily.

Arripere aliquid ad reprehendendum, to take a thyng capiously.

Arripere admonitionem, to take quickly that one doeth put vs in mynde of.

Arrius, an heretike, a prieste in the churche of *Alexandria*, the pere of our lord. 320. he was a saye personage, had a very sharpe wyte, & was greatly esteemed. But fallng into pryde and ambition of honoure, he purposed and helde thys heresy, that the sonne was not equall to the father in deitee, nor of the same substance but was a mere creature. vnto this errour he induced a great parte of the worlde than christened, as wel noble clerkes as other. For the whiche was called the great counsaile of *Nicene*, the emperour *Constantinus magnus* beyng present, with 318. byshops: where it was (after longe disputaciō) determined, that the son is equal, and of one substance with the father, as touchynge the diuinitie. which decree was approued by the emperour, and *Arrius*, with .vi. byshops, whiche obstinately perseuered in theyr heresy, were banysed. Afterward *Arrius* finished his life with an horrible death. For as he was disputing, bringe prouoked to the stoule, in exonerating nature, he poured out all his bowelles, and so died.

Arrius, or rather Arrianus, an hypocrizan bozne in *Nicomedia*: amonge other workes he wrote in greke the lyfe of greete *Alexander*. This man for his learnyng and vertue obteyned great ho-

nours at Rome of the emperours Hadrian and Antonine, in so much that he was ones consul. There was one Terrius a philosopher in Alexandria, in the time of Augustus, and an other very familiar with Cicero.

Arrôdo, si, ere, to gnaw.

Arrôdere rempublicam, by a metaphorse, to pill and poll, or robbe the common weale.

Arrogans, arrogant or presumptuous.

Arrogans minoribus, presumptuous or proude towarde his inferiours.

Arroganter, presumptuously, proude.

Arrogantia, arrogancy, presumption.

Arrogantia opinionis laborare, to be suspected of arrogancie.

Arrogo, arrogas, aui, are, to claime or attribute to muche to ones selfe, to presume. also to adopt or take one to be his heire.

Arrogare filium, to make one his heire by adoption.

Arrogare pretium, to inhaunce or sette by the price.

Arrogare & Derogare, be contrary.

Sumere & arrogare sibi.

Arrostema, atis, sicknesse, feblenesse.

Arrugia, a myne of golde.

Ars, artis, a craft, subtiltee, cunningg, decept, gyle.

Ars parasitica, the feat of flattery.

Plus artis adicere, to make more cunningg.

Artem instituere, efficere, or Ad artem reducere, to bying any knowledge to the forme of an art or science.

Arfaces, was the generall name of the kynge of Parthia.

Arfacia, the name of a citee of Medea.

Arfanca, a citee of Germanie, called Cleppern.

Arsenaria, a citee of Mauritania, called Arze.

Arsenicum, a yelow coloure, called in latyn Auripigmentum, in englyshe Orpine, or arsenike.

Arfacus, ramus comeri.

Arfela, the seconde kynde of the herbe called Arges mone.

Arsanthum, idem quod Pulegium.

Arsenogonon, an herbe, hauynge bearies lyke the floures of Olyues, but more pale, the seide whyte lyke poppe. This herbe beyng drunke causeth to ingender menchyldern.

Arsenothela, a beaste, whiche is bothe male and female, as some saye that an hare is, one yere male, and an other yere female.

Arsenotheta, a boy that is abused contrary to nature.

Arsenothela, certayne goddes, which were both male and female.

Arseuerse, in the Tuscan tongue, signifieth away with the fyre.

Arfichina, a citee in Germanye, nowe called Bomp.

Arfichoras, a kynge of Sardis in tyme of Anibal.

Arfinoe, the wyfe of Asimachus, kynge of Macedonia, and a citee in Lyene, called commonly Trochira.

Artis, is, for gen. elevation of the voyce in pronunciation, as where the accent is.

Arsonium, a citee of Germany called Rhiniska.

Artaba, a measure of the Egyptians, containing 72 Roman measures called Sextarii.

Artabanus, kynge of Parthia, the last of the stocke of Asaces, whome Artaxerxes slew, and restored the kyngedome to the Persians. 538. yeres, after Darius was followed by Alexander.

Artabazes, or Artabades, kynge of Armenia, son of Artaxerxes, which excellently learned.

Artabicia, one of the plas of Propontis.

Artabri, a people by the promontory called Artabrum.

Artabrum, a promontory in Spayne.

Artace, a citee of the Milesians in Asia, and a towne of Bithynia, called Carpi.

Artacena, a countrey of Syria.

Artacha, an hyl full of iters, in the ple of the Lycenians.

Artachas, a capytayne in the army of Xerxes.

Artages, a kynge of Armenia, surnamed Sophenus. also a ryuer rennyng into Tiber.

Artaphernes, one of Darius capytaynes, banished of the Grekes nere to Marathon.

Artanum, a citee of Germany, called Herbiopolis, wirtzburg.

Artaxa, a kynge of Armenia, of whome Tigranes descended.

Artaxata, orum, neu, gen. the chiefe citee of Armenia the great, at the riuer of Araxis.

Artaxerxes, a name, whereby manye kynge of Persia were called: Of whome one is named in the byble Darius: In other, whiche was his sonne by Hester, called also Ochus: In other called Longimanus, because his armes and handes were so longe, that standing vpright, he mought touche his knees with his handes. He was benygne and loued peace, and therfore was he well beloued of all his people. He was before the incarnation. 485. yeres, and had to his name Darius.

Artaxiasata, a citee of Armenia.

Arteax, people of Persia.

Artembares, a noble man of the Medes.

Artemedeion, idem quod Dictamum. Diosc. 3. ca. 35.

Artemidorus, a learned man, very familiar with Brutus, which deliuered a booke to Cesar, of the conspiracy agaynst him, the same daye that he was slayne, wyllyng hym to reade it soothly: with but he neglected it, to his owne confusion.

Artemis, idis, is a name of Diana.

Artemisia, the name of a noble pryncesse, wyfe to Mausolus, kynge of Caria, of a notable chastytee, and excelled so in loue towarde hir husband, that whan he was dead, she caused his herte to be dried in a vessell of golde into pouluer, and by lytle and lytle she dranke it vp, sayinge: There

Two herbes shoulde neuer departe asunder, and
 that she thought there might be no worthy se-
 pulchre made for it, but his owne bodie. For
 withstandinge she made for his bodie such a se-
 pulchre, that for the excellent worlman shep,
 beaute, and cōlynesse: it was taken for one
 of the miracles of the worlde, and for the no-
 table fame thereof, all suspicious and great se-
 pulchres, were afterwarde called Mausolea.
 She founde also the herbe Artemisia, called in
 latyne Damasonium, of great vertue in wo-
 mens diseases. Of this herbe be thye kyndes,
 Artemisia latifolia, in englyshe Mugwoode, an
 other named Artemisia tenuifolia, in englyshe
 fennel, the thyrde, Artemisia monoclos,
 Cansay of the gardeyne.
 Artemisium, a promontary of Euboea, and an
 image of Diana.
 Artemisius, the moneth of Maie amonge the
 Macedonians: Also an hyll in Ieradia.
 Artemita, a famous cite: 500 furlonges from
 Seleucia.
 Artemis, a mountayne of Beasa in argo.
 Artemon, onis, m, g. a trouble of pully, wherein
 coppers doo errene: it may also be taken for an
 instrumēt that hath troucles, as a crane, also the
 sayle of a shippe. Artemon is also a propre name
 of dyuers men.
 Artemon, an heretyke, whiche affirmed, that
 Christ was but pure man, takynge his begin-
 nyng in our lady. This heresie, beyng one
 condemned, was chesones reuised by Paul
 the Samosatensis.
 Arteriall, a, a syneme lyke to a veyne, wherein the
 spyrte of lyf dooth walke, mixt with bloud.
 Arteriall, a, a syneme lyke to a veyne, wherein the
 spyrte of lyf dooth walke, mixt with bloud.
 Arteriall, a, a syneme lyke to a veyne, wherein the
 spyrte of lyf dooth walke, mixt with bloud.
 Arteria, of Lucretius is used in the plurall num-
 ber, and heere gender.
 Arteriacē, ces, form. gen. a medicine, called also
 Diacodion.
 Arthabanus, looke Artabanus.
 Arthabaita, people lyvinge wylde lyke beastes.
 Arthanes, toke Arranes.
 Arthetica passio, called also Morbus articularis,
 the toynne lickenesse, is thus diuided, into Co-
 rendix, called Stratica, whiche is in the huckle
 bone, Podagra, the goute of the legges and feete,
 and Chiragra, the goute of the fyngers.
 Arthritica, some suppose to bee the herbe and
 floure, whiche is called pyrrero.
 Arthriticus, or Arthricus, one diseased with the
 goute.
 Arthritus, idem quod arthetica passio.
 Arthurs, a kynge of England, whan it was cal-
 led Britannia, a man of excellent prowesse, who
 in xv. great battayles agaynst the Saxons, ban-
 quished them, and finally drave the most parte
 of them out of this roialme. he subdued Scot-
 lande and Irelande, at that tyme beyng well
 inhabited, and in culture. And after kept an ho-
 nourable house of valyant and noble personas

ges, wherein was such magnificence, that it
 gave occasion to Frenchmen and Spanyardes,
 to exercise their wittes in aunauyng of Arthurs
 maiestee with incredible fables. whiche is no
 more to bee meruayled at, than the semblable
 inuentions and fantasies of the Grekes. All be
 it this Arthure was a veray noble and famous
 prynce, yet of them, which wrote histories about
 his tyme, he was but remembred. He flourished
 about the yere of our lord. 510.
 Articularius, he that hath the goute.
 Articularius, a, um, or Articularis, re, perteyn-
 ynge to the ioyntes.
 Articularius, or Articularis morbus, the goute.
 Articulate, articulary, as whan one dooth ex-
 presse euery syllable.
 Articulation, from ioynt to ioynt, ioynt meale,
 ioynte by ioynte, also treatable, soundynge euery
 syllable.
 Articulation, onis, f. g. the spryngynge of shooting
 out of twygges of trees from ioynt to ioynte.
 also a faute in vynes, wherwith the ioyntes of
 knottes be corrupted.
 Articulo, culai, are, to ioyne one ioynte to an
 other.
 Articulus, a, um, in trees knotte of full of ioin-
 tes: In stile or indyng, whan there be many
 worte members in a sentence.
 Articulū, a ioynt, also a moment a or parcell of
 tyme, also a colour of the thyrde, also a knotte
 of ioynte in twygges of trees, in stalkes of
 corne, and other lyke. Amonge grammarians it
 is the article:
 Articulū sargenti, the knotte of a twygge.
 Articuli montium, hillockes that be in a great
 hill, wherby men maye goe by more easly.
 In ipso temporis articulo, in meruaylous
 good season, at the veray poynte.
 Habere dolores articulorum, to be lyke of
 the goute.
 Artifex, tificis, a crafter man, or one that is coun-
 nyng in any feate, one that is his craftes mai-
 ster, a fyne doore, a fyne woorkeman.
 Artifex mundi deus, God the maker of the
 worlde.
 Artifex, and Inscius, bee contrary.
 Scenici artifices, stage plaiers.
 Morbi artifex, a physicion.
 Artifex sceleris, the auctour or diuiser of any
 mischeuous acte.
 Artifex, an adiectyue, counnyngly and wooken
 manly doone.
 Artifex temperamentum, a counnyng modes-
 ration in dooynge any thyng.
 Artificialis, le, idem quod artificiosus.
 Artificialiter, idem quod artificiose.
 Artificiose, woorkemanly, counnyngly, craftily,
 artificially.
 Artificiosus, one that dooth a thyng by arte or
 counnyng.
 Artificiosus, a, um, that counnyng is shewed in,
 artificially

artificiall, crafty.
Artificium, the practise of a craft, cunningge, workemanſhip. ſometyme gyle or deſeipt. ſometyme a thyng cunninggly wrought.
Artificio ſimulationis eruditus, cunningge, or wel inſtructed in falſehode or feignyng of matters.
Artificium coquorum, cookery.
Quorum artiſicijs effectum eſt, by whole craftie conueyghaunce it was brought to paſſe.
Artigis, a citie in Spayne called alſo Alhama.
Artio, tui, ire, vſed of olde wyters for **Arto**, **ai**, are.
Artitus, well inſtructed in ſciences.
Arto, **ai**, are, to ſtreigne, to thruſt together, to wyngge. looke **Arcto**.
Artocopus, pi, a baker. ſometyme a pantarer.
Artocreas, **atis**, neu. ge. of **Artocrea**, **a**, ma. ge. maie bee called a paſty or ppe, with fleſhe or fyſhe baken.
Artolaganus, **lagani**, maſc. generis, fyne cake breadde.
Artomici, people of a countrey in Fraunce called **Armynae**.
Artoptra, **a**, a bakynge panne, wherein they bake tartes, or other thynges made of fyne paſt, ſometyme a brake, wherewith bread is wrought in dowe, or a knedynge tubbe. Of ſome it is vſed for a woman baker, or a certayne veſſell, wher in breade is baked or lodde.
Artopritius panis, bread baked in ſuch a veſſell.
Artotyritæ, people, whiche did offer to theyr god, breadde and cheeſe.
Artredones, a certayne kynde of bees of the leaſt ſorte.
Artuo, **ai**, are, to cutte in ſunder, or in pices.
Artus, tuum, plu. nu. maſ. gen. membris of the body betwene the ſoyntes, takynge the bones, fleſhe, and ſynewes.
Artuum dolor, for **Morbus articularis**.
Aruales fratres, were ſuppoſed to bee the ſofter betherne of **Romulus**, to whom he gaue the dignitee of prieſthoode, to make ſacrifice for growynge and increaſe of corne, and preſeruacion of the corne fieldes.
Aruerni, people of Fraunce nere to the ryuer of **Leyze**.
Aruica, **arucæ**, a kynde of corne or grayne.
Aruina, talowe.
Aruſium, an hyll on the ſea coſte of the yle called **Chium**, where growe the wines called **Aruſia vina**, nowe **Maruſſia vina**, malueſey.
Arum, **ri**, the herbe named wakeroben, or cokerpenkle, or rampe, the apothecaries call it **pes vituli**, or **Serpentaria minor**.
Arunca, a towne in Italy.
Arunus, **i**, m. g. the bearde of a gote.
Arundinæus, **a**, um, lyke a reede.
Arundineus, **a**, um, of a reede or cane.
Arundinofus, **a**, um, a place wherein is great plenty of reedes.

Arundifer, that beareth or byngeth ſoftly reedes.
Arundinæum, a place where reedes doe grow.
Arundo, **rundinis**, f. g. a reede or cane. ſometyme it is vſed for an arrowe, becauſe arrowes were made of reedes. ſometyme for a pype. ſometyme for a littell ſicke that chyldren ryde vpon.
Aruo, **ai**, are, to lay or ſette vpon, lyes or ocher herbes in rannes, haile vnder the earth, or moſe, to make them leſſe tart or ſpyte.
Arupenum, a towne in Fraunce.
Arupinum, a citie in Pannonia.
Aruspex, he that telleth of thynges to come, by looking in beaſtes bowelles.
Auruſpicium, that kynde of ſothe ſaynge.
Aruum, **ui**, n. g. of **Aruus**, **ui**, m. g. a ſowen field.
Cultus aruorum, the husbandynge or tilling of the grounde.
Arx, **arcis**, f. ge. a ſortreſſe or caſtell, ſpecially ſtandynge bygh.
Condere, conſtruere, erigere **arces**, to build ſtronge holdes or caſtelles.
Munire arcem, to ſortifie or ſtrengthen a caſtell.
Euertere, ſubruere **arces**, to ouerthrowe or beate downe ſtronge holdes or ſortreſſes.
Tradere arcem, to yeld vpon a caſtell or ſortreſſe.
Arxata, a citie of **Bementie**.

A A N T E S.

Aſa, **aſis**, a pounde weighte. In olde tyme in the partition of land, or other lyke thyng inheritable, they called the whole **Aſ**, and the partes deuided, ounces. **Aſ**, is alſo a ſmall coyne of braſſe, ſomewhat leſſe than our helſe penny. x. of theſe made a **Romayne penny**, called **Denarius**, whiche was in value our ſterlynge groſe.
Aſſem negat ſe daturum, he ſaith he will not geue one farthyng.
Ad aſſem omnia perdidit, he hath loſt euery farthyng.
Ad aſſem impendium reddes, Thou ſhalt pay me agayne euery farthyng: or thou ſhalt recompence me to the bittermoſte farthyng.
In aſſem, in all the whole ſumme together.
Hæres ex aſſe, he that is heyre of all.
Aſa, in the language of **Syria**, ſignifieth a phyſicion, or a healer of ſickenſſes. Of that name was the v. kyng of **Juda**, the ſonne of **Abia**, who reigned .41. yeres. He honoured god, beſtroyed ydolles, and was fortunate in battaile, ſo that he is compared to kyng **Dauid**, for his perſonage and vertuouſe qualitees. He ſlowe the kyng of **Ethiophe**, with an infinite numbre of his people. He was afoze the incarnation, 973. yeres.
Aſachæ, a people in the mountaynes of **Ethiophe**. v. daies iourney from the ſea: who lyue onely by huntynge of **Elephanter**.
Aſachus, a ryuer in **Macedonie**, cennynge by **Deſſa**, at the foote of the mountaine **Peta**.

Asa, a people of Peloponnesus.
Asa, a cirtagne hill.
Asa, a greke that was slayne of Hercules.
Asaph, an hebrue woorde, signifyinge gatherynge
 or synnysynge. Of this name was a synngng man
 in the house of god, to whom kynge Dauid als
 signed certayne titles of his psalmes.
Asaron, loke Asarum.
Asarum, a neu. gen. payng tyle, with py-
 ctures eneled, whiche maie not be swept with
 a besome, but with a wyng, or other softe
 thyng.
Asarum, asari, an herbe, whose leaues are lyke
 vnto guy, but they be lesse and rounder. it hath
 a good sauour. The flower is purple, and sa-
 uourish sweetely, and groweth betwene the lea-
 ues by the roote. The stalke is edged, and
 somewhat rough. The rootes be small, reo-
 shed and lyke a grasse full of knottes. it is also
 called Bacchar, the frenchemen call it Caberet.
 the Germanis Walswort. it is called, asarum
 baccha, or sole fote.
Asbesta, a people of Libya, where was an oracle
 of Ammon.
Asbestinum, a kynde of lyne, whiche can not be
 burned: and the cloth therof made is purged
 cleaue with fyre, than with water.
Asbestos, a precious stone of yon colour, grow-
 yng in the mountaynes of Beradie, which be-
 yng ones burnyng, can not be quenched.
Asbolus, the name of an hounde in Oude.
Asbolus, a citee of Thessaly.
Asca, a citee in Sicilie, buylded by Elytus, a
 paynte of Troy.
Ascalaphus, the sonne of Mars and Ariodes.
 also the son of Icheron, and the nymphe Dyphe-
 nes, whiche was touned into an oule.
Ascalabotes, a. m. g. idem quod stellio.
Ascalingium, the citee of Hilderhem.
Ascalon, an hebrue woorde signifieth a payngynge
 or a balance, or fyre of infamy. Also a citee in
 the higher Idumea, from Hierusalem 90. miles,
 as Egeippus saith. The people of this citee
 were called Ascalonites.
Ascalonia, a kynde of onions called scalpons.
Ascalus, the brother of Cantalus, and sonne of
 Hymenæus.
Ascanalis, the citee of Swetz in Germanie.
Ascaria, one of theples called Cyclades. Also a
 cuntry in Asia, and a citee, and a meere or
 marishe in Croas.
Ascanius, the sonne of Eneas the troian, and
 Creusa his wife, daughter to kynge Pyramus
 of Troy: who commyng in Italy with his fa-
 ther, susteyned sundry labours: And fynally
 after his father, reigned ouer the Latyns, with
 Sylvius Posthumus, his brother in lawe, and
 buylded the citee of Alba Longa. he was also
 called Iulus, he reigned .xviii. yeres. Of this
 name was a ryuer in Phrygia, of the whiche
 Scanius was named.

Ascarides, little rounde wormes, whiche dwel-
 lyde in the longe gutte of a man, or beast, but
 specially of chylidren.
Ascendo, a. i. ere, to asende, to go vp.
 it is applyed also to the voyce, whan it mounteth
 or exalteth.
Ascendere equum, to scape or mount on horse
 backe.
Ascendere nauem, to take shippynge.
Ascendere in concionem, or in rostra, to
 make an oracion to the people.
Ascendere altiorē gradum, Ascendere ad
 honores, to exle to honour and dignitee.
Ascendere gradibus magistratum, to aspe
 or be aduauced to honour from office to office.
Ascensus, us, an ascendyng, mountyng, or climyng
 vp, also aduancement or exlyng to honour.
Prohibere ascensu, to kepe one downe.
Asceueria, monasteries, where men were exercised
 in contemplation.
Ascia, a. for, ge. a thyp are.
Ascio, ascis, sciui, to know perfectly.
Asciburgium, the citee of Emerich in Germany.
Ascio, ascias, aui, are, to thyp with an are.
Ascisco, iui, scere, to admitte, to choose or ioygne
 to vs any thyng or person, to presume to take
 vpon vs. sometyme for appetere, to desyre.
Asciscere and Segregare, be contrary.
Asciscere sibi laudem, to attribute laude and
 prayse to ones selfe.
Asciscere sibi nomen regium, to take vpon
 one to vlturpe the name of a kynge.
Asciscere sibi socios, to choose hym company
 ones, or to associate other with him.
**Asciuerunt sibi illud oppidum commercio &
 societate**, They haue ioygned that towne to
 them by entercourse of marchandise, and fa-
 miliar conuersacion.
Ad hoc scelēis foras multos asciuerunt, they
 haue associate or made priuy to this mischeuous
 conspyacie, a great numbze of men.
Asciscere consuetudinē, leges, ritus, to byng
 in vlt any custome, lawes, or ceremonies.
Asciscere generum, to choose or take a sonne
 in lawe.
Ascisci in ciuitatem, to bee made free, or ad-
 mitted to the lybertees of a citee.
Ascitæ, Arabians.
Ascites, a kynde of dyoplie, loke Ascytes.
Ascitus, a. urn, chosen, admitted, or taken to, als
 sociated. sometyme strange, farre sette, not in
 the thyng selfe.
Ascitus, and Natiuus be contrary.
Asclepiades, a famous phisicion. Also a philosof-
 pher, whiche beyng blynde, was demaunded in
 scozne, what his blyndenesse profyted hym? he
 answered, that he hadde the moze compagne
 by one boie that ledde hym. It is also the name
 of an historiographer of Cypres, and diuers
 other men.
Asclepias, is called of the Herbalistes Hirundi-
 naria,

naria, because the rodde resembleth a swalowe, of the apothecaries Vincetoxium, because it is of great force agaynst the popson: in englyshe (as some suppose) it is called grounde yuy, but eas the swalowe.

Asclepiodorus, a peincter in the tyme of Appelles, also one of Alexandria, whiche was excellent in the mathematicall, and knowlage of herbes and stones.

Asconius Pedianus, the excellent expositor of the oracions of Cullie, when he was .73. yeres olde, became blynde, and lyued afterwarde .xii. yeres in greates estimation and honour. he flourished aboute the tyme of Nero the emperour.

Ascopera, *æ*, a bagge, a purse, or satchell of lether.

Asera, a towne in Scotia, by the mountayn Heslicon. In this towne was borne Hesiodus the famous poete: and therefore he is sometyme called Ascreus.

Ascribo, ascribis, *si*, etc, to adde to in wrytyng, to attribute, to impute, to bill amonge other, to registre in the nymbze of other, to enroll, to put in recordes.

Me quoq; ascribe fratres sententia, couple or togyne me to my brothers opinion.

Ascribi in legibus, to bee added or mentioned in the lawes.

Ascribi in ciuitatem, ciuitate, ciuitati, to bee enfranchised, to bee made free, or admitted to the libertees of a citee.

Ascribe me ad, or in amicitiam, take, admitte, accompt, or accepte me as one of your freendes.

Ascribere in numerum, to accompt as one of the number.

Ascribi numinibus, to be canonysed, or made a saynte.

Ascribere penam forderi, to appoynte or set a payne vpon him that breaketh the alliance.

Ascribit me socium tuis laudibus hominum opinio, The common brute maketh me parts taker of your laude and prayse, or attributeth part therof to me.

Ascribere aliquem tutorē liberis, to appoynt by testamente, who shall haue the tuicion and gouernance of his chyldren.

Ascribere salutem alicui, to send commendacions to one by letters.

Ne ascribat mihi negligentiam, impute not to me any negligence: or accompte me not negligent herein.

Ascripti, were they that were appoynted to inhabyte townes or citees made by the Romaynes, called Colonia.

Ascriptio, an addicion, enrolling, or registryng.

Ascripti milites, souldiours, whose names are entred or registred with other.

Ascriptus, he that is added to the nymbze of other, whose name is registred or enrolled: or one of them that hath submitted hym selfe to be vnder an other mans dominion or gouernance.

nance: or he that is admitted by taken into a companie aboute the common nymbze.

Ascriptus, idem.

Ascriptor, oris, he that followeth the example of an other man, or he that wryteth many copies of others examples. Also a broker in the lawe, a fauour, maynteyner, or one that fauoureth a mans cause.

Ascriptus, a, um, wrytten to, intitled, registred, enrolled.

Ascrinium, called Ascrinium, a citee in Eburria.

Asculum, a citee in Puell in Italy, whose Lucius and Fabius discomfited Pyrrhus.

Ascyrum ri, neu. gen. the herbe, whiche of some is called Peter worpe: other wolde haue it to be Cuscuta, some thynke it to be a kinde of Saine Johns worpe, and that is most likely, and may be called square St. Johns grasse.

Ascytes, one of the kyndes of dropsy, the cause wherof is lacke of good digestion, wherby is engendred in all the membes a salte and a yelowe humour, whiche at the laste falleth into the bealy, and is turned into water, and therein is meued, as it were in a great vessell, when the body meureth, the bealy being swollen and great.

Asdrubal, a name of dyuers noble men of Carthage, of whiche one married the sister of Anniball: he ruled the citee of Carthage, and sent Anniball into Spayne, and there exercised hym in continuall labours. At the laste in the myddell of his frendes and seruantes, he was slayd by a Mozaire slaue, whose master he had slayne a littell before. This slaue feared deathe so lytell, that when he was put vnto most horrible tormentes, he being in them, shewed alwaye a laughyng countenance.

Ascella, or ascella, looke axilla.

Ascelli, two sterres in the signe called Cancer.

Asellius Sempronius, an historiographer in the tyme of Setpio Vemilianus.

Asellus, a diminutive of Asinus. also a fysh, whiche the Grekes do call Onon, & Oniscon, and is of a dun colour lyke an asse, and hath in his head. ii. stones lyke myll stones. In the casual daires he can not bee founde (as Theophrastus wryteth) Oppianus saith, he hath his name of slownesse: many suppose it is the fysh, that we call an haddocke. Other thynke it is the rodde fysh. Of the dyuers kyndes of them Malbe wrytten in their places.

Asia, *æ*. for. ge. is the thyrd parte of the worlde, dyuided from Europa by the sea called Bosphorus Thracius, and the great ryuer of Tanais: And from Afrike by the famous ryuer Syllus: and is in quantitee supposed to be as great as bothe Europa and Afrike. Asia minor, is a parte of the other Asia, whiche is now called Turkey, and conteyneth in it these cosmes, Pontus, Bithynia, Phrigia, Caria, Lycia, Lydia, & Lycaonia. Asia is also a meere, fenne, or marke here to the ryuer Caspius.

Asiaticus,

whiche way to euer a man cunneth to it.
 Copias in aspectum hostis adducit, he bynd
 geth his armie into the syght of his enemye.
 Sub aspectum cadit, It is of that sorte that it
 maye be seene.
 Vno aspectu de aliquo iudicare, to iudge of a
 man euen at ones synghe.
 Priuare liberos aspectu suo, that goe from his
 chyldren that they may not see him, to berefte his
 chyldren of his presence and companie.
 Vt ea tibi sub vno aspectu ponerentur, that
 they might be sette in suche sorte as ye may see
 thein all at ones.
 Oculi quod volunt, aspectum contorquent, or
 conuertunt, The eyes turne the syght whiche
 waye they list.
 Ea quæ aspectu sentiuntur, whiche be seene
 with the eye.
 Fugere aspectum, to auoyde, or eschewe to
 come in ones sight.
 Vesci in aspectu seniorum, to eate theyr meate
 in the sight, &c.
 In aspectum lucemq; proferre, to bring abrode
 that euery man may see.
 Referre aspectum aliquod, to toke or haue
 an eye to a place. And it is referred to the
 mynde.
 Si referunt aspectum in Curiam, if they looke
 backe to the Senate.
 Aspello, puli, ere, to put backe, or dysce awaye
 from one.
 Aspendius, a certayne harper.
 Aspendus, a cite of Damphilia.
 Asper, aspera, um, rough, Harpe, vnpleasunt,
 as well to the sight as to other senses. Also
 hard of greuousse, cruell, vndeignefull, chur-
 lische, rude, seuer, rygourous.
 Asperum vinum, a rough wyne.
 Asper nummus, money new coyned.
 Aspera maris, the rough stormes of the sea.
 Asperimo hyemis, in the Harpest season of
 wynter.
 Asper natura, & omnibus iniquus, cruell of
 nature, and woorkyng iniury to euery man.
 Asperior & durior doctrina, a seuer, harde,
 and rygourous hynde of learnyng, as the Sto-
 ikes was.
 Homo asper & durus, a rygourous, seuer, or
 rough persone, a Stoike.
 Aspera & horrida oratio, a rough or vnpleas-
 sant stile.
 Monitoribus asper, vndeignefull to them that
 aduertise him of any thyng.
 Aspera tempora, troublous and dangerous
 seasons.
 Aspera loca, rough places, full of stones, bus-
 shes and hylles.
 Aspera signis pocula, plate grauen with flow-
 ers and ymages.
 Monitoribus asper, rough and vnpleasant to
 such as aduertise him.

Horrei capillis asperis, he hath rough heare.
 Asperis faciebus eludere.
 Odia aspera, cruell hatred.
 Sapor asperimus, a very rough and vnpleas-
 sant taste.
 Secula aspera, harde world, full of aduersities.
 Aspera tempora, idem.
 Asper victus meus est, I lyue hardly.
 Asper victus, austre and harde luyng.
 Asper animus, a fiers, stubborne, or vntra-
 stable mynde.
 Asperum & lenē, contrary. A lyke wylle Asper
 & leuis locus.
 Asperē, aduerb. qualiter, hardly, sharply, rigou-
 rously, seuerely, roughly, vndeigne, vn-
 pleasantly.
 Quod asperē acceptum in præsens mox, &c.
 whiche thyng beynge taken vnpleasantly at that
 present, &c.
 Nimis asperē tractare aliquem, to intreate a
 man to sharply, or to rygourously.
 Asperē loqui, to speake seuerely and rygourously.
 Asperiter, idem quod asperē, an olde worde.
 Aspergillus, li, m. g. or Aspergillum, li, n. g.
 an holy water. Asperge or Aspergite.
 Aspergo, spériginis, a sprinkling of spoure.
 Aspergine parietum, sweatynge of stone
 walles.
 Aspergo, si, gère, to sprayng or cast water. And
 by a metaphore, to mixe or tempe seuerely with
 other thynges. also to poudre.
 E fonte illum asperxit, he toke water out of the
 well and caste one him.
 Labem aspergere dignitati alterius, to spotte
 or disteyne an other mans dignitee.
 Huc tu vitæ splendorē maculis aspergis istis.
 Sales orationi aspergere, to mixe his talke here
 and there with mery conceites.
 Aspergere comitatem seueritati, to mixe eas-
 miliaritee and grauitie together.
 Aspergere aliquid in epistolis, to touch a
 thyng quickly in a letter.
 Aspergere maculis vitam alicuius, to make
 yll report of a man.
 Aspergit hoc mihi molestia hæc epistola,
 this letter hath brought me into this trouble.
 Aspersisti aquam, Thou hast put me out of
 feare, thou hast relieved me, or quickned my
 spyrites, prouerbially spoken.
 Mendaciunculis aliquid aspergere, to myngle
 lyes here and there with true matters.
 Aspergere aliquem lingua, to backbite or
 speake euill of one.
 Aspergere salem carnibus, to poudre flesh.
 Aspergi suspitione, vel infamia, to be in sus-
 picion or misse reported of.
 Istius facti non modo suspitione, sed ne in-
 famia quidem est aspersus.
 Asperitas, atis, f. g. sharpenesse, rudenesse of man-
 ners, roughnesse, vnpleasantnesse.
 Asperitas viarum, roughnes of waies.

Asperitas

Asperitas aceti, the sharpnesse of vinegar.

Asperitas animæ, the roughnes of the places where the breath issueth.

Asperitas contentiōis, bytternesse of contentiō.

Aspernabilis, he that is worthy to bee despyed or refused.

Aspernatio, ōnis, contempte.

Aspernatus, nata, um, contemned, despyed, rejected.

Aspernor, aris, ari, to despye, contemne, or sette light by, to refuse or abhorre, to reiecte or cast off.

Illiberaliter aliquid aspernari, to despye a thinge vngently.

Cuius crudelitatem deos a suis aris & templis aspernari confido, I trust the goddes doe reiecte from their alters and temples. &c.

Non aspernor Trebatij literas.

Animo aspernari aliquem, auribus respuere.

Aspernari & contemnere, **Aspernari ac respuere**, vel reijcere.

Aspernari dolorem, & appetere voluptatem, contrary.

Aspernari alicuius sententiā, to reiecte a mans opinion or iudgement in a matter.

Aspero, asperas, aui, are, to make rough, sharpe, or harde.

Asperare crimen, to make an offence moze greivous.

Asperare alicuius iram, to make ones anger moze fierce.

Sagittas ossibus asperare, to make the heades that they sette on their arrowes, of bones.

Asperare pugionem saxo, to whette a dagger, or make it sharpe with a stone.

Aspersio, ōnis, a spynnyng or castyng of water.

Aspersus, us, idem.

Aspersus, a, um, spynkled or wet with any lyqueur.

Aspersus infamia, steyned with dishonour.

Asphalaton, some take for berberie tree, but not rightly, for this Asphalaton, groweth not about this parte of the worlde, but rather in Grece and Rhodes.

Asphaltum, idem quod bitumen. also an herbe called Trifolium. Diosc. li. 3. ca. 122.

Asphatiris, idem quod Pologonium. Diosc. li. 4. ca. 5.

Asphaltum, idem quod bitumen.

Asphaltites, or Asphaltum, a lake of Syria, called Mare mortuum, therein is the lime mixt with breymstone, cald Bitumen, or asphaltum, where in no liuely thyng can dwelne. Some suppose, in that place stode the citers of Sodoma, and Gomorrha,

Asphodelus, phodeli, mas. ge. an herbe called Daffadill. Of this herbe be. ii. kyndes, the male called Albucus, and the female named Hastula regia, the Apothecaries call it corruptly Aphrodilorum.

Aspicio, aspicias, xi, ere, to beholde or looke on a thinge, to see. sometyme to fauour or helpe.

Me huc aspice, vel, ad me aspice, looke this way vpon me.

Aspicere longe, to beholde a far of.

Aspicere & contueri, vel contemplari, cernere & aspicere.

Aspiciunt inter se, They regarde eche other, they looke and beholde one an other.

Furtim nonnunquam inter se aspiciabant.

Aspicere lucem, to be borne or brought forth into the worlde.

Propter quos hanc lucem aspexerit, by whom he was borne into this worlde.

Aspicere aliquem, to regarde or beholde a persone.

Vix aspiciendi potestas fuit, we myght scarcely looke on hym.

Aspicere ē, E longinquo aspicit, he loketh on it a farr of.

Ex alto aspicit, he loketh on it out of an highe place.

In obliquum aspiciunt, they looke a wyze.

Ad Lentulum consull aspexit, he looked on Lentulus.

Ad faciem eorum cum aspicias, haud videntur mali, when a man looketh on theyr face. &c.

Aspici for considerari, to be considered or regarded.

Sin solo aspiciamur sexu. &c.

Aspicit nos deus, god fauoreth or helpeth vs.

Aspidion, idem quod Alysson. Diosc. li. 3. ca. 106.

Aspidisca, or aspidiscus, a little tergate or shield.

Aspilates, a stone lyke to silver.

Aspiratio, ōnis, a recetyng of breathe, contrary to Expiratio. Also influence or exhalacion.

Aspiratio aeris, drawyng of breath.

Aspiratio terræ, vapoure of the earth.

Aspiratio stellæ, the influence of a sterre.

Aspiro, aui, are, to aspyre, to looke to come to a thyng, to attayne to, to blowe, to fauour, to geue ayde, to geue all study and wytte to attaine a thyng, to touche, to come to, to haue access to a man.

Ad quæ granaria nulla aura humida e propinquis locis aspiet, no moyst ayre may come.

Ne felis possit aspirare, id est, accedere.

Ex bellica laude aspirare ad Africanū nemo potest, In the prayse of warfare no man can attayne to the excellencie of Africanus.

Nec equis aspirat Achilles, id est, accedit.

Aspirare in Curiam, to aspyre or gette into the Senate house.

Ad eam laudem quam volumus aspirare non possunt.

Aspirat fortuna labori, Fortune fauoureth our labour, or helpeth forwarde. &c.

Aspirat felicitas alicui, he is fortunat, or fortune smyleth vpon hym.

Aspirare nemo potest ad illum, No man can haue access to hym.

Aspirare,

Aspirare ad rem aliquam, to aspyre or ende-
uour with all study to attayne to a thyng.
Aspirare non possunt ad illam laudem, they
can not attayne to that laude and prayse.
Deus aspirat mentem, ingenium, gratiam,
or Inspyrat, impertit.
Aspiriudo, dinis, f. g. sharpenesse.
Aspis, aspdis, fcm. ge. a lytell serpent, whiche
breedeth in Asie, whose spyng is so bene-
moule, that nothing maie cure it, except a stone
taken of the sepulchre of an auncient kyng, which
beeyng washed in water, and the water drunke
with wine, the inhabitantes aspyre, that it
onely cureth the stroke. Plinie saith, the male
and female goe alwaie together, and if one of
them be slayne, the other doeth continually fol-
lowe the flect, till he haue styken hym, although
he bee in a great assemble of people: excepte he
passe ouer a ryuer. This name Aspis, is so ge-
nerall, that it conteyneth diuers other kyndes,
of whiche shall be wyrtten hereafter.
Asplénos, hédéra. Diosc. li. 2. ca. 199.
Asplendón, a citee of Rhodis.
Asplenium, ni, or Asplenium, and Splenium cal-
led also Scolopendra, or Scolopendrium, an
herbe, whiche groweth commonly amonge sto-
nes, or on olde walles, it hath many leaues, gro-
wyng out of one roote, lyke to the woorme cal-
led a palmer, that hath many feete. It is some-
what lyke to ferne, and hath nether flower,
stake, nor seede, and is commonly called of the
Apothecaries Cetrac or Ceterac, in Englyshe,
Litterache, Scaleferne, or spnger ferne. It is
called Asplenium, because it minisheth or con-
sumeth theyr splene that eate or drynke it.
Asporeus, an hyll in Asia nere to Pergamus.
Asportatio, ónis, the carpage or bearynge away
from a place.
Asportatus, a, um, carped, bozue, or conueyghed
from a place.
Asporto, aui, áre, to cary away, to cary to.
Asportari Alexandriam iussit ad virum.
Asportare aliquem secum, to cary one awaye
with him.
Multa de suis rebus secum hinc asportauit.
Asprédo, and Asprítudo, túdinis, fce. g. rough-
nesse, sharpenesse.
Asprétum, ti, neu. gen. a rough place full of sto-
nes and rockes.
Assa, certayne dyse stones.
Assa voce cantare, to syng onely with mannes
voyce, without any other voyces or sownes.
Et assa voce cantabant & cum tibicine.
Assabinus, a god amonge the Ethiops.
Assacini, a countrey of India, wherein is the ci-
tee Magosa.
Assaménta, orum, n. g. sawed boordes.
Assaracus, the sonne of Trois kyng of Troians.
Assaracum, of olde wyrters was vled for a drynke
temperd with bloudde and wyne.
Assaius, a, um, roasted. an olde woorde.

Assarum, loke Asarum.
Assatura, x, fce. ge. roasted meate.
Assella, asselle, com. ge. a page, and he that folo-
weth in all thynges the wyl of an other man: &
waytynge seruant alwaie readye at his maisters
commaundment.
Affectatio, onis, fce. ge. a suite ordinary, a folo-
wyng, companiing, or attendyng on a man.
Affectatio celi, for obseruatio astrorum.
Magna celi affectatione compertum est, id
est, obseruatione.
Affectator, a companion. Also a follower, or one
that dooeth imitate an other mans behauiour,
eloquence, or learyng.
Quidam vetus affectator ex numero amico-
rum, &c. a certayne olde companion of his.
Affectator eius Appolodorus, his follower.
Affectator eloquentie eius, a follower of his
eloquence.
Affector, áris, ári, to kepe company with one, or
folowe him, to endeuour to gette ones fauour,
or wyne his frendshipp.
Eum affectatur filius natu maior, his eldér son
accompanieth him or wayteth on him.
Ga. Pompeium affectatus est, he folowed
Pompei to gette in fauour with him.
Affectari pretextatam, to folowe a mayden
to the ende to corrupte hir or wyne hir to his
lewde purpose.
Affensor, óris, m. g. he that assenteth or agreeth
to an other mans opinion.
Te vnum mihi fuisse assensorem: that you
onely agreed to me or were of my opinion.
Affensus, us, m. g. assent, consent, agreement.
Affensu populi, by the consent of the people.
Affensum suum firme sustinere, to stepe his
assent constantly and not agree to a thyng.
Affentatio, ónis,, flattery.
Blanditijs & affentationibus beneuolentiam
colligere, to gette a mans good will with fayre
woordes and flatteryng tales.
Erudit ad affentationē, wel instructed to flatter.
Affentatiuncula, a flatteryng tale.
Affentator, óris, m. ge. a flatterer, that prayseth
a man ouermuche, and holdech vp his yea and
nay in euery thyng.
Affentatorie, flatteryngly, or lyke a flatterer.
Affentio, assentis, si, ire, & Assentior, tiris, iri,
depo. to consente, to assente or agree to. Also
to perceiue. Sed assentio aperiri foras, quæ ab
forbent, quicquid venit intra pectus, But I
perceiue the doores are opened, whiche deuoure
all that cometh within the boltes.
Cui assensi sunt ad vnum, to whom they as-
sented euerychone.
Affentiri aliquid alicui.
Vitiosum est assentiri quicquid falsum, it is not
without faute for any thyng to be agreed vnto
that is false.
Ego illud assentior tibi, That thyng I grant
to you. De Bruto accersendo tibi assen-
Assentire

rior: He concerning the thinge by consentie
 agree to you: so implied. *assensus est*
 Sepissime tibi maximis de rebus assensus est.
 Assensum est Bibulo, they consented, or agreed
 to the opinion of Bibulus. *assensus est*
 Assensus, onis, idem quod assensus, own man
 Assensus & approbatio, of his, assensus
 Assensionem retinere, to stay his assent, id
 Assensor, aris, ari, to flatter, or immoderate
 (as for the most part) falsely to praise a man, to
 the intent to winne favour by flattery thence
 by, to holde by ones yea and naie, to soothe a
 body.
 Assequor, assequeris, assequi, to follow, to gette,
 to obteyne, to attayne to, to surmount, to some
 thinge to render as muche to one as he hath des
 served. *assequor*
 Nullam partem videar morum meritorum
 assecutus, I coulde not seeme to have satisfied
 any parte of your deservinges, to have done
 the 100. parte so muche as you have done
 for me. *assequor*
 Assequere & retine, overtake him & holde him.
 Ite cito, iam ego vos assequar, Goe you on a
 pace, I wyl overtake you by and by. *assequor*
 Insequi, and assequi, to followe and overtake.
 Nihil aliud assequeris, nisi. &c. you shall wyne
 nothing els threby, but. *assequor*
 Propositum assequi.
 Assequutus est quod sperabat, he hath gotten
 or obteyned that he hoped or looked for.
 Maturitatem assequi, to be ripe.
 Ingenium alterius assequi, to attaine to be like
 or equall to an other man in wytte.
 Vi senex saltem eius ingenium aliqua ex par
 te assequar.
 Assequi coniectura, to attayne to the know
 ledge of a thinge by conjecture, to coniecte.
 Ex hac re coniectura assequi potes.
 Assequi literis, to sette forth, or make playne
 any thing in wrytyng. *Assequi* verbis & di
 ctis assequi.
 Suspitione concilium assequi non potui, I
 coulde not suspect or dyspyne, what his abuse
 or counsaile was.
 Cogitationem alterius assequi, to gesse or
 know what an other man thynketh.
 Assequi nomen, to gette a name.
 Asser, asseris, or assis, is, m. g. a myngle, a clos
 uen boorde, a planke, a punchion or ioynt of. *asser*
 or. iii. foote longe.
 Asser, is also the best bone over the harte, cal
 led also scutum cordis.
 Querneis vel roboreis assibus contubulare,
 to bourde a place with oken plankes or bourdes.
 Assercula, Lato bled in the plurall numbze and
 neutre gendze.
 Asserculi, & Assiculi, diminutives of asser, little
 boordes or lathes.
 lunctis parieti modicis asserculis.
 Assero, asseris, serui, asseru, asserere, to clappe,

to asserue or aspyne, to manumise or make
 free, to deliure.
 Asserere aliquem in manu, to set one at libertie,
 or to manumise a bond man.
 Asserere in seruitutem, to bringe into bondage
 or seruitude.
 Asserui iam me, fugi carcere, I have sette
 my selfe at libertie.
 Asserere ab iniuria, to defende from wronge or
 iniurie.
 Asserere se studiis, to leave all other busynesse
 to applye studye.
 Quin tu te studiis asseris?
 Asserere se, to make him selfe free, to sette hym
 selfe at libertie.
 Alexander louem sibi patrem asseruit, id est,
 vendicabat, Alexander claymed Iupiter to bee
 his father.
 Asserere sibi maiestatem diuinam, I assume
 te, vel arrogare, to vendicate or take vpon hym
 a diuine maiesty.
 Asserere sibi cognomen, to attribute or take
 vpon him a name of honour.
 Felicitis cognomen sibi asseruit. L. Sylla.
 Asserere aliquem celo, to canonise, or make
 one a saynt.
 Asserere se ab iniuria obliuionis, I vindicare,
 to do some thinge that shall rebounde to his im
 mortall fame.
 Assero, asseris, serui, ere, assitum, to some or
 plant by.
 Asserio, onis, an asserimance, or asser Bndes
 us, a demonstration, or document, a vouchyng.
 Also a procuring of ones libertie.
 Sit ne liber qui in asserione est, in the procu
 ringe of his libertie.
 Asseror, oris, he that setteth one at libertie, or
 defendeth him from bondage. Also he that clays
 meth any persone to be bonde.
 Accommodare se asserorem veritati, to ap
 ply him selfe to bee a maynteyner and defender
 of the truth.
 Asseruio, asseruis, iui, ire, itum, idem quod
 Seruio.
 Asseruo, aui, are, to kepe diligently, to take hede
 of one, to obserue or watche.
 Asseruari custodijs, to be kepte in warde.
 Asseruare aliquem in carcerem, to commytte
 and kepe one in warde, or in pypson.
 Asseruare carnes sale, or in sale, to kepe meate
 in powder, or to keepe meate sauourye by sal
 tyng.
 Asseruare aliquem domi suae, to kepe one at
 home in his house.
 Hic tibi asseruandus est, ye must take good hede
 of this felowe, or you must watche him.
 Asseruabo quid rerum gerat. i. obseruabo, I
 will take hede, or watch what he dooeth, or what
 he goeth aboute.
 Assessio, onis, sytting at a thinge, assistance.
 Assessor, oris, assoriate to a man in office or aus
 cositor,
 H

dispositio, especially in judgement; or consultation
ons, an assistant.

Affectus, *af, gl idem quod affectio*.

Affectrix.

Affectanter, with assurance.

Affuerate, idem.

Affueratio, *af, f, g, affirmance of vouching*.

Affueratione affirmare, to avouch for a thing
or person.

Tanta authorum affueratione commendat
ur, with so great assurance of all authors.

Affuero, *affuero, affuero, affuero*, are, to affirm
earnestly.

Affuerare de re aliqua, to affirm any thing.

Affuerare gravitatem, to affirm of pretence
great gravity.

Unum illud firmissime affuerabat, he affir-
med this one thing very constantly.

Affueror, *affueror, affueror*, are, to affirm.

Affuero, *affuero, affuero*, are, to be diligent.

Affuero, to wax or to be made dry.

Affuero, *affuero, affuero*, are, to be diligent.

Affuero, *affuero, affuero*, are, to be diligent.

Affuero, a byshops seat or charge, wherein he
sitteth when he ministrereth, or a table, whereat
the hy priests, called *flamines*, byt in sac-
rifice.

Affuero, *affuero, affuero*, are, to sit with
or by an other, or to be assiduous, to be continu-
ally at a thing.

Hic assident, *hic laborant*, they labour
continually about this.

Apud carbonem assidet, he sitteth by the fyre.

Assidet dies totos apud portum, he sitteth
or getteth attendance at the haven oftentimes
whole daies together.

Sub sellam supponetur perasam, *ed mulier*
assidet, let it be put under a chamber stoole, and
let the woman sitte upon that.

Assidere in carcere dies noctesq;, to sitte in
pyson day and nyght.

Assidere gubernaculis, to sitte continually at
the sterne.

Assidere literis, to be in continuall studie of
letters.

Qui tota vita literis assident.

Assideri for *obsideri*, to be besieged.

Assido, *assidis, fedi, sidere*; (but *Gellius* and
Caleppyne accent it *Assido*, I iudge it rather
longe) to rest, to sitte downe, to sitte by, especia-
lly to helpe or dooe scrvice, as by a syche man
or greate officer.

Assido, *accurrunt serui, foccos detrahunt*.

In bibliotheca assidite.

Imprudenter super eam assidit, he sitte
downe upon it.

Simul assidamus, let vs sit downe together.

Adherbalem dextra assedit Hyemal, *Hyemal*
call satte downe or placed him selfe on the ryght
hande of *Adherball*. of this place and of the dif-
ference betwene *Assideo* and *Assido*, looke
Gellius in *Assideo*.

Assidue, *Assidue*, *Assidue*, *Assidue*, which dooe
nisse continually, sometye *Assidue* of *Assidue*.

Assidue *veniebat id est, sapiens*.

Assidue *meum fuit Dionysius*, *Dionysius*
was with me continually, or *Assidue* *meum*
never away from me.

Assiduitas, *Assiduitas*, for, *g, continuance in a thing*,
diligence. also the continuall accompanie of

Assiduitate *quoridiana*, by day continually.

Assiduitas *bellorum*, the continuance of war.

Assiduitas *et diligencia*: **Assiduitas** *et vi-*
gilia.

Assiduitate *orationis* *meae*, with my continu-
all talk unto him.

Meum *Assiduitate* *quoridiana* *in studio* *scilicet*
sime tractavit, with his great and dayly con-
tinuance in study.

Eandem assiduitatem *in hiis prae buis post die*,
the kepte the same company the nexte day to-

Assiduus, *a, um*, continuall, sufficient, syche or
well at ease, diligene or laborious. also, often.

Assiduus *meum fuit*, he was continually
with me.

Labor assiduus *et quoridianus*.

Assidua recordatio.

Operam assiduam *dare ludis*, to be always in
seyng of playes.

Bonus *et assiduus pater familias*, a good and
diligent householder.

Assidua *et diligens scriptura*.

Ita sunt assidui, *Varro*: so they be more
diligent.

Assidui fide iussores, sufficient sureties.

Assiduus scriptor, an author appoynted, whose
sentence is holden for certayn and true.

Classicus assiduus *scriptor*, no proletarius.

Assiduus bella gerit, he maketh warre contin-
ually.

Assidua febricula, a continuall fever.

Assiduus dominus, a good husbando, a dili-
gent ouersee of his householde.

Assignatio, *onis*, a distribution, assignation, ap-
poyntment.

Assignatus, *a, um*, ordeyned or deputed.

Assignatum tempus, the tyme ordeyned.

Assigno, *assigno, assigno*, are, to geue, distribute, assigne, or
appoynte, to depute or ordeyne, to impute, to lay
the fault or blame on a thing or person.

Assignare agros colonis, to assigne or appoynt
a porcion of lande to them that be sent to inha-
bite a countrey.

Assignare agros sorte, to appoynt or distribute
by lot.

Morbi qui certis corporis partibus assignari
non possunt, which can not be called the proper
or peculiar diseases of any part of the body.

Assignatum tempus impleuit.

Assignatum a deo munus defugere.

Natura *autibus* *caelum assignauit*, nature hath
appoynted.

appoynted the apte for foules.
 Assignare locum alicui rei, to appoynt a place
 for any thyng.
 Assignare ciuitati vilius amentiam, to im-
 pute or laie the faute of one mans madnes to the
 whole citty.
 Assignare culpam fortune, to blame or laie
 the faute on fortune.
 Assilio, assilus, silui, liui or liij, sultum, lire, to
 leape forth, to encounter or assaile hastily. also
 to leape as a horse both a mare, and a bul a cow.
 Assilientem admissarium calcibus proturbat.
 Assilire ad aliud orationis genus, to leape
 from one manner of stile to an other.
 Assiluit aris, he lepte to the alters.
 Assilit in ferrum, he runneth on his enemies
 weapon.
 Assilire a tergo, to steppe quickly behinde one.
 Assilientia æquora, the tumblyng waues of
 surges of the sea.
 Assimilis, le, semblable, or muchelyke.
 Assimile hoc est, quasi de fluuiio. &c. this is
 lyke as though. &c.
 Quasi tu nunq̃ quicquam assimile huic facto
 feceris.
 Assimiliter, all semblable, or very lyke.
 Assimilo, aui, are, to dooe a thyng lyke to an o-
 ther man, to imitate or folowe one, to compare,
 to lyken vnto. also to resemble, to represent the
 similitude of an other thyng.
 Grandia si paruis assimilare licet, If a man
 may compare great thynges with small.
 Os porcum assimilat, his mouth resembleth or
 is lyke an hogges snout.
 Italia folio querno assimilata est, Italy is in
 facion lyke an oken leafe.
 Assimulatio, onis, a dissembled countenance.
 Assimulatus, a, um, counterfayted, feigned, for-
 ged, compared, lykened.
 Assimulata virtus, counterfayted, or feigned
 honestee.
 Familiaritas assimilata.
 Assimulo, aui, are, to feygne a thyng that is not
 or to dooe a thyng that he doeth not, to make a
 countenance, to sette a good face on a matter.
 Also to compare, to make him selfe lyke an other,
 to counterfayte or lyken, to draw out, or repes-
 sent any thyng in peyntynge or portraiture.
 Assimulare oportet quasi ames, you muste
 feygne or make a countenance as though you
 did loue him.
 Vlysses furere assimulabat, feigned him selfe to
 bee madde.
 Assimulauit se quasi Amphitrio esset, he made
 as though he had bene Amphitrione.
 Assimulabo quasi nunc exeam, I wyll make
 as though I came forth but now.
 Assimulauit formam Britaniæ oblongæ seu
 tellæ, he resembled or lykened. &c.
 Assimula quasi ægrotus sis, make semblance
 as though ye were sicke.

Assimulare aliquem.
 Assimulauit anum, he made him selfe lyke an
 olde woman.
 Assimulare literas, to forge or counterfeit letters.
 Pictor facile assimulabit quicquid acceperit,
 i. representabit, I peynter will easly por-
 traite or draw out what so euer he taketh in hand.
 Assimulari, the passue.
 Assipondium, dij, a pounce weyght.
 Assis, is, mas. ge. idem quod Asser.
 Assisia, one of the names of Dallas and Muertha.
 Assisto, astiti, tere, to assiste, to stande by, to bee
 presente, to helpe to defende a mannes cause.
 Hic propter hunc assiste, Dooe thou stande
 here by him.
 Astitit ad foras, he stode at the doore.
 Assistit rectus, he standeth vpryght.
 Contra omnes hostium copias in ponte asti-
 tit, he stode vpon the byrde agaynst all the
 power of his enemies.
 Cum assistentibus nobis sermocinabatur, he
 talked with vs standynge by.
 Assitus, assita, um, sowne or planted by.
 Asso, aui, are, to laie boordes, or boude floures,
 also to roste.
 Ligneis veribus assatum, rosted on wooden
 boches.
 Cum assatum fuerit, when it shall be bourbed.
 Associo, aui, are, to associate or make ones selfe
 companion with an other. sometyne to iougne
 or set to an other thyng.
 Cornua sumi, associant malis, i. adaptant.
 Assolet, onely in the thyde persone: and moste
 commonly vled impersonally. It was wont, or
 the custome and vse was.
 Paratis omnibus, vt assolet, vocabant ad. &c.
 Assono, assonas, ui, are, to sowne or make a sowne
 agayne lyke to an Echo.
 Plangentibus assonat.
 Assuefacio, assuefacis, eci, ere, to accustome, to
 enure, by vse or continuance to byngne one to a
 thyng.
 Disceere & assuefacere se.
 Assuefacere alicui rei, to accustome one to any
 thyng.
 Ne ad supplicia patrum plebem assuefaciant.
 Assuefactio, onis, a byngnyng of one in custome.
 Assuefactus, a, um, taught by vse & continuance.
 Assuefactus aliqua re. Assuefactus cum bar-
 baris genere quodam pugnat.
 Assuerus, significeth prince or head.
 Assuesco, cui, ere, to vse of a custome, to practise
 by longe custome to dooe a thyng.
 A tenero assuescat non reformidare homi-
 nes, let him practise euen from his childehoode
 not to be abashed of the company of men.
 Assuescere bella animis, to practise theyr myn-
 des in warre.
 In hoc assuescat, let him enure him selfe to this
 thyng: or let hym accustome him selfe to this.
 Assiduitate quotidiana assuescit a-
 nimus

nimus. &c. by dayly vse a mans mynde accu-
stometh it selfe.

Non aquis assueuimus istis, we haue not bene
accustomed to these waters.

Legibus inter arma assuescere non possunt,
In tyme of warre men can not accustom thei-
selfe to the obedience of lawes.

Vt fremitum assuesceret voce vincere.

Assueui semper amare virum.

Ligando cogit os vetustæ, sedi assuescere,
with splentyng he maketh the bone vse to his old
place agayne.

Assuescitur, the impersonall.

Assuetior, the comparative of assuetus.

Assuetudo, suetudinis, for. g. wont or custome,
longe vse.

Assuetus, a, um, accustomed, enured, practysed,
or exercised by longe continuance.

Assuetus labore assiduo, exercised in continus
all labour.

Assuetus mendacijs,

Amore prædæ assuetus.

Assuetus succedere testō.

Non assuetæ ad sceptra manus.

In omnia familiaria iura assuetus.

Paruo assueta iuuentus, accustomed to be con-
tent with a little.

In arte assueta tempus ponere, in a science that
he hath bene accustomed in.

De more assueto belli, after the oldefacion of
warre, or as it is wonte to be in warre.

Longius assueto, further then we were wont.

Assuetus cum genitio: Gallici tumultus
assuetis.

Assula, assulæ, f. g. a chyppe, or lath.

Assula is vled of Plinie and Vitruuius, for the
thin and flat peeces of marble, whiche they that
wozke in it doe cutte forth as it were chippes,
and lerned physicions bydde that somme rootes
shuld be cut Assulâtim. wherfore I thynke that
assula, may be vled for a loppe of breadde, or
other lyke thynges.

Assulâtim, & assulose, in facion of thyngle or
slates. Also peete meale in chippes.

Assulto, aui, âre, to renne or leape vpon one with
great force or violence, to assaile one fierly.

Mox ingruit assultans velocissimos peditum
tergis insultare pugnantium iubet. Portarū-
q; moras frænis insultat & hastis.

Assultim, leappngly, iumppngly.

Assultus, us, leappnge on a thyng, assaplynge or
settynge on with hasty violence.

Assum, looke adsum.

Assumo, psi, ère, to take, to receiue to, properly
it signifieth to take to muche on one, sometyme
to cate.

Assumere aliquem in consiliū, to consulte or
take counsaile with one, or to take a man to bee
his counsaylour.

Assumo te in consilium rei familiaris.

Assumere in societatem, to take one to hym

as a companion, to associate an other with hym,
to make a paunce.

Hernicos in societatem armorum assumpse-
runt, they tooke the Hernicians to be partakers
of the warre with them.

In exemplum operis aliquem sibi assumere,
to choose or take one whom he wyll imitate in
his woork.

Eum in exemplum operis assumpsit.

Assumere, amonge orators, is when they
bryng any thyng to declare the first propositi-
on: wherby the minor in a syllogisme, is cal-
led assumptio.

Assumere sibi, to take to muche vpon hym, to
attribute to mynselfe to ones selfe.

Idonus inuirus assumpsit, I tooke that charge
vpon me agaynst my wyll.

Non potuisset ei arti satisfacere, nisi dicendi
copiam assumpsisset, onles he had taken to hym
more ouer the copie of eloquence.

Vxorem, generum, assumere, to take to hym.

Hoc genus dicendi assumendum non est ad
causas forenses.

Extrinssecus assumuntur argumenta, argu-
mentes be taken of thynges that be in the nature
of that cause we speake of.

Foris assumere: idem.

Aliquantum iam etiam noctis assumo, I take
some parte of the night to.

Sacra de Græcis assumpta, taken of the
Græcians.

In nomen assumere, i. in familiam & ius no-
minis capere. Domitius qui illum in no-
men assumpsit, whiche chose him to beare his
name and be as one of his stocke.

Quod alteri detraxit sibi assumit, he taketh
to hym selfe that he pulled from an other.

Iuuenum minus interest quæ assumant, id
est, esitent.

Assumere semel die epulas, to make but one
meale in a daie.

Assumere cibum & potionem, to receiue
meate and drynke.

Assumptio, onis, a takinge. Also the seronde pres-
position in a syllogisme.

Est in ijs aliquid dignum assumptione, there
is in theim some thyng woorthye the takinge.

Assumptiuus, a, um, that taketh any thyng to it.

Assumptus, a, um, taken.

Assuo, assuis, assui, ere, to sow to, or pierce.

Assur, a citee in Judea, buylded by kynge Sa-
lomon.

Assurgo, réxi, surgere, to rylse vp, to rylse to an
other better than ones selfe, to geue place, to
grow bpwarde.

Assurgere ex morbo, to waxe whole, to res-
couer health, to sette vp or walke whan one bes
gynneth to amende.

Nunq̃ assurrexit ex morbo.

Assurgeri alicui.

An quisquam in curiam venienti assurrexit

Dyd any man asyle. by oꝝ make reuerence to you, whan you came into the senate oꝝ counsaile house?

Assurgere in arborem, to growe to the height and greatnesse of a tree.

Assurgit vertex montis quinquaginta millibus passuum, The mountayne is from the foote to the toppes ffty myles. oꝝ the mountayne ryseth in heygth.

Assurgit in septem vlnas, it is rylen in heygth vii. aynes, oꝝ it is. vii. aynes hygh.

Turres assurgunt: id est, extruuntur.

Tumor assurgit, the swelling aryseth.

Assurgit animus, the mynde oꝝ courage increaseth.

Gaudet in aduersis animos assurgit Adrastus.

Assurgunt Iræ, anger increaseth.

Assurgere dicitur orator, qui sublimiter loquitur, to ryle vp in amplification and highnes of stile.

Assurgi, the passiue, oꝝ the impersonall.

Assurgit clementer & molliter collis, The hill is not very stepe, but easy to get vpon.

Assurrectum est, and assurgitur, the impersonall.

Vt maioribus natu assurgatur, that men shuld ryle vp and dooe reuerence to theyr elders.

Assus, a, um, tosted oꝝ roasted. Sometyme for Solus, as Assa vox, looke there, in Assa.

Assus sol, the burnyng and hottesonne.

Assyria, a regyon in Asia, called nowe Syria, in englishe Surry, whiche marcheth on the east vpon Indus, on the west vpon the noble ryuer of Tigris, on the South it hath the countreys Medea, on the north the hill Caucasus.

Assyrius, a, um, of Assyria.

Ast, but. Sometyme than oꝝ truely.

Ast ego quæ diuum incedo regina. i. Ar.

Bellona si hodie mihi victoriam duis, Ast hic ego templum tibi voueo. i. tum, vel certe.

Asta, a towne in Spayne. also an olde towne in Agyuria.

Astabites, idem quod stellio.

Astaboras, a ryuer in Egypte.

Astaces, a ryuer rennyng into Ponte.

Astaceni, people of India.

Astacus, a citee of Asia so named of Astacus, the sonne of Neptuneus and Olbia. Also a towne of Megaris, and a citee in Bearnania.

Astacus, ci, a lopstar of the sea, whiche in some thinges dooeth vary from the crauaile Locusta, for his eight hinder legges be greater & broder: he hath two teethe as a crauaile, but the hoznes aboute theim be shorter and smaller. he hath also iiii. other hoznes, lyke the other two, but they be shorter and lesse, ouer theim be his eien, whiche are very lyttell. The forehead ouer the eies, sharp and rough, the breste broder than of the crauaile: All the body within hauynge moze substance, and shorter. fower of his feete be fowred, and fower be close.

Astapas, a ryuer of Asia, by whiche the people Rhizophagi dwellen.

Astaphis, phudis, for. ge. a raison.

Astaphis agria, an herbe called also of the Latins Herba pedicularis, and Picuitaria, of the apothecaries Staphis agria.

Astapus, water that renneth out of a darke place.

Astaroth, a name of hebeue, whiche significeth rycheesse oꝝ flockes. Also mahynge serche, oꝝ the mouth of the lawe. It was the name of an ydole, whiche the Jewes honoured. Also the name of a citee in Syria, whiche was geuen to the children of Gerlon, of the kyned of Massalles. Also of a countrey, whereof mention is made Genesios. 14.

Astarte, a goddess of the Assyrians, whiche after Cicero, was the fourth Venus, that was maryed to Adonis, to whom Salomon, to please his concubine, raised an altar.

Astassent, an olde woode for Statuerunt.

Asteismos, steismi, ma. g. significeth vberante, ciuillitee, it is a trope amonge grammarians of the kynde of Ironia.

Aster, astri, m. g. a starre. also Platos seruant.

Asteraticus, an herbe called also Bubonium, of Plinie Inguinalis, hath a stiche stalke, on the toppes a flower purple oꝝ yelowe diuided lyke to the floures of wyld camomyl, in facion lyke a sterre. The leaues be longe and rough.

Asterchillos, the herbe Achillea.

Astéria, a, f. g. the name of the yles of Delos and Rhodes. also a precious stone, whiche hath in it a byghnesse lyke the ball of the eye.

Asteriace, cès, for. ge. a certayne medicine.

Astérias, a kynde of hearons, I suppose it is an Egret. also a byrde in Egypte, whiche is taught to imitate a mans voyce.

Astéricos, idem quod aster atticus.

Astéricum, an herbe called also Helxine Perdicium, Vrciolaris, Muralium, oꝝ Muralis, of the Apothecaries Parietaria, oꝝ Parataria, in englishe Bellitozie.

Asterie, was daughter to Larus, and syster to Latona, on whom Jupiter in likenesse of an Eagle, begat Hercules: he was tourned into a quayle, and after into an stone.

Asterion, i. sativa cannabis. Diosc. li. 3. ca. 167. also a kynde of spyders.

Asterion, a citee of Thessalie, an other of Surry. also a ryuer of Beacia rennyng into the wood Nemara. It was also the sonne of Cometa, that folowed Jason into Colchos.

Asteris, oꝝ Asteria, an ple betwene Samus and Ithaca. It is also a citee in Spayne, & the name of Citans daughter, the syster of Latona.

Asteriscus, a lytle marke in wyptynge lyke a sterre.

Asterno, aui, âre, to spreade, throwe downe, oꝝ prostrate by any thyng.

Asternor, eris, to be laide a longe aboute a place.

Asterusia, an hill in the southe parte of Crete.

Asthma, asthmatis, ne. ge. a syckenes, whan one

- can not fetch his wynde, but with muche diffi-
cultes, with wepyng of the breste, whiche hap-
neth by straitnesse of the pypes stopped with
tough fleume, or of some impostume growen in
the pypes.
- Asthmaticus**, he that draweth his wynde thowte.
- Astice**, a countrey of Thace.
- Asticla**, idem quod **Astypalaea**.
- Astigi**, a citee of Spayne.
- Astinome**, the daughter of Chyia, whiche Homer
callethe Chryseida.
- Astiochia**, the mother of Clepolemus.
- Astipulatio**, ónis, fca. g. assent. sometyme affir-
mance or auouchyng of any thyng.
- Astipulator**, óris, he that is of one accorde or con-
sent with an other.
- Astipulatus**, us, idem quod **astipulatio**.
- Astipulor**, áris, ari, to leane to, to fauoure, to
assente or agree to.
- Astiuo**, stitui, tuere, to place any thyng.
- Asto**, astiri, are, to stande by, to bee present.
- Mors ad caput astitit**, stode at his heade.
- Ante oculos astitit**: **Astat** in conspectu meo.
- Astitit in ripa**, he stode on a banke.
- Iuxta praefides astat deos**, he standeth by.
- Supra caput astitit**.
- Asto cum accusatiuo**: **Asta te amabo**, **Reste**
you, or stande styll I praye you, of good fe-
lowshyppe.
- Asto aduocatus cuidam amico**, I am assent
in a matter to a certayne friend of myne.
- Astare mensi domini**, to wayte or geue attens-
dante on his maisters table.
- Astare contra alicui**, to resiste or withstande a
man. **Vt confidentur mihi contra astitit**.
- Astare in genua**, to kneele.
- Astomi**, people of Indie, hauynge no mowthes,
whiche lyue by the apper and the smell of sweete
thynges.
- Astorgion**, a certayne kind of spyders, called also
Asterion.
- Astrea**, the daughter of **Astreu** and **Auroa**, or
after some, of **Jupiter** and **Themis**, it is taken
for iustice, as the worde dooth signifie. She des-
testyng the naughty and vniust liuynge of men,
flew to heauen, and was touned into the signe
called **Libra**.
- Astraus**, one of the gygantes that rebelled as-
gaynst the goddes.
- Astragali**, partes of the bones of pylers.
- Astragalizo**, áui, áre, to plaie at dyce or tables,
hockle bone, chesse, or suche lyke game.
- Astragalizontes**, open dyers, or plaiers at such
games.
- Astragalus li**, mas. gen. the plaie at dyce, tables,
hockle bone, chesse, or suche lyke games. also
the pastie bone in a beast, in **Homere** it is taken
for the necke ioynt or bone, where it is ioynted
to the backebone.
- Astragalus**, called of common apothecaries **Ci-
cer montanum**, an herbe with an harde stalke
beyng in the leafe and branche like vnto **Cicer**,
and hath a little purple flower, a roote lyke to
radyshe, and certayne thynges growynge to it,
hard lyke to hoines wounde together, it is com-
monly founde in stony groundes, where cometh
abundance of wyndes. in **English** it may (of the
forme) be called **peasethnut**.
- Astrepo**, ástrepis, strepui, ere, to make dynne or
noyse.
- Cum accusatiuo**: **Surdas principis aures**
astrepebant.
- Vt eadem astreperent hortabatur**: he exhorted
them that they shoulde with noyse repte the
same.
- Cum datiuo**: **Astrepebat huic alacre vulgus**.
.i. applaudebar, vel strepitum assentiebar.
- Astricté**, close, straightly.
- Astrictio**, ónis, the noun verball, a sharpe byt-
ternes of tast, also byndynge, streynynge.
- Astrictorius**, a, um, that is apte to streyne or
bynde, or make stryptyke.
- Astrictus**, a, um, bounde, or fastned to.
- Non sunt tam arcta & astricta vt ea laxare**
nequeamus.
- Astricti voluptatibus**, bent or wholly geuen to
the maintenaunce of pleasure.
- Astricta frons**, a frowning countenance.
- Astrictus gustus**, a rough or sharpe tast, that
streyneth the tongue.
- Astricta & contracta eloquentia**.
- Astrictus & deuinctus**, bounden and obliged.
- Astrifer**, trisera, rum, that beareth a sterre.
- Astringo**, xi, ére, to ioygne or bynde together, to
bynde or oblyge by conuenaunt or promysse.
- Astringere & relaxare**, contraria.
- Astringere fidem**, to promysse faithfully.
- Hac lege tibi meam astringo fidem**.
- Astringere se furti**, to confesse that he hath
done felony.
- Frondem vel ferro amputare vel astringere**,
or to bynde it to an other thyng.
- Astringite hunc ad columnam fortiter**, bynd
this felowe fast to the pyler or poste.
- Aluum or ventrem astringere**, to bynde the
bealy or make collype.
- Astringi necessitate**, id est, cogi, to bee con-
streynged of necessitye.
- Astringi legi**, to be bound or constrained by law.
- Astringere homines beneficijs**, to bynde men
to vs with frendely pleasures.
- Astringere orationem numeris**, to knytte or
proportionate a mans style in speakynge and
wrytyng, and reduce it to certayne measures.
- Astringi ad temperantiam**, to be bounde to a
certayne temperance and moderation of liuynge.
- Vt ipse ad eandem temperantiam astringeret**.
- Astringere frontem**, to bende the browes, to
frowne.
- Astringere linguam mercede**, to corrupt one
with bribes, to stoppe ones mouth with money.
- Astringere aliquem condicionem**, to bynde one
vpon

Apon a cassyne penaltie of forfayture.
Astringi frigore, to bee chylled of styte for
 cold.
Arctius astringi non potest, It can not bee
 stricter bounde.
**Huius officij seruitutem astringi testimonio
 sempiterno**, i. confirmabo.
Breuiterastringam argumenta, I will knyt
 vpon argumentes in fewe wordes. I will
 be shorte argumentes.
Qui astringuntur facis, they that be in orders.
Ad certa verba se astringere, to bynde him
 selfe to certayne wordes.
Ad seruitutem alicuius se astringere,
 Me astringam in iurafacta tibi, I will sweare
 vnto you.
Id si faceret, magno scelere se astringeret,
Astrios, ois, for. ge. a pectious stone that groweth
 with in India.
Astroites, re, for. ge. a stone lyke to a spheer eye.
Astrolabium, bij, n. g. an astrolabe, op instrument
 ment of astronomie.
Astrológia, e, f. g. the speculation of reasoning
 as concerninge the celestial or heauenty motions.
Astrológus, gr, m. g. an astrológien, he that studieth
 the speculation of astronomie.
Astronómia, the part of astronomie that concerneth
 iudicialles and practise.
Astrónomus, mi, an astronomer.
Astrophe, one of the steres called Pleiades.
Astrum, astri, n. g. a celestiall body, compacts of
 many steres, as a signe.
Astrum dominus, the sunne.
Astra Lycaonia, the steres of signe called Vrsi
 maior, and Arctophylax.
Astruam, struxi, ere, to builde, to loggne
 one house to an other, to fortify, to aspyre, to
 adde more to a thyng.
Nouum ædificium veteri astruitur.
Astruere dignitati alterius, to augment an o-
 ther mans dignitee of honour.
Astruitur ijs, i. preterea, moreouer, of further
 more.
Omnibus quos bonos facis hanc astruis laudem,
 ne coegisse videaris, thou addest this
 prayse vnto them.
Quærenti quid astrui magnificentie posset,
 respondit &c. i. quid superaddi.
Magni æstimo dignitati eius aliquid astruere.
Quantum ille famæ meæ apud principem astruxit,
 i. auxit famam.
**Quædam ex ijs, quæ dicta non sunt, sibi ipse
 astruit**, he addeth to somewhat of his owne in-
 uention, that was not spoken.
Astruere auditis, to increase that one hath
 herde, to adde more to it.
Astu, vndeclined, craftly, subtylly, with decepte,
 wilyly.
Astupeo, w, ere, to be astonied or amazed at a
 thyng.

Astur, uris, a noune possessiue, and signifieth of
 Asturia: as Astur homo, a man of Asturia.
Astur equus, a Spanysh horse, called a genet.
Astura, a towne and cyuet in Italy.
Asturco, cónis, masc. ge. a geldyng of genet of
 Spayne, that ambleth.
Astures, idem quod Asturcones.
Asturia, a countrey in Spayne betwene Galicia
 and Portugall, whiche sometyme was famous
 for mynes of golde, and amblyng hachens
 called Asturcones.
Asturia Augusta, a citee in Spayne called
 Astorga.
Asturicus, a, um, of Asturia.
Astus, us, masc. gen. crasse of subtilties.
Astus belli, pollicie of warre.
Astute, crastily, subtilly, wilyly.
Astutia, e, f. g. craste.
Astutus, subtiliter.
Astutus, a, um, subtil or craste.
Astyages, the laste kynge of Medes, father to
 Mandana, the mother of noble kynge Cyrus,
 who was .597. yeres before the incarnation,
 reigned .38. yeres, and at laste was depose by
 Cyrus. In other Astyages was by the Gorgons
 head of Perseus touned into a marble stone.
Astyalus, a Troian slayne by Proctolomus.
Astyanax, actis, was sonne of Hector, by Andromache,
 whom after the wynging of Troie, the
 Grekes cruelly threwe downe from a toure, so
 that his braynes cleaued to the walles.
Astycratia, the daughter of Colus.
Astydamas, the name of two tragicall poetes of
 Athenes, the father and sonne.
Astynous, a Troian slayne by Diomedes.
Astyochia, the daughter of Hector, whiche was
 taken by Mars.
Astypalea, an yle in the sea Begeum. It is also a
 mountayne in Creta, an other by Athenes.
Astypaleus, a, um, of that yle.
Astustinum, hyphen threbe whiche maye not be
 burned, like Abbestinum.
Asychis, a kynge of Egypte.
Asyla, an herbe called also of the Latines, Ferus
 Oculus.
Asylas, the name of a soothsayer.
Asyli, sanctuarie men, they bee also those sacred
 persones, on whom to laie violent handes, was
 accounted a great offence.
Asylica, the ppyllege of sanctuarie.
Asylum, li, a sanctuarie.
Asylus, an ymage, wherevnto men were wonte to
 runne for succour, as to a sanctuarie.
Asymbolus, symboli, m. g. he that cometh to
 a bankette without appoyntement, an vnboden
 gyste. also he that goeth stot free, and payeth
 nothyng.
Asynderon, or Asyntheton, a figure in speakyng
 of wrytyng, when wordes bee not knytte and
 coupled together with coniunctiōns.
Asymphonia, discorde in delectante and songyng.

Asyntheta, pure Chyftall.
Alyftaton, a kynde of Philosophy contrary to it
 felfe.

A ANTE T.

AT, a voyce, whiche fignifieth in the wor-
 des that folowe, wraeth or indignacion.

At etiam rogas? why doeſt thou aſke?
 ſometyme it ſignifieth, yet. Si non propinqui-
 tatis, at etatis ſux, ſi non hominis, at huma-
 nitatis rationem haberet. Althoughe he had no
 conſideration of kyndred, yet ſhould he have had
 regarde to his age. And though he cared not for
 the perſone, yet ſhould he have had reſpecte to
 good humanitee. Sometime it ſignifieth Sed.

Alſo At ſometyme is put for Saltem, at the leaſt
 waite. Si non eodem die, at poſtridie, If not
 the ſame daie, at the leaſt waite the nexte folow-
 wyng.

At differentiam rerum ſignificat. Scipio eſt
 bellator, at Mar. Caro orator.

At, pro, tamen, Paru ſuccellit, at facio ſedulo.

At, when with interrogation wee wonder at, in
 prayſyng or diſprayſyng. At quē deum? &c.

At quē mater? quā crudelitate ferri videtis.

At, cum quid oramus: At videte hominis im-
 pudentiam: but I pray you ſee, &c.

At, Quū quid obicimus, ſtatim reſpōdemus.

At mores commodi: quis contumaciō?

At certe, interpoſitis, aliquot verbis: At quod
 maximum eſt, parum certe parum.

At enim: but. Atenim, ſcin quid in mentem
 venit?

At iam, At iam poſthac temperabo.

At ita: At ita vt quiſq; ſide optima.

At Hercule, but in fayth. At nunc, but now.

At poſtquam id euenit.

At nos quem admodum eſt cōplexus, but how.

At vt, At vt omne reddat.

Ata, tr, or Ate, tes, in latine Noxa, detrimen-
 tum, the name of a hurtfull ſpyyte, alwaie
 woozkyng yll to men.

At at, an interiection of ſodayne dreade, feare, or
 admiration.

At at, noui iam ludum. Ah ha, I perceiue now
 the game.

At at, eccam adest propinquē, Oh, lo, he is
 here at hande.

Atabulus, a feruente wynde, which whan it blow-
 weth in the roialme of Naples, peſtilence in-
 ſueeth immediatly.

Atabyria, the auncient name of the Rhodes.

Atabyris, a veray high mountayne in Rhodes.

Ataceni, people of Arabia.

Atacini, people of Narbone in France.

Atagen, or Atagéna, nā, idem quod attagen.

Atalanta, a mayden (daughter to Iafus a prynce
 of Arcadia) came with dyuers noble menne of
 Grece into Etolia. to ſlea the great boze, whiche
 deſtroied that countrey, the ſame boze dyd ſhe

kill ſhe and wounde. But aftermoſt he was
 ſlayne by Meleagre, ſon of the kyng of Beotia,
 who loued Atalanta, and tooke hir to his wife,
 and had by hir a ſonne called Parthonopaeus,
 whiche was ſlayne at the battaile of Thebes.

In other Atalanta, daughter of Laoneus, kyng
 of the ple Scyus, contended in cennynge with
 them that came to wooe hir. Whan ſhe hadde
 banquiſhed & put many to death (for that was
 the wager, or els to haue hir) at laſte a noble
 yonge man Hippomenes (whyles they were
 cennynge) threw at ſundry tymes thre apples
 of golde from hym, in takynge vp wherof, ſhe
 was tarred, and ſo ouer romne. Ouidius
 wytteth, that as they two medled together in
 the temple of Cybeles, the goddeſſe hauynge
 theret indignacion, tranſformed them bothe
 into ſtone.

Atalantus, a, um, of Atalanta.

Atargata, called alſo Atergatis, a goddeſſe of
 the Syrians.

Atarna, a citee of Myſia in Asia.

Atarnes, the brother of kyng Darius.

Atar, looke at.

Ataus, atqui, maſ. gen. my great grandfather
 grandfather.

Atax, a famous riuer in Parbone. alſo one that
 inhabiteth about that riuer.

Atechna, thynges vncunningly handled.

Atechnia, ignoraunce, vniſkilfulneſſe, lacke of
 cōnyng.

Ategia, a boothe or place made by wyth trees, or
 boughes.

Atella, looke Atella.

Ater, a, um, blacke or darke, and by a metaphore
 dyedfull, horryble, alſo deadly, ſorrowfull, heuy.

Ater panis, browne breade.

Atra bilis, melancoly.

Atra dies, a diſmall day, a ſorrowfull or heauy
 day.

Albus at ater ſis, nescio, I can not tell whe-
 ther thou be blacke or white, prouerbiaily.

Cruor ater, blacke blood.

Ingluuias atra: id eſt, ſad.

Atrum nemus, a darke wodde.

Nox atra, a darke night.

Atra ſpelunca, deepe darke denne.

Tempeſtas atra, a foule blacke ſtoyme.

Atra nubes, darke cloudes.

Ater odor, a veray yll and naughty ſauour.

Atra Tigris, a cruell tygre.

Atergatis, a goddeſſe of the Sidoniens, called alſo
 ſo Athara, Derceto, and Dagon.

Aternus, a riuer in Italy.

Ateſis, idem quod Atheſis.

Ateſte, a citee in the countrey of Venere.

Athacus, athaci, m. g. a byrde with foure legges,
 hauynge the longeſt bechynde.

Athalia, daughter of curſed quene Jeſabell, and
 mother to kynge Ahab, beynge alſo miſcheuous,
 hearyng that hir ſonne Ochozias was ſlayne,
 and

and Joiam (with all his household) destroyed: he being inflamed with desire to regne, laisynge aparte all womanly ppytes, determined to destroy utterly, all the posteritee of David, but thought the goodnesse of god, Joas, the sonne of Ochozias, an infant, was entrusted to his consyngher auncle by Josabeth, his aunt, and hid in the house of Jaiades the byshop, and there kepte. vii. yerres. After this cursed woman Athalia had reigned ouer Hierusalem. vii. yerres, Joas, whiche was supposed to be slayne, was by Jaiades made kynge, whereof the beyng aduertysed, and crying to the people to slea Joas, was taken of the men of warre, and shamefully drawen vnto the gate of the citee, called Mularin, and there slayne. She was before the incarnation. 900 yerres.

Athamantes, people of Artholia.

Athamas, antis, the sonne of Aeolus, father of Hyrcan, and Melles. Also a mountayne in Whichiotia.

Athamanteus, a, um, of Athamas.

Athamantius, a, um, of Athamas.

Athamantis, idos, f. g. Ino, or Leucothea.

Athanasius, the byshop of Alexandria, the yere of our lord. 348. a man of holy lyfe and great leuynge, susteyned many and great persecucions of the Ierrians. For whan in the counsaile (holde[n] at Laodicea) he had confounded them with moste puissant argumentes, he stired almost all the worlde against hym. wherefore he fled. And vi. yerres continually he abode hyd in a dyoces borne, where he neuer sawe the sonne. Whan he was he discouered by a mayden, and fled alyones by the helpe of god, and wandring about the world, not withstanding pynnis, the people and hostes dyd continually persecute him so that he myght scape synde any place to abyde in. Also a common harlot was brought againste him, whiche affirmed, that he had accompanied with hir. But he alway susteyning all thynges with a wonderfull patience, at last died, the yere of our lord. 379.

Athanasia, a certayne medicine, whiche restoreth a sicke man to perpetuall health of body.

Athanasos, i, com. ge. immortall.

Athanasus, a man of meruaylous strength and greatnesse of body.

Athara, looke Atergatis.

Athara, athara, f. g. a certayne medicine, verye holisome for children.

Atharatrion a certayne kynde of cakes.

Athens, arum, the citee, of Athens.

Athenaxon, a famous peynter that learned of Glaucion of Corinth.

Athenaxum, a place at Rome, where all sciences were redde.

Athenaxus, a learned philosopher in the tyme of Augustus, borne at Seleucia in Cilicia. In other ther was a grammarian under M. Antiochus, whiche wrote a booke de Dipnosophistis.

Athene, nes, the name of Minerva.

Athenodorus, a philosopher, whiche wrote with Octavian the Emperour this lesson, whan he toke his leaue of him. Noble pynce, whan you be wroth neyther say nor doe any thyng, vntill you haue perused the. xiiii. greke letters, and remembred the order of theyr places, where they stande, that the passion of yre, by withdrawinge your mynde to an other thyng, may languishe and banishe away.

Athenopolis, a towne of the Massilians.

Atheos, athei, m. g. he that beleueth there is no god, a miscreant, an infidell.

Ather, in barley is the very sharpe poynt of the grayne.

Athera, as Diosc. saith, is a certayne suppyng made of the wheat Zea, beinge byrled very smal, and is profitable for children, and to make certayne salues. Plinie saith it is made of Olyra: Etius affirmeth it to be made of Amylum.

Atheroma, romans, n. g. a little poultice in the necke, or vnder the armes.

Athesinus, a ryuer rennyng out of the lake Bapennium, and falling into Jler.

Athesis, a ryuer in the countrey of Venetia, rennyng by the citee of Trent, and thorough Verosna, and so passeth into the sea Adriaticum.

Athlia, x, mal. ge. a great wrestler, or a great renner at common games.

Athletica, x, for, ge. the craft of wrestlyng or rennyng.

Athletice, strongly, lustily, in good plyte.

Athleticus, a, um, pertainyng to a wrestler.

Athleticus victus, stronge feedynge.

Athlochari, people of Scitia in Asia.

Athlohera, x, m. g. the iudge in games of wrestlyng or rennyng, the maister of the game that giveth the rewardes to the wyppers.

Athopia, smalnesse of the eye, and debilitie of sight.

Athos, or Athon, an hyll in Thracie, of a wonderfull height.

Athraci ars, the arte of magyke.

Atilius, or atilius, a great fyre in the ryuer Po in Italy, which with lynge styl waxeth so fatte, that being taken, he is often a thousand pounds weyght.

Aumus, atima, mum, without honour.

Athra, the father of Hippodamia, also a ryuer of Etolia, and a citee in Thessalia.

Atina, a towne of the Lucans in Italy, the people whereof be called Atinates.

Atinia, x, a kynde of elme tree.

Atizdes, a pretious stone synnyng lyke siluer. iii. synngers bygge, in forme lyke a chytte, and hath a pleasant sauour.

Atlantes, Moores dwelling about the hyll Atlas.

Atlanteus, and Atlanticus, a, um, of Atlas.

Atlantides, the. vii. daughters of Atlas. Also certayne cerres.

Atlantis, an plande, y. dayes saylyng from the hill Atlas,

Atlas, after which it is named.

Atlas, antis, of this name were thre. One kynge of Italy, and father of Electra. An other of Beradia, father of Maia. The thirde of Phaulxania, called the greatest, the brother of Prometheus, who as the Grekes suppose, byd hytse synde out the course of the steres, by an exte- lent imagination. wherfore the poetes feigned, that he susteyned the firmament with his shoul- ders. It is supposed he was aboute. 1599. yeres afore the incarnation. It is also the name of an hill in Barbaria, high and small, whiche pierceth the cloudes. Atlas is also a greater quere in the northe parte of the worlde, running into Afric. Atlantis nepos, Mercurie.

Atlantiades, idem.

Atlius nodus, a knote of a soyne of the backe bone.

Atnepos, potis, maf. gen. the fifth of lyneall des- cent from me, of my newewes newew.

Atneptis, tis, f. g. my netes nete.

Atocion, vel atocium, n. ge. a medicine, wheres by the conception and birthe of chyldren is pre- uented and letted.

Atocius, of atocion, a certayne spyder, whiche is heary, and hath a great head, and he bee cutte in peeces, there is founde in him. ii. wormes, which beyng hanged in a peece of a hattes shinne bes- soye the sunne rising, shall make that a woman shall not conceiue with childe.

Atomus, atomi, form. gene. a thynge so smalle, that it can not be deuided or made smaller. Also Atomus, be moles in the sonne.

Atossa, the daughter of kynge Cyrus.

Atque, and, and also, and yet, and that, but, as, such as, as it were, as though, than, some tyme for Statim.

Illi sunt alio ingenio atque tu, They be of an other maner of witte than thou arte.

Non Apollinis magis verum atque hoc res- ponsum est, Apollos answer was neuer truer than this is.

Atque eccum, but lo where he is.

Atque audin? but herest thou?

Atque vides? doest thou not see?

Aliter atque, Secus atque, otherwys than.

Atque pro tamen. Mihi quidem hercle non fit verisimile, atque ipsis commentum placeat.

In good sooth it seemeth not to me to bee true, and yet the diuise of feigned tale pleaseth theym well.

Atq, is vsed in the beginnyng of sentences, as Atque vt omittam Græciam.

Atque, pro, fed. Atque ego qui te confirmo, ipse me non possum, But I which do comfort and strengthen you. &c.

Atq, for Quam. Qui peccas minus atq, ego, whiche doest offende lesse than I.

Atque, for isque, idemq.

In vnum atque angustum locum, into one place, and that same beyng stryct and narrow.

Atque.

Atque hoc confiteor iure mihi obligasse, And certes I graunte, it hath woorthily chaunted vnto me.

Negotium magnum est nauigare, atque id mense Quintili. It is a great busynes to take the sea, and especially in the moneth of July.

Atque aliquis dicat, but some man wyll saye to me.

Atque equidem orante Thaide.

Atque edepol, and in very dede.

Atque vero, but. Atque etiam, yea and also.

Pro eo atque si nullo iure factum esset, So though, or euen as though it had ben doon by no ryght of law.

Atque id: Negotium magnum est nauigare, atque id mense Quintili, and that. &c.

Atque aliquis dicat, but a man wyll saye vnto me.

Bellus est atque optabam locus, the place is handsome, euen as I wyshed to bee.

Atque adeo, vnto byrds waies, and that, and also, and furthermore, and moze ouer, and that moze is.

Præter me nemo, atque adeo tu iudex esto, and that be thou iudge.

Respondit mihi paucis, atque adeo fideliter, yea and that. &c.

Esurio hercle, atque adeo nunchaud parum sitio, yea and that moze is, I am now. &c.

Atque adeo potius: Quo id iure, atque adeo quo id potius ore fecisti, by what ryght, or rather with what face durdest thou be so bolde to do it.

Atque adeo autem: Atque adeo autem eur egomet non introeo, and in dede why dost I not. &c.

Atque adeo, ornatus causa postum: Atque adeo antequam de in comodis Sicilia dico.

Atq, ita, and so: Some tyme and on that condit- ion. Atque ita, opus est, and so it is neede.

Atque ita profecto, vt eum ex hoc exhone- res agro, but on thys condicion truely. &c.

Ex eisdem locis atque in causa iudiciali, out of the same places as.

Alius atque. Alius nunc sum atque olim fui, I am an other maner of man then I was in tyme past.

Secus atque, ex pit secus agere atque initio dixerat, otherwys then. Aliter atque, idem.

Atque vt. Iste aliter atq, vt dixerat decreuit, Item atque, after the same sorte as, Non item ea definienda atque illa quæ. &c.

Pariter atque, lyke as, Pariter hoc atque a- lias res soles.

Potius atque, rather then, vt tu potius sis, atque ego.

Atque id quoque. &c. and also.

Non magis verum atque, no moze true then.

Quod est non dissimile atque ire in Solos- nium.

Ad eundem modum atque, even as, or after
the same fashion as.

Vnum atque idem videtur atque id quod. &c.
Contra atque ante, contrary wise to that it was
before.

Similiter atque, lyke as, Non illum similiter
atque ipse eram comorum vidi: id est, yet vel
sicut.

Aequè atque, even as lyke, even as muche as.

Miser atque atque ego.

Item atque, Pariter atque, Iuxta atque, lyke
as, as well as.

Talis atque, suche as.

Atque atque, doubled, addeth a vehemency.

Atqui, a conjunction discretive; but, but yet, yea
but, certes, all be it, surely.

Atqui si illam tetigerit digito vno, oculi illi
eo effodiuntur, Surely if he touche his with
one fynger, hys eyes shalbe by and by pulched
out of hys head. Sometyme for lmo.

Atqui ea res multo maxime disunxit illum
ab illa, yea but that thynge moste of all plucked
his minde from hir.

Atqui, sometyme aboundeth.

Araba, a measure of the Grekes, contynnyng
v. modios Romanos, of englyshe measure a
bushell, a pottell, a pynte, and aiii. ounces.

Atrabaticæ, arum; blacke garments.

Atracius, a, um, the adiective of atrax.

Atracia ars, arte magyke.

Attractylis, tractylidis, for. g. an herbe called also
Cnicus sylvestris. Of it be two kyndes: the
one brye rougher and full of pyches, whiche the
apothecaries calle Carduus benedictus. The
other not so rougher nor pyched: and is named
also Cartamus sylvestris, Fusus agrestis, and
Colus rustica, because women used to make
spyndels of the stemmes thereof: in englyshe
(after some) wyld saffron, I would not so as-
sume it, although the french men call it Saffron
bastarde.

Atramentarium, an ynkehozne,

Atramentum, ti, neu. g. ynke, blacke that Woes
makers doo occupy.

Atramentum scriptorium vel librarium,
wrytynge ynke.

Atramentum sutorium, shoomakers blacke.

Atraciz, people of Arabia felix.

Atrani, people of Italy, mentioned of Plato.

Atratus, a, um, blacke or smudged, also a mour-
ner that goeth in blacke.

Atrax, acis, a ryuer of Etolia, wherof a certayne
people are called Atraces.

Atreplexum, idem quod atreplex.

Atrebares, a people of a countrey in Fraunce, cal-
led Artois.

Atreus, the sonne of Pelops and Hippodamia,
kyng of Myrene, founde by the Eclips of
the sunne: And because hys brother Chiestes
had lpen with hys wyfe, he slew and rosted his
saped brothers childzen, and made him to eat

them. who knowynge it, and aspyng therfore
vengeance, had answer made by the God Apol-
lo, that if he dyd carnalige knowe hys owne
daughter Pelopia, he should on hir get a sonne,
whiche should reuenge him. So begat he Es-
gishus, who afterwarde slue his vncle Atreus,
and in lphawys hys eldest sonne Agamemnon,
This was before the incarnation. 1258. yeres.

Atreus, a, um, the adiective of Atreus.

Atria, a towne in the countrey of Venere, wherof
the sea Adriaticum was named.

Atrarius, a, um, that belongeth to the porche or
hall.

Atrocipilla, la, form. gen. a byrde wyth blacke
fethers on the crowne of hys head, muche lyke
oure lynes.

Attricus, atrici, masc. gen. a porter that keepeth a
gate, or an vsher of the hall.

Acridæ, in the plurall numbze, Agamemnon and
Menelaus.

Atrides, æ, patronymicum, of Atreus.

Atrienfis, is, m. g. a cheif seruante, as is the v-
sher of the hall, or the mayster porter.

Atrifer, triferi, m. g. a rushe that beareth a blacke
seede.

Atrium, a diminutive of atrium.

Atriplex, triplicis, m. gen. an herbe called of the
grekes Atraxaxis, and Chrisolacanon: Of the
frenchmen Arrhoches: of the Germainys
Molken, in englyshe Drache or Drage. Of it
be two kyndes, one wyld called redde Drage,
an other of the gardeyne called whyte Drage.

Atritas, âtis, f. g. blackenesse.

Atrium, atrij, n. g. an entrie, a porche or portall
before a house, where in olde tyme men used to
dync and suppe. And therefore it is sometyme
taken for an hall. also the poozhe of a churche.
sometime for an inner courte, or the courte bes-
foze the house.

Atria auctionaria, courtes or places where open
sale of thynges was made.

Atrôcitas, tatis, f. g. crueltie, fierinesse, outragis
ousnesse.

Atrociter, cruelly, fiercely, outrageously.

Atropatus, a capitaine of the Medes, after whom
a parte of the countrey was called Atropatia.

Atropha, thynges that are not nouerished wyth the
foode that they take.

Atrophia, æ, an affecte or distracie, wherein the bo-
dy can not be nouerished wyth any thyng that
it receyueth, but consumeth with leanesse.

Atrophus, atrophi, masc. gen. he that hath that
affecte.

Atropos, one of the fatall ladies, which is assigned
to breake the threde of lyfe. it is sometime putte
for necessitee of death.

Atror, ôris, ma. g. blackenesse.

Atrox, ôcis, com. gen. cruell, fierce, outrageous
wythoute pytee, lower in countenance, ter-
ryble.

Atror æstas, a burnynge hote summer.

Atrox

Atrox iniuria, a cruell or meruaylous spytful displeasure.
Facinus atrox, a cruell and horryble acte.
Atrox et vehemens orationis genus, Cui lene et mansuetum opponitur.
Atroces literæ, terribile or fierce letters.
Atrox tempus, a greuous and an euill season, whan much crueltee is practysed.
Atrocia extra, rawe bowelles, horryble to be holde.
Atrox suspitio, a very greuous suspicion.
Atrox animus, a stoute stomake, that feareth no peryll or daunger.
Atrox ingenium, a cruell nature.
Atrox tempestas, a meruaylous great storme.
Atrum holus, idem quod hypposelinum.
Atta, a poete. also a citee in Arabia felix.
Attaceo, ui, ere, to holde ones peace, or kepe silence with other.
Attactus, a, um, touched softly.
Attactus, us, an easy soft touchyng.
Attacum, a towne of Spayne.
Atta, be they, whiche throughe some defeaute in theyr legges or feete, seme rather to draw their feete softely touchyng the ground, than to walke.
Attagen, ênis, m, ge. and **Attagêna**, æ, f. gen. a byrde, whiche is founde in Fonia, and is very delicate, and hath fethers of sundry colours, and beyng at large, is alway syngyng and chat-terynge, but beyng ones taken, he maketh no noyse, nor seemeth to haue any voyce. They are deceyued that take him for a woodcocke, it is most lyke a byrde called a mouge vs a godwitte.
Attalia, a citee of Pamphilia.
Attalus, a king in the lesse Asia, meruaylous riche, of whome all magnifyke and statelly thynges are called Attalica.
Attalica vestis, a garment or hangyng of cloth of golde, so named of the ryche and sumptuous kyng Attalus.
Attalum emplastrum, a very holisome salve. Cel. li. 5. ca. 5. 19.
Attamen, or **Attamen**, but yet.
Attamino, aui, are, to foule or defyle.
Attégia, arum, shepherdes cotages.
Attegrare, vñed of olde wyters for Integrare, or augere.
Atteius philologus, a learned man, verie familiar fyrst with Salus, and after with Dollio.
Attelabus, bi, the smallest sorte of the flies, called Locustæ, and haue no wynges.
Attella, or **Atela**, a towne in Italye, where was a great and famous theatre.
Attellanus, a, um, and **Attellanius**, of Attella. sometyme mockyng and mery.
Attellana fabula, were comedies or enterludes, whiche were anely iestes, and mery scottes, and bourdynges.
Attemperate, in season, agreeably with the thing, temperately.

Attempero, aui, are, to make feete or agreeable.
Attendo, di, ere, to take heede, to consider, to intende, to be attentive, to giue good eare to a thyng.
Audi atque attende laterensis.
Si attenderis quid dicat, yf thou take good heede what he saith.
Bene, diligenter, admodum, magnopere, attendebat, he gaue very good eare vnto him.
Attendere & aucupari verba oportebit.
Non attendimus neque exaudimus nosmet ipsos.
Attendite atque intelligite.
Attendere ad, Non inutile, attendere signa adeos qui exciderunt sensus.
Attendere de, Animus sollicitus nihil potest de officijs legationis attendere, to make anye pretyning to the dutties. of it.
Me dicentem de inuidiosis rebus attendite, doo you marke me, or harken to me.
Attendere aliquem, or aliquid, to be attentive on a thyng or person.
Attendere cum dariuo, vel rei vel personæ.
Attendit iuri, he gaue his study, or applied him to the law.
Attendere rei alicui, to apply any thyng.
Cui magis quam Cæsari attendant, to whom should they harken more then to Cæsar.
Attendo cum accusariuo rei vel personæ.
Attendite exitum, marke ye well, or consider ye the ende.
Attendo te studiose, I harken to you diligently, or I take good heede what you say.
Attendere animum, to take heede, geus eare, to marke, to consider.
Attendite animos ad ea quæ sequuntur.
Attendere æquo animo, to harken patiently, and with an indifferent mynde.
Attente, intently, with a fixed mynde.
Attente legere, cogitare, audire, agere, &c.
Attentio, ônis, attentiuensse, or syngyng of the mynde.
Attento, aui, are, to assaye, to proue, to assayle, or sette vpon by discepte, or otherwys.
Nemo apud nos qui attentauerit, that wyll assay it.
Attentare classem, to giue the onfet, to assayle a nauy of shippes.
Attentari sententia dicitur, when it is discurs- sed or tried, whether it be true or no.
Attentare urbem, to assaye by policie or force how to winne a towne. Capua ab illis attentari putabatur.
Attentare pudicitiam puellæ, to endeuoure to seduce a mayden to naughtinesse, or to entice or prouoke a mayden to lewdnesse.
Attentare fidem alicuius, to goe about to corrupt a mans fidelitee, or to make a man doo vntruly.
Attentare aliquem bello, to make warre vpon one.

Precibus

Precibus attentare aliquem, to interate a man.
Attentus, a, um, attentive, diligente, he that is
 fixed on a thyng, diligente to hearken, earnestly be-
 bent to here, geuyng a good eare, earnestly bent
 to a thyng. Sometime a courteous person.
Attentus ad rem, carefull to get goodes.
Attentus in, Qui in ea re tam attentus fuit.
Attentus circa aliquid, Erit iudex circa ius
 nostrum attentior, more diligent of attentive.
Attentissimis, nimis audire.
Attenta vita, id est, curiosa, diligens, a cares
 full and diligent lyfe.
Attentus rerum paterfamilias, a good house-
 holde diligente aboute his affayres and busyn-
 nes.
Quintij frater sane ceterarum rerum paterfa-
 milias prudens & attentus.
Attenta vita, a diligent and scrupable lyfe.
Attenuare, slenderly, subtilly, finely.
Attenuatio, onis. f. g. a diminutyng.
Attenuatus, a, um, appayred, weakened, dimi-
 nished. also slender, thynne.
Attenuatum dicendi genus, a slender, playn,
 or easy stile, that floweth not in eloquence.
Attenuo, aui, are, to diminishe or make lesse,
 slenderer or thynner, to appayre or make
 weaker.
Attenuare curas, to diminishe the care or pens-
 yuenesse.
Attenuare opes, to consume or waste treasure.
Cutem lambendo attenuare, to make thinner.
Bellum attenuatum & imminutum, dimin-
 ished and made lesse.
Legiones prælijs attenuatae sunt, with often
 battayles, many of the souldiours were slayne,
 and the number of theyr legions diminshed.
Attenuant corpora noctes vigilatae, maketh
 mens bodies leaner.
Attenuans victus, a spare diet that maketh a
 man leaner and slenderer.
Attero, atteris, triui, ere, to rubbe agaynst a
 thyng, to weare, to wast or consume, to breake
 in pieces.
Atterere famam, Post ubi eorum fama atque
 pudorem attriuerat, maiora alia imperabat,
 After that he had made the consume their good
 name and honestee, he sette them in hande wpyth
 other greater attemptates.
Atterere gladiū cori, to make sharpe a swerde
 with a whetstone.
Atterere aures alicui, by a metaphoze, is to as-
 noy one with bablyng.
Atterunt se scopulis, they rubbe them selfe as
 gaynst the rockes.
Attrita inter se ligna, stiches rubbed one as
 gaynst an other.
Alueum atterere, id est, calcare, to weare the
 chanell of a riuer and make it deeper.
Attrita toga, an olde gounne threde bare.
Et surgentes atterat herbas, and doth breake
 or hurte the herbes as they grow.

Attestans, aui, one that witnesseth.
Attestans, a, um, witness, proued by witness.
Attestationes, testimonies.
Attestor, us sum, aui, to call to witnesse, come-
 tyne for Testor, to witnesse.
Attexo, ui, ere, to adde to, to ioyne to, and as
 it weare to weare to a thyng.
Attexere personis orationes, to make oratio-
 ons, and name them on persons.
Atthis, was daughter of Leaneus, whome (some
 suppose) to geue the first name to the countrey
 called Attica.
Attica, a countrey in Grece, wherein stood the fa-
 mous citie of Athens, the noyce of all sciences.
Attice, an aduerbe signyfing, in the eloquence of
 speche of Athens.
Atticinos, a peculiar phrase or elegance of the
 Athens tongue.
Atticisso, to speake in the Athens tongue.
Attilus, a tytle in the epyce Poet, whiche by hys
 strongnesse groweth so great, that he payseth
 1000. pounce weight.
Atin, a worde spoken to auncient men for reuer-
 ence, as we say father.
Atticus, attica, um, of Athens.
Attigo, attingis, idem quod attingo.
Artigius, by or nigh ioyning to.
Attila, looke Attyla.
Attilius Regulus, a noble sonfull of Rome, ban-
 quished oftentimes the Carthaginenses, was at
 last taken by a sleight, and beyng bounden was
 sent to Rome, that for him they myght exchange
 a great number of pylsoners of their people.
 But at his comynge, he exhorted the Romay-
 nes, not to make suche exchange, consideringe
 his age and debilitie. And so with a glad will he
 returned to his enemies, knowinge that he
 should be cruelly putte to death. So muche los-
 ued he his countrey. wherfore at his retourne,
 the Carthaginenses caused his eye liddes to bee
 cutte of, that he mought neuer slepe, and than
 to be put in an holow tree, beyng styched full
 of nyles, the pointes inward. where he contin-
 ued till he died.
Attineo, attines, tinui, ere, sometime idem quod
 teneo, to holde, sometime for Retineo, to holde
 backe.
Ni proximi prehensam dextram attinuissent
 Had not they whiche were next hym taken and
 holden hys hande.
Ni Stertinius accurrens attinuisset, If Ster-
 tinus renning to him, had not holden backe or
 letted hym.
Attineri vinculo seruitutis, to be kept in bond-
 dage.
Domi attineri studijs, to be kept at home with
 studie.
Attineri publica custodia, to bee kepte in the
 gaole or common prison.
Attinet, it belcometh, it is conuenient, it apperteyn-
 eth, it belongeth, it concerneth, it toucheth.

Quid

Quid attinet ad nos scire? what perteyneth it to vs to know it? or what haue we to doo to know it?

Attinet ad vitam colendam, it belongeth to the husbandyng of vyues.

Nihil ad me attinet, it perteyneth nothyng to me. or I passe not, I care not.

Iam ne vis me dicere quod ad te attinet? now wilt thou that I speake that whiche is for thy profit, or that concerneth or toucheth thee?

Comperiebam nihil ad Pamphilum quicquam attinere, I perceiued nothyng at all that Pamphilus had there to doo.

Attinet hoc ad me, this thyng toucheth me.

Quid istuc ad me attinet? what haue I to doo with that.

Quod ad me attinet, nec arguo, nec purgo, As for my part, or, as for me, I doo neyther accuse nor excuse them.

Quod ad argentum attinet, as concernyng the money.

Quid attinet? what anapleth it?

Attingo, attingi, ere, to touche almost, to touche softly, to mencion or handle a matter bryefly, to meddle a lyttel with a thyng.

Ne me attingas scelesti, touche me not.

Attingit me sanguine, he is of my blood.

Attingere senectam, to come to age.

Attingere partes naturæ, to come to the knowledge of naturall causes.

Priusquam remp. attingeret, before he came to the gouernaunce of the common weale.

Vt primum forū attingi, as soone as I beganne to pleade first in the common place.

Aliquam rem attingere, id est, tractare.

Eam rem ne attigerunt quidem, they neuer touched or spake worde of that matter.

Voce tantum attingi legis initium, I spake but euen a worde of the beginning of the law.

Perquam breuiter perstrinxi atque attingi, I touched and spake of the matter very shortly.

Attingere partem sceleris: Quicumque aliquam partem illius sceleris attingit, who so euer was in any parte partaker of that mischiefe.

Leuiter in transitu quippiam attingere, to touche a thyng bryefely by the way.

Singulatim vnamquamque rem attingere: to touche euery thyng particularly.

Attingere studia, to sauoure of letters.

Nihil ad rem attingit, it belongeth nothyng to the matter, or it maketh nothyng to the purpose.

Attingit te hæc res, this matter toucheth thee. Inquisitio veri maxime humanam naturam attingit, serchyng of the truth mooste of all perteyneth or belongeth to mans nature, or to meeth nerest to it.

Legis nomen nihil attingunt, they be nothing worthy the name of lawes: or nothyng mete to be called lawes.

Attingere sanguine, to be kinne vnto,

Non illi modo quos sanguine attingit.

Cognitione attingere, idem.

Attingere aliquem summa necessitudine, to be of great familiaritee with one.

Ne suspicione quidem attingere possum, I can not coniecture, dyuine, or suspecte what it should be.

Attingere aliquem suspicione, to make one suspected.

Attingere aliquem infamia, to defame a man.

Perpauci erant, quos ea infamia attingerat, There were verie few, whome that infamy touched, or that were so misreported of.

Non plus attingit doctrinæ quam quod. &c.

He had touched no more learnyng.

Strictum librum aliquem attingere, to haue redde a littel parte of a booke hastily.

In transitu attingere, to touche or mencion a thyng bryefely in other communication.

Attingere res gestas versibus, to begynne to write an history in verses.

Attingere oram aliquam, siue regionem, to border vpon or to ioyne nere to an other countrey.

Macedonia quæ tantis Barbarorum gentibus attingitur.

Eorum fines Nerui attingebant.

Ea pars quæ Siciliam proxime attingit, whiche is next to Sicilie.

Hora circiter diei quarta Britanniam attingit, He arrived in Englands aboute fower of the clocke.

Si qua de pompeio te attingit cura, if you be any thyng carefull.

Nostri principes digito se cælum putant attingere, Our princes thinke them selues to bee euen as it were goddis, prouerbially spoken.

Attingere aliquem, to name one, to make mencion of any person.

Quem simul atque attingi, whome so soone as I named or mencioned.

Attingere aliquod genus vitæ extremis digitis, to haue assayed or tasted a lyttell anye kinde of lyfe.

Primoribus labris aliquid attingere, to haue a smacke or litle vnderstandyng of any thyng.

Attingi dolore, to bee attached wth sorrowe or heuynesse.

Attingi inuidia, to be hated or envied.

Attis, looke Atthis, It is sometyme taken for a nightyngale.

Attollo, attuli, ere, to auance, to lyfte vp, to take away.

Aduersus Dictatoriam vim attollere oculos non audebant, they durste not ones looke agaynst the power of the Dictatour.

Illa se attollunt, those partes rise higher.

Custodire istum ne quis eum attollar neue quis attingat, id est auferat.

Attollere signa, to display ensignes, standerdes and banners in the fiede.

Quid si propius attollamus signa, eamisque obui-

obuiam.

Attollere partum, to moue the or bynde by a

Femine mammas non habent nisi quæ par-

Attollere oculos, to looke vp, to caste by the

Oculos ad cælum attollunt.

Attollere quempiam in cælum, or in sydera,

Attollere se a graui casu, to ryse by after a

Quem attollentem se a graui casu, whom et

Chamaeisson haderam appellat non attol-

lentem se a terra: id est, humi repentem; for

Attollunt se venæ, the veynes swell and waxe

Modo se venæ attollunt modo remittunt, the

Attolluntur colles alti, the hilles be of a greate

Attollunt Arcadia in montes septuaginta

Arcem attollere rectus, a poeticali phrase, to

Attollere humeris, to beare bypon ones shoul-

Sæpe attollunt humeris.

Attolle pallium, take by the mantell or clothe.

Attondeo, di, ere, to clippe or sheare a thing nigh

Attondere arbores, to shearde trees.

Dum tenera attendent virgula capellæ,

Attondere auro, to rydde one of his money, to

Attónite, bathfully.

Attónitus, a, um, astonied, amased, or abashed.

Attónitis oculis videre aliquid, to stande sta-

Ingens fragor aures attónitas reddit, maketh

Attónitus nouitate rei, astonished or abashed

Attóno, ai, are, to make astonied, amased, or

Attónsus, a, um, thorne or clipped, polled, shed.

Attónsa laus, laude or prayse diminished.

Attónsum caput, a polled head.

Attráctio, ónis, for. g. a drawyng or pullng to.

Attráctus, a, um, drawen or pulled to.

Attráctylis, looke Attráctylis.

Attráho, attráhis, tráxi, ere, to draw or pulle to,

Attráhere & Allicere.

Attráhere aliquem ad aliquod negotium, to

Attráhere & reddere animam, to breath, to

Attráhere lorum, to pull the reyne of the bys-

Attráhere & accersere malum, to seke and be

Attráhere ad se aliquem, to make one come to

Tribunos attráhi ad se iussit, to bee broughte

Attrébates, looke Attrébates.

Attréctam, a, a seelyng or touchyng.

Attrécto, aui, are, to seke, to handell or touche

Attréctare uxorem alterius, to medle with an

Attremo, atremis, tremui, ere, to tremble or

Attribuo, bul, ere, to attribute, to impute, to put

Ceterorum tuendorum curam quæstori at-

Si legi, loco, vrbi, attribuetur oratio, if you

Pecunia attributa, a summe of money assigne

Attributa pecunia numerata est, the money

Attribuere causam calamitatis alicui, to im-

Quod re ledunt Catoni attribuas & Serui-

Attribuere & ascribere.

Timor quem mihi natura pudorq; meus at-

Attribuere crimen aut culpam.

Si vni culpa attribuenda est, if the faulte be to

Attribuere alicui equum, to gyue or delpyer

Video cui Apulia sit attributa, ife to whom

Attribuere tertium locū alicui in re aliqua,

His singulæ naues erant attributæ, eche of

Attribuere negotium alteri, to committe the

Attributio, ónis, the assignation or delpyerance

Attributus, a, um, attributed, delpyered or as-

Attributa pecunia, money delpyered to be ge-

Attributa pecunia, money delpyered to be ge-

Attributa pecunia, money delpyered to be ge-

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Attributa pecunia, money delpyered to be ge-

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Attributa pecunia, money delpyered to be ge-

ficer, to bestow in the common affaires; as was
to the gouernours of the prouinces amonge the
Romaynes.

Attributarque descripta, assigned and ap-
pointed out.

Attritus, rus, rubbing or wearyng, washyng or
creatyng together.

Attritus calciamentorum, the wearyng of
shoes with much goyng.

Attritus, a, um, rubbed, woyn, waasted consumed.

Attrita vestis, a garment woyn out.

Attrita ansa, an handell waasted with much
handlyng.

Attrita bellis Aethiopia, Ethiopie waisted and
well nre destroyed with warres.

Atroparia, parte of the countrey of Aethia.

Attili, the paterfict tense of Atter.

Attyla, of some called Athyla, a valiant Scythian
prince; after he had subdued Dacania, entred

into Italy, destroyed the citie Aquileia, and
came towarde Rome: wherof the Emperoure

Valentinianus beyng afeard, sente vnto hym
Leo the byshop of Rome, with the consules and

certayne senatours: who submitted theym sel-
ues vnto him. And whan his hoste supposed, he

woulde haue theym in contempte, and continue
his iourney to destroye Rome: he pardonynge

them, departed: wherent all men meruailed.

But he, beyng demaunded, why he had so doone
answered, that whyles the byshoppe and sena-

tours spake vnto him, he behelde standynge on
eyther hande of him, a man of armes of excellent

personage, euery of them holding a naked sword
ouer him, manacynge to slea him, if he spake any

vnfittynge worde, or byd make any further at-
tempte. wherfore he discharged the Roma-

nes with gentil language, perswadyng his hoste
to holde them contente. Afterwarde he entred

into Germany, washyng the countrey, and in
his retourne towarde Hungary, he married a

wyfe. In which marriage he so excessively fylled
him selfe with meates and wyne, that thereby

he fell in a bledinge, and so died: afere the incar-
nation. 401. yeres. And at the beginnyng cal-

led him selfe the scourge of God.

Atuacutu, the towne of Antwerpe in Brabant.

Atura, a towne of Aquitayne.

Aturius, a yuuer in Fraunce, called vulgarly, Le
Dou.

Atypus, atypi, m, g, one that is tongue tied.

Atys, a chyld of wonderfull beautee, beloued of
Cybele, the mother of goddis, and was touned

into a pyne tree. It was also a kyng of Lydia,
descending lynially from Hercules, and Om-

phale. Also a riuer of Sicilie.

A A N T E V.

AV, an interiection, vled of women beyng
soe abashed or amaid. And after A
nacre, an interiection of silence.

Auantici, a people of Fraunce.

Auare, rodetously, nychly, pygordly.

Auare & acerbe impetare, to rule with stea-
diness and tyrannye.

Auaricum, Gierron in Berry in the topallure of
offraunce.

Auariter, idem quod auare.

Auaritia, x, and Auiditas, ei, for g, auaritie, ro-
detousheite, inordinate desyre of money.

Ardere auaritia, to be creadyng coudous.

Auarua gloria, inordinate desyre of hono-
ur and dignitee.

Ex luxuria auaritia existit, of glatte cpyngeth
inordinate desyre of money.

Auaritia sepe hanc fuit, he was alwayes
creadyng coudous and gready.

Per auaritiam aliena bona appetere coudous
lye to desire other mens gooddes.

Auaritie coarguere, to blame one of coudous-
tounes.

Auaritie in simulare aliquem, to say that one
is coudous.

Exuere auaritiam, to be creadyng coudous.

Auarus, a, um, coudous, auaricious, desirous,
gready of money.

Auaris adulationes, for Auarorum adula-
tiones, the flatterynge of coudousmen.

Cecidis avarus miles, a cruell coudous, desy-
rous of murther.

Auarum mare: a gready sea.

Intuitus avarus, the vnfortunate desyre to beholde
a thyng.

Avarus laudis, desirous of pryse.

Auceps, aucupis, com. ge. a foaler or hynder.

Auceps syllabarum, he that watcheth at coudous
syllable to take a man in a trippe, a coudous
felow.

Ne quis nostro aucups sermone fiet, lest there
be any that watche what we say.

Aucera, vled of olde wyters for dape aucta.

Auctarium, looke Auctuarium.

Auctificus, a, um, that maketh or increaseth.

Auctio, onis, for an increase. also an open sale
of pyuate gooddes.

Auctio regia, sale of the kynges gooddes.

Auctionem facere, and auctionem propo-
nere, to set his gooddes to sale.

Auctionem hic faciam & vendam omnia
que habeo.

Auctionem vendere, the office of the crier in
such common sales.

Auctio hasta, pozt sale of the gooddes of men,
that be atteynted of treasons or felony.

But more proprely of men & gooddes taken in warre
and solde by the chiefe capytayne.

Vis conclamari auctionem, will you haue it
cried in the market place that there shalbe open
sale of these gooddes.

Auctionarius, a, um, of or perteynyng to pozt
sale, or the sales man.

Auctionaria tabula, inuentories, wherin the
gooddes

goodes to be solde, are written.

Auctionor, auctus sum, ari, depo. to sell household stuffe by public sale.

Auctor, rius, greater.

Auctio, auctitas, aui, are, the frequentative of aucto.

Auctitare pecunias fornore, to increase many by usury.

Aucto, aui are, frequen, to gayne, to wyne, to augment or multiply.

Auctolytus, a thiefe that transformed him selfe into diuers shapes.

Auctonus, the sonne of Apollo and Lyene.

Auctor, oris, m. g. b; auctrix, he or she that augmenteth or increaseth.

Auctofactus, u, a seruant that is solde, bounden, or hyed.

Auctoramentum, the bande, or price wherewith one is bought or hyed.

Auctoro, aui, are, to hyde one as seruant, or by certayne law of couenaunt, or els by a price and some of money.

Auctuarium, ouer measure of weight, surpluse in number, or quantite, or weight.

Auctus, a, um, increased, auanced.

Auctus latitia, more ioyfull or gladd.

Auctus pecunia, made richer.

Auctor agridudo, more paynfull techer.

Auctus filio, he is richer than he was, for he hath a sonne borne.

Auctus damno, he hath yet more harme.

Auctus honoribus, he is aduanced to honour and dignitee.

Auctus prada, he is made rich with robbinge and pillynge.

Auctus animo, his courage beynge increased.

Auxilio iam auctus, haunge more ayde then he had before.

Clodius Antonij beneficio auctus est.

Auctas exaggerataeque fortunas vna nox prae deleuit, one nyght dyd almoste cleane take away the riches meruelously increased and augmented.

Societate Agrippinensium auctus, haunge the societee of theym, whiche he hadde not before.

Auctus re fortunisque, he is very substantiall and ryche.

Auctus, us, increase, augmentation.

Auctus dierum, the increase of the dayes.

Aucula, a towne in Thuscane, called Aquapendens.

Aucupatio, onis, f. g. bydyng, and after Busbeas, in his booke de asse, sometyme gayne, aduantage.

Aucupatorij, tyme twygges.

Aucupatorius, a, um, perteynyng to bydyng.

Aucupia, birdes taken of the fouler.

Aucupium, n, n. g. bydyng or foulpyng. Sometime the birdes that be taken at the bydyng.

Aucupium sagittarum, shootyng at byrdes. Vitam propagabat aucupio sagittarum, he lengthened his life with going a byde and shootyng at birdes.

Aucupium delectationis, delihte of delectation.

Ne aucupium delectationis in oratione videatur esse, that there may not seeme to bee in your speeche a certayne affected studie or delihte to delihte.

Aucupium auribus facere, to harken what is sayd.

Hoc nouum est aucupium, this is a new way to get money.

Aucupor, auctus sum, pari, dep. and aucupo, to goe a bydyng, foulpyng, or haukyng. Also it signifyeth to searche by craftie meanes, and to watche for.

Aucupari sermonem alicuius, to harken or take heede what one sayeth.

Circumspice num sermonem nostrum quis aucupet vell acupetur.

Aucupari tempus, to espye a time.

Aucupari sibi famam obreclatione alienae scientiae, to endeouour to get a name by the discrypyng of an other mans counnyng.

Gratiam alicuius aucupari assensatiuncula, to endeouour to gette ones fauoure by a flatteryng tale.

Aucupari rumculos imperitorum hominum, to goe aboute to gette pryde of ideotes or vnkerned persons.

Aucupari tranquillitatem, to watche or taske for a calme wether, or tyme the wynde bee layde.

Delectationem quandam dicendo aucupari, in pleyng to endeouour to delihte by audience.

Aucupari errantem aliorum opinionem non debemus, wee should not goe aboute to vnderstande and folow the erroneous opinion of other.

Curepistolis & matris & sororis imbecillitatem aucupatur.

Qua tamen ab alijs legibus similitudinem quandam aucupatur.

Aucupari verba, aut vim verborum, to serche the propertee of wordes, or what they signifie.

Aucupari vilitatem, to hunte for profit.

Audacia, foolhardynesse, courage, truste, confydence in ones selfe, auenterous courage, nos mache, boldenesse, presumption.

Qua in Catone libertas, in alio audacia dices retur, that was called in Lato playne & franke speakyng his wynde, should in an other person haue ben called presumption.

Catilina fuit magnae audaciae, of greate presumption.

Expertus audaciae homo, a man that is tried to be bolde and hardie.

Titubans audacia, rather full boldnesse.
 Audacia, temeritatis, Audencia, fortitudinis est.
 Fretus impudentia atque audacia, trusting only to his impudentie and presumption.
 Cedere audaciz alicuius, to give place to ones confidence and boldnesse.
 Comprimere contundere frangere audaciam alicuius, to holde under and break ones boldnesse or presumption.
 Homo experte audaciz, a man of a proved courage and boldnesse.
 Increvit audacia, his confidence or boldnesse encreaseth.
 Audacia fortitudinem imitatur, soolehardysnesse imitateth valiant courage.
 Petulans audacia, malapert boldnesse and presumption.
 Inhumana audaciz, Liero hath in the plurall number.
 Audacter, & audaciter, boldly, adventurously.
 Audacter & libere loqui, to speake boldly without feare.
 Audacter monere, respondere, defendere, dicere, &c.
 Audaculus, hardie, spoken in disparage or contempt.
 Audax, acis, bolde and hardie, or trusting well in hym selfe, a rather boldne, a presumptuous person.
 Audax facinus, a bolde enterpryse.
 Audax & confidens. Audax, amens, impudens.
 Petulans & audax homo. Temerarius & audax.
 Audax animi, bolde of courage.
 Impium atque audax caput, a wicked and rashly tow.
 Audacem faciebat amor, made hym bolde.
 Audens, hardy.
 Audencia, &, hardynesse.
 Audeo, sus, sum, ere, to presume rashly. To have the harte to doo a thyng, to dare, not to bee a fraide to doo.
 Qui fallere audebit patrem, tanto magis audebit ceteros, he that shall haue the herte to begyle his owne father.
 Audere longius, to adventure further.
 Secundis rebus longius audebunt.
 Capitalia ausi plerique, the more parte of them haue not ben afrayed to committe most deadly offences or damnable crimes.
 Maiora viribus audere, to adventure more than one is able to achieve.
 Audere, with an accusatiue for, non vereri.
 Non ausis aciem hostibus, his enemies not darynge, or not brynging so hardy to fight wth hym.
 Illud, sine publica fraude, Facinus auso, saying he durste to adventure that acte, &c.

Pater multa hostilia ausus, his father presumpinge to doo, &c.
 Nihil ultra fremitum & minas ausus, he durste doo nothyng but graine and threaten.
 Nocturnam oppugnationem audebant, they were not afrayed to sette upon the ciue in the nyght.
 Nec Tiberius pernam eius palam ausus, neyther durste Tiberious punish hym openly.
 Ultima audere & experiri cogitabat, he intended to adventure and trye the extremitie.
 Periculum in aperto non audebant, they were afrayed to adventure that daunger in an open place.
 Pugnam ausi sunt, they durste not to fight wth them, or to encounter wth them in battaile.
 Qui me ferro ausi sunt tentare, that durste begynne or presume to fight with me.
 Audientia, &, audience, report.
 Audientiam facere, to commaunde and make silence, as they doo, whiche are cryes in places of iustice.
 Audio, iui, ire, to here, to consider, to perceyue, to graunt that whiche is asked, to doo the thing that is commaunded. Also to agree, to obey, but most commonly with a negation.
 Audire bene, to bee well reported of, to haue a good name.
 Cupit bene audire a parentibus, he desireth to haue his parentes speake well of him.
 Audire male, to be yll reported of, to haue an ill name.
 Apud omnes bonos viros propter auariciam male audit.
 Audin, tu? Harest thou not?
 Audire Platonem, to he Platos disciple.
 Platonem tres annos audiuit, he was Platons scholar three yeres.
 Audias, pro audire poteris, thou mayst heare.
 Audiens dicto, rebeye to dooe that he is commaunded, at commaundement, obediens.
 Audiri, to bee belished.
 Audiris, for ybi audieris.
 Audire breuiter, audite paucis, here in fewe wordes.
 Missis leuibus copis que ex longinquo in mains audiebantur, whiche a force of seemed to those that hearde them, to bee a greater number.
 Audiri latius, to be hearde farther.
 Quo latius audiretur, that he myght be hearde the further of.
 Audiui dicere, I hearde one report.
 Quis esset nunquam audiui dici, I neuer heard any man tell who he was.

Vt audiui dicere, as I hearde one say.
 Audiui idem quod audiui dicere.
 Audiui & credo, I heard repoite so, and I beleeue it.
 Audire alterum de re aliqua, to geue audience to an other man, or to here what one will saye in any matter.
 Audiui a patre, ex patre, & patre, and de patre, I hearde it repoited of my father.
 Saepe a maioribus natu audiui.
 De psaltria hac audiuit, he hath hearde some speaking of this syngyng woman.
 Hoc te ex alijs audire malo, Is for this I had leiffer that ye shoulde here it of other men.
 Audire de capite alicuius, id est, cognoscere, to sitte in examination of a matter concernyng lyfe and death.
 De capite viri consularis soccatus audiebat.
 Audire pro concedere, Preces meas audiuerunt, They hearde and graunted my petycion.
 Audire admonentem, to obey one that doeth aduertise vs of any thyng.
 Audio ironice, for non audio.
 Audio, sometyme for consentio, I consente, I agree.
 Pro illo te ducam: ch. audio.
 Audiendus non est, he is not to be beleued, or he ought not to be obeyed.
 Nec Homerum audio, Neyther I agree to Homere, or I beleue not Homere.
 Si fabulas audire velimus, id est, credere. If we wyl beleue fables.
 Nunquam labere, si te audies, you shall neuer doo amysse, yf you wyl folow your owne counsaile, or doo as you thynke best your selfe.
 Si me audies, yf you wyl folow my counsaile, if you wyl doo as I wyl haue you, yf ye wyl be ruled after me.
 Minus commodè audire, to haue a shewde name, to be puell repoited of.
 Attente bonaque cum venia audire aliquem: to here one fauourably, and diligently.
 Auribus si parum audias, yf thou bee dull of hearynge.
 Dolobellæ, me audiente Cæsar dixit, &c. Cæsar sayde to Dolabella in my hearynge.
 Audire pro intelligere.
 Audio quid velis, I perceyue what your mynde is.
 Audin quid dicat, dooest thou not perceyue what he sayeth.
 Audire nuntium, vnde vix ter in anno nuntium audire possunt, from whens they shall here woide. &c.
 Audibo, vñd of olde wyters for audiam.
 Auditor nihil noui, there is no newes hearde of.
 Auditio, ònis, for. gene. hearynge or audience, a rumoure or repoite, that cometh to ones hearyngs.

Auditio accipere, to here by repoite.
 Ne leuissimam quidem auditionem de ea re accepi, I hearde not one woide spoken of this matter.
 Fabularum auditione ducuntur, They take great pleasure in hearyng of tales.
 His rumoribus atque auditionibus permoti, beyng moued with these rumours and repoites.
 Fictæ auditiones, feigned repoites.
 Falsas auditiones depellere, to put awaye false repoites.
 Sedere in his scholis auditioni occupatum gratius est quam, &c. beyng occupied in here hearyng. or hearyng. &c.
 Audituncula, æ, a diminutiue of Auditio.
 Audituncula aspersum esse, to here a lyttell talkyng of a matter.
 Auditor, ònis, mas. gen. one that heareth, also a discipule or scholar, one that cometh to lecture.
 Auditorium, ri, neu. g. a place where men dooe here lessons or proposicions, an auditoie. sometyme the whole audience. sometyme a common place, where iudges sit to decide matters.
 Auditum, ti, neu. gen. repoite.
 Audito nunciare, to tell by here say.
 Nihil præter auditum habeo, I saye but as I hearde other repoite.
 Auditus, a, um, herde.
 Rerum ex utraque parte audita, the matter beyng hearde or examined for bothe partes: or whan they had bothe tolde theyr tales.
 Romæ cuncta in deterius audita Mutianum angebant, worse rumours of all thynges beyng heard eueri day at Rome desquieted Mutianus.
 Audito castellum obsideri, id est, postquam audisset.
 Audito, absolutely, whan it was hearde.
 Auditus, us, mas. gene. hearynge, one of the five wittes.
 Auditum intelligi, to be perceyued by hearyng.
 Audiuitaui, for saepe audiui, a woide out of vse.
 Aue, be thou gladde or ioyful, as the vulgare people say, rest you mery.
 Aue te iubet, id est, te salutet, He greeteth you well.
 Aueho, auehis, auexi, ère, to cary from one place to an other, to cary awaye.
 Auella, or Auellinum, a towne of Campayne in Italy.
 Auellana, næ, f. g. a silberde nutte.
 Auello, ùli, ère, to plucke away by violence.
 Auellere se a meretrice, to withdrow hym, to leaue or forsake the company of an harlot.
 Auellere & abstrahere, to plucke & draw away by violence.
 Auellere aliquem a suis, to pulle a man from his friends or acquayntance.
 E signo Cereris hoc auellendū curauit, he caused that he pulled from the image.
 His auelli non possunt nisi lima, they can not be pulled from them but with a file.

Auelliterus ab aliquo, to take a ferme or pette of grounde from one by force.

Auēna, nē, f. ge. otes. Sometyne it is put for ote strawe, or a wheate strawe or reede, or a pype made of an oten strawe.

Auenāceus, a, um, made of otes.

Auenārius, a, um, beyng amonge otes, or of otes.

Auenāria cicada, a kynde of grasshoppers, whiche appere not till coine be ripe.

Auentinus, an hill at Rome.

Auentinus, a, um, of that hill.

Auenuiorum colonia, or **Auenio**, Auinion, a citee in Prouaunce.

Aueo, aues, ēre, to couerte.

Auet audire, he despyeth to here.

Auerni, people of the countrey in France called **Auergne**.

Auēnus, ni, ma. ge. and in the plurall number,

Auernā, orum, neu. ge. a lake in Campayne, which was dedicate vnto Pluto kyng of helle, where men supposed to bee an entrie or passage to helle.

Auernus, a, um, and **Auernalis**, le, of **Auernus**, sometyne of hell.

Auerrois, a great philosophier, and phisicion, enemy to Aicen, and also to Chyste. And for his great commentes written vpon Aristotle, he is named **Commentator**. He was aboute the yere of our lord. 1147.

Auerrūco, aui, āre, to tōne away, to put away, to scrape of, to cut of, as men cut bynes.

Auerrūcāre deūm iram, to pacifie goddes wrath.

Dij auerruncent, god forbiddeth.

Auerrūcus deus, God whiche putteth awaye all puell.

Auerfatio, ōnis, f. ge. an hatynge, abhorrynge, or refuynge of a thyng, disdeigne.

Auerfio, ōnis, a tournynge awaye, a stealynge awaye, looke **Aduersio**.

Auersor, ātus sum, āri, to abhorre, to refuse.

Auersāri aliquem, so to detest and abhorre one, that for hate he tourneth his face from him.

Auersāri preces alicuius, to bee agaynst a mans desyre.

Auerfor, ōris, ma. gen. he that tourneth a thing from one vse to an other.

Auerfus, a, um, straunge vnaquaynted. Sometyne backwarde, or on the backe half, contrary to **Aduersus**. Also angry, wrath, spitefull, as gaynst, so that he will not looke on one.

Aduersus, & **Auersus**, forwarde and backwarde.

Auersa venus, praposterus & infandus coitus.

Auersa pars, the backe syde of a thyng.

Canities semper a priore parte capitis, tum deinde ab aduersa, then after one the hynder parte.

Auersa pecunia publica, the common treasure

tourned to a particular aduantage.

Auersis post crura plantis, the fete tourned backwarde.

In auersa charta scribere, to write in rough paper that stoppeth the penne. Also to write on the backe syde of an indenture or such lyke wys tyng, to endorse.

Auersus a proposito, tourned from hys purpose.

Auersus a vero, contrary to the truth, against the truth.

Auersus a suis, contrary to, or respyng hys friendes myndes.

Neminem vidi tam auersum a suis.

Auersus a musis, he that hateth or despyeth learning.

Nemo tam auersus a musis.

Auersus a veneris amoribus, he that despyeth not in, or despyeth wanton loue.

Amicos auersos componere, to sette friendes at one, that were at variance.

Auersi dii a salute populi Romani, the goddis be displeased with, or regarde not the wealth of the Romaynes.

Auersissimus animus, a mynde greatly displeased and bent agaynst a man.

Aueria, a, f. ge. the pentrell of an horse, or after some, it is the hedstake of the bydell, wherunto the rayne of the bydell is fastned.

Auerto, si, tere, to tourne awaye, to tourne fro, to disdeyne.

Auertit se, he tourned him selfe away.

Auerrere ab aliquo loco, to lette or prohibe one to enter into a place.

Vultum auertit, he tourned his face away.

Ex oculis illius se auertit, he tourned hym away out of his sight.

Auerrere se ab aliquo, to leaue hym there, to come away from one.

Auerrere hostes, ab aliquo loco, to dygne away enemies.

Auerrere se a sermone, to tourne away from the tale, to disdeyne to here ones communis racion.

A nostro sermone se penitus auertit.

Auerrere culpam in alterum, to lay the blame or faute in an other.

Deus hunc a nobis casum auertat, hepe thys chaunce from vs.

Conatus alicuius auerrere a rep. to hepe or let one that he doo not those thynges that he endeuoureth agaynst the common wealth.

Furorem alicuius auerrere a pernitie reip. to keepe that ones furie destroy not thee. &c.

Surda aure auertitur, he tourneth away now and will not heare.

Auerrere hereditatem, to putte one from hys inheritance.

Auerrere flumen, to tourne the ryuer oute of hys course.

Iter ab Arate auerterant, they tourned theyr

they journey from Bras.

Quod omen dii auertant, God kepe vs from
that lucke or chaunce.

Vt auerteret rem a suspicionē, that he myght
make the matter not to be suspected, or that he
myght byng the matter out of suspicion.

Auertere se ab amicitia alicuius, to forsake
ones amitie or friendship.

Totum se ab illius amicitia auertit.

Mentem eius ab illa defensione auertit.

Auertere se in mercaturam to geue hym selfe
to practise the state of marchandise.

Auertit regem in cogitationem belli, he tur-
ned the kynge from all other thynges, and sette
him in mynde to make warre.

Auertere pestem, to pferue or kepe from the
pestilence.

Repente auertis orationem, suddenly thou
turnest our talke to an other thyng.

Auertere aliquē ab infamia, to kepe one from
mystepost or slander.

Auertere ab oculis, to conueygh oute of mens
sight.

Auertunt ab oculis naribusque domo-
rum, &c.

Auertere crimen a se, to putte the faulte away
from hym selfe.

Auertere animum ab aliquo, to forsake one
to alienate his mynde from him. sometyme not
to thynke on one, nor consider who he is.

A me penitus animum auertit.

A me animum parumper auertas Catonem
loqui putes, thynke not of me, but ymagine
that Cato speaketh.

Auertere cogitationem, not to regard or consi-
der any more.

Auertere oculos omnium in se, to make
all men to looke from other, and beholde him
onlye.

Auertere in fugam, to put to flyght.

Auertere rem aliquam, by stealthe to take a-
waie a thyng, to robbe.

Consistit hereditas in his rebus quas auer-
tit Oppia.

Auertere pecuniam publicam, vniustlye to
use the commune treasure to hys owne ad-
uantage.

Auertere sensus magicis artibus, to enchaunt
by witchcraft.

Aufero, abstuli, auferre, to take away, to ra-
ue away. sometyme to steale, to beare awaye
by stealthe, to obtayne a mannes requeste, to
haue that he despyed or craued, to craue oyle
sue of.

Auferre caput alicui, to strike of ones head.

Auferre formam, to disfigure.

Auferre nomen alicui, to take from one hys
good name.

Aufer te hinc, get the hence.

Aufer te domum, get the home.

Aufer me vulu terrere: id est, desine,

Aufetas iurgium si sapias, leaue thy chiding.

Auferent dies quindecim hi ludi, those playes
will lette vs these xv. dayes.

Aufer nugas, leaue these triflinges, leaue
your moches.

Auferre litem, to geite by action or proccesse of
the lawe.

Maiore multa mulctat, quam litem auferunt,
he maketh them to spende more than they may
wyne by theyr suite.

Auferre petitionem, id est, impetrare, to haue
the thyng that he asketh.

Id auferre & abducere licet, they maye
cary away that and take it with them.

Abstulit e conspectu, he carped it oute of
sight.

Acquitati multum auferit frans impiorum:
id est, nocet, hurteth or dysmyngeth.

Auferit animum ad contemplationem eo-
rumque, &c. It carieth away my mynde to
the consideration, &c.

Nomen auferre alijs, to make other nothyng
spoken of.

Quin tu hinc pollicitationes aufer, but
doe thou I praye thee leaue thy saye pro-
mysses.

Tuo arbitrato, dum auferam abs te id quod
peto, Euen as you will, so that I maye haue
the thyng that I aske or demaunde.

A Scapulis paucos dies auferit dum in pa-
triam mittat, he obteyned the delay or space of
two or thre dayes of them, untill.

Iudicio iam pridem abstulissim, I woulde
haue obteyned it by suite in the lawe.

Facile auferemus quod volumus, wee shall
easily obteyne.

Auferre pignora, to take a dystresse or
gage.

Abstulit iratus pignora.

Suspendas potius me, quam tacita hanc au-
feras, Thou shalt rather hang me, than make
me kepe these thynges secrete.

Auferre inultum, to go quite withoute punish-
ment.

Ego precium ob stultitiam fero, sed inultum
id nunquam auferet, I am well rewarded for
my foolishnesse, but he shall not go quite, or he
shall not scape unpunished.

Auferri sibi, to bee vexed in mynde, or from
hym selfe.

Quanti voles auferes, ye shall haue it at your
owne price.

Auferre e conspectu, to take or conueygh out
of sight.

Auferre opem ab aliquo, to obtayne ayde or
succour of one.

Auferri inter manus, to bee bozne oute
betwene men, whan one can not geue hym
selfe.

Alius inter manus e conuiuio tanquam e
pralio auferebatur.

Auferre pecuniam de arario, to steale money out of the common treasury.
 Nihil tibi abstuli: id est, furtipui.
 Auferre aliquid domum, to carry home that, that one hath stolen.
 Multa clam domum suam auferebant.
 Auferre ab aliquo id quod petimus pro impetrare, to obtayne of one that, which we desyre.
 Auferre auditum, to make one drake.
 Auditum accolis auferr.
 Auferre alicui vitam, to kille.
 Auferre fastidium, to take away lothedom.
 Haud sic auferent, they shall not escape so.
 Aufere lachrimas, cease thy weeping.
 Auferre laudem, aut gloriam ex aliqua re, to get prayse or honour for any thyng.
 Auferre mensam, to take up the table.
 Mensa ablata est.
 Obliuio illud abstulit, that is forgotten.
 Auferre præmium, to haue a rewarde.
 Hoc præmium auferes.
 Auferre responsum ab aliquo, to haue an answer of one.
 Illud ab eo responsum abstulit.
 Auferre somnum, to lette one that he cannot sleape.
 Calor somnum aufert.
 Auferre spem, to put out of all hope.
 Medios auferrur in hostes, he rusheth into the myddes of his enemies.
 Ne auferent te aliorum consilia, Lette not of other mennes counsaile tourne thy mynde: bʒ, take hede you be not seduced or mypled by other mens counsaile.
 Aufidena, a, a towne of Italy.
 Aufidius, a mans name.
 Aufidus, a ryuer in the countrey of Naples in Italy.
 Aufugio, fugis, fugi, ere, to flye away, to eschue.
 Aufugere aspectum alicuius, to flye out of ones sight.
 Aufugere ex loco aliquo.
 Auga, the sister of Telephus, who with hir sonne was caste into the sea, and preserued by the providence of Pallas.
 Auge, the moynyng or brightnes.
 Augea, a citee of Locris, an other in Laconia.
 Augas, a kynge of the people called Elici, slayne by Hercules. also a comicall poete of Athens.
 Augeo, xi, ere, to increase, to augment, to enriche, to ausunce, to make moze worshipfull or honorable.
 Augere & ampliare, to augment and make greater.
 Augere animos, to make moze couragious, also to take a lusty harte or courage.
 Beneuolentiâ auxit consuetudo, familiaritce

increased theyr friendship.
 Agrippina cognomento augusta augetur, is made moze honourable with the surname of Augusta.
 Dona precibus augere, to encrease and bestowe his gifts or presentes, to enriche and bestow.
 Ille dies me summo honore auxit, that daye made me farre moze honorable, or vndercast my honour greatly.
 Largitione potissimos amicorum auxit, he enriche the best of his friends.
 Auges tu molestiam, thou enrichest my griefe.
 Opes per scelus auxit, he hath increased his riches by mischief.
 Auxit timoris opinionem, he enrichest the opinion, whereby they thought him to be a fearde.
 Scientia augere aliquem, to make moze cunninge.
 Auxit suspicionem, he enrichest the suspicion.
 Augere dignitatem & nomen alicuius, to increase ones honour and renoume.
 Augere diuitijs, to make richer.
 Augere linguam latinam, to enrich the latin tongue.
 Augere ciuitatem procreatione liberorum, by generatyon to make the citie moze populous.
 Augere verbis munus, to lette forth or comende a present with wordes.
 Non ille verbis auget munus suum.
 Augere suspicionem alicuius rei, to make a thyng moze suspected.
 Augere spem, to put one in greater hope.
 Augere industriam alicuius, to giue one reason to doo better and better, to make one moze diligent.
 Augere & ornare aliquem, to ausunce one to richesse and honour.
 Te non modo tuendum mihi sed augendum atque ornandum putavi.
 Non tueri solum sed augere commodis deo, but also enriche with commodites.
 Rem augere laudando, with prayse to make a thyng moze than it is, to amplexifie it.
 Augere auxilia, to make a new hoste after a discomfiture.
 Augesco, augescis, scere, to waxe greate, or to be greate, to be growen, to be increased, to waxe bigger.
 Quotidie augescit de filio agritudo, the sorrowe and heauynesse for my sonne increaseth dayly moze and moze.
 Augescere incrementis, to bee increased, or waxe moze.
 Augescunt, corpora, Augescunt vultus.
 Augias the sonne of Phobas, or after some of Nictus or Epochus, out of his eyes appered as it were sonne beames. Other affirme, that this Augias was kynge of Epites, or Elidenes, and

and sette in.

Aniarius, & **aniaria**, he of the that haue charge of the keepinge of poultry or wilde foule. It may also be used for a poulter that selleth poultre.

Auicenna, or **Abicena**, a famous physician, whom some suppose to bee of a citee in Spayne called Hispalis, or **Seville**. Some name him pyncer of **Aboalim**, some say he was kynge of **Bichynia**. He was excellently learned, and wrote in the Arabike tongue many noble booke of physike, phisic naturall and metaphisike. He comprehended physike in five volumes, wherein he collecteth him self the interpretour of **Galene**: He was as house the pers of our lord. 1191. And was (as some suppose) poisoned by **Auerrois**, whome he slew before he died.

Auicula, a, f. g. a lytle byrde.

Auicularius, idem quod **Aniarius**.

Auide, affectuously, courtously, ardently, with great desyre, greedily.

Auidienus, a mans name in **Bojace**, whiche was riche, and yet a very nygarde.

Auiditas, atis, desyre of a thyng, courtousnesse, ardent affection, greedynesse.

Infinita auiditas glorie, insatiate desyre of glorie.

Auidus, auida, um, courtous, desyous, greedy.

Auidus cibi, hungry.

Auidis moribus, of an excedyng courtous appetyte.

Auidus glorie, desyous of honour.

Aliquantum ad rem auidior, somewhat courtous.

Auidus interficiendi alicuius, desyous to kyll one.

Animus appetens & auidus, a greedy and courtous mynde.

In pecunijs locupletum auidus, courtous, or greedy, to haue theyr gooddes that be ryche.

Voluptatis auidæ libidines, the greedy desyres of pleasure.

Aures auidæ, eares desyous to heare.

Canes auidi, greedy dogges.

Auidus deus, **Pluto**.

Auidus videndi, desyous to see.

Parandi diuitias auidus, desyous to gette ryche.

Auilla, a lambe lately peaned.

Auis, is, f. g. a byrde.

Auis alba, a white byrde. A prouerbe appplied to a thyng either fortunate or lucky, or els selddome and rare.

Concentus auium, the syngynge or chirpyng of birdes together.

Grex auium, a flocke of byrdes.

Voces auium liquidæ, the cleare voyces of birdes.

Auis deuia, an owle.

Auis fluminea, a byrde that used muche on the ryuers.

Lunonia auis, a paroche.

Auis varia: a byrde of diuers coloures.

Glomerantur aues, flocke together.

Insidias aibus moliri, to lay aynce for byrdes, to get a byrdynge.

Bonis aibus, with good lucke, fortunately.

Auersa aui, vnfortunately.

Auis solis, the byrde called **phoenix**.

Auis, a, um, that whiche is ledde by aneassed.

Auicent of longe tyme or continuance.

Auitus ager, vnde inheritate.

Auius, aui, um, wherby there is no passage of way, sometime out of the way, without reason.

Auia virgula, bushes so thicke, that no man may passe through.

Montes aui, **Saxa aui**, **Nemoraria**.

Auius errat animus, the mynde wandereth.

Aula, æ, an hall. Sometime the palace or court of a pynce. It was also of olde wyppers used for

Olla, a pottle. **Aulai**, for **Aula**, the gentius case. It is sometime used for a pipe of **Maunne**.

It is properly a gallery or walke: or other place, whiche the wynde passeth through.

Aula, a faute in trees called also **olla**.

Aule, **Maunnes** or **waytes**.

Aulea, ærum, n. g. most commonly used plurally, but **Auleum**, is sometime used in the singular number.

And **Aulea**, f. g. if the pyppers erre not, **Capstry**, hangynge of noble mens houses.

Auleri, people of a citee in **Normandy**, called **Moane**.

Aulerij, people of **Alpauce** in **France**.

Aulætes, æ, m. g. he that playeth on the flute, a pypper.

Aulæticus, a, um, pertainyng to a piper or plater on a flute.

Aulætris, **aulætridis**, vel **tridos**, f. gen. a woman pypper.

Auli, a kynde of shell fysh, lyke vnto muskles.

Aulicorius, a, um, boyled or sodden in a pottle.

Aulicus, aulici, m. g. a courtier.

Aulicus, a, um, of the court, as, **Aulicus apparatus**, courtely preparation, or prouision, but most properly of pynces.

Aulicocia, orum, thynges that bee sodden in pottes.

Aulis, lis, or **lidis**, a littell countrey of Myte in **Boeotia**, in **Grece**. It was also a great citee and haven, where the pynces of **Grece** assembled together, and conspired the destruction of **Troy**.

Aulocrene, nes, a countrey wherein was the plain tree, on which **Martha**, byrde baynquished of **Apollo**, was hanged.

Aulædus, i, m. g. a synger, a plater on the flute, a mynstrell.

Aulon, the name of a mountayne and citee in **Calabria**, where groweth excellent good wyne.

also of two other citees, the one in **Macedonia**, the other in **Lilicia**.

Aulos, li, m. g. a pyper or flute.

Aulula, a litle potte, whereof cometh **Aulularia**, a comely in solace, where in declared the curious mynde of one, which had his money in a pot, thynnyng that no man knewe it but hym selfe, and yet was bereaved of it.

Aulus, a name used amonge the Romans.

Auo, or **Auus**, a tyte in the byther of payne.

Auocamentum, ti, n. g. passyng, recreation, that withdraueth the mynde from heynesse of melancoly.

Auocatio, onis, f. g. a withdrauynge of calling away from a thyng.

Auoco, **auocas**, **auis**, are, to cal away, to distract, to alienate, to plucke away, and withdraue one from any thyng.

Auocare animum, to withdraue the mynde from a thyng.

Auocat a rebus gerendis senecta, withdraueth.

Auocare & detertere, to withdraue and deter.

Auocare & allicere, are contrary.

Auocare se a corpore, to withdraue ones selfe from the cogitations of bodily thynges.

Auocare a vitijs, to plucke and withdraue men from lewdnes.

Auocare concionem, to lette of forbydde any assemble to be made.

Auolo, **auolas**, **auis**, are, to flye away, to hyge away quickely.

Aura, x, f. g. gen. sometyme betokeneth a softe mynde. sometyme byghenes. sometyme fauour of the people. sometyme mynde simply. also aye.

Aura æthera vesci, to lyue.

Auras vitales carpere, idem.

Aura leuis, a gentle or softe coole of wynde.

Auram captare, to haue good hope.

Auræ popularis homo, a man that seketh fauour of the people.

Auræ diuinæ particula, a part used for the soule.

Nec venit incæptis mollior aura meis. i. melior fortuna.

Attollere se in auras, to aduance it selfe alofte into the aye.

Scindere auras, to cut the aye.

Rapida velocius aura, more swifte then the rasing wynde.

Aura auri. i. splendor, the thynnyng byghenes of golde.

Mollior aura, better fortune.

Aura rumoris, a small rumour.

Auras, and **Aurai**, in the genitiue for **Auræ**.

Auramentum, ti, gyltynge. After some it shoulde seeme to bee an instrument vled to digge vp of pourge golde.

Auraria, x, f. g. a golde myne.

Aurarij, gylters. sometyme it signifieth maine tynners.

Aurarius, a, um, of or perteynyng to money.

Aurarium negotium, a money matter.

Aurarius faber, a gylter of golde smyth.

Auras, a great tyte falling into Jher.

Aurata, x, f. g. a fye of the sea, which I suppose to be a golde head, for he hath in his forehead a chynge conglate, whiche in the water shyneth like gold. He hath also a set of teeth lyke cheeke teeth, wherewith he hath bene herde of syluers in the night to craue hercules and such little shell fishes wheron he feedeth.

Auratis, le, of or belongynge to golde.

Auratura, x, gyltynge.

Auratus, a, um, gylter.

Aurea, **aurea**, f. g. the head hall of an hoyle.

Aurea, a carter.

Aurelia, a family in Rome. also a certayne herbe.

Auræolus, a, um, yelow, somewhat lyke golde.

Auræolus a diminutiue of **Aureus**.

Aureus, **aurei**, m. g. a piece of golde in money.

Aureus, a, um, of golde. And is vled by a meta phore, for thynnyng, beautifull, goodly, rich, precious.

Aurea Alexandrina, an excellent confession made by kynge Alexander.

Auresco, scis, to be yelow and byght lyke golde.

Aurichalcum, ci, latten mettall, or copper.

Auricomus, a, um, he that hath heares as yelow as golde.

Auricula, le, f. g. the eare lappe.

Auricula infima mollior, more soft and pliant than the lower part of the eare. A prouerbe spoken of a mylde and gentle persone, nothyng stubburne or frowarde.

Auricula muris, the herbe called alsine. Diosc. li. 4. ca. 89.

Auricularis, ris, idem quod **aizou maius**. Diosc. li. 4. ca. 91.

Aurilaris, re, idem quod **Auricularius**.

Auricularis confessio, confession made secreted by as priests do here it.

Auricularius, a secretary of pryuy counsellour.

Auricularius, a, um, perteynyng to the eares.

Aurifer, a, um, that beareth golde.

Aurifex, icis, masc. ge. a golde smyth, or a golde tyner.

Aurificina, x, f. g. a golde smythes shoppe.

Aurifodina, x, a golde myne.

Aurifur, uris, com. gen. a theefe that stealeth golde.

Auriga, x, com. gen. a dyuer of a carte, a carter, a wayne man, a chariot man. sometyme it is vled for an hoylekeeper. sometyme for a mastyner. it is also a sygne in the bymament vpon the hoynes of the bull, ioygned to it one cleere sterre. In the hande of **Auriga** be .ii. sterres called **Hædi**, whoselyng and goynge downs dooeth oftentimes cause great tempestes.

Aurigarius, idem quod **auriga**.

Aurigatio, onis, f. g. the dyuyng or gyarding of a carte or chariot.

Auriger, rigera, rum, idem quod **Aurifer**.

Aurigda, a citee of Cyrene, called **Zodra**.

Auriginosus, si, masc. gen. he that is sicke of the jaundys.

taundysse.
Aurigo, aul, arc, idem quod Aurigor.
Aurigo, riginis, f. g. a sickness called the pelote taundysse.
Auriger, atus sum, arl, to dygne a carte, or some lyke thyng. also to gouerne.
Aurilegus, gi, after Calpeyne he that stealeth golde.
Auripigmentum, in greke Arsenicum, a colour lyke golde. in englishe Oppyne, or arsenik.
Auris, auris, for. ge. an eare.
Aurem vellere, to put in remembrance.
Aurem in vtramuis dormire, to slepe soundly. to take no thought or care for any thyng.
Sonant aures, the eares ryng.
Tarditas aurium, dull hearyng.
Aures sitientes, eares despyous to heare.
Aures arrigere, to lyfte up the eares, to heere attentively, to harken.
Aures calent illius criminibus, myne eares glowe or bourn with often hearyng of his mischeuous actes.
Aures hebētes habet, he is dull in hearyng, or he lyketh not to heere.
Auribus accipere, to heare.
Auribus capere spolia, to harken and heere as way secrettes, or secreete counsailes.
Auribus dare, to flatter, to speake that whiche shall content a mans eare.
Auribus exquisitis alicuius vri, to be vcray fauourably heard of one.
Auribus prouchi, to be caried by the eares. it is properly vsed, where we beyng in iourney with one, delite so muche in his communication, that we fele no labour or payne by goyng or rydyng. So may we saie, Auribus prouchimur, in hearyng of hym, our paynes are reliaed, or in hearyng hym talke, our iourney semeth short, or is abbreviate.
Auribus lupum tenere, to holde a wolfe by the eares, A prouerbe, whiche dooeth synnyse, to be in two sundry daungers, and knowe not what is best to bee doone.
Obseratis auribus fundere preces, to make intreatie to one that will not heare, to praye a deafeman.
Rimosa auris, an eare that wyl keepe no counsaile,
Accidit auribus, or ad aures, It came to his hearyng, or it came to his eare.
Accommodare aures, or dare aures alicui, to geue an eare, to harken to one.
Ad aurem admonere, to warne one in his eare.
Auribus surdis canere, to tell a tale to a deaf man.
Aures claudere veritati, to stoppe ones eares as gaynst the truth.
Inuare aures cantu, to delyte the eares with songyng.
Ad aurem gannire, to chat or make babylng

of one.
Ferre aures, Ferunt aures hominum que iucunda sunt & mirabilia, soot eares and delyght.
Aures teretes & religiose, hys eares and eare cloute that can not abyde any thyng so douer anye.
His vocibus aures nostrae circumsonant, his eares alway heare these thyngs, or these thyngs be heare into our eares on every syde.
Honoris sermonibus aures eorum imbuere oportet, you must talke of nothyng to them but honourable matiers.
Aures obstruere, to stoppe the eares.
Aures assentatoribus patefacere, to geue an eare to flatterers.
Aures patent quarelis omnium, he is ready to heare every mans complaine.
Aures peregrinantur, whan we be ignorant, and knowe not that that every man heareth.
Peruenire ad aures, to be heard.
Auriscalpium, pi, n. g. an eare pyler.
Auritus, a, um, great eared, or he that hearkneth diligently.
Aurinitis, a golde synche.
Auro, aul, arc, to gyfte, or to make to gyfte, or myne lyke golde.
Auro, the name of an herbe.
Aurora, the mornyng or ryng of the sonne. after portes, the daughter of Titan, and Terra.
Aurum, ri, neu. gen. golde: sometyme money.
Sometyme ornamentez or abillimente of noble women.
Aurum obrizum, syned golde.
Aurum coronarium, was golde gathered of the people to make crownes to sende to Emperours after theyr victories.
Aurum Tolosanum habere, A prouerbe, whiche had this begynnyng, whan Titinius Lepio tooke by assaule the citee of Toloze in Italy: there was founde in the temples greute plenty of golde, whiche beyng taken away, all that had any parte therof dyed miserably wherof happened this prouerbe, whan anye man sheweth his lyfe in myserye, men woulde say, that he had golde of Toloze.
Aurum & argentum factum, golde and syluer made redy to occupy.
Aurum cclatum, golde ingraued.
Aurum fusile, golde melted.
Gemmatū aurū, golde set with pious stones.
Effingere in auro, to make, engrave, or counterserte in golde.
Aurunca, a citee buylded by Iulon.
Aurunci, an auncient people of Italy.
Ausa, a citee of Spayne.
Ausaripeda, ripeda, for. gen. an heapy worme with many feete, that byedeth on leaues of trees and herbes.
Ausci, people of the citee Aux, in Guyan.
Ausculari, vied of olde wyters for Osculari.

Ausculatio, ónis, for. ge. an hearkenynge, an hearyng, also an obeying.

Ausculátor, óris, maf. gene. he that hearkeneth or heareth.

Ausculto, aui, are, to heare diligently, to geue good care, to hearken. Also to obey.

Ausculabíur, the impersonall, he wyl dooe as ye byd hym.

Auscultare alicui, to obeye one, to bee at his commaundement.

Auscultare inter se, to consiler one in an others case.

Auscultare ad fores, to stande hearkenynge at the doore.

Ausculat pñcis, hearken a worde of twayne.

Te auscultabo lubens, I will heare or hearken unto you with a good will.

Visne mihi auscultare? wyl you dooe as I wolde have you? will you folow my counsaile?

Auseli, idem quod Aurelij.

Auser, or Auseris, a cite in Italye nere to the cite Luc.

Ausim, is, it, is put for Audeam, as, nt.

Ausim affirmare, I dare anowe, or I dare boldly say.

Ausis, itidis, the countrey called Thus, where Job dwelled.

Ausones, were the auncient hynges of Italye.

Ausonia, the parte of Italye, wherein standeth Beneuent, and Calce, so called of Auson, the sonne of Altes and Calypso. Afterwarde all Italye was called Ausonia, and the people Ausonij.

Ausonius, a, um, and Auson, of Ausonia.

Ausonius, a sophister. Also a poets of Burdeux in Gascoigny.

Auspex, auspicijs, com. ge. idem quod Augur.

Also the persone that maketh the mariage on the maydens parte. Also the chiefe capitayne or leader in warre, or any other feate.

Christo auspice, Christ beyng our foze man.

Auspicalis, le, perteynyng to divination.

Auspicalis, a lyttle fyssh, called also Remora, whiche cleauynge fast to the heele of a shyppe, holdeth it still as well agaynste the puiſſaunce of wyndes, as of oyes. This fyssh is also called Echeneis, Rede Plinie Libro. 32.

Auspicato, happily, with good lucke.

Haud auspicato huc me appuli, I came hither unluckely.

Bellicam rem nunquam administrare voluerunt nisi auspicato: onles they byd consulte the augures before, or onlesse it were approued by the augures.

Auspiciatus, a, um, honourably enterprysed, fortunate, or byngynge good lucke. Approued by the Augures.

Auspiciatus locus.

Auspicium, cñ, n. g. the sygne or token shewed by byrdes, of thynges that shall folowe. Also it becometh fortune, conducte, or disposition of a

capitayne. It is also a signification of thynges to come. Sometyme it signifyeth authozitee.

Communem ergo hunc populum, paribusque regibus auspicijs, Therefore let us goe

to see this people with some together with equal authority.

Auspiciu opima, tokens of good lucke.

Auspicio malo, with ill lucke, or in an pteyme.

Ne ego adpolveni huc auspicio malo, I came hither in an ill tyme, or, an unhappye or unlucke fortune brought me hither.

Auspiciu liquidum, a manifeste sygne or token.

Meis auspicijs illud agam, I wyl dooe that after myne owne fantasy or mynde.

Tuo auspicio factum, It was dooe by thy bypse or counsaile.

A supplicijs vitam auspicatur, he begynneth his lyfe with peyne and trouble.

Auspico, auspicias, aui, are, to seker for a thyng by divination.

Auspico, aus sum, ari, to seke or gather by divination, to begynne or enterpryse a busynesse.

Supplicijs vitam auspicatur, he begynneth his lyfe.

Auster, ri, m. g. the southe wynde.

Austris aduersis iratam ducere, loke Aetas.

Austere, sowerly, cruelly, austere.

Austérras, atis, for. gen. Harpenesse, cruelnesse, sowzenesse, rigorousnesse.

Austérras colorum, the sadnes of colours.

Austérus, a, um, sower, or sharpe, displeasunt, also seze or withoute pitee, cruelle, austere, seuer.

Austerus color, a sadde colour.

Austero more cñ aliquo agere, to handle one roughly, or vngently.

Austerus sapor, sower taste betwene sharpe and bytter.

Vinum austerum, a rough wyne.

Australis, le, southerne, or of the southe parte.

Australis singulus, the meridionall zoone.

Australia, an yle in the ocean sea towarde the southe parte of the worlde, called Glesaria.

Austria, is a great countrey, on the uttermoste east parte of Germanie, sometyme called Pan-

nonia superior. It boundeth eastwarde vpon the roylme of Hungarie, westwarde vpon the countrey called Noricum, and Taurisum,

southwarde vpon Italye: Northwarde, it is inclosed with the great riuer Danubius or Ester,

In duche Donow. In it is the noble cite Wiens na, set vpon the sayd ryuer. There is also a famous vniuersitee, where especially the mathematycall sciences are moste exactly taught.

Austrinus, a, um, from the south parte.

Austrinum cælum, a cloudy weather, whan the southe wynde is by.

Austrinus dies, a soule cloude day.

Austro, aui, are, to make moyste.

Austrum, loke Austrum,

Aut, or, either.

Aut vero, for Aut etiam.

Aut certe, or at the least.

Quo enim vincebamur a victa Græcia, id aut illereptum est, aut certe nobis communica- tum, That one thinge, whether we gave place to Græce, whiche is vanquished by vs, either it is taken cleane away from them, or at the leaste we be therein equall unto them.

Aut, used interrogatively, as,

Aut ego nesciebam quorsum tu ires? But thinkest thou that I dyd not knowe, whither thou wouldst goe?

Aut, sometime completely, as,

Aut mihi da, aut rapio. Sometime rethorically,

as, Aut tu magne pater diuum misere.

Sometime seperately, as,

Aut onera capiunt vehientum, aut agmine facto.

Aut, a coniunction of doubtinge, if it be doub- bled it signifieth equall desyre of both the thinges that be mentioned, as,

Aut librum volo, aut pretium. If it bee but ones set, it doth signifie a demynishing: as,

Librum volo aut pretium, I wyl have the booke, that I moste desyre, or at the leaste more for it.

Aut, sometime toyneth for, Et, or, que, as,

Molirine moram, aut veniendi poscere cau- sas, and agayne.

Tum liquidas corui presso ter gutture vo- ces, Aut quater ingeminant: pro quaterque.

Autem, a coniunction discretive, whiche is neuer put in the fyrste place, but in the seconde, and signifieth as. Vero doth, also but.

Ah quid faciam? quid mea autem? quid fa- ciet mihi? Oh what shal I doe? but what passe I? what wyl he doe to me? It signifieth also Etiam.

Abite, tu domum, tu autem domum, Goe your waye, Gette thee home, and also goe thou thy way home.

Autem, is often so set that it is referred to no- thinge, and is interpreted, but, truly, and. and such lyke englishes. as,

Aeschinus odiose cessat, prandium corrup- pitur, Ctesiphon autem in amore est totus.

Ille autem: as, Ille autem bonus vir nusq̃ ap- paret, and that honest man. &c.

Adeo autem, as, Atque adeo autem cur non ego &c. and indeede why doe not I. &c.

Exce autem: and loe. of a sodayne or straunge cogitation.

Autem enim, for profecto. C. Autem enim nepuicq̃ vis. Plautus.

Autem etiam, seperately: Inter quos autem ratio, inter eos etiam recta communis.

Neque enim, Neque autem, in two diuers clauses. Neque enim tu is es, qui qui sis nes- cias. &c. Neque autem ego ira sum demens vt &c. Pridie autem: the day before.

Porro autem: and more over.

Tum autē, pro, praeterea. Tum autem Pha- drus gaudet.

Tum absonium autem quale miseri, and inopem. &c.

Vix autem, and scarily.

Tu autem, afterwards, furthermore. Sometime, And.

Autem, is sometime used in the repetition of a question, as,

Quid non fecissent? fecissent autem? Imo, quid non fecerunt? what would not they have doone? what would not they have done? Nay, what have they not doone al ready? Sometime it signifieth nothinge, but only by the num- ber of the sentence.

Authe, one of the seven daughters of the gyante Hypponens, whome Hercules slew.

Authenticum, ei, n, g the patterns, whereby any example is witten.

Authenticus, ea, cum, of authorities, or that is doone or approued by him or them that bee in authorities.

Authēpsa, se, f. g. a certayne kynde of brycke pottes, which seetheth the meate with very lytle, and almost no fire at all.

Author, oris, com. ge. the first inventor or ma- ker of a thinge. also a reporter of newes, & ruler of trower. He that telleth or delivereth a thinge on warrant. And that person, whome a man followeth in doing of any thinge.

Author tibi non sum aufugere, I wyl not counsaile thee to renne away.

Author id tibi sum, I wyl thus aduise thee.

Quid mihi es author? what doe you aduise me to dooe.

Certis authoribus ita esse comperit.

Authore re, by thy counsaile.

Plurimis authoribus, by the opinion or aduise of many.

Authores classici, authors receyued, and of all men allowed.

Authores alicuius sententiae, Be they, whose sentence, counsaile, or indgement we follow.

Suasor & Author. Hortator & Author.

Author fuit profectionis, He was the causer of my goynge forth.

Author ferendae legis, He that causeth any law to be made, or he that is the causer, that any law shoulde be made.

Ille legibus contra ausyicia ferendis author.

Authores ira mihi sunt amici, My frendes counsaile me so.

Author tibi non sum vt vrbi te committas.

Authores sunt, They say or wryte.

Authorem habere aliquem, to follow one as hys author.

Author, a man haupng power, dignytee, and authorities to doo a thinge.

Vt id sic ratum esset, si patres authores fieret, That it shoulde be so stablyshed, if the Senate would

molde appoyne it.

Rem tibi auctorem dabo, I will declare to you, in dede, that it is so.

Auctores sumus, our aduise of opinion is.

A malo auctore quid emere, to bye any thyng of him that can not make sufficient warrantise.

Auctores pupillorum, the tutors of gardians of wardes.

Author alicuius operis, the authour.

Consilario & auctore vestorio, Vestorius begynne my counsaillour and authour.

Dicendi grauissimus auctor & magister, the great authour and maister of eloquence.

Auctor alicuius interficiendi, the chiefe cause of wofuller of ones death.

Brutus præclarus auctor nobilitatis tue, the woorthy founder of begynner of. &c.

Auctor pacis, a chiefe perswader of peace.

His rebus quis auctor fuit, who was the chiefe cause of doore of these thynges.

Auctor ad faciendum aliquid: Si auctores ad liberandam patriam desyderarentur.

Ceteris auctor ad te adiuuandum fuit, he caused other men to healse you.

Auctor fuit in restituendo.

Magnopere mihi auctor fuit ne differrem tempus: he earnestly aduysed me. &c.

Auctor certus, grauis, locuples, luculentus, maximus: a very sure and good authour.

Auctor dubius, incertus, leuis, an authour of small credite.

Authoramentum, ti, n. ge. an indenture of obligation, whereby a man is bounde to dooe seruyce. Also earnest money, wages of hyre, preast money.

Authoratio, onis, a sellenge of swoorde plaiers, of suche other persons.

Authoratus, he that is bounde to serue, especially in warres. looke auctoratus.

Authoratus, a, um, bounden by couenaunt. also for addictus, condemnatus.

Authoritas, atis, authoritee, credence, puissance, iudgement, aduise, opinion, power, estimacion, reputation, the enioyng of possession, maintenance, suppositacion.

Authoritatem habere in aliquem, to haue authoritee, power, rule, commaundement, iurisdiction ouer one, to maie commaunde one.

Authoritatem defugere, to deny to haue done any thyng, or to haue bene the cause that it was doone.

Nuququam defugiam auctoritatem tuam, I will neuer disobey your commaundement, or I will not styche to dooe it, if you say the word.

Attende, quam ego defugiam auctoritatem consilatus mei, Consider how I refuse or excuse to execute the authoritee that I may lesully by myne office of counsaillour.

Authoritatem interponere, to commaunde a thyng to be done.

Authoritatis iure, by ryght of prescription,

called Vfu capio.

Id auctoritatis, for eius auctoritatis, of suche estimacion of authoritee.

Tanta ebori auctoritas erat, quozie was so muche sette by. or, quozie was of suche estimacion, or so highly esteemed.

Authoritatem debemus nullam, nec fidem commentitijs rebus adiungere, we ought not to make feigned thynges of any reputation of credence.

Detrahare auctoritatem alicui, to dimynish the ones authoritee of honour.

In auctoritate esse, to be of great authoritee, or reputation.

In auctoritate alicuius esse, to obey, to be subiect, or vnder an other mans iurisdiction.

Authoritas eorum mecum facit, They authoritee maketh with me, or confymeth myne opinyon.

Parum auctoritatis habere, to be of small reputation, to be little regarded or esteemed.

Homo perdita auctoritate, a man out of all credence and estimacion.

Authoritate valere, to be of power.

Authoritates publicæ, comon letters, wytyngs of instrumentes, to confyme and ratifie any thyng in the name of an whole citee or comynalte.

Authoritas, sometyme for author the fyrst begynner of a thyng.

Authoritas pro testimonio authenticæ, I proued wytnesse, a sufficient profe.

Vfus & Auctoritas, the proprietee or possession of a thyng by prescription of longe tyme, called of the lawyers Vfu capio.

Authôro aui, are, to bynde one by couenaunt to dooe seruyce, looke aucturo.

Autini, or rather Auteri, the Trythe men.

Autocineton, that moueth it selfe.

Autocithones, people which beganne in the countrey where they inhabyte, whiche name was geuen to them of Athens.

Autodidactus, he that learneth without a maister or teacher, he that hath no maister but him selfe.

Autographus, tographa, phum, that is written with ones owne hande.

Autololes, a people of Mauritania.

Autolicus, a maister theefe. Also the sonne of Mercurie or Deucalion, and graundfather to Ulfes, famous for his thefte. There was one Autolycus selowe to Jason, an other was a notable wrestlar.

Automalax, a citee of Cyrene, called also Pentapolis, commonly Estam.

Automatus, a, um, that goeth by a byce.

Automata, orum, neu. g. thynges without lyfe, whiche seme to moue by them selues, as appereth in olde horologes and ymages, whiche moue by byces. It is taken generally for all thynges, whiche happen without any notable cause.

Automedon, ontis, Achilles chariot man.

Automolæ,

Autómola, a people, whiche came out of Egypt into Ethiopie. also among the grekes it doeth signify rennegates or renneaways.

Autonoe, es, the daughter of Cadmus, wyfe of Tristeus, and mother of Acteon, whiche after hir is called Autoonoeus.

Antonómia, x, libertie to lyue after mens owne lawes.

Autónomus, he that lyueth after his owne lawes.

Autophóros, an arrant theefe, that is taken with the thynge.

Autópyros, browne breade, householde breade, whan no branne is taken out, called also Cibarius, Medius, and Synonistus panis.

Autor, loke Author.

Autricum, the citee of Charters in Fraunce.

Autumnális, le, belongyng to Autumne.

Autumnitas, idem quod Autumnus.

Autúmnus, the tyme of the yere betwene summer and wynter, whiche begynneth the .vi. date of Auguste, and endeth the .vi. date of November.

Ilexus autumnni, the later part of Autumne.

Autumnus adultus, the myddle parte of Autumne.

Autúrgia, x, workyng with ones hande.

Autúmo, autumas, áui, áre, to suppose or affirme, to thynke, to iudge, to esteeme, to saie.

Si vera autumas, If thou saie true, or if it bee true that thou reportest.

Audúlio, ónis, a pluckyng of, or pullynge awate.

Auúlsor, óris, mas. gen. one that plucketh away a thynge by violence.

Auúlsus, a, um, pulled or plucked awate.

Auúnculus, the vncle on the mothers syde.

Auúnculus maior, my great graundfathers brother, my fathers or my mothers vncle.

Auus, the graundfather.

Auus paternus, the graundfather on the fathers syde.

Auus maternus, the graundfather on the mothers syde.

Auxiliáris, re, wherein is ayde or succour.

Auxiliares copíæ, succours from a straunger. likewise **Auxiliaria arma**, auxiliares cohortes, auxiliares duces.

Auxiliárius, a, um, that socoureth or commeth in ayde of an other.

Auxiliátor, óris, one that helpeth or aydeth.

Auxilior, árus sum, ári, to ayde or helpe, to succour.

Auxiliari contra aliquid, to be medicinable or holosome agaynst any thynge.

Auxilium, ayde or helpe, succour.

Auxilia aduersa valetudinis, thinges to helpe one in spekenesse.

Mutuis auxilijs stant omnia, All thynges bee preserued and maynteyned be heelpynge one an other.

Auxilium sibi adiungere, adhibere, to take ayde.

Auxiliu afferre alicui malo, to healse a thyng

that is in an euill state.

Auxilium implorare, petere, rogare, to aske or besyde ayde or succour.

Auxilium dare, ferre, to ayde. **Aphewpse**,

Auxilio leuare, defendere, iuuare.

Vocare auxilio aliquem, to call one to helpe hym.

Auxilio esse, to helpe.

Auxilla, x, for. ge. a litle potte.

Auxina maior, idem quod periclymenon.

Auximum, the citee of Picentum in Italye, called commonly **Osinum**.

Auxumæ, the younge tyme that cometh of the spawme of Tunies.

Auxillaris vena, a veyne about the lynes.

A ANTE X.

Aménta, verses made by the priestes of Mars, called **Sali**, in quicke taunting of all men.

Axantos, an yle in the ocean sea, beneathe England and Irelande.

Axare, olde wyrttes used for **Nominare**, to name or aske.

Axe agglomerati, a great company of men standyng together.

Axiaces, a ryuer called also **Hypanis**.

Axícula, x, a diminutive of axis.

Axiculus, li. m. g. a diminutive of axis, or asser.

Axies, a company of women doyng any thyngs together.

Axilla, x, the arme hole, for whiche some roze ruptly vse **Ascella**, and **Asella**.

Axim, used of olde wyrttes for **Egerim**.

Axinomántia, x, for. ge. a kynd of diuination or witchcraft, done by hatchettes.

Axiocus, a philosopher, to whom **Plato** wrote a booke of death.

Axióma, ómatis, n. g. authoritee, dignitee, or honour that a man hath by reason of offyce, or any noble act that he hath done. Also a sentence spoken and proued, as if **Plato** walke, **Plato** moueth. If it be daie, the sunne is aboue the earth. It is putte by **Cully** for that, whiche sophysters call a proposition, whiche is a sentence true or false. It is also called a **Maxime**.

Axion, the brother of **Alphesiboræ**.

Axis, is, mascu. gen. an extree of a cart. Sometime the whole carte. Sometime it is wyngle, wherewith houses are couered in steele of ryle, or clouen bourdes. Sometime it is taken for the hooke that a doore or gate hangeth on. Sometime for heauen.

Axis mundi, is a lyne ymagined to go streight from the north to the south, diuidyng the world as it were into two partes: At the endes are supposed to be two pointes in heauen, whiche are

are called the north pole and the south pole;
 Phœbeus axis, the chariot of the sunne.
 Fulcrum axes, cactus armis, wry hooks like
 axes.
 Sub uteris axe, under the apple.
 Axioch, companions, when many does any one
 thinge.
 Axium, a citee of Syria, called commonly
 Chama.
 Axius, a river in Macedonia.
 Axon, a river of the Tiber in Italia.
 Axona, a river in France, in the borders of Ne-
 mous, called Daur.
 Axona, axona, f. g. a thinge in the topnet of the
 necke, whiche moueth not, but is tyll like an eye
 see.
 Axones, people of France.
 Axos, a citee in Thracia.
 Axungia, is, f. g. supine greale, or barrowes
 greale, byngs olde.
 Axus, idem quod Axus.
 Axylus, a man in Phigia, very happy in all things
 pertaining to the life of man, who was great
 humane to strangers.

A N T E Z

A Zan, an hyll in Arabia, where Cybele the
 mother of the gods was honoured.
 Azana, a countrey of Ethiopia toward the
 redde sea.
 Azanes, people of Arabia.
 Azanaz, a region of Arabia, barrenne and un-
 able to be tilled: looke the proverbe, Azeneas
 mala.
 Azania, or Azanium, a citee of the lesse Asia.
 Azanium, a well, the water whereof beynge
 drunke, causeth men to have the sauvour and
 taste of wyne.
 Azeta, a name of Proserpina.
 Azelus, without love, without enuy.
 Aziris, a citee in the lesse Armenia, nere to Eu-
 phrates.
 Azorus, a citee in Syria, also of Scia.
 Azyms, a, um, not leavened, without leaven.



AFTER
 Quintilian is
 sometime put
 for other letters
 as, Byrrhus for
 Pyrrhus, Bru-
 ges, for Fru-
 ges: Belena for
 Helena.
 Baal, in the tongue
 of Syria, signi-
 feth Lord, and

is attributed to Jupiter. After some interpre-
 tation it signifieth haupnge dominions, subiec-
 tion, or possession. It was an ydole, that the
 Samaritans and Moabites worshipped.
 Babba, a town of Mauritania, called Julia Cam-
 pestris.
 Babacter, one of the names of Bacchus.
 Babax, an interfection of wonderynge, or as some
 thinge of contempt or neglectynge.
 Babel, signifieth confusion or mixture. It was
 the name of a towne builded by Nimroth, be-
 fore the incarnation: 274. yere. At the build-
 yng hereof was the first confusion of tongues.
 This was doone in the lande of Sennar, in the
 countrey of Caldea.
 Babylas, a famous byshop of Antioche.
 Babylon, a great citee in Caldea, and signifieth
 confusion or translation, where was a towne
 builded by Nimroth, in height five myles. 170.
 paces. Afterwarde beynge enlarged by Semir-
 amis, it conteyned in compasse three score miles.
 The walles were in height 300. fete, in thick-
 nesse of breadth 75. fete, and had 100. gates
 of brasse. There ran through the middle of it,
 the famous river Euphrates. It is also a town,
 or rather a great citee in Egypt.
 Babylonia, the countrey where the citee of Baby-
 lon stode. on the north it is bounded with Mes-
 opotamia, on the west with Arabia the desert;
 on the east with Sufian, on the south with the
 redde sea. In this countrey is Caldea.
 Babylonicus, and Babylonius, a, um, of or per-
 tynnyng to Babylon.
 Babylonica vestis, a garments, deale, or hanz-
 yng, woun with diuers colours.
 Babyris, a stronge towne in the countrey Atropas-
 tia, nere to the citee Artaxara.
 Babys, a folyshe mynstrell Darius brother.
 Bacles, people in the sea costes of Libya.
 Baccha, bacca, f. g. a bearge, as a bay beary, an
 hame beary, an eglentyne beary, and gyp beary,
 the fruse of laurell, olive, myrtle, and such other
 be conteyned vnder this name.
 Baccæ, margarites or perles.
 Baccæ caprinæ, looke Caprinus, a, um.
 Baccatus, a, um, garnyshed with perle, or haupng
 many berpes.
 Baccalia, calix. f. g. a bynde of baye tree or lau-
 sell, but it hath greater leaves, and great plens-
 tee of

tree of bearies. Some take it to bee the common laurell or bay. It is also called Augusta, vide Plin. li. 15. cap. 30.

Baccha, wyne in Spayne.

Bacchar, arum, women, whiche sacrificed to Bacchus.

Bacchamon, the sonne of Perseus and Andromede.

Bacchanal, or Baccanale, lis, neu. gen. the place where the solemnities of Bacchus was kept, some tyme the feast.

Bacchanalia, lium, or liorum, neu. gen. plu. nu. feastes of the paynyms, whiche they dyd celebrate with all abominations of lechery.

Bacchar, aris, or Baccharis, ris, for. ge. an herbe called commonly our Ladies gloves, accordyng to the french name. Plinie saith, that onely the roote of this herbe saoureth sweetely lyke cinamome. And some call it Nardus rusticus. Of the roote were wonte to be made sweete oyles. Carolus Stephanus, in his booke de Re hortensi, saith, that Bacchar, and Baccharis, bee two dyuers herbes, and that we shuld be well ware, that we take not Baccharis, for Bacchar. For Bacchar saith he, is that herbe, whiche the grecies call Marum, and hath leaues lyke puy, but somewhat rounder. Turner thynketh Bacchar, to be sage of Hierusalem. Bacchar is also a wyne potts.

Baccharis apud Ruellium, is supposed to bee the flower called London button.

Baccharicum, a sweete oynement made of the roote of Bacchar.

Baccharim, lyke a madde man, furiously.

Bacchario, onis, f. g. drunken banquetting.

Baccheis, idis, a woman belonging to Bacchus.

Bacchiade, people whiche came out of Corinth into Sicilie, and had theyr first begynnyng of Bacchia, the daughter of Dionysius.

Bacchicus, or Baccheius, a, um, of Bacchus.

Bacchides, a capitayne that betrayed the citee Sinopis to Lucullus.

Bacchius, a sworde plater. also a Corinthian, who married the daughter, of Clithius, the kynge of Megarence.

Bacchius, a, um, of Bacchus.

Bacchius pes, a foote in meter, hauyng the fyrste syllable shorte, the residue longe, as Quis rino.

Bacchor, baccharis, arum sum, ari, to celebrate the feaste of Bacchus, to dooe a thyng lyke a madde man, or to be hered with spirites, to be woode, to renne, gadde and rage as it were a mad man. also to liue dissolutely and riottously.

Toram incensa per urbem Baccharur, goeth lyke a madde bodie.

Ritu bacchantium, as it were madde folkes.

Bacchari in voluptate, to rage in pleasure.

Bacchari in aliquem, to rable vpon one.

Egone baccharus sum in te, an. tu in me.

Baccharur Boreas, the north wynde rageth, or

bloweth tempestuously. Bacchus dñi, called also Liber, Dionysius, Oris, Priapus, Bromius, and Brotinus, the son of Jupiter by Semeles. The poetes seigne, that after Jupiter had gotten Semeles with child, he deliued hym to company with his wyfe, and he did with Juno in his diuine maiestie: wherefore he begynnyng with him his thunder and lighteninge, came to hir, but she not able to sustaine his presence, fell in trauaile, was deliuered longe before hir tyme, and died. Jupiter took and deliuered the childe to Mercurius, who by his counmaundement caried it vnto Syra, where it was nourished by the nymphes. Like foolishly other imagined, that Jupiter made an hole in his thygh to put in the childe, where it remayned vntill the full tyme of his birth. This man among the Greeces dyd sette wyne and make wyne. Also he first poked oxen in the plough, and gathering vnto him a great number of people, went a greate parte of the worlde, destroyinge monarches and tyrannes, and conquered the countrey of India: but his people deliuyng in wyne, and dyynkyng superfluously thereof, fell to fighting among them selues. wherefore he prouided, that whan they dranke, they shuld haue in their handy nothyng but canes, or other light stiches. Bacchus, is sometyme vsed for wyne.

Bacchi clientes, portes.

Bacchi humor, wyne.

Baccifer, cifera, rum, a tree bearyng bearies.

Baccula, a little bearie, or such lyke small fruit.

Bacelus, properly signifieth hym that is misled: it is vsed of some for a fool.

Bacillus, li, m. g. or Bacillum, li, n. g. a little staffe.

Bactio, onis, a vessel of an olde facione to make the handes in, hauyng a longe handle. some call it Trulla.

Bactes, the name of Bacchus.

Bactra, drum, a citee in the furthest parts of Persia, the people where of are called Bactri, or Bactriani, in whom is such inhumanitie, that whan they parentes be verye olde, they throwe them vnto fierce dogges, whiche doe rente them in pices, and deuour them. like Bactriana.

Bactriani, the people of that countrey.

Bactriana, a countrey, wherein were sometyme a thousande citres. It is bounded on the west, with Margiane: on the north, with Scythione, diuided fro it with the riuer Oxus, on the south, with Aria and Paropamisade.

Bactros, a ryuer of the Bactrians, whereof a citee is called Bactrum.

Baculus, or Baculum, a staffe, or rogiell.

Incumbere vel inniti baculo, to leane vpon a staffe, to walke with a staffe.

Membra leuare baculo, idem.

Badacum, a citee of Roince, or of Banarie, named at this daie Salezaburgensis.

Badas, a ryuer of Surp, nere whereunto Memas non

non was buried.

Balius, called also **Baius**, and **Balius color**, bafe colour.

Badiso, *ai*, *are*, to go.

Babis, *loke* **Bebis**.

Balon, a citie of Spayne now called **Tariffa**.

Benacus, *loke* **Benacus**.

Benia, a great ryuer in Portugall.

Bata, *ta*, f. g. a longe garment made of leather of Spayne, that couereth all the body, good in wynter to kepe of the colde wynde, and in sommer the heate of the sonne.

Batica, a countrie in Spayne, whiche taketh his name of a ryuer **Batis**, rennyng through it. It was also called **Turdetania**, and is the south part of Spayne, where be now the cities of **Lisbyle** and **Corduba**, & the royalme of **Granado**, and extendeth to the pylers of **Hercules**. It hath on the north, **Portugall**, beyng drayned from it with the ryuer **Gubiana**, on the west the maine ocean sea, on the south the streight of **Marroche**, and the middle sea, on the east as it were a lyne drawne from the citie **Balearia**, vnto **Ana**.

Baticatus, he that weareth a blacke or browne garment.

Baticola, a dweller by the ryuer **Batis**.

Baticus, *a*, *um*, blacke or browne, swarte, tawny, darke.

Batux, a citie of **Barbon** in **Fraunce**, called **Bethers**, some write **Baterra**, some **Bliterra**, other **Bliterna**.

Batis, a ryuer in Spayne by **Granado**, called nowe **Guadalquivir**.

Batulon, a ryuer in Spayne called also **Bethalon**, commonly **Befon**.

Baganum, the citie of **Curney**.

Bagoas, an Eunuche, whom great **Alexander** especially loved.

Bagous, in the **Perſian** tounge ſignifieth a gelding, or a gelded man.

Bagrada, **Bagradas**, or **Bengrada**, a ryuer in **Africa**, by the citie called **Utica**, where **Artilius Regulus**, and the hoſte of the **Romaines**, clewe a ſerpent, which was in length. 120. fectes.

Bahal, the ydoll of **Cyze**.

Baix, *arum*, a towne in **Campania**, on the ſea ſide, betwene **Puteolus**, and **Misenum**, for temperatenesse of ayre, and ſaſtynes of building, much haunted of the auncient **Romaines**. There ate hotte waters naturall, both pleaſaunt and holſome. Therefore it is ſuppoſed, all other hotte bathes naturall, were called **Baix**.

Bairon, an hſtorigrapher, whiche wrote an abridgement of the geſtes of great **Alexander**.

Baiulo, *ai*, *are*, to beare, to cary.

Baiulus, *li*, *ma*, g. a poſter or carier of bourdens. ſometyme it ſignifieth vyle or baſe.

Baius, the companion of **Aligres**, buried in **Campania**, After who the towne **Baix**, was named.

Baius, *a*, *um*, *loke* **Badius**.

Bal, idem quod **Baal**.

Balaam, ſignifieth the age of the people, the denſe ſynge or deſtruction of them: it was the name of a ſoothſayer, whom **Bala** the kynge of **Moab** bites, deſired to curſe the **Iſraelites**, who by the way was let by an aungell, that the aſſe, whereon he rode, ſhould beholde, and aſſaſſe who he ſhould beate hym. And then he hym ſelfe perceyued the aungell, who bad him go to **Bala**, and ſpeake no ſynge, but that he commaunded him. And ſo ſpecially, he bleſſed the **Iſraelites**, contrary to the expectation of **Bala**.

Balena, *a*, f. g. a great fiſhe in the ſea, whiche hath an hole in his head, whereby he taketh ayre, and ſpouteth out great abundance of water.

Some ſuppoſe that it is a whirlepoole, the hath pappes like a beaſt. ſomewhat in his mouth, ſomewhat that there hath bene ſounde of them. 240. fectes in length.

Balanra, a towne not farre from **Laodicea**.

Balanatus, *a*, *um*, oyned with the oyle called **Balanium**.

Balanus, *a*, *um*, made of **Balanus**.

Balanita, a kynde of great grapes.

Balanista, they that gathered maſte of acornes.

Balanites, *a*, *m*, g. a ſtone, which is a light greene, and hath a veyne in the myddle lyke a flame of fyre. *Diſt. li. 36. ca. 10.*

Balanitis, *icis*, f. g. a kynde of rounde cheſtnuttes.

Balanus myrepſica, is called of **Apothecaries** **Ben**, and ſo it may be named in **Engliſhe**, vide. *Diſt. li. 4. ca. 163.*

Balanus, *ni*, f. g. a generall name of maſte, but moſte properly, for the maſte of a date tree or a date it ſelfe. **Acro** taketh it to be an herbe, where of an oynment is made. It is alſo a ſuppoſitoy to helpe them that be coſtue. Alſo a ſweete oynment made of **Myrabolanes**. Alſo a kynde of Cheſt nuttes, and a fiſhe of the ſea. Of the **Greekes** it is vſed for a mans parde.

Balanus ſcordianus, idem quod **Caſtanea**.

Balaria, idem quod **lychnis coronaria**, *Diſt. li. 3. ca. 113.*

Balatrões, *caſcals* or vyle knaves. It was vſed of olde wyters, for ſpottes of durt, ſpotted on a mans garment, as he iourneied by the waie.

Balæus, *us*, *m*, g. bleatynge of **ſheepe**.

Tenuis balatus, ſmall bleatynge lyke a lambe.

Balarus dare, to bleate like a **ſheepe**.

Balaſtinus, *a*, *um*, like to the flower of **pomegranades**.

Balaſtium, *ſtij*, *neu*, g. the flower of a wyld pomegranade, profitable not onely to medicine, but alſo to die cloth.

Balaſuſus, after **Calepine** is an herbe lyke to **Narcifſus**.

Balbe, obſcurely, ſtuttyngly.

Balbina, a virgine in **Rome** martyred vnder **Craiane**.

Balbicinor, *atus ſum*, *ari*, to maſſe in the mouth.

Balbus, *a*, *um*, that can not well pronounce wordes

des in speaking, a maffier, whiche faute is most properly in olde men.

Balbūrio, balbūris, iui, ire, to stammer oꝝ stutte, to maffie in the mouth.

Baldraca, a poore mayde, that wolde in no wyse be corrupt by Otho the emperour, not withstanding all his great offers and promisses.

Baleardus, a christen philosopher in fraunce, disagreeing in some poyntes from the church of the latins.

Baleares insulæ, two ples in Spayne, in the sea called Mediterraneum: The one is now called Maiorica, the other Minorica.

Baleāris, re, and Baleāricus, a, um, of oꝝ belonging to those ples.

Baleſium, a towne on the sea coſte in Italy, not farre from Brundſe.

Balineum, and Baliniæ, arum, of olde wyrters vſed foꝝ a bayne oꝝ bathe.

Balinienses, people of Latium, called alſo Trebulani.

Balius, a, um, bay colour, oꝝ ſometyme a pied oꝝ ſpecked colour.

Balius æquus, an hoſe of bay colour.

Balincium, a kynde of ſweete wine that is made in Sicille.

Baliſta, æ, fœ. ge. a croſſbowe oꝝ a brake, oꝝ great engine, wherewith a ſtone oꝝ arrowe is ſhotte. it may be vſed foꝝ a gunne.

Baliſtarium, rij, n. g. the place where a great brake oꝝ ſpyng is layed.

Baliſto, aui, are, to bleate often.

Balio, onis, the name of a bande in Plautus, of whom other bandes bee called Balliones.

Ballicenus, Catilius vnle.

Ballonoti, oꝝ Bellonoti, people of Scythia in Europe.

Ballôte, es, f. g. an herbe called alſo Marrubium nigrum, oꝝ Marrubiaſtrum, oꝝ Praſium ſcorzidum, it groweth commonly in ſeildes by hygh waies ſyde, and hath a ſynkyng ſauour. ſome thinke it to be a kynde of archangel, other call it ſynkyng hoꝝe hounde, oꝝ blacke hoꝝe hounde. loke. Pl. li. 27. ca. 8.

Ballūca, cæ, fœ. gen. a veſſell, wherein golde was powred.

Ballūca, is alſo gold oꝝe, oꝝ golde befoꝝe it bee ſyned and purged.

Balneæ, arum, plu. commune baynes.

Balneāria, orum, all things belonging to a bayn.

Balnearium, rij, n. g. a place where a bathe oꝝ ſtue is in a mans houſe.

Balneārius, a, um, of oꝝ belonging to a bayne.

Balneātor, ôris, ma. oꝝ com. the keeper of a bayn, oꝝ he that ſerueth in a bayne.

Balneatōrius, a, um, idem quod Balneārius.

Balnecolum, li, n. g. a litle bayne oꝝ bathe.

Balneum, a pꝛuate bayne.

Balo, aui, are, to bleate lyke a ſheepe.

Balfa, a citee in Portugal called alſo Tauila.

Balfamena, idem quod Buphthalinus, Dioſco.

lib. 3. cap. 157.

Balfamum, i, n. g. the baulme tree. and ſometyme baulme, loke Theo. li. 9. cap. 6.

Balfaminus, a, um, of baulme.

Balfamita, as Dioſc. ſaith, an herbe of bygnos and heigth of a lylle, and hath a leafe lyke rue, but much whiter, being alway greene, and groweth onely in Iudea and Egypt. lege. Pl. li. 12. ca. 27. Theo. li. 9. ca. 6.

Balfamode, a kynde of Caſſia, but moꝝe bitter then Caſſia. Pl. li. 12. ca. 19.

Baltheus, ei, m. g. and Baltheum, thei, ne. ge. a belt, a ſwoorde gyrdle.

Balria, an yle in the German ſea.

Balūca, oꝝ rather Balax, in greke Chriſammos, gold grauell.

Bambalio, ônis, maſ. ge. he that ſammereth oꝝ ſtuteth foꝝ feare.

Bambarium, oꝝ Bambitium, ſine cotten, oꝝ ſylke.

Bambilius, lij, maſ. ge. a certayne vermine, which fleeth, called commonly Barbellus.

Bambia, a kynde of olyue tree, after calepꝛne.

Bambotum, a ſpyer of Mauritania.

Bambyca, a citee of Meſopotamia, called alſo Edeſa, and Sacra.

Bambyce, a citee in Syria.

Banaſa, a towne in Syria.

Banaufus, an artiſicer that worketh by ſpye.

Banchus, a kynde of the ſylke called Aſellus, after ſome an haddocke.

Bannomanna, an yle a dayes iourney from Scythia.

Banurri, inhabytauntes of the countrey called Tingitana.

Baphia, æ, f. g. a dyehouſe.

Baphicus, a, um, perſeꝛnyng to dying.

Baphice, es, f. g. the arte of dying.

Baptæ, men dyed oꝝ coloured, which vſed to be at ſacrifice, as it were women.

Baptæ, were certayne comedies, wherein were reproved thynges diſhoneſt and abhominable.

Baptēs, a grene ſtone, of the colour and ſourme of a frog.

Baptiſmus, i, m. g. & Baptiſmum, i, Baptiſma, aſis, neu. ge. baptiſme.

Baptiſterium, rij, n. g. a bathe oꝝ veſſell to waſhe the bodie in, a dyinge ſatte, oꝝ a fonte.

Baptizo, aui, are, to baptiſe, to diepe.

Bara, an yle not farre from Brundſe.

Barachum, a towne in Syria.

Baracura, a poꝛt towne in India, called Bangella.

Baragaſa, a towne in Ethiopia.

Baramalacum, a towne of the people called Nabatheï, in Syria.

Barathro, ônis, an exceꝛdyng glutton that ſpendeth all vpon his bealie.

Barathrum, thri, an vmeaſurable depeneſſe, a place in hell. Alſo a dungeon in Athens, where priſoners were kept. it is ſometyme taken foꝝ an harlot oꝝ queane, which ſpendeth all that a man can gette. ſometyme the bottome of the ſtomake.

ſomes

Sometime one that is an exceeding glutton.
 Age effunde hoc nunc in barathrum, got to
 now, poure this into the bottomles panthe.
 Incluyes & tempestas barathrumque ma-
 celli.
 Barba hirci, an herbe called goates beards.
 Barba, bar, for ge. a beards, as well of men, as of
 all other beastes.
 Prolixa, demissa, barba, a longe beards.
 Barba tenuis, in or touchyng the beards.
 Hirsuta barba, a rough beards.
 Incipiens barba, vel prima barba, a yonge
 moorie beards.
 Ingens barba, a great beards.
 Barbam pascere, to nourish his beards.
 Abradere barbam, to shave off his beards.
 Recidere, and rescare barbam, idem.
 Canet barba gelu, his beards is hoare with
 froste.
 Crescit barba, his beards groweth.
 Mulcere barbam, to stroke the beards.
 Promittere barbā, to let his beards grow longe.
 Donec crinem barbā, promitteret.
 Tondere barbā, to clippe the beards.
 Vellere barbā alicui, to plucke one by the beards.
 Barba, an herbe of some called Gracia dei.
 Barba louis, an herbe called Syngrene, and grow-
 weth on yles.
 Barba senis, an herbe that groweth amonge sto-
 nes, haung leaues lyke to longe heares. it is al-
 so called Barba petra, it hath a yelow flower
 and the roote thereof is bitter.
 Barbare, barbarously, rudely, without eloquence.
 Barbaria, a countrey, where dwelleth people rude
 and beastly: somesyme every countrey, excepte
 Grece and Italy. Barbaria, x, f. g. is somesyme
 rudenesse, rusticitie, fiercenesse, churlishenesse.
 Barbaria forensis, the barbarousnes and ruden-
 nes of them that be auditours in the place of
 iudgement.
 Barbaria est grandis habere nihil, it is a great
 rusticitie to haue nothyng or to be a pooze man.
 Inueteratam barbariam ex moribus homi-
 num delere, to take away that olde rudenesse
 that men haue bene wonte to vse in theyr bes-
 hauours.
 Barbaricarij, weauers of cloth of baudhyn.
 Barbaricū, i, a shoute or crie in the Romaine army.
 Barbaricus, a, um, idem quod barbarus.
 Vestes barbaricæ, precious garmentes.
 Barbarica sylua, where growe trees of dyuers
 sortes out of order.
 Barbarica lege ius suum persequi, apud Plaut,
 id est. Romana.
 Barbārica pauimenta, paued floozes.
 Barbāries, ei, f. g. rudenesse, lacke of ciuilitie.
 Inhumana barbaries: vncourteis rudenes.
 In ipsa barbarie. i. in ipsos barbaros.
 Barbarismus, the corrupt forme of speakyng or
 pronouncyng.
 Barbarus, a, um, barbarous. In olde tyme all

people, excepte Grekes, were called Barbari,
 properly it be they, whiche dooe speake grossly,
 without obscuryng of congeit, or pronounc-
 not perfectly, especially Greke or Latyne, also
 they that abhorre al elegancy. Wherouer it sig-
 nifieth them that be fierce and cruell of maners
 and countenance, rude, ignorant, rusticall, chur-
 lish, without eloquence.
 Mare Barbarum, pro Indico, apud Horat.
 Gentes immanitate barbaræ, fierce in outragis
 and cruelties.
 Agrestes & barbaræ.
 Inhumans ac barbarus, vncourteis and rude.
 Immanis ac barbaræ gens.
 Lingua & natione barbarus.
 Natura & moribus barbarus, rude.
 Consuetudo hominum immanis ac barbaræ,
 a cruell and rude facion.
 Aucto in barbarum cognomeno.
 Barbātulus, he that hath a yonge beards.
 Barbātus, um, bearded.
 Barbescula, a towne in Spayne called Barbescula,
 also a yuener that renneth by that towne.
 Barbiger, bigera, rum, he that weareth a beards.
 Barbitum, the beards, after Apuleius.
 Babilos, m. f. c. ne. g. an instrument of musike,
 whiche I suppose is that, whiche men call douls
 lymers. Some thynke it to be a double harpe,
 called a rote. Some a great harpe that soundeth
 like organes, other the broder part of the harpe.
 Barbula, a little beards.
 Barbula florum, the little beards of flowers, such
 as be vnder the roale leafe.
 Barbo, onis, m. g. called also Mullus, of the gre-
 kes Trygla, a fysh called a barbyll.
 Barcei, people nere to Carthage.
 Barce, a citee in Africke called also Ptolomais, It
 was the name of Sichæus nurse, and a queene
 of Libia, also a promontory.
 Barcenis, a woad in Germanie beyonde the ryuer
 Rhene, called Sylua nigra, which diuideth the
 Swaues from the Cheruskians.
 Barcha, the surname of Amilcar Anniballes
 father.
 Barcinō, a citee in Spayne, called commonlye
 Barcelona.
 Bardana, the herbe called the great burre.
 Bardasanes, a byshop of Mesopotamia, whiche
 wrote agaynst Marcion in the Syrian tounge.
 Barderate, a citee in fraunce.
 Bardesanes, an excellent astronomer.
 Bardi, were certayne witches or prophetes in
 Gallia.
 Bardiacus, ci, m. ge. a certayne garmente with-
 out a hood.
 Bardocucullus, i, m. g. a thymmed hatte, or a
 shepherdes cloke, a cloke with a hood.
 Bardus, one that is dull wytted, a foole, comes
 tyme a mynstrell that syngeth iekes or fables.
 Barduli, people of Biscaye in Spayne, called
 Turduli and Tapari.

Bardus, a, um, blunke, blockyde, dull witted, foolyshe.
Barea, a towne in Spayne.
Bargeni, people of Heine.
Bargus, a ruere of Thace.
Bargylla, orum, a citee in Caria.
Bargylus, an hyl in Asia.
Baria, a place among the Sabines.
Bariona, Johnson, of the sonne of John, as, Barpholomeus, Ptholomeus sonne, wheres by it semeth, that Bar in the tounge of Syria or hebrue, signifieth a sonne.
Baris, idos, velidis, f. g. a bore in Egypt, wheres in they caried dead bodies to burying.
Barium, a towne of Duell in Italy, called roms monly Barry.
Barnacida, a, f. g. e. a garmente that chyldren dyd weare.
Barnichius, a ruere in Peloponessus.
Barnus, unvis, a towne in Macedonia, neere to Heraclea.
Barones, barons, ballaunt and noble men. Some thynke it is latine.
Baroptenus, a precious stone.
Barra, a towne of the Orobians in Italy.
Barrire, to brye lyke an Olyphant.
Barritus, itus, m. g. the bryeing of an Olyphant. also a howte of crye that the Romaynes vled to make whan they fought battayle.
Barrus, ri, mas, g. e. an Olyphant. It doeth also signify a tooth.
**Quid tibi vis mulier nigris dignissima bar-
 ris?** what wouldest thou haue thou woman, that arte moste worthy blacke teeth.
Barrus, is also a mans name in Horace, whiche was an excedyng great detractour.
Barum, a citee.
Barutus, or Barutum, looke Berytos.
Basabocates, people of Aquitayne in Fraunce.
Basaltes, a kynde of marble.
Basan, a countrey beyonde the ruere of Jordan in Judea, which was diuided to two of the tribes. It maie be interpreted moste fertile of fatte.
Basanites, tis, m. g. the stone, whereof they make whetstones.
Bascania, littel trifles, which synthes were wonte to haue hangyng befoze their shoppe wyndowes to exclude enuy.
Bascauda, a, f. g. a certayne kynde of beffell, whiche came out of Englande.
Bascropeda, a countrey of the Medes neere Mar-
 monia.
Bastuli, people of Spayne.
Basia, honest kysses, sweete kysses.
Basiatio, onis, a kissing.
Quarris quot mihi basiationes tuas satis sint?
Basiator, oris, a kysser.
Basilaxa, a citee in germany, Basyle.
Basilei, people of Sarmatia, surnamed Iaziges, and Vrgi.
Basilica, an Ile in the north ocean sea.

Basilica, a, f. g. a beynge petysonyng to the harte.
Basilica, a, f. g. a place where people doe assemble for iustices in the lawe, and wheres ciuile iudgements bee executed, and counsailes holden. It may also be taken for an hall or other large place, wheres ciuiles doot attende, and wheres for iudges, or wheres great feastes be kept. Also so it signifieth a cathedrall church.
Basilicaux, a wall nut.
Basilicanus, he that hepyth the place called Basilica, wheres hymen a lesson of a church.
Basilice, colaly, princely, magnificently.
Basilice agere, to doe a thynge colaly, princely.
Basilice interij, id est, vehementer. Plant.
Basilicon, a kynges robe.
Basilicum, ci, n. g. a kynde of bynes.
Basilicus, ci, a tetraque chaunce at the dyce.
Basilicus sinus, a bosome of the sea neere Ionia.
Basilicus, a, um, copall, noble, princely.
Basilica facinora, copall and princely actes.
Basilica nux, a wall nutte of a frenche nutte.
Basilice edictiones, the kynges ordinaunces or commaundementes.
Basilicus victus, id est, regius.
Basilidæ, a people of Scythia in Europe, haung thepp begynnynge of Hercules and Erichona.
Basilides, an heretike, whiche affirmed, that Christ was not crucified, but Symon Cyrenens, who (as the euangelistes wyte) was condeigned to beare the crosse, whan our sauour waxed saynt through effusion of blood by his scourgyng. He saied, it was none offense to denie Christ in the tyme of persecution. He denied the laste resurreccion: he also affirmed, that virginitee was of no greater merite than marriage, but equal with it. he was about the yere of our lord. 110.
Basilidiani, the folowers of Basilides.
Basiliscus, called also Regalus, in englyshe a roscatise, a serpente in the desertes of Aegypte, not passyng. 12. inches in length, haung a whyte circle about his sharpe head as it were a crowne, red eyes, and is somewhat blacke of colour, and so venemous, that he sleeth mē and beastes with his breath & sight of his eyes. rede. Pl. li. 8. ca. 21.
Basilus, a man of incomparable vertue and learsynge, bozne in Cappadocia, of a noble house. His parentes (as Gregorius Nazianzenus wyrteth) were christians, his father named Basilus Magnus, by whiche name he was also called. His father taught him as well grammer as other learynges called Quadriuales. After he went to Cesaria, and from thens to Constantinoble, where he learned rhetorike, logike, and philosophy moze perfectly. From thens he came to Athens, where disputage with dyuers great learned men, synally vanquished them. But whyles he exactly studied in philosophy, Gregorie Nazianzene, beynge than wholly dedicate to the studie of scripture, and seruyce of god, louyng Basile intierly, came into the schole where he radde in a chayre, and takynge him by the

the hande, brought him to a monastery, where
layng apart all booke of philosophy, he onely
intended to the reading of holy scripture. At
the last, heeing ledde by the spirit of god, they
divided themselves. Basile goynge about the
countrie Pontus, taught the people the true
faith. After he was bishop of Calasia, and
exiled by Valens the emperor, who favoured
the Arians hereby. He was of such a reuerēt gra-
uiter, with humblenesse, that the people loued
him. The emperor and men in autoritee fear-
ed him. So that he was at laste reuoked from
exile, when other of the true faith were put out
of the countrie. Basile onely for feare was re-
serued. He was about the yere of our lorde. 367.
There were two other bishops of the same name,
one of Antiochia, in the tyme of Constantine: he
wrote agaynst Marcellus. An other of Cilicia,
vnder Anastasius.

Basilius, is also a ruere in Ita.

Basilius, one of the sheers of Cesar. also a notable
pyrate.

Basio, aui, are, to hyffe.

Basiare basia.

Vsq̃ue ad millia basiare, to hyffe a thousande
tymes.

Basis, is, for. g. the foote of a pylour, or that su-
steyneth any thyng. also the foundation of
grounde of a matier. And after some, roun-
dels made to sette vnder wyne pottes for ray-
nyng of the table, or suche a foote as they vse to sette
chafenge bysses vpon at the table. Sometyme
it is taken for the whole pylour.

Basis struclilis, the foote of nether part of a pyl-
lour made not of one stone but of many, wher-
on the pylour resteth.

Basis statua, that parte of a tabernacle wher-
on the Image dooeth stande, the foote of stay
of it.

In basi statuarum maximis literis insum-
erat.

Palma in basi Caesaris dictatoris, i. in colūna.

Basis villa.

Basistani, people of Spayne called also Bastuli.

Basium, li, n. g. a hyffe.

Basia dare, to hyffe.

Oscula, officiorum sunt: Basia, pudicorum

affectuum: Suavia, amorum.

Da mihi basia mille.

Bassaris, idis, a priest of Bacchus.

Bassaricus, the name of Bacchus.

Bassaricus, a, um, of Bacchus.

Bassianus, a bishop in the tyme of Ambrose, bozne

at Syracuse.

Bassas, the name of dyuers learned men.

Basterna, x, f. g. a certayne sorte of chariattes.

Basternæ, or Bastarnæ, people on the north syde of

Thrace, about the ryuer of Ister or Danus

bias.

Bastuli, people of Spayne neere to the Turdu-

lians.

Bar, a woorde spoken reprochefully or scornfully
of a man, or of a thing. Sometyme it is vled for a woorde
of silence, as peace, or hyffe.

Bata, a towne and an haven in Ita.

Batala, an antique citee in Italy.

Batalus, a certayne effeminate person. the name
of a rybaude poete. Also the surname of De-
mosthenes, geuen to him of his foer, whan he
was a childe. Sometyme it signifyeth the arte, or
the pryue partes.

Barania, a countrey in lowe Germanye, called
Hollande.

Barauus, a, um, of Hollande.

Batea, the daughter of Teuchus, and wyfe of
Dardanus.

Bathyllus, a younge man of Samia, beloued of
Anacreon the poete. And an other was a fa-
mous scoffer and dauncer.

Bathochus, deepe, profounde.

Batia, the tymbre of Ilius in Troie.

Batillum, li, n. g. of batillus, a fyre panne. also a
faction of hookes, wherewith in some countreis
they vse to reape corne. also a kynde of spade or
donge forke.

Batina, after some Bantina, a towne of Duell in
Italy.

Batiochus, a certayne pottle, out of which wyne is
poured at the table. The Italians call it
Boccale.

Batiola, idem quod Batiochus.

Batis, is, f. ge. the fyre called raie or sheate. it is
also an herbe called Christamarina, or Baticu-
la, of the Grekes Crethmon, Crithmon, or
Crithamon. Of this herbe be two kyndes, one
sowen in the gardeyne, an other growynge by
the sea syde, and is condite in byrre, and solde
of the apothecaries to be eaten in salettes. The
frenche men call Basyle, and Crestmarine.

The Italians call it Fennocchio marino, in
englyshe, Sampere.

Batis, a litle byrre, whiche is most lyke to bee the
buntynge.

Batoptenus, a certayne pterious stone.

Batrachion, or Batrachium, called also Ranun-
culus, is an herbe, whereof bee diuers kyndes,
of whiche I suppose one is communely called
goldeknappe or yealow craie, of some Crowe-
foote. It is also called of Democritus, Chri-
santhemum, for it hath a flowre as yealow as
golde, and the leafe is somewhat lyke vnto pers-
ily, but it is muche greater, valpaunt beggars
haue vled this herbe to blyster and breake the
chyn of theyr legges and armes, to moue people
to geue them almes. Batrachium, is also a co-
lour, wherewith men vled to peinct their faces,
before visours were inuented. Etal. saith: some
call Batrachion, Sardoia, or Sardonia, after the
countrey, where it groweth abundantly.

Batrachites, x, m. g. a stone both in colour and
forme lyke a grene frogge.

Batrachos, a frogge, also a swellng of the tounge

K iij with

with an inflammation.
Batrachomyomachus, the battaye of myle and frogges.
Batrachus, a terrapine fyke.
Barris, a vessel with a longe handell, after Calepin.
Bartalus, the name of an euillnatured and wanton mynstrell.
Bartolom, loke Bartolom.
Bartola, a terrapine cuppe to bypke wyne in.
Bartologia, *x*, *f*. ge. a longe pattynge of superfluous speeking, where one thyng is often repeated.
Batton, a comicall poete.
Batos, called of the Iuines *Rubus*, and *Sentis*, a bycere, wherof be dyuers kinde, as the hyppie, the egiontyne, and the byamble. *Batos* is commonly taken for the blache beery tree.
Battus, his name that blinded *Cyrene*, of whom the womē of *Cyrene* be cald *Battiade*. *Herodotus* writeth, that the *Libyans* cald a king *Battus*.
Barulus, a towne in *Lampayne*.
Batuo, *batuis*, *ui*, *ere*, to battre, to beate, to strike, to fight.
Quibus batuatur tibi os senex nequissime, iohannis thou maiste be dashed on the mouth thou olde naughty churle.
Cantator atque latorator batuebat pugatoris armis, he bypge a mynstrell and dauncer fought with weapons lyke a souldiour.
Batuere cum: Mirmilionem rudibus secum batuentem sica confodit, contending with him.
Batus, *ti*, *m*, *g*. (as *Iosephus* witnesseth) comprehendeth .72. *Sextarios*, whiche it is be understan- ded of *Sextarius Romanus*, comprehendeth foure *Romayne modios*, and an halfe, euerie modium bypge. *iii*. gallons. so that *Batus*, of our measure, is *xiii*. gallons & a pottle. Some as- sume it to be but .36. pintes of *Parise*: whiche is the same measure, that *Amphora* is.
Batus, is also a kynde of fyke, and a bypde.
Bauaria, called also *Baroaria*, in duche *Berhe*, in frenche *Bauiere*, a countrey in high *Germany*, lyng in the east: on the south it boundeth on the mountaynes of *Alpes*, whiche diuide *Ger- manie* from *Italie*: On the west lieth the coun- trey called *Sacra*, in duche *Braue*: On the east *Austria* cald in duche *Ostrie*: On the north, the roialme of *Boheme*.
Bauari, vel *Baroari*, people of *Bauier*.
Bauor, *aris*, depo. to bathe lyke a dogge.
Baucis, a poore olde woman, whiche entertained *Jupiter* and *Mercurius*.
Baucalis, a vessel with colde water to rynke or washe cuppes in, in the sommer.
Baudus, and *Meudus*, two foolish poetes whiche entred *Aitgile*.
Baali, a towne in *Italie* betwene *Bate*, and *Messenum*.
Baxe, *arum*, shppers, properly of *philosophers*, or suche other.

Bellum, a tree growynge in *Stada*, and *Deptia*. It is a gumme comynge of the same tree, lyke to waxe, but thicke as gumme, which in vntuous and faine theye thicke of colour, when it is rubbed by couers, and dyeth in red.

Bene, happy, fortunatly, blessedly.
Bene beatus viuere, to liue in perfect bliss.
Beatus, *ims*, & *Beatus*, is an heap of good thynges gathered together, of it selfe suffi- cient, without lacke, and a beate perfection, acc- ordynge to beate, blessedness.
Beatus, a diminutiue of *Beatus*.
Beatus, is he which hath abundance of all thyngs that is good, and is perfect in all thynges that be woorthy praye, or ought to be desired of a good man. sometyne it is taken for fortunat, or noble.
Beatus, a, um, blessed, happy, holie. sometyne perfecte, absolute. also fyke.
Florentes atque beati, flosyng and welthy.
Florens & beata res publica.
Beatus, is sometyne applyed to other thynges besyde men: whiche be excellent in their kynde as *Vox facilis*, *magna*, *beata*, *flexibilis*, a full and perfecte voyce.
Vnde tam repente factus es beatus: to what thyng and fyke.
Pelix & beata.
Ab omni parte beatus, happy in euery poynte.
O terq; quaterq; beati: id est, *supius beati*: vel *beatissimi*.
Longe beator, farre more happy.
Arua, *beata*, id est, *fertilia*.
In libera & beata ciuitate vivimus, in a free and wealthy citie.
Ciuitas beatissima & opulentissima.
Quis melius est beatusue, what man lieth, more ioyous or happy then I am.
Sed tu beatis mitior rebus veni, in prosperitee.
Vita beata, perfite or blessed lyfe.
Fruantur beati tuo sempiterno, they liue in blyss worlde without ende, or they as blessed inioy lyfe euerlastyng.
Vt puellæ vnum me facerem beatorum. i. vt *puellæ persuadarem me diuitem esse & lo- cupuletem*.
Bebeus, a notable backbiter, or tale bearer.
Bebryacensis, or *Bebryacum*, a kynde of bypdes of the bygnesse of a thyrthe.
Bebryces, people of *Asia*, whiche tooke theye begynnyng of one of the daughters of *Danaus*.
Bebrycam, or *Bebryacum*, a towne in *Italie* betwene *Tremona* and *Verona*.
Bebrycia, a countrey called the great *Thyrgia*.
Bebrytus, a, um, & *Bebryx*, *icis*, of the countrey

of great Physica.

Bedryx, an ancient kynge of the mountaynes called Pyrenxi.

Beccus, in the mooste olde physican booke, signifieth breadde.

Becher, a countrey of Scythia after Seleppne.

Bechion, an herbe called of the latines Iulsilago, and Farsaria, of some Populago, of the aspothieries Vngula Caballina, in Englishe foote foote, or all horse, or horse hooft, like Tusilago.

Bechicum medicamentum, a medicine, holtsome agaynst the cough.

Beda, a famous learned man of this realme. For his modestie, vertuous life, and learnynge surname woorthypfull Bede.

Bedeguar, a worde used of barbarous phisitions: after the sayng of Detapio, the white hyere, whiche (as Dioscorides wytyeth) hath a white flower and a swete. Maianardus supposeth it to be a certayne kynde of thysle, with sharpe prickes, and a square stalk. And now some take it for the thysle, whiche is called Carduus benedictus.

Beduini, certayne heretikes amonge the Berasins, whiche woorthyp the sonne at his ryng, and they aspyre all thynges to chaunce by destinyne, wherefore they vse to fyght in battayle vnarmyd, sayng, that deathe can not bee eschewed.

Bee, the voyce of Merpe.

Beelphegor, a gapping yboll.

Beelshabub, an ydole called god of flies.

Beelshaphon, lord of the north, an ydole set vp in the places of espiall.

Beemoth, the dyuell, and signifieth a beast.

Beergios, one of the sonnes of Neptuneus, whom Hercules vanquished.

Bela, of the olde latines was used for ouis, a shepe. wherof cometh Belare, to bleate lyke a shepe.

Bela, a kynge of Hungary.

Belbina, an yle in the goulfe called Argolicum.

Belbiton, beastes dunge.

Belbus, bi, m. g. a beast called also Hiena.

Belerium, or Bolorium promontorium, is a place in Cornewall called saint Burien.

Belga, one of the countrey Belgica.

Belga, the people that inhabyte the countreys and townes inclosed with the ocean sea, and the ryuers of Rhene, Marne, and Meyne, wherin bee the citees of Trye, Colepne, Magunce, and Keynes. Also the countreys of Flaunders, Holland, Gelder, Juliers, Cleues, Hennaw, part of Fryslande, Picardie, the greatest parte of Champayne, and all the forest of Federne. It was sometyme called Callia Belgica.

Belgicus, a, um, of that countrey.

Belgium, the towne of Beauuoisine.

Belial, the dyuell, which is interpreted Apostata, without yoke.

Belion, idem quod polium montanum. Diosc.

lib. 3. cap. 123.

Belisarius, a famous capitaine in the tyme of Justinian the emperor.

Bella, a towne in Campagne.

Bellaria, drum, a banketing, by Mars, as dances, marchepaynes, and other lyke.

Bellaria, a, the flower of the herbe Bellis.

Bellarius, a, um, one for the warre.

Bellator, oris, m. g. a warrior.

Bellator equus, a horse for warre.

Bellatrix, icis, a woman warrior.

Bellatulus, a, um, a manton worde, whiche is as much to saye, as aoly, proper, little saye one, well laugured, chaste, little speere borne, pryncemayden, myghty hope.

Bellax, acis, used or banished in warre.

Belle, well.

Belle se habet, he dooth or saith well.

Bellerophon, seu, Bellerophon, the sonne of Glaucus kynge of Ephrya, a man of much beauty and prowesse, was ardently beloued of Demobea, the wyfe of Dictus kynge of Ephrya, next after Glaucus. whan she desired hym to committe auenture with hir, he fearyng the vengyaunce of Jupiter, god of hospitalitee, and remembryng the frendshipp hir husbunde had shewed him, refused, and put hir away from hym: whiche she disdeynynge, and being in a mood rage, accused him to hir husbunde, that he had rauished hir: but he lyke a good man woulde not slea him in his owne house, but deliuered hym letters to his wyues father, sent him into Lycia, who perceyving the mynde of Dictus, encouraged and sent Bellerophon to destroy the two monstres, Solymos, and Chymara, that he mought be slayne vnder the colour of a valyaunt enterpryse. But he, attcheyning it nobly, retourned with honour.

Bellerophon literas affert, a proverbe, whan one byngeth letters agaynst himselfe.

Bellerophontes, a, um, of Bellerophon.

Belliatus, a, um, beautified.

Bellica, a pylour in the temple of Bellona, called goddess of battayle, wherat they used, whan warres were proclaymed, to caste a iavelyn.

Bellicose, valyauntly, warrelke, fiercelly.

Bellicofus, a, um, valyaunt in armes, fierse or warrelke.

Bellicrepa saltatio, a certayne fourme of daunsing in harneys.

Bellicum, i, n. g. a warrelke towne.

Bellicum canere, to blowe to the battayle, and by a metaphoze, to anymate, to incourage, to styte vp, to make disencion or debate.

Bellicus, a, um, pertynyng to warre, warlike.

Bellifer, a, um, that maketh warre.

Belliger, ligera, um, idem.

Belliger, i, m. g. a warryour.

Belligero, aui, are, to make warre.

Bellipotens, puissaunt in armes or battayle.

Bellis, seu Bellium, the whyte daye, called of

Some the *Margarite*. In the north *Banwool*, or rather it is the common name of *bailes*. It is also a fythe with a longe beake like a crane, whiche is called of some an *hoynbeake*.
Bello, *ui*, are, to make warre.
Bellantur, *Uirgili* vsed for *bellant*.
Bello, *Uirgili* vsed in *Spainne*.
Bellocastrum, a countrey in *France* nowe called *Bayeux*.
Bellona, the goddess of battayle.
Bellonarij, the priestes of *Bellona*.
Bellus, *a*, *um*, for *Bellicosus*.
Bellouacum, a citie in *France* nowe named *Beaus* *uops*, the people wherof be called *Bellouaci*.
Bellua, *a*, f. g. a great cruell beest or a monster. by repprehen it is applied to a man.
Fera & immanis, *tetra & immanis*, *serua*, *bels* *lua*, the Image of the beastes in the *Zodiake*.
Immanis be sometime called *Bellux*: as *Leo*, *Taurus*, *lupa*, &c.
Pro homine: *Quid ego hospitij iura in hoc tam immani bellua commemoro*.
Feritas & immanitas bellux in figura hominis.
Belluatus, *a*, *um*, peincted or herued with great beastes.
Belluata raperia, *tappessey*, wher in is wrought or peynted the fygures of beastes.
Bellulus, *a*, *um*, somewhat saye, mynton, terke, gelaunt.
Bellum, signifieth all the time that the warre both continue. warre, also battayle.
Abstitero bello, to leaue of warre.
Dare bellum alicui, to commytte the charge of warre to any man.
Ducere bellum, to pprolonge the warre.
Bellum civile, warre betwene men of one countrey or citie, ciuill warre.
Bellum intestinum, warre amongst the inhabitants of one countrey.
Bellum nauale, warre on the sea.
Bellum instruere, *adornare*, *apparare*, *moli* *ri*, *nauare*, *parare*, to prepare for warre.
Bello premere, to trouble one with warre.
Belli, *aduerbially* for, at warre.
Belli domicij, bothe abode at warre, and at home in the citie.
Bellum componere, to make a conclusion of warres, to make peace betwene two, whiche are at warre.
Bellum consistare, to styre vp warre.
Bellum indicere, to declare warre, to sende de-
spauce.
Bellum moliri, to prepare warre.
Bellum ponere, *absoluere*, *abstinere*, *depo* *nere*, *dimittere*, to sette asyde warre.
Bellum profigare, to fyght out a battayle, to ende a warre.
Bellum, *totum tempus quo sumus in militia*:
Prælium, *ipsum armorum certamen*.
Bellum aliquando pro prælio: In eo bello

trecenti milites desiderat, in that battayle.
Bellum, aliquando *bellatores & ea quæ ad bellum pertinent omnia complectitur*. *Ouid*. *Permanet Aonijs Nereus violentus in vndis*.
Bellaque non tranfert: id est, non patitur *Græcos in Asiam transire*, and dooth not con-
ueigh ouer the Grecians with the furnishe of warre.
Apex bellorum, i. *caput & dux*.
Author belli: *Adiutor belli*: *Causa belli*.
Continatores bellorum, the sterys up of warres.
Consector belli, the synner of any warre.
Is totius belli consector erit.
Celeritas belli, the swiftnesse of warre.
Belli celeritatem morabitur.
Magna belli conventionione superantur: in a
great conflicte and contention of warre.
Communis belli Mars, the vncertaine of
doubtfull chaunces of warre.
Incerta belli alea: *Euentus belli varius*: idem.
Domestici belli extinctor, the ender of quietnes
of a ciuill warre.
Habilis bello, meete for warre.
Quæ bello est habilis ætas.
Inexpertus belli: *Insolens bellorum*.
Gens bello intractabilis, i. *insuperabilis*.
Iura belli: the lawes of armes.
Modo belli, in the facion of warre.
Latrocinari magis q̃ modo belli.
Offensio belli: an ouerthrow in battayle.
Non belli offensionibus sed victorijs.
Bellis rudis vel ignarus, vntrayled in warfare.
Subita belli, the todayne chaunces of warre.
Subita belli locus abnuat, the place was
not meete for suche todayne chaunces as often
dooe happen in warre.
Summa belli in hac vna re posita videtur.
Domestica and externa bella, contrary.
Omni imbutum odio bellum inferre alicui:
to make a moste deadly and hartfull warre vs
pon one.
Duces accendendo bello acres, *temperandæ*
victoriæ impares: *capiteyns fierse and coura*
gious in sterpyge by the warre, but not able to
moderate the victorie.
Bellum affectum, *attenuatum*, *imminutum*.
Bellum affectum videmus, & *pæne confe*
ctum, we se the warre well diminished and al-
moste cleene fynished.
Alere bellum, to pprolonge and mayntayne the
warre.
Ardere bello: *Cum arderet Syria bello*: whē
Syria was soze vexed with warre.
Cauponari bellum, to fyght for money and
gayne.
Simulacra belli ciere, to make a shewe of bat-
tayle, to fyght for colour of shewe as men dooe
in exercises of warre.
Bellum merum loquitur, he speaketh onely of
warre.

Bellon,

Bellon, a stone and a river in Spayne.
Bellus, a, um, fayre, honest, pleasant, good, courteous, gentle, civile.
Bellus homo, an honest man.
Bellus, beastly or lyke a beast.
Belides, the sonne or neww of Belus.
Belis, idis, the daughter or nere of Belus.
Belone, et, s, g, a hinde of the looke Acus.
Belos, a weapon, or an arrow. It signifieth also a stone the compass of the firmamente and sterres, also the ayre that incloseth all thynges.
Belus, a floode or pavement: And the first entree in at a doore.
Belosocos, or **Belonacos**, idem quod **Distamum**. *Dioc. li. 3. cap. 35.*
Belua, idem quod **Bellus**.
Beluinus, a, um, beastly.
Beluina rabies, a beastly furie.
Belunum, a towne in the countrey of Venetie in Italy.
Beluolus, a, um, full of monstres of the sea.
Belus, an ancient dyng of Assyria, to whome the first ymage of ydole to be honoured, was made. There was an other **Belus** of Egypt: In other the father of Dido. It is also a ryuer in Syria, whiche hath sande of the nature of glasse and turneth at other mettall that cometh into it, into glasse.
Belzahard, (a barbarouse woode, for the efficacy therof, necessary to be knownen) is a speciall and souverayne medicine agaynst popson beyng drunke. Auenzoar writeth, that agaynst popson, that is credynglye hotte, he made it in this soume. Ther graynes of barley, with fyue ounces of the water of a gourd. But some men thynke, the moste excellent **Belzahard**, is that, wherof **Plinie** writeth. Properly the harte is at continuall debate with the serpente, in so muche that he pursueth and seketh for him as hys hole, where he lieth and with the breathe of his nose, thylles, compelleth him to come out. Now after the harte hath foughten with the serpente, and eaten him, he becometh thyrstye, and renneth to some water, and leapeth into it, but he dooeth not drinke as than. For if he tooke neuer so litle water, he should die incontinent. Than dooe yssue out of his eyes droppes, whych by littel and lystell dooe congeale, and waxe as greate as a chesten nutte. After the harte is come out of the water, men a wayte where those droppes fall, whiche they take and kepe, as a thyng most precious, and agaynst all maner of popson moste certayne remedy. Thys haue I taken out of the booke of **Ioan. Agricola de recentioribus medicamentis.**
Bemarchius, a learned man of Capadocia, which wrote the gestes of **Constantine**.
Bembina, a towne of **Nemæa**.
Bembinadia, the countrey called **Nemæa**.
Bembinus, a, um, of **Nemæa**.
Benacus lacus, a lake in Italy called **Garde**.

Bene, well, honestly, prosperously, sometime muche.
Bene accipere aliquem, to intreat or entere tayne one well.
Bene acceptus, well entertayned, well intreated.
Bene agitur, the thyng is well doen.
Bene ambulare, God be with thee.
Bene audire, to be well spoken of.
Propter singularem humanitatem apud omnes bene audit.
Bene cogitare de aliquo, to haue a good opinion of one.
Bene comenit inter eos, They agree well together.
Bene curare uitatem, to lyue pleasantly.
Bene de te merco, I doo thee good, thou arte beholdeu unto mee.
Bene ferre gratiam, to doe pleasure to one.
Bene habere, to bee well at ease. Also to lyue pleasantly.
Ut bene haberem me in filiarum nuptiis.
Bene hercle denuncias, Thou tellest me good thynges.
Bene hoc habet, thys mattier commeth well to passe, or thys mattier goeth well.
Bene longus sermo, id est: valde, a verye longe tale.
Bene magnus, very great.
Bene mane dedi literas, &c. very tymely, very early.
Bene mereri, to doe pleasure to one.
Bene de rep. meritis est.
Bene multi, very many.
Bene nummularum marsupium, a pourse well stozed with money.
Bene comitatus Romam venit, he came to Rome with a good company.
Bene nummatus homo, a well monied man.
Bene successit, it came well to passe.
Bene vale, farewell, adieu.
Bene valere, to be in good health.
Bene vertere, to tourne to good.
Precor deum, ut hæc res bene vertet tibi, I pray god this thyng may tourne thee to good, or may be for thy profite.
Bene viuere, to make good chere.
Bene volo tibi, I woulde the good.
Non æque bene, not all thyng so well.
Bene actum cum eo est, he is well dealt with all. It is well for hys parte.
Bene cognitus, well knowen.
Bene dissimulatus amor, id est multum.
Bene est, for **Bene habet**, it is well, the matter is in good case.
Bene facis, well done, I thanke thee.
Bene factum, I am gladde, it hath chaunced wonderously well.
Bene fidum, very sure, trusty.
Bene firmum, very stronge, or constant.
Bene gessit sua negotia, He hath well employed

ted his matters.

Bene habent tibi principia, thy begynnynge is good, or thou hast a good begynnynge.

Bene longinquus dolor, a payne that continueth longe.

Bene xepoll narras, wonderous well sayed, I am glad to heare it.

Bene natus, descended of an honest familie, comen of a good stocke.

Bene promeruit, he hath well deserved it.

Bene tibi est, the matter goeth well with thee, or it is well for thee.

Melius est homini factum, he is amended.

Bene sit tibi, much good doo it thee.

Bene venire velim, quod illud feceris, I pray god tourne it to muche good, that you haue dooen.

Bene, for valde.

Epistola bene longa, a very longe epistoll.

Bene assimilare, id est: Nunc tuum est officium has bene vt assimiles nuptias.

Aetatem suam bene curant, they lyue pleasantly and make muche of them selues.

Senatum bene firmum, firmiorem vestra auctoritate fecistis, the Senate that was verpe stedfast and constant before. &c.

Quasi re bene gesta latantur, they reioyse as though the matter were well brought to passe.

Eques Romanus locuples bene gerens sui negotij, wealthie and a good husbände, or one that employed his assayes well and diligently.

Res bene gesta, noble artes.

Flos bene olens, a sweete flower.

Bene penitus se in illius familiaritatem dedit, he gaue him selfe thoroughly into his familiarity.

Iuris & antiquitatis bene peritus, very cunning, or very well sene in. &c.

Quod eos conuenisti, plane bene, it is well in dede, or it is very well.

Bene plane magnus dolor mihi videtur, it seemeth to me a very great sorow in dede.

Si quis bene præcipit, if a man geue good counsaile, or aduertise a man well.

Bene promittit quidem, he maketh saye promise in dede.

In clamando quidem video eū esse bene robustum, I see he hath a stronge voyce to braye or crye out.

Sane bene, well in dede.

Bene sanæ mentis homo, one in his ryght wittes, or one well aduysed.

De illius moribus bene sperare debemus.

Improbo nemini bene esse potest, no ill man can be in good case, or in good estate.

Benedice, an aduerbe, signifyng, in praylynge, or saynge well.

Cum ille ciebas me ad te, blandē & benedicē, whan thou diddest trayne me vnto thee with pleasant wordes, and praylynge of me.

Benedico, dixi, ere, to prayse, to say well of: ap

plied to god is signifyng to blese, or endow men with his giftes, or benefices.

Bene dicere deo, id est, laudare.

Benedicta, a certayne electuary very medicinable agaynst the gout.

Benedictum, ti, neu. g. a good sayng, an honest report.

Benedicus, a man well tunced, or saye spoken.

Benefacio, benefacis, or after the exception of oure Grammer, benefacis, eci, ere, to doo well.

Benefacis quod me adiuuas, Thou doest wel to helpe me.

Benefecit Afilius quod transegerit, Salius hath doone well that he despatched the matter.

Benefacere erga aliquem.

Benefit, the impersonall.

Benefactum, ti, ne. gen. a benefice, a pleasure, a friendly tourne.

Benefacta male locata, benefices or pleasures ill bestowed, or ill employed.

Beneficentia, æ, fce. g. is not onely lyberallite in geuing money or possessions, or other like thinges, but also in helpynge a man with counsaile, sollicitation, or other labour.

Beneficiarij, were they, whiche in the warres were not charged with watche or other labours pertaining to the fildie or hoste.

Beneficiarius, rij, m. g. he that receyue a benefice or good tourne of an other. It is also he that is called a vassal, a client, or a tenant that holdeth of an other by sayth and homage.

Beneficiarius fundus, lande giuen in fee simple or fee tayle, to be holden of donour by some seruyce.

Beneficium, fien, n. g. a benefice, a pleasure, or a good tourne.

Beneficio afficere aliquem, to doo a pleasure to one.

Beneficio alligari, or obligari, obstringi, to be bounde by some benefice or good tourne.

Beneficium collocare, deferre, dare, facere, conferre, ponere, to bestow or employ a benefice, to doo a pleasure.

Tantis beneficijs a me in rep. positis, bestowed on the common weale.

Apud hominem gratissimum tuum beneficium pones, you shall bestow.

Meo beneficio, for my sake, by my good helpe and meanes.

Tuo beneficio, id est, opera tua: Tuo beneficio adhuc viuit hæc pestis, by thy meanes.

Hoc beneficio, vtrique ab vtrisque deuincimini, by the good helpe of this, erhe of you be bounde to other.

Beneficio complecti aliquem, to shewe fauour, to doo friendly to a man.

Beneficio complecti aliquem, to doubt a benefice.

Beneficium dare & reddere.

Beneficium dare & accipere.

Ut hoc beneficium inabili clauo figeret,
 that myght make this benefite remoued for
 sure.
 Dare pro beneficio, in loco beneficii deferre,
 to giue for a benefite.
 Serere beneficium, ut possimus metere fru-
 ctum.
 Habere pro beneficio, to accept for a benefite.
 Ornare beneficium, to shew many goodly pleas-
 ures to a man.
 Angere aliquem beneficio, to woo one a great
 benefite.
 Auctus nuper est, preclato eorum bene-
 ficio.
 Quotum beneficia maxima habebam, at whose
 hande I receyued great benefites.
 Magna mihi beneficia debebam, he was bound
 to shew me greate pleasurs.
 Placare beneficium, to mitigate or soage by the
 wynges of doynge a pleasure by benefite.
 Beneficium remunerare, to make a mende of
 requite a good tourne, to reward a man for a
 pleasur that he hath shewed.
 Quis tantis beneficijs respondere poterit,
 who can shew lyke hyndenefice for so greate bene-
 fites.
 Non beneficium faneramus, we doo not bes-
 stow our benefite looking for commoditee by it
 agayne.
 Beneficium interit, the benefite is losse.
 Beneficus, a, um, that is beneficiall or liberrall.
 Oratione beneficus, liberrall in wordes.
 Beneficus in aliquem.
 Beneficior, retis, to doo a good tourne or pleas-
 ure.
 Beneuolens, friendly.
 Beneuolens, lentis, om. g. he that loveth well
 an other, fauourable, friendly, well wyllynge, a
 frende.
 Officio sanctus sum beneuolentissimi.
 Non sum molestus sed beneuolens.
 Beneuolentia, rix, f. g. fauour, or good wyl, an
 intent to doo well, hartte good will.
 Beneuolentiam conciliare, acquirere, allice-
 re, to get fauour, to wyne ones good wyl.
 Beneuolentiam confectari, captare, to endea-
 nour to get ones fauour.
 Beneuolentiam conseruare, to kepe or mayn-
 teyne ones goodd will towarde vs.
 Beneuolentiam prestare alicui, to shew fa-
 uour or good wyl towardes one in dedde.
 Beneuolentiam declarare erga aliquem.
 Quos summa beneuolentia sum complexus,
 whom I haue very hartely loued.
 Beneuolentia quam erga me contulisti, which
 you shewed towarde me.
 Suscepta erga te beneuolentia, my hartly good
 will, that I haue begonne towarde you.
 Singulari est in te beneuolentia.
 Quomodo tuebimur beneuolentiam Cæsa-
 ris, how shall we maynteyne. &c.

Beneuolus, nebulosus, fauourable, well wyl-
 lynge.
 Benigne, comitatus, graciously, bountifully, gen-
 tilly, liberrally.
 Benigne flere alicui, to shew liberrally for
 his sorrow.
 Facis perbenigne, pe doe very liberrally.
 Benigne audire, to heere gentilly, or courteously.
 Grauate audire, contrary.
 Benignitas, alicui, f. g. bountifullnesse, cunctely,
 liberrallnesse, gentillnesse.
 Dei benignitate, by the goodnesse of god.
 Numquam benignitatem sensisti in te clau-
 dier? hysd you euer perceyue my liberrallite to be
 stoped from you?
 Amicorum benignitas exhausta est in eare
 quæ. &c. was consumed of spent.
 Benigniter, idem quod benigne.
 Benignus, a, um, gentill, benigne, bountifull,
 or liberrall.
 Dies benignus, a fortunate or lucke day.
 Sermo benignus, pleasant communication,
 gentell woordes.
 Benigno vultu, with a sweete or pleasant coun-
 tenance.
 Benigna terra, a grounde that is fertile. lykes
 wylle Benigna tellus, and Benignus Ager.
 Vini somnique benignus: id est, vino som-
 noque large indulgens.
 Benna, nre, f. g. a hynde of wagons, wherof com-
 meth Combennones, they that bee together in
 one wagone.
 Bro, aui, are, to comferte, to make happye, to
 make gladde.
 Berberia, idem quod Verbera.
 Berberion, a certayne shell fythe, in the which pres-
 lrs are byed.
 Berecynthia, called the mother of goddes.
 Berecynthius, a, um, of Phrygia, or of Lybele.
 Berecynthium cornu, an horne wherewith
 the priestes of Lybele were apointed to a rage of
 furie.
 Berecynthia tibia, a ppye vled in the sacrifice
 of Lybele.
 Berecynthus, a mountayne and towne in Phry-
 gia, where Lybele was worshypped, wherof the
 was named Berecynthia.
 Berengarius, a french man, which affirmed, that
 in the sacrament of the aultare was not the ve-
 rie bodie of Christ in the substance of flesh and
 blond. He had littell learning, but was a subtil
 Logician. Afterwarde he dyd recant. And in the
 counsaile of Lateranense, his etroun was con-
 demned, the pte of our lord. 1082.
 Berenice, or Beronice, es, a woman of excellent
 beautee, wyfe to Ptolomeus Agas. Of that
 name were dyuers other women. It is also a
 towne in Syria.
 Berenices crines, treuen stetes lyke a triangle, at
 the taylor of the lyon.
 Bergidum, a cite of Spayne called Bergh.
 Bergion,

Bergion, a gygant the sonne of Neptune, slayne by Hercules.
 Bergomum, the citee Bergamo in Italy.
 Berilion, idem quod anemone.
 Berillus, a byshop of Bosterna in Arike, whiche crrred in certayne popnytes, and was reduced to the church by Ougene.
 Beritos, a famous citee of Phoenicia, called now Barutus.
 Bernaba, a citee in Spayne called Benaubie.
 Bero, onis, idem quod pero, a lake.
 Beroa, a citee in Theffalie.
 Beroe, the nurse of Samuele, the mother of Isaac.
 Beronice, looke Berenice.
 Berofus, a counnyng astronomer of Caldeie.
 Bersabe, a citee in Iudea, called also Putcus iuramenti, the pytte of the oth, where Abraham dwelled. It is the confines of the lande of be-
 heste.
 Beryllus, li. ma. & f. g. a pcepyous stone, called Berill, in facion like square, in colour like oyle of water in the sea. His ppropetees are, to make theim that weare hym mery. It conserueth and increaseth the loue betwene man and wyfe, hang-
 ged about ones necke, it putteth away dreames: It cureth diseases of the throte and cheekes, and all those whiche come of moistnesse of the head. It helpeth women that trauayle with chyldre.
 Bes, bēsis, or Bēsis, huius bēsis, masc. gen. a weight of viii. ounces. also. viii. partes of an acre diuided into. xii. partes.
 Vtura ex bēse, the gayne of eyght in the hund-
 dred.
 Bēfafa, s. f. g. the fede of eue.
 Bēfa, a citee in Phoeis, an other in Deloponesus.
 Bēfālis, le, the adiectiue of Bes, of viii. ounces of ynches.
 Bēfāles, laterculi, bones. viii. fyngers longe.
 Bēfara, a citee of Syria.
 Bēsi, people of Thrace, famous for their thefte and robbery.
 Bēsyppo, an haue in Spayne.
 Bēstiana, a certayne medicine, looke Aetius, lib. 10. cap. 6.
 Bēsyga, an haue of marte towne in India, wher of the people are called Bēsygita. There is also a ryuer called Bēsygas.
 Bēstia, a cruell beaste.
 Bēstia crudelitate eximit: Bellua magnitudinem, Fera cicuri opponitur.
 Bēstarij, men that in olde tyme fought with beas-
 tes in the syght of the people.
 Bēstioli, s. f. g. the diminutiue of Bēstia.
 Beta, an herbe called beete, therof cometh a verbe Bētifare, whiche signifieth to bee vnfauoury in communication of wytyng. Eras. Chil. And men vnfauourie or vnwittie, were in scoone cal-
 led Beta. Laert. de Diogene.
 Bētanomantia, a, southsaynge of witchcraftie by herbes, as Medea, and suche other dyd vse.

Bethania, a towne two myles from Jerusalem, on the syde of the mount Olyuete.
 Bethanij, people dwellinge aboute the towne of Bethsight within the diocesse of Lube in Ger-
 manie.
 Bethdagon, the temple of Dagon.
 Bethel, a citee in Samaria, where the people dwel-
 led, which were called lebutai.
 Bethlehem, the citee where Dauid the prophete was bozne and died. Our Sauour also was bozne there. There dyd Mathell the wyfe of Jacob the patriarche. It was assigned to the tribe of Iuda, beinge distant from Jerusalem sixe myles, and was fyrst called Euphrata, and signifieth in the hebreue tongue, the house of bread.
 Bethsaida, or Bethesda, a grease ponde in Jeru-
 salem, wherein the Priestes washed the Garbe, whiche should bee sacrificed, and may be inter-
 preted, the house of catell, also the name of a towne, where Peter and Phylpp, the apostles were bozne.
 Bethsamis, a citee in Galilee, where Chysto dyd many myracles.
 Bethsamita, people of Bethsamis.
 Bethsura, & Bethsur, a stronge fytrest of the Jewes.
 Bericarius, looke Baticatus.
 Betica, Betis, Beticus, Beticola, looke Batica.
 Betica, the thyrde parte of Spayne, called now Granate, looke Batica.
 Betisfalca, idem quod vitis nigra.
 Beto, ti, ere, to goe.
 Beronica, or Veronica, called of the Grekes Ce-
 stron, of the Italians Serratula, an herbe cal-
 led Betayne. whiche is hotte and drie in the first degree, and hath innumerable vertues. Of this herbe is an other kynde called Tunica, wherof be two sortes: One is named Siluestris, an o-
 ther Betonica altilis, or Coronaria, whiche is the gylofer.
 Bethphage, a towne in Iudea, and may be inter-
 preted the house of a mouth or a iawe.
 Betere, a towne called Bēies in Cypen.
 Betulla, s. f. g. a tree called byrche.
 Betulo, a towne in Spayne called Beson. Also a ryuer.

Beacon, wheate, whiche is harde to be beaten out of the huskes.
 Bianor, oris, a man surnamed Venus, who builded Mantua.
 Bias Prienæus, one of the seuen wyse menne of Grece, beholdinge his countrey taken by eny-
 mies, fledde: other men catynge with them, suche gooddes as they mought beare, he was demaunded why he tooke nothyng with hym: where to he answered, Cruelly I carry all my gooddes wyth me, meanyng vertue and doc-
 tryne

trine, reputing the goodde of fortune none
of by.

Biana, a citie in Spayne called now **Bacsa**.

Bibacitas, *ma. f. g.* grete drynkyng.

Bibaculus, he that drynketh often, alway bibbyng.

Bibaga, an yle in India, where is great plenty of
officers and musles.

Bibax, *acis*, and **Bibolus**, *a. um*, a great drinker.

Bibisia, *w. for. g.* bybbyng.

Biblia, the wyfe of **Dulian** the Romayn, which
was of such chastite, that he was at that tyme
an example, when it was a thinge monstrous
to her of unchastite.

Biblio, *blere*, to make a soune as a pottle dooth,
when drynke is drawen into it.

Bibliographus, *phi. mas. gen.* a wyter of booke
a scriuener.

Biblion, *lj. n. g.* a booke, a volume, in the plurall
number **Biblia**, the booke of holy scripture.

Bibliopola, *la. masc. gen.* a facioner, or booke
seller.

Bibliotheca, *ca. f. gen.* a librarie, a study. Some
tyme great numbre of booke.

Bibliothecalis, *le.* anye thyng belonging to a
librarie.

Biblos, a hull rushe. also a booke.

Bibo, *bi. ere*, to drynke. Sometyme to sucke or tes-
cepe in.

Bibere in auro, to drynke in cups of golde.

Aut bibe, aut abi, A prouerbe, signifyinge
that we should apply our selues to the maner of
men, or els auoyde theyr company.

Bibere aure, to heare diligently or attentively.

Longu bibebat amorem, and he sucked in.

Ab hora tertia bibebatur, they wente to dryn-
kyng after thre a clocke.

Nauia sex cyathis, septem **Iustina bibatur**,
let vs drynke of sixe cuppes for **Nauia**, and seuen
for **Iustina**. They were wonte in olde tyme to
quaffe by as many cuppes for theyr louers sake,
as there was letters in theyr names.

Bibere gemma dixit vergilius, pro bibere
poculo gemmeo.

Damnose bibere, to drynke vntill he be sicke,
or vntill he haue spent all that euer he had.

Ex ipso fonte bibere, to drynke at the well
hedde.

Morsu bibere, to drynke with choppyng the
mouth or iawes together, as certayne birdes do.

Bibunt aues suctu, moste byrdes doe drynke
suckyng.

Bibit aquas terra sitiens, drynketh in water.

Lana colorem bibit, taketh colour.

Bibit cum lacte mores maternos, he sucketh
together with his milke. &c.

Bibitur, the impersonall.

**Mature veniunt, discumbitur, fit sermo inter
eos: & inuitatio, vt graco more biberetur.**
They come at the tyme appoynted, and there
was amonge them talkyng and quaffyng, that
euery man might drynke after the grekes facion,

Bibra, people of the countrey called **Beuap**
Dantume.

Bibra, a towne in Fraunce called **Beaulme**.

Bibrax, *acis*, a towne in Fraunce in the countie of
Neuchell called **Brac**.

Bibulus, a Roman that was consull with **Cesar**.

Bibulus, *a. um*, that sucketh by **Morsu**, or byns
with greedily.

Bibula arena, drye grauell that sucketh moys-
sure.

Bibula charta, paper that drynketh inke, or will
not beare inke.

Bibulus lapis, the pumish stone.

Biceps, *capitis. com. gen.* that whiche hath two
heades.

Biceps ciuitas, a citie diuided into two partes
by diffencion.

Bicion, *larinis vicia*, batches.

Biclinium, *clini. neu. ge.* a chamber with two
beddes, or a roome where two boydes or tables
doe stande.

Bicolor, *oris. om. ge.* of two colours.

Bicornis, *ne. om. ge.* that hath two hornes.

Bicorpor, *oris. om. g.* that hath two bodies.

Bicubitalis, *le.* two cubites longer.

Bicurgium, a citie in Almayne, called **Hersforde**.

Bidens, *entis. mas. gene.* a tooke that household
men used to digge the grounde with, and maye
bes now vsd for a dunge fork, or pitche fork.
Iactare bidens, in vergile to breake cloddes
of earth with a fork or lyke tooke.

Bidens, *entis. for. g.* a sheepe with two teeth, or
rather that is two yeres old called in some place
hogwells or hogattes.

Bidental, a place where they used to sacrifice
sheepe, when anye house was bourned with
lyghthyng.

Biducenses, people of Normandie.

Biduum, *i. n. g.* the space of two dayes.

Bidui nauigatio, two dayes saylpyng.

Bidui abesse, to be two dayes iourney from a
place.

Propius quam tu biduum, nare then thou by
two dayes iourney.

Biduum continens, two whole dayes together.

Per biduum, by the space of two dayes.

Hæc bidui sollicitudo est, this care is but for
two dayes.

Biendum, an haven in Spayne.

Biennis, *ne.* any thyng that is two yeres olde.

Bienn spatium, two yeres space.

Biennium, *nij. n. g.* the space of two yeres.

Bisariam, an aduerbe, in two partes, or two ma-
ner of wayes.

Bisariam ingressi hostium fines, in two
partes.

Bifer, or **Biferus**, *a. um*, that beareth twyse.

Bifera arbor, a tree that beareth twyse in one
yere.

Bifidatus, *a. um*, cleft in two partes.

Bifidus, *a. um*, idem.

Bifidi pedes, clefte fete.
Biforis, re, adiect, that hath two doores.
Bifores fenestray, with two clappes.
Biforis cantus, an untunable songe.
Biformatus, a, um, fashioned like two bodies.
Biformis, me, idem.
Bifrons, ontis, that hath two foreheades or faces.
Bifur, a double cheefe, he that hath stollen twyse.
Bifurcatus, a, um, double forked.
Bifurcus, a, um, idem.
Big, a, or **Bigae**, arum, for. gen. a carte drawn with two horses.
Agitare bigas, to drive cartes.
Bigamia, a, f. g. the marriage of two wyues.
Bigamus, i, m. g. he that hath had two wyues.
Bigargitani, people of Spayne.
Bigatus, a, um, toynged two and two, or that hath the ymage of a carte with two horses.
Bigati, a piece of money haupnge the ymage of a carte.
Bigemmis, e, that hath two buddees or bourges nynges.
Bigenus, eris, or **Bigeneris**, re, a braste comen of two sundry kyndes, as betwene a dogge and a wolfe, or betwene an Iffe and a mare, and such lyke.
Bigerones, people of Guyan in Fraunce.
Bigerra, a citee in Spayne called commonly **Beiar**.
Bigna, twinnes.
Biugi, sometye taken for cartes.
Biugus, i, and **Biugis**, & hoc ge, cattell or beastes yoked together.
Curriculum biuge, a carte with two horses.
Leones biugi, tyons yoked two and two together.
Bilans, or **Bilans**, ancis, for. ge. a beame wpyth balances.
Bilbilis, a towne in Spayne.
Bilibra, a, f. g. the weyght of two poundes.
Bilibris, bre, weyghyng two poundes.
Bilinguis, gue, double tounge. Also deceptfull, or that can speake two languages.
Biliōsus, a, um, that is choleyke.
Bilis, bilis, for. gen. without any addicion, moſte commonly ſygnifyeth choler, ſometye anger, melancolynesse.
Bilis atra, melancoly.
Bilis flaua, yelow choler.
Bilis rubea, choler myxt with bloud, or redde choler.
Bilem alicui mouere, to make angry.
Difficilis bilis, anger harde to be pleased.
Mediocri bili ferre.
Splendida bilis, anger that appereth and ſheweth it ſelfe.
Effundere bilem, to ſhew his anger.
Intumuit maſcula bilis, great anger was moued, or his great ſtomake or courage dyd ryle or ſwell.
Percitus atra bili, very melancoly.

Reddere bilem, to ſet vomere.
Bile ſuffuſi, they that haue the laundre.
Bilix, teis, an adiectiue, as, **Bilix toria**, a byggandine or core of ſente double plated.
Bilis, of the Affricanes is called the ſede of man ſpilled on the earth. It is alſo a ſpice, ſit not farre from Herachia.
Bilistris, re, that hath continued peres.
Bellum biluſtre.
Bilites, olde wyres, ſed to call theyn that were in braſſe.
Bimaris, re, that is betwene two ſeaes.
Bimaritus, ti, maſc. gene. he that hath had two wyues.
Bimater, tris, that hath two mothers.
Bimatus, a, m. g. the ſpace of age of two peres.
Bimembris, bre, of. ii. partes, haupnge two members.
Bimembres, ſubſtantiue, is taken for the **Centantes**.
Bimēſis, ſis, the ſpace of two monethes.
Bimēſtris, tre, two monethes olde, or two peres accompted of the moneth.
Bimulus, a, um, idem quod **Bimus**.
Bimus, a, um, of two peres.
Binus, a, um, two, idem quod **duo**.
Bini, two and two.
Bina litera, two letters.
Bini tabellarii, two meſſangers.
Bina iuga boum, two yoke of oxen.
Binis annis conuertuntur, in two peres.
Corpus binum, a double body.
In bina findere, to cut in two peres.
Fortus binos alit vbera.
Binarius numerus, the number of two.
Binōmius, a, um, & **Binōminis**, ne, that hath two names.
Bion, the name of a philoſophier.
Biothanatus, violently ſlayne.
Bipalium, li, neu. gen. a mattocke with two bites.
Bipalmis, me, two handfull longe or large.
Bipara, ſhe that hath had two byrthes.
Bipartio, iui, ire, to deuide in two partes. ſome uſe to write **Bipertio**, and **bipertior**.
Bipartito, in two partes.
Bipartito claſſis diſtributa.
Bipatens, tētis, om. ge. open on bothe ſydes.
Bipedalis, & **Bipedaneus**, & **Bipedanus**, a, um, two foote longe or brode.
Bipedali latitudine eſſe, to bee two foote brode.
Bipedalis moduli homines, men of the ſature of two foote longe.
Bipedimui, people of Guyan in Fraunce.
Bipēnnifer, that hath two winges, or that carrieth a twybyll.
Bipēnnis, ne, haupng two wynges.
Bipennis, is, f. g. a twybyll, wherewith carpenters doe make theyr moſtayles.
Bipes, bipedis, haupng two fete.

Bipin-

Biplanella, called commonly **Pimpinella**, of some **Pampinula**, & **Bipennula**, an herbe called **Pimpernell**.

Birēmis, is, f. g. a shippe whiche hath two ranges of oyes, or hauyng two oyes in a state.

Biremes leues, galeys.

Bis, twyse.

Bis terq, twyse of thysse, diuers tymes.

Bis mille equi, two thousande horses.

Bis quinus mensis, the tenth moneth.

Bis stulte facere, to play twyse the foole, to committe double folie.

Bis terni nati, three children.

Bis deni, twenty.

Bis die, twyse a day.

Bis tanto, twyse as muche.

Bis bina, twyse two, fower.

Bis centum anni, two hundred yeres.

Bis falli, to be deceyued two waies.

Bisalta, a people in **Spayne**.

Bisaltis, or **Bisaltis**, the mayden, whome **Pentheus** (counynge hym selfe into a **Ramme**) was upshed.

Biscargis, a citee in **Spayne**.

Bisellum, lii. n. g. a state of foure men, wherof two men onely may sitte.

Biseta, an hogge, whan he beginneth to bee more than sixe monethes olde.

Bison, ontis, masc. gen. a beast hauyng one horne, and a very longe mane, some take it to be the same that is named **Bubalus**, a bogle of wylde ore.

Bissextilis, le, **Bissextilis annus**, the leape yere.

Bissextus, one daye added to in foure yeres.

Biston, the sonne of **Mars**, whiche buylded **Biston**, a citee in **Thrace**, wherof the **Thracians** were called **Bistonij**, or **Bistones**, and theyr countrey **Biston**.

Bistonis, a citee, and also a great meere of poole in the countrey of **Thrace**.

Bistónius, a, um, of **Thrace**.

Bisúlcus, a, um, clouen footed.

Bisulca lingua, a forked tongue.

Bisultor, the surname of **Mars**, because he taketh double reuengement.

Bisurgis, a tyuer in **Germany**.

Bichus, the name of a sworde plaier.

Bithymum, hong gathered by the bees of two sortes of thyme.

Bithynia, a royaume in **Asia**, whiche now the **Turke** hath: On the north it hath the sea called **Ponticum**, on the southe **Misia** and **Phrigia**. it was called also **Bebrytia**, and **Mygdonia**.

Bithynicus, and **Bithynus**, a, um, of **Bithynia**.

Bithynium, a citee in **Bithynia**.

Bitiensis, they that trauallye alwayes in strange countreys.

Bituitus, was a kynge of the **Bluernes** in **fraunce**.

Bitumen, inis, neu. gene. a kynde of naturall tyme, wherof the olde walles of **Babylon** were

made. Of it were diuers kyndes: One lyke erthe, an other more liquide, lyke to molten pitch, or oyle, whiche flameth whan it is touched with fyre.

Bituminus, a, um, of or mixed with the claye called **Bitumen**.

Bitumeneus, a, um, idem.

Biturges, **Burgis** in **fraunce**.

Biturgia, a citee of the **Thracians**, called now **Mallianum**.

Biura, or after some **Biura**, a wydowe.

Biuium, ij. n. g. a way hauyng two pathes.

Biuius, a, um, that hath two wayes, or that leade two wayes.

Bizia, a stronge holde or fortreffe, of the kynges of **Thrace**.

Bizon, a citee of **Thrace**.

B ANTE L.

Blasterare, to bleate lyke a ramme.
Blasus, he that stammereth omittinge some wordes in speakyng.

Blanda, a citee in **Italy**.

Blande, a towne in **Spayne** called **Blanes**: They be also delectable thynges in eatyng.

Blande, an aduerbe, signifyng with saye or pleasant wordes, graciously, amozously, flatterynglye. **Blanditer** idem.

Blande alloqui, to speake saye or gently to a man.

Blande tentare aliquem, with saye wordes to proue one.

Blande paulpare, to stroke or touche softly.

Blande ac benigne hospitio accipere, to entertayne one courtely and gently.

Blandicella, woordes gently spoken.

Blandicus, he that flattereth.

Blandidicus, a, um, a saye speaker, or flatterer. A worde out of vse.

Blandiloquus, a, um, saye spoken, that bleth saye language.

Blandiloquens, idem.

Blandiloquentia, x. for. gen. saye flatteryngs speche.

Blandiloquentulus, a, um, a pleasant speaker.

Blandimentum, ti, n. g. a thyng pleasantlye doon or spoken.

Blandimenta plebi dare, to flatter the common people.

Blandimenta fortuna, the flatteryng of fortune.

Blandior, ditus sum, iri, to flatter properlye by touchyng, to speake saye for a vauntage, to please, to deelyte.

Blandiri vitiis, to excuse our fautes, or make lyght of thim.

Fortuna fallaci blandita vultu, flatteryng with a false countenance.

Mirifice, suauiter, subdole, suppliciter blandiri.

Suauiter blanditur sensibus nostris voluptas, Pleasures

Pleasure beliteth our senses gayly.
 Blanditer, flatterynge.
 Blanditia, *æ*, *for*. *ge*. flattery, pleasant motion, incentive by wordes, fayne speche.
 Blanditiæ, *arum*, *f. g. plu.* fayne flatterynge wordes. Agere blanditijs, to intreate with fayne wordes.
 Vendere blanditias, to speake fayne for a vantage.
 Blandirus, *us*, idem quod Blanditia.
 Blandirus, *a*, *um*, flatterynge, pleasyng.
 Blandus, *a*, *um*, flatterynge, or fayne spoken, pleasant, gentle, courtlyse, alluring, mery. also delectable.
 Blandus amicus, a flatterynge frende, that doeth and saith all to please.
 Blanda legentibus, pleasant vnto the readers.
 Precum blandus, one that maketh fayne entreatie.
 Alea blanda, flatterynge dice that allure men.
 Amator blandus, a pleasant louer.
 Labor blandus, pleasant trauell that greuet not.
 Pestis blanda, Inxuria.
 Blanda puella, a fayne damoyzell, a pretty gyll.
 Blandus succus, swete and pleasant iuice.
 Blanduria, a countrey in Italy, where Iphigene the poete had lande.
 Blaphigonia, *æ*, *for*. *gen.* losse of generation, properly in bees.
 Blasgon, an yle in the mouth of the riuer Rhone.
 Blasphemia, *æ*, *f. g.* cursynge, reprochyng, commonly blasphemy, which is now referred only to the despite of god.
 Blasphemo, *au*, *are*, to curse, to reproch, to speke in the derogation or despite of an other.
 Blateæ, or Blatheæ, spottes of durte spynkled on a man, as he iourneith, or that is scraped from his shooes.
 Blatero, *onis*, *m. g.* a babbler, he that talketh to no purpose, a tangler that vseth many wordes.
 Blatero, *au*, *are*, to bable in bayne, and from the purpose, to clatter without measure, to make a noyse lyke a Camell.
 Blatio, *iui*, *ire*, to speake or talke lyke a foole, or without any purpose or reason, to babble.
 Blatta, *æ*, *f. g.* a littell wourme or flie, of the kind of mothes, and hurteth bothe clothes and booke. It escheweth the light, and loueth darkenesse. Some thynke it to bee that flie, which lieth in the leame of a candell. Plinie maketh it a kynde of Beetes. Also the sylke wourme. It is sometime vled for purple.
 Blattaria, *æ*, *for*. *g.* an herbe called Moleyne, or a kynde of Moline called Torche.
 Blatteus, *a*, *um*, purple.
 Vestis platea, a purple garment.
 Blax, softe, delicate, wanton, that cannot decerne thynges, blounte, foolyshe, and he that daynly boasteth him selfe.
 Blemmæ, or Blemmyes, monstrous people in

Ethiopia toward the southe, which haue no head, but their eyes and mowthe bee in theyr breastes.
 Blenni, fooles, doltes.
 Blepharo, *onis*, he that hath great browes.
 Bleptæ, a people in Aethiopia, which haue theyr eyes in theyr breastes.
 Blerani, a people in Italy.
 Bliteræ, a citee of Narbone, called sometime Septimanorum colonia.
 Bliteus, *a*, *um*, vnlaurey.
 Blitea meretrix, an vnlaurey queane.
 Blitus, or Blitum, in Greeke Bliton, an herbe beyng of the kynde of betes, hauing no sent.
 Blitum, *ti*, *n. g.* an herbe, which some men suppose to be spinache. other call it Bleite.

B ANTE O.

BOa, *æ*, a serpent in Italy, so great and large that on a time whā one was killed, a childe was founde whole in his belly, as Plinie writeth.
 Boa, is also a sykenesse, wherein the body is full of redde blysters. And, after Festus, a swelling in the legges after iourneying.
 Boagrius, a ryuer of Aethiopia.
 Boalia, playes made for the health of oxen and hyen, consecrated to the infernall goddis, for leuine bulbaitynges.
 Boarius, *a*, *um*, perteynyng to an oxe.
 Boarium forum, the market place, where oxen be solde.
 Bobium, a towne on the cliffe of the mountayne Apenninus.
 Bocalium, a towne of Sicilie.
 Bocas, a sylke, which hath his barke as it were peynted with diuers colours. Iouius affirmeth that he is taken in all colles in great sculles.
 Notwithstanding I doe not fynde his name in englyshe.
 Bocatius, a learned man.
 Bocchus, a kyng of Mauritania and Getulia, which deliuered Jugurtha bounde, to Sylla.
 Bocchori, called also Concordiensis, people of Portugall.
 Bocchyrus, a kynges name of Egypt, famous for his iustice.
 Bocenses, people of Sardinia.
 Boces, called of Theodoros Bocæ, a sylke, that onely hath a voyce, which mought seme to bee doggish, which men saye, maketh a noyse lyke the barkynge of a dogge, after he is taken.
 Bochiana, a towne of the Ereglodytes.
 Boderia, called of Caritus, Bodorra, a creeke of the Britayn sea.
 Bodin comagum, a towne in Italy, called also Industria.
 Bodincas, the ryuer Po in Italy.
 Boca, a towne of Peloponessus in the goulfe Argolicum,

Babe,

Bobbe, es, a citee and lake of Theffaly.
Bobbeis, eidos, a lake of Theffaly, & a place by it named after Bobus, the sonne of Glaphyus.
Boemia, a royaume called Beame, inclosed wth the boundes of Germany, haunpge on the east Hungary: on the south Bawter, on the west, the southerly Roricum, on the north east Polonia. It is equal in length and breadth, eche of theyn being about three dayes journey. It is enuironed wth the famous forest Sylua Hercynia.
 Throughte the middell therof passeth the greater riuer Elbis, and the riuer Multania. Upon the eyage wherof is sette the chiefe citee Braga or Praga. The language there is the Slauiyne tongue. Notwithstanding in the churches the people are taught in the duche tongue, in the church yardes they are taught in the beame tongue. They vary from the catholike sayth in sundry opinions, and doe scope all ceremonies. In some places, they pryncipally obserue the sette of the Adamites and waldenses in the act of lechery: wherof it is written in the woordes Adamitar & Vvaldenses.
Bocodurum, a citee in Almayne, now called Bataua, or Passaw.
Boeotia, is a countrey in Grece, wherin was the citee of Thebes, now it is called Vandalia: It was sometime called Aonia, Mesapia, Ogygia, Cadmeis, and Hyantis.
Boetius, or Boetius, a, um, of Boeotia.
Boethi, they, whiche helpe secretaries or clerkes, wherof Severinus Boethius was named.
Boetius, a learned man and Senatour of Rome, in the time of Theodosius.
Boetus, a ryuer in Spayne.
Bogadium, a citee in Germany called vulgarlye Forckleyh.
Boges, a Persian, whiche beyng besieged of the Atheniens, slew fyrste hys wyfe and chyliden, and after him selfe.
Bogudiana, a parte of the prouince in Afrike, called Tingitana.
Bogus, a kynge of the Mauritaynes, whiche was with Antony at the battayle of Actium.
Bohemia, looke Boemia.
Bohilla, a towne in Italy.
Boia, arum, gyues or fettres as wel made of linnen as of yron.
Boianum, a citee of the Samnites in Italy, called now Bouianum.
Boii, people of Burbon in Fraunce, and Bawer in Almayne.
Boin, a towne in Lyrene.
Boion, a towne of Doris in Grece.
Bola, a towne of Campayne in Italy.
Bolbitinum, one of the mouthes of Aylus.
Bolbulæ, a towne and an plande in the sea Mediterraneum.
Bolenia, a precious stone.
Bolenium, a towne in Hungary, called Ratchell Spurg.

Boletus, a kynge of the best mushrooms.
Bolingar, people of Asia.
Bolis, bolidis, f. g. a dart with wythe fide, also a plummet and line, wherewith shipmen do sounde in the sea, to fynde lande. Also a certayne fyr impression in the ayre.
Bolitus, ti, a row turder.
Bolitus, a, um, wyle.
Bolus, i, masc. gen. a masse or lump of metall or other lyke thyng, a peece or gobbet of any thyng. also a throw or cast at dyce. also a draught wth a netre in waters, the soundyng leade. It is also a morsell. By a metaphore it is taken for aduantage.
Bolus terre, a clodde of earth.
Bolus argenti, a wedge or a peece of syluer.
Bolus faucibus eripitur, A prouerbe, signifiying some aduantage or profitable thyng to be taken from vs secretly.
Bomarei, people of Asia.
Bombax, an aduerbe, spoken of him that setteth nought by that, which is spoken, as one wolde say, when he is rebuked of a fault. And what than? or tush, I care not for that.
Bombilo, aut, are, to humme lyke a bee.
Bombizatio, onis, f. g. the noise that bees make.
Bombos, a countrey of Cilicia.
Bombus, i, masc. gen. a great or a hoarse sowne or noise, as it were of a trumpet or gunne, a bounse, a humming or hysping, the humming or noise that a bee maketh. It is also the name of a certayne diuinour.
Bombycinus, a, um, that is made of sylke.
Bombycina vestis, a garment of sylke.
Bombylius, a humble bee.
Bombyx, ycis, ma. ge. a sylke worme.
Bombyx, ycis, f. g. the sylke.
Bomilear, the sonne of Amilear, a duke of Carthage, whiche was hanged on a gibbet in the middes of Carthage.
Bomolochus, molochi, m. g. a common scroffe, or he that susteyneth all villany to get money. It was also taken for a boie, that stode at the aulters ende to steale away the candels.
Bona dea, was she that some called Batua, Fauna or Senta, of whome Varro writeth, that neuer man dyd se her, nor here her named, but onely her husbände.
Bonaria, x, f. g. caulmenesse of the sea.
Bonâsus, si, ma. g. a beast like a bull, but broder and shorter, & hath a mane lyke an horse downe to the shouldeers, but the heare is softer, and cometh downe to his eyes. The heare of hys body is lyke a bright soxel, his mane is darker coloured. The fleshe of hym is pleasaunt in eatynge, and is therfore hunted. But he kenneth continually till he be werie, and in his kennynge flyngeth and shooteth forth his warde and dunge thre furlonges from him, as Plinie writeth.
Bonitas, tris, f. ge. goodnesse, honestee, and iustyce, beneficence.

Bonitas soli, the fertilitie of the earth.
 Bonni, certayne hylles in Etolia.
 Bononia, a towne of Ithuria.
 Bononiensis, se, of Bononia.
 Bonum, i. n. g. good, whiche is contrary to ill.
 Bonus, a, um, good, honest, proper, holme,
 profitable, fauourable, benenolent, pensible,
 liberall, easy to speake to, treatable. sometyme
 counnyng.
 Bona, in the plu. numb. substance, goodes.
 Bona paterna consumere, to spende away his
 fathers goodes.
 Bona caduca, the goodes of them that be con-
 demped, goodes escheted.
 Bona uita, that come by auncitours.
 Adedere bona, to consume his substance.
 Adiudicare bona, by sentence of iudgement,
 to apointe who shall haue the goodes.
 Bona pradia, the goodes whiche be lyable to
 euery action. looke præs, pradis.
 Bonum cælum, a good ayre.
 Bona causa, a good and rightuous cause.
 Genere bono natus, come of a good kynne.
 Operam bonam nauare, to imploye ones la-
 bour well, to doo a thyng that shall tourne to
 the profite of other.
 Bono animo esto, be of good courage of chere.
 Bono animo transeamus ad oppugnandum
 Carthaginem, let vs passe ouer hardely of curs-
 ragiously.
 Animo meliore ruit, he toke it more pacitly.
 Bonis artibus, by honest meanes of facions.
 Cælum bonum, a good ayre.
 Si bona conditio fuerit, emam, if I may be a
 gayner.
 Eo meliore conditione vituperabis, with so
 much the more auantage he shall.
 Exitus bonus, a good ende.
 Lucrum bonum, great gayne.
 Bona memoria.
 Nuntius bonus, good tydynges.
 Bona pars, a great parte.
 Melior pars diei, the greater parte of the day.
 Somno meliore fruere, thou shalt cleape more
 at thy ease.
 Bone vir, spoken mockingly, o ye honest man.
 Bona septem habet in cōmestura hæc herba,
 this herbe is good to eate for fower causes.
 Bonus ad cetera.
 Bonus bello, a good warriour.
 Iaculo melior, cunnynge at casting the dart.
 Pedibus melior, lyghter a foote, swifter to
 runne or go.
 Sagittis melior, sunnynge at shootynge, bet-
 ter archer.
 Bono eis fuit, it was profitable for them.
 Quod optimum factu videbitur, facies, as
 you shall thynke beste.
 Optimus quisque, all honest men.
 Bonum æquūque oras, it is honest and reso-
 nable that you desyre.

Bono literarum vi, to be the commoditie of
 learning.
 Boni, vñ absolutely, significth honest men,
 and of good estimation and name.
 Boni quoniam conuenimus ambo, because
 we bothe beynge cunnynge.
 Bonus dormitat Homerus, id est doctus.
 Sis bonus, o, felixque tuus, id est propitius.
 Quoties id fecit sepeque publico bono, and
 alwayes with the comoditie of the comon weale.
 Manere bonum, some good thing wil happen
 to thee.
 Numerare in bonis, to reckon amongh thy co-
 modities.
 Bonis rebus, in prosperitie.
 Bonam spem habere, to haue a good hope.
 Bono esse alicui, to be profitable to one.
 Multum bonus vir, a right honest man.
 Bonum & æquum, looke Aequus.
 Bona dicere, to repute well.
 Bona fide dicere, to say truly and playnly,
 without feynynge or dissimulation.
 Bona venia, by your licence, no displeasure to you.
 Bona venia illud a te peto, with your leaue, or
 no displeasure taken.
 Bona venia me audies, you shall be displeased
 yt I tell you.
 Bona verba quæso, say well I pray you, or in
 mockynge: It is not as you say I trust.
 Bonæ ædes, a substantiall house.
 Bonæ fidei possessor, a possessor of trust.
 Boni consulas, take it in good parte.
 Aequi boni facias, idem.
 Boni frugi, honest, of good conditions, thyng.
 Bona valetudo, good health.
 Bonæ notæ vinum, wyne of a good sorte.
 Bonæ fidei emptor, he that meaneth good
 sayth in buyng, intyndyng no deceipt.
 Bonas horas male collocare, to lose tyme,
 which mought be better spent.
 Bonis auiibus, with good lucke.
 Bono animo esse, to bee of good chere.
 Bono animo dicere aut facere, to speake or do
 a thyng for a good intente.
 Bono ingenio esse, to be debonaire, of a good
 nature.
 Bono publico facere, to doe it for the comon
 weale.
 Boo, aui, are, and Boo, is, iui, ire, to bellow lyke
 a cowe.
 Boos, a huge great serpent lyuyng by the mylke
 of rudder beastes. Pl. li. 8.
 Boosceate, a citee of Hellesponte.
 Boosura, a citee of Epyres.
 Bootes, tis, and ta, also Boötus, ti, a sterre that
 foloweth Charles wayne.
 Borama, a citee of Ithencia.
 Borbetomagus, or Vormaria, a towne in Al-
 mayne called wormes.
 Borcāni, people of Italy.
 Borcobæ, a citee of Thrace.

Boreæ

Borex, or **Borix**, talper stones.
Bóreas, a, m. g. the northwestern wynde.
Bóreus, a, um, and **Borealis**, le, northwarde.
Bóreus polus, the north sterre, called the
 Lodesterre.
Boreostoma, matis, one of the mouthes of
 Danubius.
Borix, the pterious stones called Iaspides.
Borion, a promontory of Afrike.
Borith, an herbe that fullers use.
Boron, a towne of the Troglodytes.
Borippa, a towne of Babylon, where is much
 woull wrought.
Borysthenes, a great river in the countrey of
 Scythia. also a towne.
Borysthenides, people dwelling by Borysthenes.
Bos, ouis, com. ge. a rother beast, be it bull, ore,
 or cowe. sometyne money, wheron the figure
 of an ore was copened.
Bos in lingua, a pponerbs touchyng theym,
 which dare not speake the trueth, or wyll not, be
 cause they haue receyved money to holde they
 peace. For the Atheniens used a certayne copen
 of money, with an ore figure thereon.
Armenta boum, oxones of oxen or kyne.
Custos boum, a cowe herde.
Terga boum, ore hydes.
Bouis lingua, or **Bubula lingua**, looke Bu-
 glossos.
Placide vellente bos, supple, incedir, pro-
 nerbially, a softe fyre maketh swete malte: I
 wyll not bee to hasty, it is good beyng meye
 and wyse.
Labores boum, the earth tilled by oxen.
Mugitus boum, lowyng of neate.
Bos cerebratus, a madde ore.
Luci boues, wilde oxen called also, Vri.
Boues contumaces, restie or vnrulid oxen.
Cruda bos, in Horace, a cowe that doeth not
 digest hir meate.
Boues disuncti, oxen vnynoked.
Fessi boues, weary oxen.
Forda bos, a cowe great with calfe.
Immunis bos aratri, that neuer dyd drawe
 the ploughe.
Intacta bos. **Lecti boues**.
Macri boues, rarene leane oxen.
Mutili boues, oxen that lacke hoznes.
Optimi boues, stalle fedde oxen.
Passa iugum bos, an ore that hath ben yoked.
Patuli boues, oxen with bynde heads, or large
 hoznes.
Perdomiti boues, broken to the yoke.
Arare bobus, to eare with oxen.
Curare boues, to tresse his oxen.
Bos enectus arando. **Fatigare boues**.
Errant boues, the oxen graze.
Dentem non petit bos, the ore biteth not.
Subicere boues aratro, to putte oxen to the
 plough.
Bolca, a water foule lyke to a duche, but somewhat

lesse: Iudge it a pocharde.
Boschis, idis, f. g. a bynde that is fed in the houle.
Bosrites, a kynde of olive trees bulke and full of
 leaues, also a pterious stone.
Bosphoranus, or **Bosphorius**, a, um, of Bos-
 phorus.
Bosphorus, looke Bosphorum.
Bosphorum, a kynde of consecrated holy graine
 somewhat lesse then wheate, as soone as it is
 mowed, thershed, and wyndowed, the mowers
 are sworne, not to carry any of it away vntill it
 be sodde or baked, that the vse and benefite of
 it may not be transferred into other countreys,
 Diadozus.
Bosphorus, the name of a part of the sea, whiche
 lyeth in two sundry costes, One by Constantia
 nople, an other more northwarde.
Bosra, **Botzra**, or **Bozra**, a cite of Idumea.
Bostar, an ore houle.
Bostrix, or **Bostrius**, a buthe of heare.
Bostrychites, a pterious stone lyke to womens
 here. Pl.
Bosyrites, a kynde of olives, haung many bous-
 ghes, whiche and spotted with sanguine.
Botellus, li, m. g. looke Botulus.
Bothryon, a certayne disease or soze in the eye,
 Auicenna calleth it Anulum.
Bottel, people of Thace.
Botrion, onis, idem quod Botrus. Also a cer-
 tayne medicine.
Botris, or **Botrys**, tris, f. g. the herbe called oke
 of Hierusalem. Some doe call this herbe **Am-
 brosia**.
Botripes, a pterious stone, in whiche blackenes is
 mixed with bloudie and whyte spotted.
Botrus, tri, m. g. a cluster of grapes.
Botrys, a towne of Syria.
Botrytes, a pterious stone lyke to a grape. also the
 first kynde of the herbe named Cadmia.
Botularius, i, m. g. he that maketh or selleth
 puddinges or saulages.
Botuli, they which haue much bludde.
Botulus, i, m. g. a puddynge or saulage made
 of porke.
Botyllus, li. m. g. a litle cluster of grapes.
Bouare, idem quod Boare.
Bouatim, lyke an ore.
Bouiana famis, idem quod Bublina.
Bouianum, an olde towne in Italy.
Bouicida, cidar, com. g. a slaughter man.
Bouile, bouilis, n. g. an ore stalle.
Bouilla, arum, a towne not farre from Rome.
Bouillus, n, um, belongyng to neate, or of neate,
 as, Caro Bouilla, beoffe.
Bouinalis, a shrubbe, called also Paronychia.
 Diosc. li. 4. cap. 57.
Bouinator, oris, m. g. he that with great noyse
 crieth out on an other man, or he that cannterly
 or rebuketh.
Bouinor, aris, to taunte, cheeke, or rebuke, to trie
 out on one.

B Rabastenes, an hill .x. myles from Lacedemonia.
 Brabeuta, & Brabeutes, m. g. he that is ordeyned iudge in any game, of wastynge, rennyng, or leapyng. Also he that beareth the kynges scepter.
 Brabyla pruna, the plummes called Damofene.
 Brabium, or Brabium, uij. n. ge. the rewardes or ppyce, geuen to the best doers in common games.
 Braccha, x. or Bracha, x. f. gen. that kynde of mantell, whiche now cometh out of Irelande, or a longe garment made of rough fyle. Also a breeche, floppe, or cobpiece.
 Laxa brachx, wide flappes.
 Braccharius, ij. m. g. he that maketh suche garments of breeches.
 Brachara, a citee in Spayne called Braga.
 Bracharus, or Bracharus, a. um, that weareth suche a garment, mantell, or breeche.
 Brachata Gallia, Parbone in Fraunce.
 Brachiale, is, n. gen. a bracelette. it may be also bled for a bracer.
 Brachialis, le. of the arme.
 Brachiatas, a. um, that hath armes or thynges lyke armes.
 Brachiata vinea, a vyne that hath longe branches lyke armes.
 Brachionifer, eris, a bracelet or lyke ornamente wyne on the arme.
 Brachium, brachij, n. g. an arme, properly of a man. it is also in hilles, vynes, cyuers, seas, fishes, bestes, and other thinges.
 Leui brachio, or molli brachio aliquid facere to do a thyng negligently, or litherly, and without payne.
 Porrectio Brachij, the stretchinge oute of the arme. Contractio brachij, the pulling in of the arme.
 Prolectio brachij, the castinge oute of the arme.
 Brachium maris, an arme of the sea.
 Brachium piscis, the synne of a fysh.
 Brachia arboris, the great boowes of a tree.
 Molli brachio aliquid obiurgare, to rebuke one gently.
 Brachia montium, the armes of hilles.
 Brachia in vitibus, the longe branches.
 Alterna brachia iactare, to cast and wagge his armes, one after an other.
 Cerea Brachia, nice tender armes as soft, as ware.
 Celeriter brachio vii, to moue his armes faste.
 Retorta brachia tergo, armes bound behinde.
 Circundare, inncere, implicare, brachia collo, to take one aboute the necke with his armes.
 Concavere brachia in arcum, to set his armes a kenbowe.
 Contrahere brachium, to drawe in his arme towarde his body.
 Curuare brachia, Demittere brachia, to lette

downe his armes by his syde.
 Efferre brachia, to holde up his armes.
 Exerere brachia, to put out his armes out of his syde, or gowne.
 Extentum brachium :
 Fidere brachijs, to trust to his strength.
 Fregit brachium.
 Iactare brachia, to wagge the armes.
 Nectere brachia, to entangle the armes as men doe in wastelengs.
 Brachodes, a citee in Aethiopia, called Monexi.
 Brachycatalecticum carmen, a verse lacking one syllable or more.
 Brachycatalecton, where syllables lacke at the ende of a verse.
 Brachilogia, shortnesse of speche.
 Brachmanes, philosophes of India.
 Bractea, x. f. g. golde fyle, or thynne leaues, or tapes of golde, syluer, or other metall.
 Bractea ligni, lytle thynne peeces of wodde.
 Bractearius, ij. m. g. he that maketh suche leaues, a golde beater, a golde layer, a gylter.
 Bractearia, x. f. g. the arte of a golde beater, or gylter.
 Bractearior, oris, m. f. ge. the same that Bractearius.
 Bractecola, x. f. g. a lytell leafe or cape of golde, syluer or other metall.
 Bracteatum, ti, that is couered or layed ouer with thynne and flatte peeces of golde, or other metall.
 Bractia, an yle of Illyricum.
 Bragada, a riuer nere to Utica in Aethiopia.
 Braga, certayne deserte plandes.
 Brana, a towne of Turbulians in Spayne.
 Branchia, arum, f. g. plu. nu. the gilles of fysh.
 Branchidæ, ceretene priestes of Appollo, in Pósideum, a towne of Ionia.
 Branchos, the rume or cattare that falleth downe by the cheekes.
 Branchosi, people of Asia.
 Brannouites, people of a countrey in Fraunce, called Le vale de Broyane.
 Brasidas, a capitayne of Lacedemonia.
 Brassica rustica, idem quod Apocynon.
 Brassica, ca. f. g. called of the Grekes Crambe, of the apothecaries Caulis, colewortes. Of it bee dyuers kyndes, but. liii. most commonly in vse.
 Brassica marina, sea sole fote.
 Brassica capitata, cole rabes.
 Brassica syluestris, an herbe of the kinde of colewortes, growyng by the sea syde, muche lyke vnto the garden coleworste, but moze whiter, rough and bitter.
 Brachis, this, f. g. the herbe called in latin Sabina, in englysh Sauine.
 Bractia, an yle in the prouince of Aethiopia.
 Brabium, looke Brabium.
 Brauron, a towne in the countrey of Aethiopia, where was a chapell of Diana.

Brabium

Brauum, the cite of Burgus in Spayne.
 Breger, Briges, and Phryges, idem.
 Bregmenteni, people of Etoas.
 Brenda, the towne of Brundis in Italy.
 Breno, or Brennus, a capitaine or leader of the
 Frenchmen called Galli, whiche buylded Ves
 uue, a cite of Venice.
 Brethine, a certayne kynde of rootes, with the
 whiche women were wonte to pyncte theyr fas
 ces with.
 Bephorophum, or Bephorophia, x. for. g. an
 hospital, where childerne be kept and nourished.
 Brepium, a promontorie of Achaia.
 Bretena, called now Brintum, the cite Brindes
 in Italy.
 Bretoleum, a towne of Portugall, now called
 Britium.
 Breuci, a people of Hispanie, by the river Saule.
 Breui, shortly, briefly, in few wordes, also in
 shorte space.
 Breuia, orum, shallow places in the water, where
 one may wade.
 Breuiarium, n. g. a compendious draught, a
 briefe collection or bygement of any thyng, a
 summarie, a registre.
 Breuiculus, a littell short man.
 Breuiloquens, tis, om. gen. he that useth fewe
 wordes.
 Breuiloquentia, x. fem. ge. a shorte forme of
 speake.
 Breuiloquium, qui, neu. g. the same.
 Breuiloquus, qui, mal. gen. he that speaketh his
 mynde in few wordes.
 Breuius, qui, are, to abridge or make shorter.
 Breuis, breue, short briefly, compendious.
 Breui tempore, shortly, in short space.
 Breuis esse laboro, I endeavour to be shorte.
 Breue donum, a gyfte that wyll not longe con
 tinue.
 Breue vite reliquum, a short space of our life
 remaineth.
 Frons brevis, a shorte forehead.
 Gaudium breue, shorte ioye.
 Summa brevis, a small summe or price.
 Breue facere aliquid, to make a thyng shorte.
 In breue cogi, to be brought into a streight.
 Breuis occasio, a sodayne occasion.
 Breuis sermo, shorte communication.
 Breuibz aliquid dicere, to speake a thyng in
 few wordes, to tell quickly, or at once.
 Spe breuius, sooner than ye thought.
 Breui, in shorte space, ere it bee longe, also, in
 few wordes.
 Complecti breui, to comprehend in fewe
 wordes.
 Breui postea, soone after.
 Breuiori summa emere, to bye at a lesse
 price.
 Breuissima terra, littell grounde, a small plote
 of lande.
 Breuis, ma. g. & Breue, n. g. an abridgement of

shorte together, consernyng the briefe some of any
 thyng.
 Breuias, aris, for. g. shortnesse, briefenesse, com
 pendiousnesse.
 Breuitas & contractio.
 Breuitatis causa, to be short, or because I will
 be shorte.
 Breuitas diei.
 Breuitas pedum, the shortnesse of ones feete.
 Breuitas arboris, the lownesse of a tree.
 Breuiter, shortly, quickly, in few wordes.
 Breuiter & cursim aliquid attingere.
 Breuiter audire.
 Breuiter & absolute complecti.
 Breuiter summamque describere.
 Breuiter dixit.
 Breuiter & in transcurso aliquid dicere.
 Breuni, people of the Alpes.
 Briareus, a gygant, whiche was of an exceeding
 greatnesse, and had an hundred armes, he was
 also called Egeon.
 Brias, aris, a cite of the countrey Picidia,
 in Asia.
 Brigantes, were aunciente people in the North
 parte of Englande.
 Brigantium, a cite in Galicia, called Com
 postella.
 Brigetium, a cite of Spayne now called
 Oniodo.
 Brigiani, people of the Alpes.
 Brileus, an hill in the countrey of Athens.
 Brileum, a mountayne in Athens.
 Brion, an herbe called also pes galli.
 Brisa, x. a grape, whan it is troden with mennes
 feete, to presse out the wyne, of some it is taken
 for the kernels of grapes.
 Brisabrita, people of Asia.
 Briseis, eidis, a fayre damosell that was geuen to
 Achilles, and taken from hym by Agamemnon:
 wherbyon grewe greete trouble in the Greeces
 hoste at the siege of Troye.
 Brisseus, a surname of Bysa, the surname of Bacchus.
 Britanica, an herbe lyke greete sorrell, but blacker
 thicker, and therewith mosye, the roote blacke
 and littell, the taste strepne the tongue.
Britania, the moste noble Ile of the worlde,
 wherein be conteyned England and Scots
 lande. It lieth from Germany weste, from
 France and Spayne, west northwester. The
 fourme therof is lyke a triangle: and (as some
 haue written) lyke the blade of a gleue. The
 length is extended into the north to the further
 moste part of Scotland, called Calidonia, which
 Plinius, Solinus, and Marrianus doe agree
 to bee 800. miles. The bredth of it (after Mar
 cianus) is 300. Italian myles. The narrow
 est distaunce betwene this yle and Calys (an
 des (called of Plinie Gessoriacum in Gallia)
 is 50. Italian myles. It is now gested to bee
 30. englysh myles. Of the first namynge of this
 yle is yet no certayne determination, for as much

as there remaineth no auncient history, making therof remembrance, the olde Wytons booke (suche as were) beinge all destroyed by the Saxones: who indeuoured them selfe to extyngue vnterly the honourable renoume with the name of Wytons, lyke as the Gothes delt with the Romaynes. Also the parte of Titus Liuius, where the conquest of Britaine is remembred, with the histories of Julius Rusticus, and dyuers other noble wyters, that wrote specially of this countrey, are vnterly perished. Suche as remaine, as the commentaries of Julius Caesar, Cornelius Tacitus, Diodorus Siculus, & they that wrote of Cosmographie, haue omitted the original beginning of the name. The history of Gildas the Wyton, can not be founde, who was after the Saxons had invaded this roialme. And therfore mought lacke suche booke, as should best instruct him. As for Beda seemeth to haue seen no chyng written of that matter. For where he saith, that this yle tooke the name Britania, of the inhabitantes of Britayne in France: is no chyng like to be true. For that countrey was (not longe before the time of Beda) named Armorica & Armoricus tractus, whan this yle was called of most auncient wyters Britania, & (as Solinus writeth) seemed to be, an other worlde, for as muche as the west parte of Gallia was thought to be the vttermoste parte of this worlde. Also Julius Caesar writeth, that the places of this yle were vnknewen to frechmen, sayng to a few marchauntes: and yet they knew no farther then the sea coste towarde France. Moreover the same Wyton affirmeth, that it was left amonge them in remembrance, that the innermost parte of the countrey, was inhabited of them, whiche had they first beginninge in the same yle. This well considered, with the auctoritee of the wyter, bothe an excellent prince, and also a great learned man, and was hym selfe in this yle: it is not to be doubted, but that he most diligently searched for the true knowledge of the auncientee therof. And if he mought haue founden, that the inhabitauntes had come of the stocke of Eneas, of whose progenie he hym selfe came, he woulde haue reioyced muche, for the prowesse and valiant courage, which he commended in them. Moreover, that the name began of Brutus (whome our wyters imagined to descende of Eneas the Tropane) is no more lykely, than that this yle was called Albion of Dioclesians daughter, or of white rockes. All the olde Latyne historians agree, that the sonne of Siluius, the second in succession from Eneas, and of them named the sonne of Alcanius, was Eneas, called also Siluius. wherunto the Greeces doe also accorde, but they name Siluius to be brother to Alcanius: & bozne after the death of Eneas, & was therfore called Posthumus. But neyther the Romayns nor the Greeces doe write of any man called Brutus, be-

fore Julius Brutus, whiche expelled Tarquin out of Rome. Whiche name was also geuen to hym (by the sonne of Tarquin) in derision, because they looked him to be foolish and outwitted. Moreover, there is so muche difference betwene Britania and Brutus, that it seemeth against reason, that the one should precede the other. For if Brutus had ben the first of the name to this yle, he woulde haue called it Brutia, or Brutica, rather then Britania, which hath no manifest proportion or analogie with Brutus. But now will I (as I haue done in the world which I declare a reasonable cause of doubt, why this yle was named Britania. About the year 1580, it hapned in my Wyte, at Iup church, aboute 10 miles from Sanctuary, as I was bound to make a visitation, they founde an holow stone couered with an other stone, wherin they founde a booke, hauyng in it litle aboute 20. leaues (as they sayd) of very thicke pelime, wherin was some chyng written. But whan it was meted to printe and chaunge, whiche were there, they coulde not reade it. wherfore after they had tolled it from one to an other (by the meane wherof it was toyne) they dyd neglect and cast it a syde. Longe after a piete therof hapned to come to my handes. Whiche not withstandinge it was all so rente and defaced, I meted to maister Richard Pace, than chiefe secretary to the kynges most royall maieste, wherof he exceedingly reioyced. But because it was partly rent, partly defaced & blouered with weate: whiche had fallen on it, he coulde not finde any one sentence perfect. Notwithstandyng after longe beholdinge, he shewed me, it seemed that the sayd booke conteyned some auncient monument of this yle, & that he perceyued this worde Prytania, to be put for Britania. But at that time, he sayd no more to me. Afterward, I giuing much study & diligence, to the reading of his stories, consydering wherof this worde Britania first came, fyndyng that all the yles in this parte of the Ocean, were called Britania, after my fyrste coniecture of Albion, remembryng the sayd writing, and by chaunce fyndyng in Suidas, that Prytania in greke, with a circumsflexed aspiration, doeth signifye metallas, faires and markets, also reuenues belonging to the romane treasure: I than conceyued this opinion, that the Greeces flourisshyng in wisdom, prowesse, & experience of sayng, beinge entered into the ocean sea, founde in the yles greata plenty of cyn, leade, yron, brasse, & in diuers places golde and silver in great quantitee, they called all those yles by this generall name Prytania, signifyng the place, by that whiche came out of it, as one woulde saye, he wente to market, whan he goeth to Antwarpe, or Barrow: or to the saye, whan he goeth to Sturbridge: or to his reuenues, whan he goeth to anye place, from whens his reuenues dooe come. And yet, because this yle excelled all the other in every condicion, it was of some pryuately called Albion, that is to saye, more happye or richer. This coniecture appoynteth

choth moze nyshe the true similitude, than the other immitations, excepte there bee any auncient history befoze the time of Gellrey of Mons mouth or Bede, which may moze probably confute that I haue declared. To suche wyll I gladly geue place. Finally I thought it alwayes moze honourable, to haue receyued the fyrste name by such occasion as I haue reherced: And the generation of the inhabitantes of this lande, to bee eyther equall with the mozte auncient, or myxed with the mozte wyse and valiant people of Grece, vanquishers and subduers of Troians: than to take the name and fyrste generation of a vayne fable: or of a man, if any suche were, which after he had slayne hys father, wandred aboute the wyldes, vncertaine where to dwell. Also to aduante vs to come of the Trojanes, causers of theyr owne countreys destruction, by fauouringe the aduouty of Paris and Helena, Of whome neuer proceeded any other notable monumente, but that they were also breakers of theyr othe and promesse, yet this foly is founde almoste in all people, whiche contende to haue theyr progenitours come fyrste oute of Troye. whiche fantasye maye well bee laughed at, amonge wyse men. The sayeth of Christ was first receyued in this royaume, after the incarnation. 156. yeres.

Britannicus, a, um, of Britayne.

Britanneum, nei, n. g. a gallery or walkyng place of marble stone.

Britannus, ni, & Brito, onis, a man of that countrey, an englyshe man.

Britona, a nymph of Crete, whiche fearynge to be rauyned of Minos, caste her selfe into the water.

Brixellum, a towne in Italye betwene Mantua and Cremona.

Brixia, Bressa, a citee in Italy. also a ryuer in Ita.

Brixillum, a towne by Mutina.

Brochideates, the teeth that stande bendyng outwarde.

Bróchiras, áis, f. g. the crookednesse or bendynge out of the teeth.

Brochus, a, um, idem quod Bronchus.

Brochus, chi, m. g. a certayne vessel, whiche men vse, bothe to fill and empty great wine vessels, a tunnell, also a measure lesse than vna by the halfe. that is, a galon and a pottell.

Bromius, mij, one of the names of Bacchus.

Bromos, the seebe of a weede that groweth among cozne, of the kynde of wyldes otes, and was vsed of the olde Grecians for wyldes otes. Dioscorides taketh it for otes. the description of Plin. lib. 22. cap. 25. doeth not swaue muche from the description of otes. Eras. sayth it is a kynde of barley.

Bromus, one of the Centaures.

Brónchi, they which haue tut mouthes.

Bronchocele, a swellng in the chekes or throte,

Bronchus, a, um, and Brochus, a, um, that hath the nether same longer than the other, with the teeth bendyng out, tutte mouthed.

Bronchus, chi, ma. g. the innermoste parte of the throte.

Broncon, a blake tree, of the bignesse of an oliue, with a leafe like an oke, and frute lyke to wyldes figges.

Bronces, a Cyclop, one of Vulcanes seruantes, and is interpreted thunder.

Bronceus, the surname of Iupiter.

Bróntia, x, a thyng lyke the head of a mayle, fals lyng with the thunder, It quencheth suche thynges as be fyed with lyghtnyngs, a thunder stone.

Bróntion, the herbe called also Aizoum minus.

Broteas, one of the Lapithes.

Brotheus, the sonne of Vulcane, who beyng mocked for his yll fauourednesse, bourned hym selfe in the fyre.

Bruchus, bruchi, ma. ge. a flie lyke to a locuste, which eateth cozne as it groweth.

Brucia, a kynde of pitche somewhat moze ruddie and fattie than the common pitche, loke Col. lib. 12. cap. 19.

Brullix, people of Ephesus.

Bruma, x, fœ. gen. properly the stay of the sunne in wynter, the shortest day of the yere, commonlie wynter.

Iners bruma, that maketh men slothfull.

Bruma cano horrida gelu.

Brumæ terdenæ, thirtie wynter.

Tor brumis. Cic.

Minor bruma, a mylde wynter.

Horrida, sæua, nimbofa bruma, an harde, rough, and stormy wynter.

Frigida bruma, a colde wynter.

Brumalis, le, belongng to wynter.

Brundulum, an hauen of the ryuer Atesis.

Brundisium, a citee in the roialme of Naples.

Bruscandula, looke Bryon.

Brupeo, ere, olde wyters vsed for Stupeo, to bee abashed.

Brusa, a citee of Bithynia, builded by Anniball.

Bruscum, ci, neu. g. a bounche or knur in a tree, specially in bore, of the tree called Acer.

Bruseum, sei, neu. ge. an herboure or hedge made with thornes and byers wounde together.

Bruta, a certayne tree like to Cipres, haupng whitish leaues, and maketh a pleasant sauour when it is burned.

Brutianæ parinx, certayne tergates, which the Brutians dyd vse.

Brutiarj, they which were wonte to execute seruile ministeries to the Romans, because the Brutians were put there vnto for that they dyd fyrst forsake the Romans, and went to Annibal after the ouerthrow at Cannas.

Brutij, people of the roialme of Naples ioyngng to Sicile.

Brutius, a, um, of the Brutians.

Brutus, a, um, dull, or grosse witted lyke a beaſt, brute, without reaſon, or condition.
Brutaxellus, ſpoken of the earthe, becauſe it hath no ſenſe nor feeling.
Bruta fulmina, ſodayne lightenynges, that chaunce without naturall cauſe.
Bruta fortuna, fooliſhe and blinde fortune, hauynge no conſideration in thynges.
Bruta animalia, brute beaſtes.
Brutus, the name of a familie in Rome, whereof were diuers very notable men.
Brya, x. for. ge. a litle buſhe or heathe, whereof they make buſſhes, to bruiſe clothes. It beareth a fruite lyke galles, and is called alſo Myrice, and Tamarice.
Brayzon, a ryuer in Bithynia.
Brygion, a citee of Macedonia.
Bryon Thalafſion, or muscus marinus, of two ſortes, the one deſcribed of Dioſcorides to be very ſmall after the maner of heares, whiche is alſo in it ſortes, the one vſena marina, ſea moſſe, the other Lozallina, both haue very ſmall branches. the other ſorte of Bryon is deſcribed of Plinie to haue leaues lyke lettices, and is called in Engliſhe ſlanke.
Bryon, brii, n. g. or as ſome write it Bryton, an herbe, hauynge leaues like white vyne, it is called alſo Lupus ſaliſtarius, Lupulus, commonly Humulus: in Italy Bruſcandula, in Engliſhe hoppes, wherewith beere is made.
Bryonia, x. f. g. called alſo Vitis alba, Viticella, and Philotrum, a wilde vine, whiche groweth in hedges, & hath redde beeries, the ſyre wherof touchyng the ſkynne, wyl cauſe it to bliſter. Some doo call it Brionic, or wilde neppes.
Bryax, people of Thracia.
Bryſanx, people of Scythia.
Bryſea, a citee of Laconia.
Bryſeus, a name of Bacchus.

B A N T E V.

B V, olde wryters vſed to ſette thys ſyllable before wordes, whan they ſignified any thyng to be greate, as, Bupeda, greate chylde. **Bua**, x. for. g. the worde of ponge chylde, whan they aſke for drynke, with vs they vſe to ſaye Summe.
Bubalinus, a, um, of a bugle.
Bubalina ſtragula, couerynges or hoſe clothes made of buſſe leather.
Bubalus, a peyneter of Elazomena.
Bubalus, li, com. gene. a beaſte called a bugle, a wilde ore.
Bubastis, a citee in Egypt, wherin was a temple of Diana.
Bubafus, a countrey of Caria.
Bubeium, a countrey of Cyrene.
Bubeſſus, a gouſe of the ſea in Caria.
Bubetani, a people of Lampayne.

Bubetia, or Bubern Iudi, feaſtes, wherin was great huntynge of bulles and oxen, as bulbaytynges, and ſuch lyke.
Bubern, they which ſet forth thoſe playes.
Bubeum, a kynde of wyne.
Bubile, li, n. g. an ore houſe.
Bubinda, a ryuer in Irelande.
Bubino, ſui, are, are, to deſile with the mens ſtruous ſtre.
Bubo, bubonis, the m. g. ſometime, f. g. a ſhrike oule. looke after in bubones.
Bubulat bubo, the oule howleth.
Bubo, is, ere, to crie lyke a bittour.
Bubo, a citee in Lybia.
Bubona, or Bubonia, the goddeſſe of oxen.
Bubones, m. g. botches or impoſtumes, ſpecially about the ſhare or members, alſo the parties aboute the pryncipal members.
Bubonium, m, n. g. looke After.
Bubonocela, nocela, f. g. a dyſeaſe, where the bowell is breaſt by the ſhare of a man, towards his pryncipal members.
Bubſequa, com. gen. a cowherde.
Bubula, lx, f. g. boefe.
Bubulcito, ſui, are, to play the herde man.
Bubulcus, ci, m. gen. an herde man, or he that goeth to plough with oxen.
Bubulus, a, um, that whiche belongeth to an ox or cow: as, Lac bubulum, cow mylke.
Bubulum corium, an ox hyde.
Buca, a towne in Italy.
Bucar, a certayne veſſell.
Bucardia, x. for. g. a ſtone lyke to a bugles or ore hart. Pl. li. 37.
Bucca, ca, f. gen. the holowneſſe of the cheke or mouth.
Bucca fluentes, waggyng chekes.
Quicquid in buccam venerit loquitur, He ſpeaketh at aduenture, or withoute aduſement.
Inflare buccas, to be angry, or ſwell for anger.
Bucca, is vſed of Iuuenall for pypers.
Bucca, x. f. g. a moſſell.
Buccella, lx, f. g. the ſame.
Buccellarij, orum, were certayne ſouldiours of the Romaynes in the eaſte partes, whiche after they were diſmiſſed, liued by robbynge and ſtealyng.
Buccellarius, rij, m. g. one of Gallogræcia.
Buccellatum, ti, n. g. breade called byſket, twyſe baked and made in ſmall cakes.
Buccina, buccina, f. g. a trumpet. Alſo an horne or like thyng, wherewith ſhepherdes and ſwines herdes vſed to call their beaſtes together.
Inflare buccinā, to blowe or ſowne the trumpet.
Vt ad tertiam buccinam præſto eſſent, That they ſhould be ready at the thyrde ſowne of the trumpet.
Buccinator, toris, m. g. a blower in a trumpet, a ſpreader of ſame, a trumpettour.
Bucino, ſui, are, to blow a trumpet, or ſette forth a mans praye or diſprayle.

Buccinum

Buccinum, ni, n. g. oꝝ **Buccinus**, ni, m. g. the
 sonne of a trumpette. It is also a shell, like
 as bee made at saint Cornells, wherein one may
 blowe as in a trumpet. It is also a kynde of
 Melfe in the sea, in forme lyke a hoꝝne.
Plinius li. 9.
Buccones, num, ma. g. they whiche haue greete
 cheekes.
Bucculenti, idem.
Buccula, lx, f. g. a litle cheeke. Also that parte
 of the helmet, whereby wynde is taken. also the
 crest of the helmet.
Bucculentus, a, um, that hath great cheekes.
Bucea, cx, f. g. a thin huske in a beane within the
 hull.
Bucentaurus, ri, m. g. a great hyppie oꝝ carrike.
Bucentes, centus, m. g. a kyngys sonne.
Bucentrum, tri, n. g. a pycke of a gode.
Bucephalus, cephal, m. g. an hoꝝse, which wold
 suffer no man to come on his backe but onely
 great kyng Alexander: who lytting on hym did
 meruaylous battayles, and escaped wonderfull
 dangers. Finally beyng. xxx. yeres old, he died,
 not of any wounde, but onely by extreme laboꝝs
 and sundry beuities. Quer whom Alexander
 builded the citee called Bucephala, after the hoꝝ-
 ses name. This citee is in India, where Alex-
 ander vanquished Darius.
Bucephalus, doth signifie an oxe head.
Buceras, ceratis, n. g. called also **Fenogracum**.
Carphos, **Aegoceras**, the herbe fengreke.
Buceria, hearde of neate.
Bucerus, a, um, of neate oꝝ hoꝝned beastes.
Bucere armenta, hearde of neate.
Bucrum pæcus, an hearde of oother beastes.
Bucheides, an herbe called also **Saryrium regi-**
um, **Digit Citrini**, of the apothecaries **Palma**
Christi, because the roote is lyke an hand. Of
 it bee two sortes, the male, whiche hath leaues
 without spotted, and a purple flower: The fe-
 male hath bzoder leaues and spotted.
Buchia, a place of Ionia. It is vled of the grekes
 foꝝ **Buccina**.
Bucia, a citee in Sicilie, called now **Butera**.
Bucinua, a litle yle in the Cilician sea.
Bucolica, drum, n. g. verses wherein shepherds
 oꝝ herdemen dooe speake.
Bucolicus, a, um, perteynyng to the keepnge of
 bullockes.
Bucolicu carmen, a poeme made of herd men.
Bucolicon, oꝝ as some wryte it **Bucolon**, an herbe
 of the kynde of Panax, lyke vnto **Ferula**, and
 groweth in Arcadie, in Macedonie and Thrike,
 and hath very great and rounde leaues.
Bucolon, the sonne of Laomedon.
Bucolus, idem quod **bubulcus**.
Bucranion, the herbe called **vitis nigra**, **Diosc.**
Bucula, x, a ponge towe, a heifer.
Buculus, li, m. g. a calfe, a steere, a bullocke.
Buda, the chiefe citee in Hungarie, whiche hath by
 the walles two bathes: The one veray colde,

the other so hotte, that it can not bee suffered,
 wherein is muche fyre, which being sod, hath no
 tast. This citee is called **Offen**.
Budea, a citee in Magnesia, an other in Phrygia.
Budora, two plandes by Landie.
Budorgis, the citee Brestian in Germanie.
Budoris, a citee in Flumina called **Heidelberg**,
 belongenge to the Pallegraue of counte Bas-
 lantine.
Bufo, onis, m. g. a tode.
Buges, a ryuer of Scythia in Europe.
Bugla, after **Carolus Stephanus**, is the bulgar
 name of the herbe **Symphitum petreum**.
Buglossa, **Buglossum magnum**, **Circion**, and
Bouis lingua, **Bugloss**, **Langue du buet**.
Buglossa, a certayne fyth called also **solea**, as some
 haue thought, a sole.
Buglossos, glossi, f. m. gen. & **Buglossum**, fsi,
 neu. gen. called also **Bubula lingua**, & **Bouis**
lingua, of the apothecaries **Borago**, in englishe
Bozage.
Bugones, gonum, ma. ge. bees, because they bee
 sometyme engendred of an oxe bodie. **Varro de**
re rust.
Bulapathum, thi, neu. gen. an herbe called **pas-**
cience.
Bulbaceus, a, um, belongng to such herbes as
 haue rounde rootes.
Bulbine, es, f. ge. an herbe haupnge leaues lyke
 leekes, and a purple floure, betraie medicinable
 foꝝ greene woundes. It is named **dogges lieke**.
 Some vse this woꝝde foꝝ **Scalions** oꝝ **chibols**.
Bulbito, aui, are, to cast durte on one. It is pꝛo-
 pꝛy of childeꝛne, whiche nourses dooe name,
 cackng.
Bulbosus, a, um, haupnge lytle rounde headed
 in the rootes.
Bulbus, i, m. g. is taken generally foꝝ euery roote
 that is rounde, as onions oꝝ turnepes, of which
 one kynde doeth meruaylously pꝛouoke the car-
 nall luste, and styꝛeth appetyte, whiche Moulde
 seeme to be **scalions**.
Bulbus sylvestris, our ladies coullappes.
 & **Bulbos quarit**, He looketh foꝝ onyons: A
 pꝛouerbe applied to them that behold the grounde
 as they go.
Buleuia, x, ma. ge. one of the counsaillours of a
 citee, a **Senatour**.
Bulenterion, ri, n. g. a great buildyng, wherein
 is nother yꝛon pyꝛne, noꝝ nape, so ioynged that
 euery beame and rafter maie be taken awaie. It
 is also a counsaile house.
Bulga, ga, f. g. a male oꝝ boudget of lether.
 also a purse oꝝ bagge.
Bulgari, a people in the countrey of Media, to-
 warde **Danubium**.
Buli, bowelles.
Bulimia, x, f. g. and **Bulimos**, great famine oꝝ
 hunger. It doth also signifie the hungry sickenes.
Bulis, the name of a citee.
Bulla, lx, f. gen. an ornament that men vled to
 weare

weare in triumphes, wherein were inclosed remedies agaynst enuie. Also a bullion sette on the couer of a booke, or other thyng. also a casquette or other thyng hanged about ones necke, properly whan it is holowe. Also a bubble of water, whan it rayneth, or whan a pottle seetheth. Sometime the head of a naple, as in great mens doores and gates for an ornament. Otherwhyles studdes in gyrdels or other thynges.

Bulla aurea, a tablet or Agnus dei of golde.

Demittere bullam collo, to hang an Agnus dei at his necke.

Fulgere bullis, to glister with studdes or bosses.

Homo bulla, a prouerbe, notyng the frailtee of mans lyfe, that vanysmeth awaye lyke a bubble of water.

Bulla regia, a towne in Africke.

Bullatus, a, um, that is garnished with tablettes, studdes, or other lyke ornaments, as noble mens children were in olde tyme.

Bullata nugæ, auintynge or boastynges, or elles a payne clatterynge, wherein is no substantiall sentence.

Bullenfes, the towne and people of Locrus.

Bulleum, a towne in Englande called wilsan.

Bullidensis, a towne of Macedonie.

Bullio, iui, ire, to boyle or seeth, to bubble in seethynge.

Bullo, aui, are, to bubble as water dooeth whan it seetheth.

Vrina bullanis, beyne bubblynge.

Bullula, læ, f. g. a diminutive of Bulla.

Excitare bullulas, to styre by lytle bubbles.

Bulua, the citee of Lyburnia, now called Budea.

Bumamma, mæ, idem quod Bumastos.

Bumastos, or Bumastus, m. g. a great teat, also a kynde of grapes lyke to teates.

Bumelia, æ, f. g. a kynde of asche, verie medecynable agaynst the styngynge of serpentes. Plin. li. 16. ca. 13.

Bunias, buniadis, f. g. called in latine Napus and Bunion, nij, n. g. two dyuers kyndes of rapes, or turnepes.

Bunium, a rare herbe in Englande. it may be called square persely.

Bunitium, a towne in Germanie called Sund.

Bupædæ, great boies.

Buphonum, ni, ueu. ge. an herbe, called of some Chamælion, of other Ixium, whiche if cattell eate, it maketh them die of the squynce, and thers of hath the name, Buphonum, quasi bouis mors.

Buphthalmus, mi, f. g. an herbe, called also. Cotula non ferida, and Oculis bouis, and is lyke to camomill, but it groweth more vpright, maywede. some call it Marthes, that synke not.

Bupina, æ, f. g. great thyrste.

Bupteuos, f. g. an herbe that groweth without sowynge or settyng, and hath the stalk a cubite high, full of long leaues, and the topp

lyke byl.

Bupodes, great fete.

Buprestes, tis, f. g. gene. a flye lyke to a blacke beetle, but he hath longer legges, he lieth in the grasse, and is of that nature, that if a beaste dooe eate hym, he swelleth so, that he bursteth.

Buprestis, is also a certayne herbe used to bee eaten.

Bura, a citee in the goulfe by Corinth, whiche was swallowed of the sea.

Bura, ræ, or Buris, is, f. g. gener. the hyndes parte of the plough, whiche is croked, the plough taylor.

Burbatus, a flye, whiche by the description of Paulus Iouius, seemeth to be a carpe.

Burchana, a famous yre in Pontus.

Burdegala, or Burdigala, Burden in Gallois.

Burdo, onis, m. g. a mulet.

Burgi, they whiche kepe a forte, castle, blockhouse or other holde.

Burgundia, Burgoyne.

Burgundiones, Burgonpons.

Buris, a citee of Achaia.

Buris, looke Bura.

Burhanicum, ei, neu. gen. a certayne kynde of garments.

Burhanica, a certayne porton of dyne of myke and sope mixed together.

Burhum, rhi, n. g. a deepe redde colour.

Burhus, rhi, m. g. one that after eatynge of dyne lyng hath a redde face, lyke a puddyng.

Bursaonenses, people of Spayne.

Burtina, a towne of Spayne called Burbastro.

Busicon, a great egge.

Busiris, a citee of Egypt. in the dominion of Busirica, the Egyptians call it Solis vrbs, the greekes call it Thebe.

Busiris, firis, or firidis, the sonne of Neptune, whiche he begotte on Libya, the daughter of Eapaphi, who fedde his hoxes with mens fleshe, and was slayne at last by Hercules, as he wolde haue slayne him.

Bustuarius, orum, mascu. gene. swoorde platres, whiche caught at the bournynge or buryng of one.

Bustuarius, a, um, the adiectiue of bustum.

Bustuaria machæ, common strumppettes and hoozes that vled to prostrate them selues in tomes, sepulchres or chancell houses.

Bustum, sti, n. g. a place where dead bodies haue bene burnt. Sometime a sepulchre.

Coaceruatum bustum excelso aggere. Virg.

Ingens bustum terreno exaggeré.

Fumantia busta.

Eruere busta.

Ille nō in busto Achillis sed in lecto occupat, id est, non in sepulchro.

Seq̃ vocat bustum miserabile nati, id est, miserabile sepulchrum nati, quem commederat.

Bustum omnium legum: pro perniciē.

Incidere

Incidere in busta, to graue in the sepulchre.
 Facere bustum, to make a sepulchre.
 Facere bustum, peragere busta.
 Pyra est congeries lignorum: Rogus cum ardere capit. Bustum vero iam exustum vocatur.
 Butco, ónis, m. g. a kinde of haukes, which hath three stones, a bussarde.
 Butes, the sonne of Amun, kyng of the Bedycians, and father of Cris, also the sonne of Les crops, and a ryuer in Aegyptia.
 Butos, a towne of Egypte.
 Butrotum, or Butthrotium, a towne in Epire.
 Butus, a certayne myrtle.
 Butyfia, a, f. g. was called a great sacrifice, such as Hecatumbe, is.
 Butio, ónis, ma, g. a hyde, whiche I suppose to bee a bytous.
 Butra, an yle nere to Candia.
 Butus, a citee in Liburnia.
 Butuntineses, people of Calabria in Italy.
 Butubata, a trifle of no value.
 Butirum, ri, n. g. Penult. interdum producta, interdum correpta, butter.
 Buxentum, a towne that the Greeces call Pyxonta.
 Buxetum, ti, neu, gen. a place where boxe trees grow.
 Buxeus, a, um, of boxe, or pale of colour like boxe.
 Dentes buxci, pale like boxe.
 Buxifer, ifera, rum, that beareth boxe.
 Buxosus, a, um, full of boxe, muche like boxe.
 Buxus, i, f. g. or Buxum, i, n. g. boxe, or the boxe tree. Sometime a trumpet or a pype.
 Buxos inflare, to blowe a pype.
 Torno rasile buxum. Crispata puxus.
 Densum folijs buxum. Horrida, horrisorabuxus.
 Buxus pro tubea buxea. Fada Celenza committere praelia buxo.
 Inflati murmur buxi.
 Buxum torquere flagello, to byppe a toppe.
 Buzz, people of Indie.
 Buzeri, people of the countrey Chemischia in Asia.
 Buzegus, an hyll of Thessalie.

B ANTE Y.

Bylefia, a citee of Asia.
 Byblis, a littell rounde yle in the sea Mediterraneum. Also the daughter of Philetus, who beyng enamoured on his owne brother Launus, and of him neglected: died for sorowe.
 Byblus, a citee of Phenicia, called nowe Gaeta.
 Byblus, is a certayne rushe, called in latine Papyrus, loke there.
 Bycus, a ryuer of Sarmatia, called now Buges.
 Byrsa, a, f. g. an hyde of a beast.

Byrseus, a tanner, or copperer.
 Byssinus, a, um, of fine linnen, silken.
 Byssina verba, woordes wherein is a magnificent eloquence, expounding an auctoritie. Parysates, mothe to the kynges Artax and Artaxerxes, used to saye that he whiche wolde speake to a kyng boldely, must haue woordes lyke to fyne threde. In latyne more properly Verba bisina.
 Byssus, si, f. g. a maner of fine flaxe of linnen, silke.
 Byzacium, a countrey of Africa.
 Byzantium, a citee of Thracia now called Constantinople, sometime founded by Paulinus a kyng of Spartane, wherof the inhabitants were called Byzantij. Afterward it was augmented by Constantine the emperour, and was the chiefe and head of all the empyre of entall.
 Byzari, fantastical men, and of strange intentions.
 Byzenus, the sonne of Neptuneus, who used such a libertie in speeche, that therof growe this proverbe Byzeni libertas.
 Byzeri, or Byzeres, loke Buzeri.

C ANTE A.



Cabala, a tradicions of the Jewes, left among them by Moyses without wytyng, but from the father to the sonne, and so continuous ally in their generations, wherein is concluded the vnderstandyng as well of the secretes of nature, as the mysticall sence included in the woordes of holy scripture.
 Cabzefi, measures that can not be fylled.
 Cabalaca, a towne of Albania in Asia.
 Cabalia, a countrey of the lesse Asia, the people wherof be called Cabalij.
 Cabalij, a people of Asia.
 Caballinus, a, um, perteynyng to an horse.
 Caballinus fons, the ryuer called also Helicon, aboute whiche was the moste haunte of the nyne muses.
 Caballitio, ónis, f. m. g. the office of keepyng horses.
 Caballus, li, ma. g. an horse, yet in some part of England they doe call an horse, a caplo.
 Succus,

Succussator caballus, a trotting horse.
 Agere caballum, to make an horse to galope.
 Cabellio, the towne of Cauillon in Harbon.
 Cabera, the daughter of Portheus, whiche had
 iii. sonnes by Vulcan, called Caberi, or Cabiri,
 And as many daughters called Caberida.
 Caberon, a ryuer in Asia.
 Cabiri, the sonnes of Cabera.
 Cabullinum, a citee in Fraunce.
 Cabus, a measure of the hebrues conteyning two
 Sextarios, and an halfe. vi. ounces, and three
 drammes of Athens measure, which amounteth
 to. llii. pound. llii. ounces and. llii. drammes.
 Cabyle, a citee in Thace.
 Cabylia, a citee in the lower Asia, although Ca-
 byrij, be people in India.
 Cacabus, i. ma. gen. a pottle of sauldrion, wherein
 meate is sodden.
 Cacabo, aui, are, to call lyke a parriche.
 Cacabulum, the herbe called also Solanum.
 Cacademon, demonis, m. g. an euell spyrite, a
 dyuell, whiche stirreth a man to dooe euill. Com-
 tyme it is taken for yll fortune.
 Cacalia, x, f. g. called also Leonrice, of the apoc-
 thecaries Carui agreste, an herbe called wylde
 carwales.
 Cacaturio, iui, ire, to desyre to go the scoole.
 Cacarus, a, um, fylled with ordure, beached.
 Cacéphaton, ti, n. g. an yll or displeasunt pro-
 nunciation, either in a woorde or in a sentence,
 as Arrige aures, O fortunatam, natam. &c.
 Cachelus, ei, masc. gen. he that hath the diseste
 called Cachexia.
 Cachexia, x, f. g. a spye of a consumption, which
 proceedeth of an ylle disposition of the bodie, and
 the bodie and vsage is therewith verape leane
 and yll coloured.
 Cachectici, they whiche haue that disease.
 Cachinnatio, onis, f. g. a great laughter.
 Cachinno, onis, m. g. a great laughter.
 Cachinnor, aris sum, ari, deponent, and Ca-
 chinno, aui, are, to laugh immoderately, and
 and with a loude voyce.
 Cremulo cachinnare risu, to laugh and shake
 withall.
 Furtim cachinnare, to laugh pryncely.
 Cachinnus, ni, m. g. a scoyne, or a lowde laugh-
 ter in derision.
 Concuti cachinno, to laughe that he quaketh
 agayne.
 Concuti cachinno, to laugh that he quaketh,
 to shake with laughing.
 Distorque ora cachinno, to wyeth his mouth
 or vsage with laughing.
 Tremulus chachinnus, that maketh one quake.
 Cachinnos mouere, to make men to laugh.
 Cachinum sustollere, vel tollere, to laughe
 out of measure, to take by a great laughter.
 Cachla, la, idem quod Buphthalmos.
 Cachris, is suche a thyng as groweth on trees,
 as we see on hasels, hangens lyke aglettes, be-

fore the leaues come out, compacte together as it
 were scales. Plinie calleth it Pilula. In other
 trees they be rounde, as in the case of the
 Cachry, the seeds of rosemary, or rosemary it
 is selfe.
 Cacia, x, f. g. viscositer, or that whiche we dooe
 commonly call a fause in a thyng.
 Cacidini, people of Scythia.
 Caeirini, people of Scythia.
 Caebani, or Caradani.
 Caco, aui, are, to spye.
 Cacobasilea, x, f. g. an yll hyngedome.
 Cacoblépa, x, f. g. a leide braste in the handes
 of the ryuer Atlas, whiche hath such a venemous
 ste in his eyes, that whom so euer he beholdeth,
 dieth incontinent.
 Cacobchyla, such thynges as haue yll sayes.
 Cacobchéxia, x, f. g. an yll habyte of the members
 of the body, caused by sydenesse.
 Cacobchymia, x, f. g. yll digestion, by which yll
 sayes, gatheren in the rundies of the body, for
 lacke of perfecte digestion.
 Cacademon, loke Cachidemon.
 Cacoethe, n. ge. plur. nu. a boyle of soye, breap
 harde to be tured.
 Cacoethes, ne. ge. an yll condicion, custome, or
 maner, that a man hath taken of longe continen-
 aunce. Iunenall semeth by translation to be
 the ambition to the thing, as to the, m. g. 2000.
 Cacología, yll speche.
 Cacologus, gi, m. g. an yll speaker.
 Caco stomachos, chi, one that hath an yll and
 breake stomache.
 Cacos, yll, deformed. also an herbe called Iris
 agrestis.
 Cacosynthetion, ti, neu. gen. an yll or deformed
 composition.
 Cacotéclina, x, f. g. an yll arte, or the vyce of
 any arte or science.
 Cacoelia, x, f. g. an yll affection, or imitation.
 Cacoelus, li, m. g. an yll fauoured imitation.
 Cactos, an herbe, whiche groweth only in Sicile.
 Cacula, la, m. g. a souldiours flaue or page.
 Cacumen, inis, n. g. the toppe of an hyll, or any
 other thyng.
 Cacumen ouis, the toppe of sharpe ends of an
 egge.
 Cacumen pillorum capitis.
 Motare cacumina, to wagge the toppes.
 Surgere gemino cacumine, to haue two high
 toppes.
 Ad summum donec venere cacumen, idest,
 absolutionem & consummationem, vntill
 they come to absolute perfectenes.
 Cacuminatus, a, um, with a sharpe top or topped.
 Oua cacuminata, with sharpe toppes.
 Cacumino, aui, are, to make sharpe toward the
 toppe, to make copped.
 Cacus, a gygant, whom Hercules slawe in Italy.
 Cadauer, cris, n. g. a deade bodie of carcorie, a
 carcoris.

Abiectum cadauer, a vyle carkeys.
 Coniecta cadauera, dead bodies cast one vpon
 another.
 Cruentum cadauer.
 Cadauer erudum, defunctum, lacerum, eie-
 ctum, informe, tremebundum, rigidum, tas-
 bo dilapsum, toruum.
 Expirant cadauera vermes.
 Spoliare cadauera.
 Cadauera oppidorum, citres of towne deca-
 ed, or vntirely destroyed.
 Cadauerofus, a, um, horrible, hideous, like a
 dead corse or carkeis.
 Cadauerofa facies, a deadly face or countenance,
 or after some a cruell looke or countenance.
 Cadducij, people of Media.
 Cadi, a citee of Phrygia.
 Cadiscus, an hell in Candy.
 Cadiscus, sci, ma, g. a vessell, where into are ga-
 thered sedules, bylles, and lottes, where thyng-
 ges are doone by a consente of many counsail-
 lours, or of the people.
 Cadiuus, a, um, that whiche falleth by it selfe.
 Cadiua folia, leaues fallen by them selfe.
 Cadiua poma, appuls whiche dooe fall downe
 without violence.
 Cadmea, the citee of Thebes.
 Cadmeides patronymicum.
 Cadmeius, a, um, and Cadmeus, a, um, of
 Cadmus.
 Cadmea victoria, A prouerbe applied to that
 victorie, wher of cometh more harme then good,
 or that it were better to lose than geat. Reade
 hereof in Chil. Erasmi.
 Cadmia, x, f. g. the ore of brass.
 Cadmites, m. g. a stone whiche hath blew speck-
 les about it.
 Cadmus, a prince, the sonne of Agenor, and bro-
 ther to Europa. who buylded Thebes, and
 brought out of Phenicia into Grece, sirtene
 letters. and founde out the fusing and casting
 of mettalles. There was an other Cadmus,
 the fyrst that euer wrote in prose. Also an hell
 in Asia.
 Cado, recidi, ere, n. g. to fall, to dye, to be slayn,
 to happen, to chaunce, to belonge or agree with
 a thyng. to ende or synne, to fall or go downe,
 as sterres and planettes dooe.
 Cadere, to happen.
 Cadere causa, to be nonsuite in an action, to
 bee cast in the lawe, to lese his suite.
 Cadit illi animus, his herte or courage faileth,
 or is abated.
 Cadere animis, idem.
 Cadere in deliberationem, to come in coun-
 sultation, or to be consulted of.
 Cadit solutio in diem calendæ, the paiement
 is the fyrst daie of the month.
 Cadere ab, de, or ex equo, to fall of or from
 an horse.
 In pectus cadit pronus, he falleth flat downe

on his breast.
 In pontum cadunt flumina, the ryuers haue theyr
 course or fall into the sea.
 Inter verba cadit lingua, when a mannes tounge
 stoppeth in his talke.
 Verba cadunt singulæ, he can not speake for sob-
 byng.
 Cadunt dentes, the teeth fall out.
 Homini illico lachrymæ cadunt præ gaudio, He
 and by the man wepte for ioye.
 In verba singula cadunt lachrymæ, The teares
 tribled downe his chekes at euery woorde.
 Arma ceciderunt, the warre or debate cessid.
 Ceciderunt arma dilapsa ex manibus, theire wea-
 pons fro them fell out of their hands, or they were
 not able to dooe any thyng with their armour.
 Cadunt auri, the south wyndes were alaid.
 Cecidit tibi ira, Thy anger is cooled or asswaged.
 Spes cadit, hope decayeth.
 Ad irritum cadit spes, oure hope is come to
 naught, or wee bee disapoynted of that wee loo-
 ked for.
 In cassum cadunt tua promissa, your promises
 come to none effect.
 In classem cadit omne nemus, the whole forrest
 was cutte downe to make shyppes.
 In pedes alicuius cadere, to fall downe at ones
 feete.
 In plagas cadit ceruus, tenneth in to the nettes.
 In fatiem cadere, to fall vpon his face.
 Mora lenta cadere, to fall slowly or softly.
 Barba cadit, his bearde is chaunced.
 Imbres cadunt, the showres of raine poyse downe.
 Cadunt vmbræ, the shadowes were longe, or
 draweth toward night.
 Victa graui somno cadunt lumina, he can not
 holde vp his eyes for heauines of sleape.
 Vrbes cadunt, citres be destroyed.
 Autoritas principum cadit, decayeth.
 Cecidit tibi ira, thy anger is alaid.
 Paulatim cadit ira.
 Non cadit in eundem contemptus pecunie &
 cupiditas, It is not to be thought that in one man
 is both.
 Quod ne in cogitationem quidem cadit, a man
 can not thynke it.
 Cadere in morbum, to fall into a disease.
 Cadit in rerum naturam, it may come naturally
 or by the course of nature, or it is possible by na-
 ture.
 Cadere in offencionem alicuius, to fall into ones
 displeasure.
 Cadere in potestatem alicuius, to come into ones
 power or handes.
 In rem apte cadit, it falleth well to the matter.
 Sub aurium mensuram cadere, of that sorte that
 is to be measured by the eare.
 Sub ratione eandem cadere, to be of the same sorte.
 Omnia mihi iucunda ab eo ceciderunt, all pleas-
 sant chinges that possible coulde be, haue happened
 to me by him,

Quo cadunt promissa non curat.
Video mihi opus esse viaticū: sed id ex prædijs
ut cadet, ita soluetur: as it shall come in, &c.
Quod melius caderet, nihil vidi: I neuer sawe
any thyng that came in better tyme.
Fontes Græco cadunt verba quædam: be de-
spued.

Cadere formula, when the attournee by negly-
gence doth not declare the proceſſe of the matter in
his due forme, and omitteth that whiche maketh
moſt for his client.

Cadere in iudicio, to be overcome in the lawe, to
be caſt in a ſuite.

In eum cadit iſtud, this agreeth well to him, or it
is not vnlyke that he will dooe it.

Non cadit in alium tam abſolutum opus, No
man elles is able to make ſo perfecte a woozke.

Cadit ſuſpicio in eum, he is ſuſpected.

Cadunt in malos omnia ſclera, All miſcheuous
deedes may be founde in euill perſons.

Si cadit in ſapientem dolor, If a wyſe man may
bee ſorrowfull.

Non cadit in virum bonum mentiri, It is not
the paynt or condition of an honeſt man to lie: or
a good man dooth neuer lye.

Non cadit in conſuetudinem noſtram, we dooe
not vſe it.

Non cadit in hos mores ſuſpicio, ſuche a ſuſpi-
cion agreeth not with theſe maners: or there can
be no ſuche ſuſpicion in a man that lyueth after this
ſorte.

Quod in noſtram intelligentiam non cadit,
whiche thyng we can not vnderſtand, or whiche paſ-
ſeth the compaſſe of our vnderſtandynge.

Cadere in offencionem, to fall into diſpleaſure.

Non in vnam formam cadunt omnia, All thyng-
es happen not after one faſion.

Cadit in ſenſum cernendi, It is of that ſorte, that
it maie bee ſcene.

Cadere in ſuſpicionem, to come in ſuſpicion, or
to be ſuſpected.

Cadere in vituperationem, to bee blamed, or
blame woozthy.

Cadit aduentus tuus in alieniſſimum tempus,
you come in a very euill tyme.

Quæ cadunt ſub aſpectum, or ſub oculos, ſuche
thynges as may be ſcene.

Illa cadunt ſub iudicium ſapientis, Thoſe things
be ſuche, that a wyſe man may iudge of them.

Ita cadebat ut vellem, It chaunced as I woulde
haue it.

Quorſum id caſurum eſſet, to what purpoſe that
woulde come.

Quod cecidit forte, that happened by chaunce.

Fortuito cecidit, idem.

Male cecidit, it happened yll.

Nihil mihi incommodi cecidit, there hath no
diſpleaſure or damage chaunced to me.

Per oportune hoc mihi cecidit.

Quocumque res cadet, To what poynt ſo euer the
matter will come.

In irritum cadit, In fruit.
Faciliter cecidit alea, I prouerbe ſignify-
ing a thyng to haue chaunced fortunately, as we
woulde haue it.

lambus in verſum cadit maxime, The ſote
lambus is moſte conuenient or agreeable in a
verſe.

Verba melius cadunt in ſyllabas longiores,
wooordes fall or ende beſt in longe ſyllables.

Cadere ſimiliter, to haue lyke ende.

Primo congreſſu ſeptingenta ceciderunt, At
the fyrſt encounter were ſlayne ſeuene hundred.

Ante diem cadere, to dye before ones tyme.

Enſe cadere, to be ſlayne with a ſwoorde.

Cadere ſua manu, to ſlae ones ſelfe.

Ovis cadit deo, is offered.

Acie cadere, to dye in battaile.

Dies cadens, the later ende of the daye.

Sol cadens, the ſonne goyng downe, or deſcend-
yng lower from vs, as he dooeth in wynter.

Grauius cadere in aduerſis, to haue a greete
fall in aduerſitee.

Alte cadere non poteſt, he can haue no great
fall.

Cecidit tua laus pariter cum rep. perſhed. &c.

Caduarij, orum, maſ. gen. men haupng the ſals
lyng euill.

Caduca, thynges that wyl ſhortely perſhe or de-
caye, olde wyters vſed them, for ſignificacions
of thynges, which ſhoulde happen.

Caduceator, oris, maſc. ge. an ambalaſſatour or
heraulde at armes ſente to demaunde peace, or
to take a truce.

Caduceus, cei, m. g. & Coduceum, cei, ne. ge.
a rodde, whiche poeſtes ſuppoſed, that mercurie
bare in his hande, in token of peace, as meſ-
ſenger of Jupiter. Alſo a little white rodde,
that herauldes at armes vſed to beare, when they
wene to treat for peace.

Caduci, they whiche are deceſſed.

Caducifer, ciferi, m. g. he that beareth the ſame
white rodde.

Caduciter, ruynouſly, as it wolde fall, headlonge.

Caducor, eris, ci, to be ouerthrowen.

Caducus, a, um, fragile, ruynouſe, lyke to fall, de-
caye or perſhe, ſometyme deade or deceſſed.

Caducum & fragile, tranſitorie, that will aſ-
waie.

Caduca & incerta ſunt diuitiæ, bona valetu-
do, honores. &c.

Caducum & mortale.

Bello caducus, ſlaine in warre or deade.

Omnia caduca præter virtutem, all thynges be
tranſitorie ſauynge vertue.

Caduceæ litere, letters whiche will be ſhortely
put out, blynde letters.

Caduci tituli, honours and dignities, whiche
endure but a lytell while.

Folia caduca, leaues fallen from the tree.

Vitis caduca, that falleth downe on the
grounde.

Caducus

Cadūcus labor, labour lost.
Cadūcus morbus, the fallinge euill.
Legatum caducum, hereditas caduca, bona caduca, Bequestes, inheritance, or goodes fallen in estate for lacke of heires: or because the heires bee deceased before the tyme.
Cadura aqua, water that aboundeth or runneth ouer the vessell or ponde.
Preces caduca, prayers that be not herde.
Cadueni, people in Caria.
Cadula gutta, droppe of roste meate.
Cadurci, Labors in France.
Cadūcum, ci. n. ge. a heuerled of linnen, moste properly a quille. a beyle or curtayne. Some take it also for a canoby, such as they were wonte to beare ouer the sacrament in processions. Also a vessell of certaine instrument to draine water out of a ponde.
Cadus, cadi, m. g. a wyne vessell. It was taken for a pyxe, the frenchemen call it, vn Laque. It dooeth also couteigne the same measure that Amphora dooeth. or after other, and more truly, idem quod Metreda. By Plinius des cription this vessell is shewe towards one ende.
Cadus temeti, a vessell of wyne.
Ahenus cadus.
Siccari cadi.
Porus cadus, a vessell of wyne drunke by.
Onerare vna cadis, to sell vessels with wyne.
Parcere cadis, to spare his wyne.
Vrebantur etiam cadis ad condenda falsamenta.
Cadytis, a great citee in Syria.
Cra, or **Czos**, and after some **Cia**, an yle in the sea called Aegeum, where the moormen were first founde. it is the countrey of Hippocrates, the prynce of phisitions.
Cabus, bi, mas. ge. an ape with a tayle, we may take it to be a munkie.
Cacatus, a, um, blinded.
Cacias, cia, m. g. the east northeast wynde.
Cacias nubes, a prouerbe spoken of him that purchaseth to him selfe matter of contention and business.
Cacigenus, a, um, that is borne blynde.
Cacillia, x. f. g. a floe moorme that is blynde.
Cacillius, the name of dyuers notable men, one was so ryche, that not withstandynge muche of his goodes was destroyed by ciuile warre, yet he had left. 416. seruantes. 360. poke of oren: of other castell. 257000. in monie 600. lib.
Cacinos, an hyl in Sicile.
Cacitas, asis, f. g. blyndenesse, not onely of the bodyly eyes, but also of the mynde.
Cacitatem inferre, to make blynde.
Caco, aui, are, to make blynde.
Cecare animos, by a metaphore, to blynde mens myndes.
Cecare mentes largitione, to blynde mens myndes with bzyberie.
Cecari cupiditate, to be blynded with conye-

lousnesse.
Cacubum, a towne of Capayne in Italy, where is made good wyne.
Cacubus, a, um, the aduertise.
Caculo, aui, are, to haue a homine sight, to bee almoste blynde, to imitate a blynde man.
Caculus, a, um, a diminutive of **Cacus**.
Cacus, a, um, blynde. also darke unknownen, vn-
 certayne.
Futuri cecus, ignorant of that shall come.
Amore auri cecus, blinde with couetousnes.
Cecus animo, & **cecus animi**.
Cecus cupiditate, auaritia, fraud & ira fu-
 tore, metu.
Amor sui cecus, selfe loue is blynde.
Cecus casus, a blynde chaunce without reason.
Causa ceca, incertayne or unknownen.
Cupido ceca, blinde luste.
Foras ceca, myne doies.
Fossa ceca, ditches covered shate that they can not be seene.
Historia ceca, a darke storie harde to under-
 stande.
Ictus cecus, a vayne stroke, whan one misseth that he streketh at.
Ignis cecus, a fyre in the pyxe the cause wheres of is vnknownen.
Lupi ceci, that loue darkenesse or night more then daie.
Pericula ceca, unknownen perilles.
Scelus cecum retere, that was unknownen or hydde.
Cecus tempus, troublous tyme.
Ceca vestigia, where one may not see his way that he rydeth or goeth.
Specus cecus, a blynde dongion.
Caca dies, oculata dies, The daie when the moneie is payed, and the daie whan it is not payed.
Eme die ceca hercle oleum, id vendito ocu-
 lara die, Bye oyle not payng out of hande, but promysynge at a daie: sell it agayne for readye moneie. Eras. Chil. Also the cyple lawyers doo call those daies and witnesses, which onely be certified by them that be absent. **Caca dies**, & **caca testimonia**.
Vada ceca, unknownen. not seene.
Cecus acervus, a confuse heape.
Cecus aditus, a darke entree.
Caca fata, unknownen destenies that can not be foreseene.
Carcere ceco clausus, darke.
Caca nox, darke night.
Caca saxa, rockes in the sea that bee not seene.
Caca expectatio, an uncertayne hope or loos kyng for a thyng.
Cecus ramus, the bough that byngeth forth no blossom nor budde.
Ceci hemorroides, hemorroides or piles, which are within the fundament, and doe not appere.
Ceci morbi, spekenesses, whiche be not appar-
 pant,

parant, the causes wherof bee hydd from phys
actions.

Cæcum intestinum, is a bowell, which cometh
from the ryght syde, at the poynte of the huckle
bone, and goeth to the left syde in length, and is
also called Monoculus.

Cæcum vallum, a trench, whiche in tyme of
warre is pyght pyperpe with sharpe stakes, the
whiche are hydd with bokes or bushes.

Cæcus cæco dux, One blyndeman leadeth
an other, & proverbe signifiyng one ignorant
person to teache an other vnlearned: one foole
to geue an other foole counsaile.

Cæcütio, iui, ire, to see but little, to bee halfe
blynde.

Cædes, cædis, f. g. death slaughter, or murder.
Instructus ad cædam, ready to murder and
slaughter.

Molitor cædis, one that endeuoureth murder
and slaughter of any person.

In exhausta cædes, vnfaciable murder.

Accumulare cædem cæde, to committe mures
der vpon murder.

Furere cæde, to kille lyke a madde man.

Spectat res ad cædem, the matter is lyke to
come to slaughter and murder.

Sternere cæde viros, to kille.

In cæde atq; ex cæde viuere, to liue in and by
murder.

Arbori factus aspergine cædis, id est, san-
guinis.

Cæde occidi, to be kyled.

Querere cædem, to seeke occasion of murder.

Instaurare cædem, to begynne to kyll a frethe:
to begynne a newe murder.

Cædes, cruenta, acerba, acris, dira, fera, ho-
stilis, impia, indignissima, maxima, miser-
rima, nefanda, fæua, vasta, sanguinea, no-
tabilis, &c.

Cædem facere, perpetrare, or committere, to
kyll, to make a slaughter.

Auidissimus cædis, verate despyous of mans
slaughter.

Cædicus, the name of an excedyng riche man.

Cæditæ, certayne houses or tauerne, builded by
one Cæditus.

Cædo, cecidi, ère, to beate or whyppe, to cutte,
to strike, to digge, to kille, to breake. Sometime
to sacrifice.

Cædere pluteum, to dash his fist agaynst the
deske.

Cædere ense, to strike with a swoorde.

Cædere aliquem virgis ad necem.

Robora cædere, to cutte downe okes.

Syluas cædere, to cutte downe wooddes.

Cædere exercitum hostium, to kille.

Cædere femur, pectus, frontem, to strike. &c.

Saxis cædere populum, to hurle stones at the
people.

Cæduntur vigiles, the watche men be kyled.

Cædis greges armentorum, he kylleth.

Cædere calcibus, to bythe or steppe with the
heelles.

Cædunt binas de more bidentes, accordyng
to the custome they sacrifice two hoggettes.

Cædere ianuam saxis, to breake the doore with
stones, or to lay on the doore. &c.

Cædere montes, to bygge into great hilles.

Cæditur testibus, id est, virgetur, vel premi-
tur, he is conuicted by witnesse, or he is laped at
with witnesse.

Cædere pugnis, to beate with the fistes.

Cædere flagellis, to whyppe.

Cædere virgis.

Cædus, dua, um, cut downe, or that may be cut.

Cædua sylua, woodes bled to be cut, copesit.

Cæra, æ, f. g. the herbe named calamin.

Cæix, loke Cæyx.

Cælamen, inis, n. g. idem quod cælatura.

Cælasis, bled of olde wyppers for cælaueris.

Cælator, oris, m. g. an engrauer.

Cælatura, æ, f. g. engrauing in metall.

Cælatura altior, somewhat deepe grauninge.

Cælatus, a, um, engraued.

Cælebs, ibis, com. gen. he or she that is vnu-
ried, a single persone.

Maritus & cælebs, contrarie.

Cælebs muliere, Plaut. alone without a wo-
man.

Cælebs arbor, a tree wherunto no vyne is sette
or ioigned.

Cælebs sine palmitre truncus.

Lectus cælebs, a solitarie bedde. Catull.

Cælebs vita, syngle lyfe.

Cælestini, people of Ambrya.

Cælicus, a, um, idem quod Cælestis.

Cælestis, te, om. gene. heauenly, or of heauen.
of god.

Arcus cælestis, the rayne bowe.

Mens cælestis, a heauenly mynde.

Monitus cælestibus aliquid agere, by the ad-
uertisement of god: by some reuelacion or sygne
from heauen.

Gemine cælesti oriundus, descended or begot
ten of a god.

Stirpe cælesti creatus, idem.

Virum cælestem in dicendo Ciceronem vo-
cat Quintilianus, a meruaylouse man in e-
loquence.

Inuisus cælestibus, hated of the goddes.

Voluntas cælestium, the will of the goddes.

Colere cælestes, to honour saintes.

Tentare cælestia, to enterpyce to doe high and
greate matters aboue the reach of mans com-
mon nature.

Cælestis aqua, rayne water.

Animi cælestes, angelles, saintes.

Cælestia dona, giftes of god.

Ira cælestis, gods anger, gods wrath.

Cælia, a kynde of dzyphie.

Cælibatus, us, m. g. or Cælebs vita, the stat of
a man or woman vnuried, syngle lyfe.

Cælibaris.

Celibaris, hasta, looke **Celibaris** with oe.
Celicola, he, com. g. one that inhabiteth heauen,
 a saincte.

Omnes celicole, all sainctes in heauen.

Celifer, lifera, um, that beareth by heauen, the
 surname of Atlas.

Celiculum, a place where was a temple of Diana.

Celimonantius, a um, of the hyll **Celius**.

Celites, rum, ma. g. plu. n. heavenly creatures;
 santes in heauen. **Celie**, in the ablative case
 singular is redde in **Quide**.

Celitus regnis, for **caelestibus regnis**.

Celius, the name of diuers notable men, of which
 one was an oratour, an other a pzetor of Rome.

Celias mons, one of the vii. hylls that **Romus**
 lus enclosed.

Celos, aut, are, to graue in metall.

Celare auro, and in **auro**, to engrauie in gold.

Aurum & argenti celatum, plate engraued.

Argentum celare, to graue in silver.

Celare argento, or in **argento**, idem.

Serpens celatus in patera.

Libidines in poculis celare.

Celare aquora, flumina, & alia in valis.

Inclatus in auro celando, by grauing in gold
 he became of great fame.

Craterem celare longo argumento, to graue
 a longe deasse of store in. &c.

Celare scuto auro, to garnish with gold.

Celata recta & laqueata, routes carued and
 embowed.

Celatum nouis musis opus, id est, variatum
 & quasi pi-um.

Celoma, a certaine soze in the ele, bigger then
 that whiche is called **Botrium**; **Auicenna** calleth
 it **Lilinte**.

Celos, an hauen in **Elyce**.

Celum, heauen, the firmament, an instrument to
 graue with. Also the ayre, the palate or rouse of
 the mouth.

✱ **Celum digito attingere**, to touche heauen
 with his synger. A prouerbe applyed to them,
 which suppose them selues able to dooe thynges
 impossible, or to bee of great power.

✱ **In celo esse**, A prouerbe signifyenge to bee in
 felicitie, or to be mooste happy.

✱ **Varians celum**, an vncōstant wether.

Ruina celi, thunders.

Rabies celi, horrible tempest.

Celum apertum, liquidum, purum, serenū,
 illustre, clarum, an open ayre, a fayre cleere
 wether.

Austrinum celum, a cloudie or cloase wether.

Bonum celum, a good ayre.

Pacatum & placidum celum, a calme and
 quiete wether.

Caliginosum celum, darke.

Tectum de celo, blasted or hurt with lyght-
 nyng, In **celum attollere**, to auante, or praise
 exceedingly.

Detrahere celo, to put a man from great glory

and renowne.

Celo hoc ac spiritu carere, to lacke this ayre
 and common breath.

Grauis celo ac terris, greuous to god and
 man.

Celi aspiratio, the lutchyng in, or drawyng of
 the ayre by breathyng.

Conuertio celi, the turning of the firmament
 of laye.

Cursus celi, the course of the firmament.

Decus celi, the goodly beaultie of the skye.

Grauitas celi, grossenes of plnesse of the ayre;
 naughtie ayre.

Hiatus celi a terris, the space betwene heauen
 and earth.

Inclinatio celi, the bendyng of the firmam-
 ente.

Morbus celi, corruption of the ayre.

Crassum celum, a grosse ayre.

Tenue celum, contrary.

Liquidum celum, cleere.

Dubium celum, vntedfast wether, now laye;
 now fowle.

Varium celum, idem.

Liberum celum, an open ayre.

Immixe & turbidum celum, tempestuous and
 troublous wether.

Nebulosum celum, cloudie.

Nivale celum, snowe.

Nigritus celum pice, blacker then any pitch, or
 a fowle blacke wether.

Accipere celo aliquem, to receiue one into pa-
 radise or eternall synge roye.

Aequare aliquid celo, to make exceedyng
 hyghe.

Celum aequat, it is as high as heauen.

Allegere aliquem celo, to number amonge the
 company of sainctes or goddes.

Arcem celi annuit illi, he graunteth hym hea-
 den or paradise.

Aperitur celum, the skye apereth or it begyn-
 neth to be day.

Asserere aliquem celo, to make a god, or to
 auouch one to become of a god.

Ceciderunt celo fulgura, it lightened often.

Ciere celum tonitru, to moue or styre heauen
 or the skye with thunder.

Circumregit omnia celum, heauen compasseth
 all thynges.

Contristare celum pluuio frigore, to make
 the firmamet loke darke or vnplesantly.

Conuertere & torquere celum, to tume. &c.

Credere se celo, to flee.

Honore celi dignare aliquem, to thynke one
 woorthy heauen.

Descedere celum dicitur, when the firmament
 semeth to open and goe into partes.

Ducere de celo animam, Cic. to haue our
 soule from heauen.

Educere molem celo, to build vp a great thing
 on high.

Eripiunt cælum nubes, the cloudes doe cleane
 couer of hyde the Que from vs.
 Exiit ad cælum arbor, the tree did grow of a
 great heighth.
 In cælum ferre, to prayle exceedingly.
 Per cælum ferri, to flee in the ayre.
 Inficere cælum Iris dicitur, to colour.
 Labuntur cælo stellæ.
 Luduntur examina cælo, playe in the
 ayre.
 Miscere cælum terram, to trouble heauen and
 earth: to make a great trouble.
 Mutare cælum, to chaunge the ayre.
 Penetrare in cælum.
 Rigare cælum sol dicitur, when he spreadeth
 his beames of light.
 Cerenare cælum, to make faire wether.
 Seruare de cælo, to marke of obserue what
 signe of straunge light is shewen in the skye, as
 Figures did.
 Subrubere cælum dicitur, to be ruddie.
 Teste cælo viuere, to liue a life known of
 pen to all men.
 Cælum capitis.
 In cælo sum, I am excedyng glad, of I am in
 heauen.
 Cælus, the father of Saturnus and Titan.
 Cæmenta, is vled of Ennius in the feminine
 gender.
 Cæmentarius, rij, m. g. a dauber, a pargetter, of
 rough mason, whith doth make walles onely.
 Cæmentitius, a, um, made of masons worke, of
 of moyster, of of rubbell and broken stones.
 Parietes cæmentitij.
 Cæmentum ti, n. g. moyster, of any other grosse
 matter, wherewith walles be made, as rubbyshe,
 sheldes, of ragged stones. Sometime the wall
 selke, made of such matter, but specially of rag-
 ged stones.
 Cæne, a citee about the goulfe of Aconia, and a
 little yle in the Sicilian sea.
 Cæneus, a very expert warriour of Thessalie.
 Cænica, a countrey of Thrace.
 Cænina, a towne of Latium.
 Cænis, a promontory of Italy.
 Cænis, the daughter of Clathrus, one of the La-
 pithes, who beyng rauyshed of Neptune, ob-
 teyned to bee turned into a man, and had the
 gyfte, that no weapon could wound hir.
 Cænites, an hauen of Thacia.
 Cape, loke Cepe.
 Capi, the preterperfect tense of Capio, I haue
 taken, of I haue begunne.
 Capori, people of Spayne.
 Capula, a diminutive of Capa.
 Capus, a beast in face like a Sayre, of woodward,
 in the residue of his bodie betwene the lykenesse
 of a dogge and a beare. it breedeth in Ethiope.
 Care, vndeclined, and Carète, rétis, neu. gen.
 was an abncient citee of Tuscia.
 Cara, loke Cera,

Cerago, loke Cerago.
 Cero, Carinco, Cararius, Caratum, &c. loke
 Cero, with single e.
 Carefolium, lij, n. g. an herbe called cheruill.
 Carémônia, x, f. g. and Carémônia, arum,
 ceremonies, rites, and custumes: also holynesse,
 religion. Sometime pompe.
 Promptus animus ad capeffendas ceremo-
 nias.
 Ceremonia, religionesq; in deos, Cic.
 Facere ludos maxima ceremonia, arrate
 pompe. Cic.
 Polluere ceremoniam, the holie facion of
 order.
 Ceremoniam legationis quasi sanctitatem &
 religionem Cicero dixit.
 Ceremonia denaria, or tricenaria, when it
 behoued them that sacrificed to waite tenne recs
 sayne thynges of Sometime thirtie.
 Caretanus amnis, a ryuer that ranne by the citee
 called Care.
 Carerum, a towne of Umbria.
 Carinthe, loke Cerinthe, thye leaued grasse,
 which byngeth sooth white hony suckles.
 Caris, ris, f. g. a sope lyke an hony combe.
 Carites, people of the citee Care.
 Carium, loke Cerium.
 Caroma, or Caromatum, loke Ceroma, an
 oynment, made with oyle and neates dunge,
 wherewith men that wastled, vled to annoynt
 theyr bodies, to make them the more delyuer
 and stronge. It dooth also signifie the place
 wher wastlers were annoynted.
 Ceroferarij, loke Ceroferarij.
 Carotum, loke Ceratum.
 Carulus, and Caruleus, a, um, blewe of colour
 lyke the skye in a cleere wether, saye colour.
 Caruleus Tybris, id est, altus vel profundus,
 for water beeyng deepe is of a darke blewe or
 blackyshe colour: whereas water that is but
 shalowe or thynne appeereth byghter and whys-
 ter: wherefore Carulus, or Caruleus, is of-
 ten vled for blacke, or for that is blackyshe and
 enclynyng towards blew although it be not a
 ryght blew.
 Imber caruleus, a blacke sure of rayne.
 Mors cerulea, id est, Liuida, wanne, mixed
 with blacke and blew, as dead bodies be.
 Oculi carulei, blacke eyes.
 Spumabant Carula, id est, maria.
 Carula verrunt, they sayle in the sea.
 Nubes carulea, a blewe or blacke clowde.
 Casca, a weapon, sometime vled in Fraunce.
 Casale, is vled of some for fella familiaris.
 Casar, the surname of a noble house, amonge the
 Romaines, of whiche name Julius Casar, the
 fyrste emperour of Rome.
 Casar Augusta, a citee in the roialme of Arragon,
 called Sarragossa.
 Casarea, a citee of the countrey of Palestina. al-
 so of Mauritania: In other of Cappadocia, an
 other

other of Spamia.

Cæsareus, a, um, and **Cæsarianus**, a, um, pertaining to the Emperour.

Cæsariatus, a, um, that hath a great bushe of heare.

Cæsaries, ricī, f. g. heare, or a bushe of heare.

Densum cæsarie capud, with a thicke bushe of heare.

Aurea cæsaries, heare as yellow as golde.

Decora cæsaries, a fayre head of heare.

Intonsa cæsaries, that is not rounded.

Horrida cæsaries, rough.

Horrida, terrifica cæsaries, terrible.

Dimouere cæsariē ab ore, to tourne his heare from his face.

Decora cæsaries, a fayre and comely bushe of heare.

Repexa cæsaries, a bushe twice or thrise hems med. and triched.

Promissa cæsaries, a longe bushe of heare.

Pectere cæsariem, to combe ones heare.

Cæsarium, a mart towne in Egypt.

Cæsarobrisenses, people of Portugall.

Cæsenna, a citee in Italy, the people whereof be called **Cæsennates**.

Cæsim, edgelynge, or with the edge, as one wolde cutte.

Cæsim dicere, to speake nowe one woorde, and than an other. also to speake by thoste membyres and clauses.

Hispani punctim non cæsim hostes petunt, the Spanyardes soynge at their enemies in fyghtyng and styke not with the edge.

Maior pars operis in vineam ductim potius q̃ cæsim facienda est, the moste parte of the worke in the vyne yarde must be done with drawyng your hande in cuttyng, and not wpyth choppyng.

Cæsim opus facere, in cuttyng to choppe as they doe that loppe trees.

Ductim opus facere, in cuttyng not to pull his tooke awaie from the branche vntyll it bee cutte of.

Cæsis, ōnis, f. g. a strype, a gasse, or a cutte.

Cæsitium, tñ, n. g. a sheete, a cleane naphyn or handkerchiefe.

Cæsius, a, um, after some coloured lyke the skye. or rather haupng a terrible byghthesse lyke fire, as the eyes of a lyon, and in the eyes betokeneth a fierynes or crueltie. other take it for a graine colour, as the skye is, whan it hath little speches of gray cloudes in a faire daie, as it were a blunz het colour.

Cæsi oculi, eyes terribly glisterynge, and not gray eyes, in myne opinion.

Cæsius, haupng byght persynge eyes.

Cæsones, num, plur. they whiche bee cutte out of their mother or dames bealpes.

Cæspes, lris, m. g. a turfe.

Aggerabatur cæspes, turfes were laied on a heape.

Festus cæspes, an anitar made of turfes.

Grammineus cæspes, a greene turfe, or a heate of greene turfes.

Viridis & viuis cæspes, idem.

Cæspitator, ōris, m. g. a stumbler.

Cæspitatores equi, stumbleng hories.

Cæspitius, spitiua, um, made of turfes.

Ara cæspitiæ.

Cæspiro, qui, are, to stumbl.

Cæstrum, tri, neu. ge. an instrument, wherewith pnyss was doyd. Also a weapon, lyke a dagger.

Cæstus, us, f. ge. a weapon haupng great plummettes hangng at it, the Greecians used them as a playe or exercise in common games.

Cæstibus contendere, to playe as it were of the whole batte. **Bellare cæstu**.

Dare brachia experienda cæstibus.

Valido decernere cæstu.

Explorare cæstus, to feele of this.

Exuere cæstus, to put of or laie downe.

Manibus induere cæstus, to put on.

Cæsulæ, they whiche haue bleme eyes.

Cæsum, si, neu. g. a part of a proposition, signifiying no full sentence.

Cæsuræ, ræ, f. g. a cutte of gasse, an incision. also intailng or carryng in stone or tymber. also a piece, as it were the remnant, properly of a verse.

Cæsuratim, briefely, succinctely, by membyres or short clauses.

Cæsuratum vas, a vessell notched or cut rounde about.

Cæsus, a, um, cutte, beaten, slayne, offered.

Exercitus fusus cæsulq̃, an army vanquished and slayne.

Arbores cæsa, trees cutte downe.

Cæsa victimæ.

Cæsa pectora, beatyng their breastes.

Inter **cæsa** & **porrecta**, betweene the cuttyng and the geuyng: A prouerbe signifying taxyng and doubtyng what to dooe, and as it were the space betweene the leauynge of from the thyng that is begunne, and the begynnynge of that whiche is newly enterprysed.

Cætarij, loke **Cetarij**.

Cæter, or **Cæterus**, a, um, the remnant or residus.

Cætera doctus, learned in other thynges.

Cætera, f. g. **Cæterum**, neu. ge. the other, the remnant, the residus.

Nunquid me vis cæterum & well ye any thyng elles with me?

Exercitum cæterum seruauit, that was left of the armie.

Paucula cætera, a fewe other thynges.

Cætera mitte loqui.

Virum cætera egregium. i. quantum ad cætera, in all other thynges an excellent man.

Est terebintho cætera similis, **pomo amygdalis**, in other thynges it is lyke a turpentine tree, in the fruite lyke the almonde trees:

Excepto quod simul non esses, **cætera lætus**, for all other thynges mery enough or in

all other poyntes. &c.

De cetero vellem equidem aut ille ipse, &c. Item & cetera, and likewise other thynges.

Quid ceterum? what more?

Pro cetera tua diligentia, for your other diligence. **Ceterum omne**, all the residue.

Aetas cetera, the residue of his age.

Caterus, is catted in Lato.

Cetera, for **Quantum ad cetera**, as concerning other thynges.

Cetera, sometyme hereafter.

Cetero, an aduerbe, as for the residue of the time, & concerning the residue.

Ceteroquin, or **Ceteroqui**, for **Alioqui**.

Ceterum, & **cetera**, bee aduerbes, signifying sometyme moreouer. Sometyme from henceforth.

Sometyme **Ceterum**, is a conjunction, and signifieth **Sed**, but. Sometyme **Alioqui**.

Cetobrix, a citee of Portugall.

Ceus, a, um, of the yle called **Cea**.

Ceyx, ceycis, a certayne byrde, whiche after some, breedeth of the nest of the byrde called **Halcyon**.

Cassani, phylatours dwellinge in Indle the more, whiche woozthyp dyuelles in moste terrible fygure, beleynge, that they are permytted of god, to punyssh or spare men at theyr pleasure. wherefore vnto them they sacrifice theyr chyldren, and sometyme them selues. They haue many wyues, but they company not with them, vntill they be defloured by other byred to that purpose. Also they suffer theyr priestes to haue carnal company with their wyues in their absēce. They haue bulles and kyne in great reuerence, but they neuere eate fleshe, theyr sustinauce is rice, sugar, and dyuers sweete rootes, they drinke the licour that cometh of rype dates.

Caiani, heretikes that woozthyppe **Layn**, saynge that he was made of the one vertue of power, that is, of the diuel, and Abel of the other, and that the vertue of **Layn** preuayled so, that he slewe Abel. They saie **Judas** was a godly mā, and his arte a benefyte to mankynde. For he perceyvinge howe muche the passion of **Chryste** should preuayle, deliuered hym to the Jewes, that by his death man might be redeemed. They asseyne, that the olde lawe was naught, and denye the generall resurrection.

Caianus, a, um, of **Caia**.

Caici, people of Germanie, dwellinge by the **Rhyn**.

Caicus, a ryuer of **Thyrgia**, whiche renneth out of **Thysia**. also one of the companions of **Aeneas**.

Caiera, a citee and haven of **Campayne**.

Cain, the fyrst sonne of **Adam**, who had to wyfe his owne syster, whiche of **Philo** is named **Thesmech**, he fyrste builded citees. And for enuy he slewe his brother **Abell**, wherefore beyng in desperation, he continually wandred, and his body trembled. Finally he was slayne by **Lamech**, whan he was of the age of. 730. yeres,

after **Philo**.

Caínas, a ryuer in **Sythia**, whiche renneth into **Ganges**.

Caia, a propre name of a man.

Cala, la, f. g. a billet, a wyde of woodde, or a byg slubbyr staffe, whiche the seruantes of the **Mos** mayne souldiours caried after them in warre to make theyr trenches with.

Calaber, a, um, of **Calaber**.

Calabri hospitii xenia, a prouerbe spoken of small triselynge gyffes more troublesome than pleasant.

Calabra, a conuocation place, where matters concerning deuotion were treated.

Calabria, a countrey ioynnyng to **Saples**, called before **Magna Græcia**. Also an ylande called before **Messapia**.

Calabris, bre, & **Calabricus**, a, um, of **Calaber**.

Caladrius, and **Caladrius**, a certayne byrd of ro: loue white.

Calz, arum, a citee in **India**.

Calanum, loke **Calenium**.

Calagurium, a towne in **Biskay**.

Calais, the sonne of **Boceas**, and brother to **Zetha**, whom poetes feigned to haue wynges.

Calais, is a precious stone lyke to a saphyre.

Calama, a, f. g. an eare of corne.

Calamarius, ri, n. g. a pennar.

Calamentum, ti, n. g. a broken piete of a forke or prop, that a byne hath bene vnderleste with.

Calamintha, an herbe, of whiche are. lii. kyn: des. One called **Calamentum**, hath leaues lyke to great **Basil**, but that they be hoze, and hath square stalkes, with many knottes and iopnes: tes, and is now called bushe **calamint**, or hoze **calamint**. An other called **Pulegium syluestre**, is lyke to peny royall, or **Bulhole royall**, but that the leaues are greater, and is commonlye called **wylde peny royall**, or rather corne **calamint**, or **calamint**. The thirde called **Nepeta**, or **herba catiorum**, groweth higher than any of the other, hath a larger leafe, lyke to **wylde mynt**, a yelow flower, and is commonlye called **neppy** or **catmynt**, because cattes dooe desyre to rubbe theim selues against it, and to eate of the braunches. All thys kyndes be hoite and dry in the thyrd degree.

Calamis, a famous engrauer.

Calamistrum, stri, n. g. a pyne of wood or yuoyr, wherewith men or women dooe sette or trym vp theyr heate.

Calamistratus, a, um, that is trymmed with such a pyne.

Calamistrata corna, a crisped bushe of heate.

Calamisus, a towne of **Loerus**.

Calamita, arum, f. g. little greene frogges.

Calamitas, atis, f. g. is properly hayle, whiche beateth downe corne, and destroyeth it. Also a generall destruction, misery, calamitee, aduer: sities. **Calamitas in amore**, trouble in loue.

Calamites, te, m. g. a precious stone called a **calamite**.

lamite.

Calamitose, miserably:

Calamitosus, a, um, destroyed with tempests of
wether, hurtfull, miserable, or full of aduersities

Calamitosum cecum, an yll or hurtfull ayre.

Calamitosa pratura, an hurtfull prator hypppe,
bryngng muche trouble to the common weale.

Calamochnus, ni, m. g. a hythe called Adarcha.

Calamos, a towne in Asia by the hyll Libanus.

Calamus, mi, m. g. a reede or wheate straw. Also
a penne to wyte with. It is taken for a pype
or whystle. also a hyppnge rodde and a twygge
wheron byde lyme is putte. Also a small twyg
of a tree, a grasse, a lytle dart, or arrow, com-
myne the stile or fourme of an ozacion. also a
poll to mette with, conteynng sixe cubites and
a span. also a measure, whiche the Jewes vsed,
as we dooe a poll, whereof be two sortes: One
called Calamus sanctuarij, conteynng .x. fete
and an halfe: The other Calamus vulgaris, the
common poll or perche, conteynng nyne fote,
of our measure. .iii. yardes.

Calamus aromaticus, vel odoratus, a cane or
reede growng in Arabia, Syria, and India,
whiche hath many knottes or ioyntes, and is
of a pale redde colour. whan it is broken it fal-
leth into longe peeces as it were cut, and hath
within it as it were copwebbes. It sendeth forth
a meruaylouse sweete sauour farre of, and beyng
tasted, cleaueth to the tounge, and streyngeth it.
It is hotte and drye in the seconde degree.

Calantica, x, f. g. a tyte, bulet or coyse, a hres-
chief, or a hood for a woman.

Calanus, a philosopher of Indie, beyng of the age
of .73. yeres, dyd in the presence of great Alex-
ander, make a great bonfyre, and teclunge him
selfe sycke, went into the toppes therof, and bur-
ned him selfe.

Calapis, a notable ryuer in Hungary.

Calaris, a citee in Sardinia.

Calasaster, i, m. g. he that hath a myll and lowd
voyce.

Calasastri pueri, were chylzen, whiche had
sharpe voyces and lowd, and were muche sought
for of great princis. some thynke that it sholde
be rather red Catasthi pueri.

Calasiss, sis, f. g. a certayne facion of quotes, or
after some a knot of a womans garment about
the shoulde.

Calara comitia, a certayne assembee, called for
the election of the byshops and priekes named
Flamines.

Calathiana, x, fce. g. a flower, whiche the french
mien call Ancholie.

Calathis, the name of a citee.

Calathiscus, a diminutiue of Calathus.

Calathus, thi, m. g. a basket, a hamper, or a pa-
nyer made of osyers, in facion lyke the leafe of a
lythe, brode above, and small benethe. Also a
brasse vessell, wherein women vsed to brynge
mylke and frethe cheese to the markette. Also a

cuppe vsed in sacrifice.

Calathusa, an yle betweene Chersonesus and Mos-
chozare.

Calatiz, a citee of Italie.

Calatis, a citee of Thrace.

Calator, oris, m. g. a seruant, whiche is alway
called for, or alwayes occupied in callinge for
other.

Calatus, the sonne of Jupiter and Antiope.

Calaura, or Calauria, an plande in the sea bet-
titeraneum, where Demosthenes poplond
him selfe.

Calbei, orum, m. g. byzarettes, whiche were
geuen to souldiours.

Calbis, a ryuer of Caria.

Calcaneus, nei, m. g. & Calcaneum, the heele.

Calcanthum, is after Cor. Celsus, Atramentum
sutorium.

Calcar, aris, n. g. a spurte.

Calcar addere currenti, a prouerbe signifying
to prycke one forwarde, whiche is of him selfe
well disposed to a thyng.

Calcaribus concitare equum, to fetche by the
hoise with the spurres.

Calcaribus agere, and Frenis agere, are con-
trarie.

Immensum calcar habet gloria, Glozy streyth
by, or entozageth a man wonderfully.

Calcaria, orum, neu. g. the spurres of a cocke or
an henne.

Calcarius, a, um, of or pettepnyng to lyme.

Calcaria fornax, a lyme ppyte or kyle.

Calcarius, rij, m. g. a lyme burner.

Calcas, antis, an Augurian, who beyng mony-
shed by Appollo, forsoke the Troians, and fled
to the grekes.

Calcarorium, rij, n. g. a lyme ppyte.

Calcatus, a, um, pergetted or white lymed.

Calcata edificia, houses that be pargetted.

Calce, a citee of Campayne.

Calceamen, inis, & Calceamentum, ti, ne. ge.
a shoe, pynson, or soke.

Calcearium, rij, n. g. idem.

Calceatus, us, m. g. idem.

Calceatus, a, um, Moed.

Calcendix, dicis, f. g. a kynde of shell fythe.

Calceo, aui, are, to put on Moen, to Moen an hoise
or mule.

Calceolarius, rij, m. g. a shoemaker or cordiner.

Calceolus, li, m. g. a little shoe.

Calceus, i, m. g. a shoe.

Calceos mutare, to be made a senatour.

Calceus lunatus, a shoe facioned befoze lyke
a moone, whiche onely the Senatours of Rome
dyd weare.

Calcio, aui, are, idem quod calceo.

Calciope, the syster of Absyrus, and daughter of
kyng Neeta.

Calcitratus, us, mas. gen. kythyng, wynsyng or
flynng.

Calcitro, aui, are, to kycke or wynse, and by a
M iij metas

metaphor, to be against, or to refuse stubbonly
and frowardly.
Calciro, ónis, m. g. an horse that dothe slynge,
stryke, or perke out behynde.
Calcitrósus, a, um, that oftentymes slyngeth,
lycketh, or stryketh.
Calco, áui, áre, to treade or presse downe, and by
a metaphore, to subdue, to keepe vnder, or to
haue in subiection. Also to contemne and sette
naught by, and as it were to treade vnder foote.
Calcáre vnes, to stampe grapes.
Calcularius, a, um, perceptynng to accompte.
Calculátor, óris, mas. gene. one that casteth ac-
comptes.
Cáculo, áui, áre, to caste accomptes.
Calculósus, si, ma. ge. he that is muche diseased
with the stone.
Calculósus, a, um, stony, or full of grauell.
Calculósus locus, a stony place.
Calculus, li, m. g. a pebble stone, the stone in the
bodie, a chesse man, or a table man, accompte,
the least weight of popple that maie be. Also coun-
ters to caste or numbre with. Sometyme doubties
or difficile reasons.
Calculus ponere, to yelde accompte.
Calculus premittere vel porrigere, to put it
to ones libertie to geue a sentence, or to geue his
voyce in election, as he lysteth.
Calculus parem ponere, to requite.
Candidus calculus, a favourable sentence, or
iudgement, that quitleth a man.
Niger calculus, contrarie, a mortall sentence
that coudemneth a man.
Calculus reducere, to reuoke a sentence, wherof
one repenteth, or to tourne that purpose, whiche
was not well and commodiously dryed.
✠ Calculo modére, A prouerbe, signifying to
hurt one in geuyng sentence, or in election.
✠ Calculum album adicere, to approue or al-
lowe a thynge, A prouerbe, taken of the olde ma-
ner of iudgemente, whan men vied to geue sen-
tence, by puttynge lyttell stones into a pot.
Omnes quos ego noui in vtraq; parte calculos,
pone: all harde doubties.
Calculus album adicere erroralicuius: to
approue.
Calculus de se premittere, to make othere iud-
ges of hym.
Ad calculos vocare, to call to accompte.
Ad calculos vocare amicitiam, to accompte
howe manye pleasures he hath doone for his
frienche, that he maie loke for as many agayne.
Ad calculos reuerti, to returne to his accoupt.
And by a metaphore, to haue consideration or
regarde of a thynge, whiche befoze wee byd lette
passe, and by negligence omitted.
✠ Candido calculo notare diem, A prouerbe
taken of Chyrcians, whiche vied to note suche
daies as were happy and fortunate, wyth white
stones, and the vnlucke dayes with blacke.
Calculi, is vied of Columella for reuénues, or

as muche as one can spende.
Calda, x, for. ge. hotte water.
Caldaria, arum, hotte bathes.
Caldaria cella, places ioyngynge to an hotte
house or dye bayne, whiche bee made warme by
the heate that procedeth from the sayde baynes.
Caldarium, ri, neu. gen. a cauldron, wherein
water is hette.
Cardariolum, a dimin.
Caldarius, a, um, that warmeth or maketh hotte.
Caldarium as, copper.
Caldor, óris, m. g. idem quod calor.
Caldus, a, um, olde wyters vied for Calidus,
and Caldior, for Calidior.
Calé, es, a citee in Campagne.
Calecut, a famous citee in Indie the more, ioy-
ngynge to the Indian sea: where is the greatest
marke and recourse of marchauntes in all Indie,
not onely from the countreys adioyngynge, but
also out of Arabie, Syria, Ethiopie, Lybia, and
Egypt, for to sell and bye all maner of spyes,
sweete gummes, muske, ambegrice, and myro-
balanes. The kynge of that countreys ryche-
ste is inestimable, and although he weareth no gar-
mentes, yet his necke, armes, and legges bee
adorned with diamandes, saphires, rubies, emer-
raudes, and balaytes, wondrousfull greete and
saye. The kynge and people bee Idolatours,
called Caffrani, loke there.
Caledon, loke Calydon.
Calefácio, calefacis, feci, ére, to make hotte,
and by a metaphore, to beze, to make angrie,
to chafe.
Calefacto, áui, áre, to heate or make warme.
Aquam calefactare, to heate water.
Calefactus, a, um, heatte or made warme, angred,
chafed.
Calefactus, us, m. g. heate, or warmeneste.
Calefio, calefis, pas. I am made hotte.
Calegia, the citee wittenberg in Germanie.
Calena, na, for. ge. a towne in Englande called
Oxford: wherein is the fyrste and chiefe vni-
uersitee of chrystendome, flozishynge in all kynde
of learnynge.
Calendæ, arum, for. g. plu. nu. the fyrst daie of
euery monthe.
Ausonia calendæ, the latyne Calendes.
✠ Ad calendæ græcas, a prouerbe, signifyinge
newer, because the Greeces had no calendes.
Calendaris, the surname of Iuno, to whom all
Calendes were dedicated.
Calendâris, re, that perceptyneth to the Calendes.
Calendrius, a, um, idem quod Calendaris.
Calendarium liber, idem quod Calendarium.
Calendarium, ri, n. ge. a Calender or table, nas-
med of the obseruation of monethes: as Dia-
rium, of the obseruation of actes dailly done.
And because marchauntes and blurers byd of-
ten make suche reckynng booke or tables for
remembraunce of dettes, it is taken amonge ci-
uile lawyers, for the seate or partysse of lending
of

of money.
Calendula, lxx, f. g. an herbe called also (of the latines) **Calha**, or **Calhula**.
Caleni, people of Campayne.
Calenum, a citee in the countrey of Naples.
Calco, ui, ere, to be whotte or warme, and by a metaphore, to be freshe and new: as,
 Dum res calet, while the matter is hotte. also to desyre feruently, to be somewhat hotte or earnest in a matter.
Calent iudicia, the iudges haue much to do, or the iudgements be exercised busily.
Illud crimen caluit re recenti, nunc refrixit, That accusation was hotte or much spoken of at the fyrste, while the matter was freshe, now it is alaied or littell mencioned.
Illi rumores caluerunt, Those rumours were very frequent in many mens mouthes, or were oft reported of dyuers men.
Tubas audire calens, despyous to here trumppettes.
Caletur, the impersonall.
Cales, a towne or people in Campayne, where is very good wyne. called **Calenum vinum**.
Calesco, ui, scere, to waxe hotte.
Calestra, a citee in the sea coste of Italie.
Calera, the towne of Calice. also an plande by Samothrace.
Caleranus ager, a place in Italy.
Calfacio, calfacis, idem quod calefacio.
Calicadnus, a ryuer of Cilicia.
Calicula, a towne in Spayne.
Caliculus, li, m. g. a diminutiue of Calix, a littell cup or mazer. Also a thyng in the legge of Polypus, lyke a cuppe.
Calidris, lyke Caladrius.
Calidus, da, dum, hotte. Also feruente, fierse, or rashe.
Calidi pedes, lyght fecte.
Calida consilia, rashe and vnadvised counsayles.
Calidum prandium comedisti, Thou haste doone that wyl tourne to thy greate hurte and damage.
Caliendrum, an oznamment for womens heades, or after some, counterfayte heares, laied out in stede of theyr owne.
Caliga, gx, f. g. an hols, also a legge harneys, or a stertyp or buskin, that souldiours vsed in warres, whiche in the soles were dyuen full of little nayles: wherof those nayles be cald **Caligares**.
Caliga maximini, A prouerbe, applyed to men of great stature and personage, haupnge yll conditions or propertees, or had in contempte or hatred. whiche grewe of the Emperour **Maximinus**, who was in heighe eyghte fecte and an halfe, his greaues were a foote longer than any other mans: Notwithstandynge he was of manners barbarous and beastly, and extremely hated of all men.
Caliga spiculatoria, a fasion of stertyps or leg

harneys, that souldiours vsed to the myddell legge, so made, that the vpper parte was lyke to a lyons head, lyke in Baysius, de re vest.
Caliga, **Epicratis oratoris lasciu**, **Cicero** vsed for a style flowng with ourt curious eloquence.
Caligaris, re, and **Caligarius**, a, um, perteyning or scrupng to holes or legge harneys, or to stertyps, that souldiours vsed.
Caligatio, onis, f. g. dymmyng of the syght.
Caligatus, a, um, holed, or that weareth legge harneys.
Caligari milites, common souldiours, of small estimation, that wore stertyps vnto the myddell legge.
Caliginosus, a, um, full of darkenes, very obscure.
Caliginosum exilum, a darke mystie weather.
Caligo, ginis form. gen. darkenesse, dymnesse of the eye. **Quasi per caliginem**, darkely, and as it were in a cloude, or myste.
Caligo oculorum, dymnesse of the syght.
Caligo mentis, blyndenesse of mynde.
Caligo noctis, darkenesse of the nyght.
Caligo, aui, are, to make darke, or to be darke.
Caligare in sole, to bee deceiued in a playne matter.
Caligante animo, with a blynde imagination.
Oculi caligantes, eyes dymme of syght.
Amnes caligant, The ryuers breathe out as it were mystes.
Caligula, an Emperour called also **Caius**, who succeeded **Cyderius**, and was sonne of the noble **Germanicus**, and had the name **Caligula** geuen to him by the men of warre, whiche were with his father, because he beyng a chyld in the campe, dyd weare lytle greaues, or harness boottes, called **Caliga**, for his lyfe looks **Sueto**. & **Sabellicus**.
Calim, olde wyters vsed for **Clam**.
Calinga, m. g. a people in India, where women byng forth chyldren at. v. yerres of age, and lyue not paste. viii. yerres.
Calingij, people of Asia.
Calingon, n. g. a promontory of India.
Calinipaxa, f. g. a citee in Scythia.
Calinus, m. g. a certayne pmage maker.
Caliphus, phi, ma. ge. was the name of dygnitte of the kynge of Egypte, from the yere of our lord. 704. vntyll the yere, 1050. that **Almericus** kynge of Hierusalem, made warre on Egypt. and the Laste sente to the soudan of Babylon for succours, whiche sent an army with one **Harrago**, who fyrste expelled the chrissten men, and afterwarde dyd caste the Calife in pylson, and takynge on hym the rule, caused hym selfe to bee called the soudan of Egypt. **Caliphus** is also the dignitte of hym, that is the chiefe byshop of **Machometes** lawe.
Caliopolis, or **Calliopolis**, a citee in Thrace by **Helesponte**, an other in **Macedonie**. also one of the yles called **Aeolida**.
Caliptra, lyke **Calyptra**.

Calirohe, or rather **Callirohe**, the name of two fountaynes, the one by Hierusalem, the water wherof is medicinable, and healeth many sythenesses. The other is by Athens, and hath nyne heades.

Calisthenes, or rather **Callisthenes**, a philosopher, disciple to Aristotle, whom great Alexander tooke with him in his conquest, for his excellent learnynge and wysedome, and had hym in great honoz. But afterwarde Alexander imbracyng the pydde of the Persians, and commaundyng the Macedons to honour hym prostrate, (after the maner of the Persians) and to call him the sonne of Jupiter: Calisthenes rebuked and dissuaded him from that folly. wherefoze Alexander commaunded his armes and legges to bee cutte of, and lykewyse his eares, nose, and lippes, and to bee throwen into a dungeon, whose greuous paynes and deformitee, one Antimachus, a noble man, pityng, gaue to hym popson, wherof he died.

Calisto, the daughter of Lycaon, and mother of Archas, whiche gaue the name to the countrey of Archadia, whom poetes feigned to be transformed into a beare.

Calithoe, the name of a fountayne.

Calix, icis, m. ge. a cuppe. also a pottle, wherein potage is sodden. Also that parte of the cuppe or pot onely, that conteyneth licour. It is also taken for the shell of a fywe.

Calix vitreus, a glasse to drynke in.

Calix auratus, a gilt cuppe or goblet.

Calicem siccare, to drynke by cleane all that is in the cuppe.

Calix fecundus, a cuppe full of wyne.

Inaeuales calices, cuppes of dyuers bygnesses.

Plebei calices, cuppes of small pyttes.

Texere calices smaragdis, to sette cuppes full of precious stones.

Callaici, people of Portugal.

Callaicus, a, um, of that people.

Callais, laidis, ma. ge. a precious stone of a pale grene colour.

Callaria, æ, for. ge. a cole whytynge, meane betwene a haddocke and a whytynge.

Callens, wyle or perfect in a thyng.

Callens vaticinandi, skylfull in southsaynge.

Calleo, callui, ère, to bee harde as braune, to bee hardened with longe vse, as the feete with goyng, or the handes with workynge; and by translacon is applied to the mynde. Also to perceiue, to knowe perfectly by longe experience.

Ego illius sensum pulchre calleo, I knowe the mans facion wonderfully well.

Dei muneribus sapienter vti caller, he knoweth well how to vse. &c.

Callère iura, to be well skylled in the lawe.

Callere ad suum quæstum.

Callesco, scere, to become harde, **Callet**, a towne in Spayne.

Callias, a poete of Athenes, the sonne of Alcymachus, whiche made ropes to gette his luyng. It was also a noble capitayne sente agaynst Artaxerxes. It is also an herbe, called **Solanum somniferum**.

Calliblepharum, ri, neutri. gene. a medicine to make heates to growe in the browes. Or rather a medycine for the eyes, specially when the eyeliddes dooe cleave together, or when the lores of the eyes bee not well healed. **Idem** li. 23. cap. 4.

Callicles, a certayne ymage maker.

Callicrates, m. g. a keruer, whiche in puerie hermed Emotes, and other small beastes so finely, that the partes might scantly be seene. Also the name of a great wyse man, and of a iudge of Athens.

Callide, aduerb. wittly, prudently, craftly, subtilly.

Calliditas, âtis, for. g. slynesse, wplynesse, craftynesse, longe practised subtiltee.

O mira hominem calliditate, O subtille and crafty felowe.

Callidromus, a mountayne in Grece.

Callidus, a, um, slye or crafty. Sometime wyle, circumspect, or that by longe experience hath good knowlage of a thyng, an olde craftie fore.

Callidum mendacium, a craftie lie.

Callidus rerum iudex, a wyle and prudente iudge, and of great experience.

Callidissimus rerum rusticarum, a perfect good husbände man.

Callidus rerum iudex, wyle, or skylfull in discernynge of thynges.

Consilium callidum, a subtill deuys.

Animus callidus, a crafty mynde.

Callidus accendendis offensionibus, skylfull or cunnyng to sette debate and variance betwene men.

Callidus ad quæstum, a wyle worldly man, that hath many waies to wyn, a crafty fore, that wyl not leghtly bee beggled, craftie to gette geynes.

Callidus ad fraudem, cunnyng and craftie in deceyfyng.

Astus callidi, subtille craftynesse.

Callidus and Stultus, contrary.

Calligonon, ligoni, ne. ge. an herbe, called also **Polygonon**, commonly **Sanguinaria**.

Callimachus, the name of a poete of Syrene, the sonne of Battus, one of the ouerscers of Ptolemaeus lybrary.

Callimus, a certayne stone.

Callinicus, a sophister of Syria, whiche wrote the gestes of Alexander.

Callionimus, mi, ma. ge. a certayne fywe, whose gall healeth the scarres of woundes. Some take it for the fywe called accipenser, other for lycus.

Caliope, pes, f. g. one of the nyne Muses, whych excelled all the other in swetenesse of voyce. Of some she is taken for the goddesse of Rhetorike: of

of other for the goddess of poeetrie.
Callipæda, ma. g. an olde man playng the boy,
 beyng wanton and busy.
Callipida, people of Sythia in Europe, by the
 ryuer Hypanis.
Callipo, a philosopher, whiche in his teachynge
 ioygned voluptye with honestie.
Callipolis, looke Calipolis.
Callippus, one of Athens, whiche was slayne of
 the Syraculans in Sicilie, because he attempt-
 ed tyranny after Dionysius.
Callirohe, the daughter of Lycus, a cruell ty-
 ranne, that vsed to sacrifice his gestes. Looke
 more in Calirohe.
Callis, lis, m. g. a way muche vsed, a beate pathe.
 Angustus callis, a straite pathe or narrow.
Calliscere, to wake harde, propriety in the shyne
 of fleshe.
Callisthenes, looke Calisthenes.
Callistratus, a certayne ymage maker.
Callistruthia, arum, f. ge. a kynde of egges, of
 all other most colde.
Callitriche, es, f. g. idem quod Callitrix.
Callitrichon, chi, n. g. an herbe called also Polli-
 tricon, Adiantum, Oincinnalis, Terra capil-
 lus, and Supercilium terræ, of the apothecaries.
Capillus Veneris, in englysh, mayden heare.
Callitrix, triceis, f. gen. an herbe which beyng
 sodde in water, is medicinable agaynst moyste
 sores.
Callitriches, a beast in forme contrary to an ape,
 haupnge as it were a beard on his face, and a
 brode tayle, it wyl lyue in no place but in Aes-
 thiopie where it is bred. **Idi.**
Callôsus, a, um, thycke skynned.
Callôsa vlcera, sores haupng the fleshe aboute
 them harde.
Callosa tunica oculi, the thycke or harde
 skynne.
Callus, li, m. f. ge. & **Callum, li**, n. ge. browne
 or hardenesse of the fete, made with goynge, or
 of the handes with labourynge.
Callum obducere, to harden, to make to en-
 dure labours or pynes.
 * **Callum ducere**, A prouerbe, significynge to
 be longe exercised or vsed in any thyng.
Consuetudo diuturna callum obduxit sto-
machio meo, hath hardened my stomacke.
Callum solorum, the harde browne in the sole
 of the fete.
Callum aprugnum, browne.
Calo, ônis, m. f. g. a shoe of woodde. Also a scul-
 lyon, or a boye that foloweth an hoste, to carye
 baggage, wood, coles, and other lyke thyng.
Calo, aut, are, to call.
Calon, an ymage maker.
Calophanta, phanta, ma. gen. a mocker.
Calopodium, di, neu, gen. a paten or slipper.
 * **Calceare omnes vno calopodio**, a prouerbe
 applied to fooles and ignorant persones, whiche
 apply one thyng to diuers matters.

Calopus, lopodis, m. f. gen. a beast in Syria,
 whiche with his hoynes throweth downe greate
 trees.
Calor, ôris, m. g. heate.
Sumissior calor, a gentler or mylder heate.
Horrifici calores: parchynge heate.
Decedere calori, to go out of the heate.
Ergitur solidem caloris omnibus, the same
 heate. **sc.**
Liquefieri calore, to be melted.
Redit calor ossibus, he waxeth warme agayne.
Reliquit ossa calor, he waxed colde wythin.
Molestiam caloris sedare, to asswage.
Sustinere calorem, to abyde heate.
Temperat calorem ventus, qualesfeth.
Impatiens caloris, that cannot abyde heate.
Dum se calor frangat, tyll the heate asswage it
 selfe.
In vium calorem reuocare, to refoze to nas-
 tural heate.
Euocare calorem in cutem, to fetch the heate
 into the viter partes.
Calor remittit mel, heate melteth hony, or mas-
 keth it liquide.
Calorificus, a, um, that whiche heateth or mas-
 keth a thyng hotte or warme.
Calostoma, or of the mouthes of Danubie.
Calotechnus, i, m. f. gen. a good woorker
 man.
Calpar, calparis, n. g. a certeyne earthen vessell,
 of olde wyters it was vsed for a tunne. Also
 new wyne drawn for sacrifice, before the ves-
 sell was sette a broche. Warro taketh it for the
 wyne vessell called dolium, a tunne.
Calpas, an hauen in Bithynia, or after Strabo,
 a ryuer.
Calpe, one of the mountaynes called Hercules
 pylers, by whiche is the passage out of the spays
 into the sea Mediterraneum. Also
 the name of a citee in Granado.
Calpurni, people that had theyr begynnyng of
 Calpo the sunne of Roma.
Calra, an herbe growyng amonge cozne, haupnge
 a yelow flower.
Caltha, called also Calthula, and of the Apothe-
 caries Calendula, of some Flos omnium men-
 sium by the iudgement of Ruellius, and the
 description and figure sette forth by Fuchsius,
 is a marygolde. of some it is taken for a kynde
 of white violettess.
Calthula, la, f. gen. a garment of the coloure
 of marigoldes. After Clario it is a hoote
 cloke.
Calua, x, f. g. a skull.
Caluaria, x, f. gn. the whole head of a man or
 beast, whan the fleshe is away. It was also a
 common place of buryall. Some men suppose
 it was the place, where Adam the fyrste man
 was buried.
Caluater, stri, m. f. g. a man somewhat balde.
Caluatus, a, um, balde,

Caluāra vinea, a vineparde, wherein be but few vyues.
Caluesio, to be made balde.
Calueso, calui, ére, to be balde.
Caluesco, scère, to waxe balde, as well in thynges hauyng no lyfe, as in men and beastes.
Caluēta, orum, n. g. downes or playnes, wheron doe grow neyther cozne ne trees. They be also called of **Columella**, **Glabreta**.
Caluire, amonge the olde Romaynes signyfied to deceyue or disapoynt.
Caluinātus porcus, a swyne fedde with graynes and suche other vyle thynges.
Caluifius Sabinus, a very ryche man in Rome whiche had so smalle remembrance, that some tyme he forgate the name of **Ulfes**, sometyme of **Achilles**, sometyme of **Pyramus**, whiche befor he knew as perfectly as chyldern dooe theyr tutours. And because he woulde be scene to bee learned, he founde thys ready way. He bought diuers slaues, of whiche one had the markes of **Homer** by hert: In other **Hesiodus**: lyke wyse to euerie of the. ix. poetes called **Lyrici**, he appoynted a seruant to learne by herte. Whan he had gotten this company, at supper they shoulde sit vnder the bourde at his feet. Of whome he receyvyng verbes, woulde appose them that satte with him. yet sometyme he forgat the myddell of the verbe. For withstanding he thought he knew as muche as any man in his house. A mery felow, called **Satellius**, perceyvyng hys folly, exhorted him to wastle, beyng leane, sicke and pale. Than saied **Caluifius**, how shoulde I wastle, sens vnieth I may liue for feblenes? Whylaye not so (quod **Satellius**) I pray you, see you not what a sorte of talle felowes you haue to your seruantes?
Caluities, ei, f. g. baldenesse.
Caluitium, rij, n. g. baldenesse, when one hath but few heares.
Caluitium loci, the barenesse of anye place, where groweth nother grasse, nor anye other thyng.
Calumnia, æ, f. g. a false or crafty accusation, a forged cryme, a surmyse, or a malicious inuencion or alledgyng of a thyng, to trouble or vexe a man. A malicious detraction.
Calumnia ieiuna, a tryflyng cauillation of no effecte.
Adhibere calumniam, to vse falsehode.
Calumniam contundere, to subuerte and destroy a false cauill.
Extrahere rem calumnijs, to prolonge the matter with false cauillacions.
Imponere alicui calumnia personam, to repute one to be a cauiller.
Iurare calumniam in aliquem dicebatur accusator, when the tooke othe in open iudgement that he commeth not to accuse one falsely or maliciously.
Litium calumnia, malicious alteracions and

ouerthwartynge in suites or controuersies of the lawe.
Calumniator, ōris, m. g. he that accuseth or sueth a man vniustly, he that dooth interpret or alledge a thyng disceitfully and craftily.
Apponere calumniatorem, to suborne a false accusar or malicious detraictour.
Calumnior, āris, āri, to accuse or sue a man vniustly, to lay a thyng to ones charge falsely and maliciously, disceitfully, and wilfully to allege a thyng agaynst one.
Calumniōsus, a, um, he that often vseth detrects full interpretations.
Calumniosis criminibus innocentes infectari.
Caluo, aui, are, to make balde.
Caluo, ui, uire, to deceyue or disapoynt.
Caluor, iris, iri, to be disapoynted or deceyued, or as a deponent, idem quod **Caluo**, is.
Caluus, ui, m. g. he that is balde.
Caluus, a, um, balde.
Caluum vellis, Thou pluckest heare of a bald mans head. A prouerbe, where one woulde haue a thyng of a man that he hath not, thou wouldest take a byrche from a bare arste man.
Caluus comatus, a balde man with a bushe: A prouerbe, applied to them, whiche shew them selues ryche, with other mens goodes, or do see forth for theyr owne markes, which other men laboured and deuided.
Caluus, an auncient poete.
Calx, calcis, ma. & for. gc. the heele, or ende of a thyng.
Concisus pugnīs & calcibus, thumped bothe with the fistes and with the feete.
Cruentare equum ferrata calce, to spurgale a horse.
Pulsa calce, kicke him backwarde.
Verberare auras calcibus, to flynge and kicke as horses doeth.
Vti pugnīs & calcibus, to strike with the fistes and kicke with the heeles.
A capite ad calcem, from the top to the toe, from the head to the heele. A prouerbe, signifying euerie whittle, al together. sometyme from the begynnyng to the latter endyng.
A calce ad carceres, contrary, from the ende to the fyrst begynnyng.
Calcibus cedere, calce ferire, petere, pulsare, to stryke or kicke with the heeles.
Calces, is sometyme taken for strokes with the heeles.
Calx, calcis, f. g. lyme made of stoncs bourned.
Calyba, a citee of **Thrace**.
Calycadnus, a riuer in **Lilicia**.
Calýculus, lýculi, m. g. a diminutiue of **Calyx**.
Calydium, a towne in **Italy**, in the way called **Appia**.
Calydne, or **Calydna**, a towne of **Laria**. Also one of the yles called **Sporades**.
Calydon, a citee in **Greece**.

Calydonia sylua, a greates forest in Scotlande, wherein were white bulles and hyen, which had manes lyke to lyons.

Calypso, the daughter of Atlas, or after some of Oceanus and Cethys, a nymphe or woman of the sea, whiche reygned in the yle Ogygia, and receyued Ulysses, whan he escaped downynge.

Calyptra, trā, for. g. a womans cappe, hoober, or bonet.

Calyx, lycis, m. g. the lytle greene leaues on the toppe of a stalk, out of the which cometh firste the floure and after the seede.

Camaca, a people of Syria.

Camædri, looke Chamædri.

Camæ, an other people of Syria.

Camalodunum, a citee of Britayne.

Camara, a citee of Candie.

Camarica, a towne of Spayne, called also Victoria.

Camarina, nā, for. gen. a synhyng herbe, the appe wherof whan it is touched, taken or tryed, prouoketh one to vomitte. It is also a mayste or fenne nere vnto a citee of the same name.

✠ **Camarinam mouere**, a prouerbe, spoken to one, that hurteth hym selfe, by that thyng that he stirreth or goeth aboute to haue doorn. And it procedeth of a fenne so called, whiche beyng dried vp, there hapned a great pestilence, wherof the people adioynnyng, asked of Appollo, if they shoulde make it dry for euer: who answered, Ne moueas camarinam, as he shoulde cause there not mischiefe to thy selfe.

Cambala, orum, a place in Asia, where bee golde mynes.

Cambalidus mons, a parte of the mountayne Caucasus.

Cambalu, a great citee in the countrey of Cathay, which is in circuite. xl. myles, strongly walled, and hath xii. gates. In the myddell therof is the palaice of the great Cham or Kane of Cathay, called the palaice of iustice, whiche conteyneth in circuite. liii. myles: And in it be foure great pillars of fyne golde.

Cambio, si, vel iui, ire, to chaunge. In the olde tyme it signified to fyght, to begyn a iorney, or to tourne in a iourney.

Cambodunum, a citee in westphalia, called Monachum, and Munchen, whiche late was destroyed because the people maynteyned the heresie of the Anabaptistes.

Cambolerci, people of Narbon in Fraunce.

Cambusis, a citee of Ethiopie.

Cambyses, a kynge of Persia, the sonne of Cyrus. It is also the name of a ryuer in the countrey of Hyrcania.

Camelani, people of Italy.

Camelarij, orum, m. g. they whiche ryde on camelles, or kepe and dryue them.

Camelasia, dryuyng or hepyng of camelles,

Camelates, a dryuer of camelles.

Camelinus, a, um, of a camell.

Camelopardalis, idem quod Nabis.

Camelus, li, m. & f. g. a beaste called a cammelle, whiche hath a longe necke and a littell head. And some haue on theyr backs two bunches lyke vnto hyllocks, some haue but one. They of the countrey of Barria, bee higher than horses, and moze swifte, in so much, that some wyll renne aboue an hundred myles in one day.

✠ **Camelus bacrina**, a prouerbe, applied wher one dryngeth foozth a thyng to be meruayled at or feared, which in dede is to be contemned and laughed at. Some take camelus in the mascus line gender, for an anker cable.

Camella, a certayne cuppe.

Cámara, a, f. g. the false couer of an house, or a vaulte. Also a kynde of myppes couered aboue.

Camerarius, a, um, what so euer groweth hanging ouer perches, or on the routes of houses.

Cameratus, a, um, vaulted, siled, couered ouer.

Camerata, or rather cameraria cucurbita, gourdes, which growe on perches, not creppynge on the grounde.

Camerata vehicula, chariottes or litters couered with boordes or leather.

Camerina, idem quod Camarina.

Camerinum, a towne of Italy, in the countrey of Picenum.

Cámero, aui, are, to make a false route of an house, or a collar: to sleie or make a vaulte.

Camers, an adiectiue of Camerinum.

Camertes, the inhabitantes of Camerinum.

Camertinus, a, um, idem quod Camers.

Cametes, the companion of Janus.

Camilla, a woman of the Volscians, which ayded Eneas agaynst Eneas, and the latins.

Camillus, and Camilla, was in olde tyme a boye or wenche, that serued the byshop, whan he dyd sacrifice. also a certeyne vessel.

Camillus, a littell chimney or ouen.

Camillus, the surname of a noble Romayn, whiche was dictatour fye tymes, and triumphed foure tymes, who was of so gentill a courage towarde hys countrey, that not withstanding the people of Rome had expelled hym, yet whan the Galles had taken the citee of Rome, and compelled the Romaynes to redeeme theyr headdes with golde, he perswadyng the people, called Ardeates, with whome he lyued in exyle, to succour the citee, entred with them er any man was ware of his comyng, and slew and discomfited the Galles, and saued or rather restored the citee from bondage. He was before the incarnation. 350. yeres, of his actes reade Val. Max. li. i. ca. 5. li. 2. ca. 4. li. 5. ca. 3. Liuium, ab vrbe con. &c.

Caminatus, ta, tum, made lyke a founneys or chymney.

Camino, aui, are, to make lyke a founneys.

Camius, ni, m. g. a chymney or founneys.

✠ **Camino oleum addere**, to caste oyle into the fyre

Espe. A proverbe, signifying to minister occasion of great rage or fury.
Caminus anhelans, a smokyng chimney.
Camirus, a citee in Rhodes.
Cammaron, ri, idem quod *Mandra*. *Diosc. li. 4.*
Cammarus, ri, *ma. g.* a fysh, called a creuple of the sea: or after some, of the freshe water.
Camæna, næ, *for. gen.* one of the .ix. muses, a songe.
Camæna dulces, *gaudentes rure.*
Camæna inhumana.
Insignis camæna, a goodly songe.
Camæna, arum, *f. g. the .ix. muses.*
Camomilla, looke *Chamæmélum*.
Campana, næ, *f. g. a belle.*
Campania, a countrey in the roialme of Naples, which was accompted the moste fertile and pleasant countrey of all the worlde.
Campanula, læ, *for. gen.* the flower called Canterbury belles.
Campanus, a, um, of *Campania*.
Campanus morbus, vnseemely and arrogant speece. Or, after some, the vice of ouer much bablynge.
Camparius, ri, m. g. a keeper of the fieldes.
Campe, es, or *Campa, pæ*, a worme, whiche eateth herbes, and is roughe with many feete, called a palmer.
Campēster, hæc campestris, hoc tre, of the playne or champion countrey.
Ager campestris, a playne fiede, a champion countrey.
Iter campestris, a iourney throughe a playne and champion countrey.
Scithæ campestris, that liue in the fieldes wildely in tentes.
Campestria loca, playne countreys.
Campestris ludi, playes exercysed in the fieldes.
Campēstre, tris, n. ge. a payre of sloppes or breeches, vled in the fieldes at common games, of wrastring and rennyng.
Camphora, or *Camphura*, a certayne gumme vled in sweete confections.
Campigeni milites, those men of warre, whyche be alwaye a bouthe the standerde, and by theyr prowesse and actiuitee, doo kepe the hoste in exercise of armes.
Camponi, people of Aquitayne.
Campro, aui, ære, to tourne an other way.
Campsiani, people of Germany.
Campsor, oris, m. g. an exchangeour of money, or he that deliuereth money by vsury.
Campus, pi, m. g. a playne fiede, great and large. Sometyme it is taken for assemblies made in the fieldes. Also euery thyng that one putteth his labour and study in.
Cāpus Martius, a fiede nigh Rome, and ioyning, to the ryuer of Tyber, where the Romaynes not only exercysed them selues in rennyng, leappng, wrastring, and swimmyng: but also

had their assemblies for the election of grate officers in the common weale.
Campus rhetoris, a large matter for an orator to speake of.
Immenso campo vagari, by a metaphore, to haue a plentifull matter, wherof he may speake at large.
Magnus campus ad laudem, greate matter to get renoume by.
Aequor campi, looke *Aequor*.
Immensitas camporum, the largenesse of fieldes.
Apricus campus, a fiede that lieth open on the sonne.
Campi liquentes, the sea.
Campum colligere, to gather the spoyle, or to rife the fiede, after the battayle is fought.
Aequo campo se dare, to enter into the playne fiede to fight.
Euersus campus, a fiede tilled.
Frequens herbis campus, full of grasse.
Iners campus, a barane fiede.
Campus apertus, fertilis, gramineus, herbosus, horrens, ingens, immensus, irriguus, latus, Nitens, patens, pinguis, planus, rudis, vastus, virens.
Mersus campus cruore, drowned in blood.
Natantes campi, whan the blades of longe grasse be moued by and downe in meddowes in suche sorte that it semeth to be water flowinge.
Nudi Campi, naked fieldes, that bee neyther sowne nor planted.
Segnis campus, that bringeth fruite slowly.
Squalentes campi, drie fieldes.
Stagnantes campi, wherein water standeth.
Circūuolare campum iaculo, to renne round aboute the fiede with a darte in his hande.
Consternere campos milite, to couer the field with soldiours.
Credere campo aciem, to bryng his army in to the playne fiede to fight.
Dare se campo, to come into the fiede.
Decedere campo, to go out of the fiede.
Exutus campis Mithridates, driuen out of the fiede.
Flauescit campus arista, coine waxeth rypp.
Inferre se campo, to enter into the fiede to fyght.
Instruere per campos aciem.
Inundare campos dicitur exercitus.
Lustrare oculis campos, to looke aboute the fieldes.
Partiri campos limite, to bounde.
Per campos pascuntur equi.
Peragraré campos, to wander aboute the fieldes.
Perfultat campos exercitus, maketh courses ouer the fieldes.
Proscindere campos ferro, to till.
Redeunt campis gramina, the fieldes waxe greene agayne.

Renouare

Renotare campum aratro, to till agayne.
 Tondere campum dicuntur equi, to cate
 the grass.
 Transmittere campos cursu.
 Tremiscunt campi tonitru, to shake.
 Vestiti gramine campi.
 Exultare in campo dicitur oratio, when it
 flourisheth in a large and copious matter.
 Dare se campo, idem quod in arenam de-
 scendere.
 Laceratū campi, so much ground lieth untilled.
 Camura, or as some doe accent it, Camūra, x. f. g.
 a certayne bevell bozne covered before a hyde.
 Camurus, a, um, crooked.
 Camuri boues, open or hyne with crooked
 boznes.
 Camus, mi. m. g. a bitte, a hyde or a shaffle also
 a capne or cozde, wherewith men condemned were
 bounde. also a hynde of lottes, whiche iudges
 used, made in facion small above, and broade
 benethe. also a certayne pipe, a certayne herbe,
 and an instrument to cary fier in.
 Cana, idem quod canistra.
 Canaan, the sonne of Lam, the sonne of Noe, of
 whome cometh Canaanus.
 Canabatus, and Canabinus, loke Cannabatus.
 Canabis, loke Cannabis.
 Canabus, a wyne seller.
 Canace, the daughter of Colus, and sister of
 Phereus.
 Canaius, a typer of Colis.
 Canalicola, arum, com. ge. poore people alway
 in the middes of the strete, beggers.
 Canalicula, lx. for. g. & Canaliculus, li. mas. g.
 a littell pype, or a lyttel splente to stay a broken
 synger, sometyme, the embayed worke made in
 pillers lyke vnto cundite pipes.
 Canaliculatus, a, um, facyoned lyke a pype.
 Canaliculata folia, leaues which be holow and
 turned rounde lyke cundite pipes or wafers.
 Canalis. lis. m. & f. g. sometyme hoc canale, ca-
 nalis, a pype of leade or tymber, wherby water
 doeth renne into a cundite. also a splent, wher
 with the legge is stayed whan it is broken.
 Per angustas canales serpit, renneth by na-
 row pipes.
 Canalibus aqua immissa, lette in by cundite
 pipes.
 Lignei canales.
 Canalis structilis, an holow place, made and
 paued vnder the grounde, to conueigh water to
 any place.
 Canalitius, a, um, of or lyke a pype.
 Canalitium aurum, golde dygged in pyttes, so
 called, because the beynes renne in the crthe lyke
 cundite pypes.
 Canan, the countrey called Arabie.
 Cananara, a parte of Syria, now called Iudea.
 Cananitis regio, idem.
 Canaria, called also Herba canis, the herbe, wher
 with dogges vse to prouoke vomite.

Canaria insula, ples in the great Ocean, 4000
 myles from Spayne, whiche some suppose to be
 those that of the olde wyters are called Insule
 fortunare, the new names of them be these,
 Lanzelota, Fortis ventura, Magna canaria,
 Tenerife, Gomera, Palma, & Ferrea, in these
 ples of late yeres grew great numbre of Canes,
 wherin men sugar: but eider by disemperance
 of weather, or by rones, whiche some men sup-
 pose were brought thither, that commoditie is al
 most destroyed.
 Canarij, people of thise.
 Canarius, a, um, pestyng to dogges, or to the
 signe Canicula.
 Canarium sacrificium, sacrifice used for the
 preservation of soyne, agaynst the extreme heate
 of the signe Canicula.
 Canas, a towne of Aycia.
 Canastreum, a promontory of Sacerdonis, by
 the goulfe Fermaurum.
 Canatha, a towne in the countrey Decapolitana.
 Canatim, an aduerbe, lyke a dogge.
 Canautz, olde wyters used for ornaments of the
 head.
 Cancanus, of Galen is taken for a certayne herbe,
 whiche Diosc. calleth Cacalia. It is also a cer-
 tayne gumme profitable to die with, called also
 Lacca. Barbar. in corrol.
 Cancellarius, ri, ma. g. in the olde time was ta-
 ken for a scribe or notary, now it is called a
 chauncellour.
 Cancellatim, lattise wise.
 Cancelli, orum, m. g. plu. lattises, of any thyng
 made like lattise. Also secrete places to loke out.
 also wyndowes made with barres of woodde
 or yron, wyth dyuers holes. also little crabbes
 of the sea.
 Cancellis sibi circundare, by a metaphore, to
 prescribe to hym selfe certayne boundes in hys
 communication or speakynge, whiche he wyll
 not passe.
 Cancellis circumscribi, to be closed or rayled
 in, and metaphozically is applied to any thyng
 that hath certayne boundes.
 Cancelli, aui, are, to raise or put out, to cutte or
 teare any thyng that is wyitten, to make in
 fourme of lattise.
 Cancellare testamentum, for Delere.
 Cancellatus, a, um, lyke to a lattise. also raised or
 crossed out.
 Cancellata cutis elephatorum, with crosse
 stries or barres lyke to lattises.
 Cancellarus brachiorum amplexus, the clyp-
 ping of the armes one ouer an other.
 Cancellus, a diminutiue of cancer.
 Cancer, cri, mas. gen. a hynde of fythe called a
 crabbe. also a signe in heauen.
 Brachia cancri, the clawes.
 Cancer, cēris, or cancer, cancri, secundæ et ter-
 tiæ declinationis, ma. gen. a dysease called a
 canker.

Cancri,

Canceri, is the same that **Cancelli** be.
Canceris, a yll in medicine of that sort that burneth.
Cancherimon lapathon, a kynde of scorpell.
Canchlei, people of Arabic.
Candace, ces, and **Candax**, acis, a queene of Bethiope.
Candaria, a promontorie in the yle of Cos.
Candauris, mountaynes in Macedonia.
Candaules a tyran of Sardis, which by foolyshe dottage, thynkyng hys wyfe the sayest woman in the worlde, shewed hir naked to his familiar frende Gyges: for whiche cause he was after murdered by the same Gyges, through the counsell of hys wyfe.
Candaulus, or **Candylos**, a meate, as **Athenicus** sayeth, made of sodden fleshe, bread and cheese, as **Plinie** sayth, of mylke and honny.
Candebora, a fenne at the foote of the mountayne **Carmelus**.
Candefacio, **candefacis**, **feci**, **facere**, to make white, to make hysp, or to glow lyke fyre.
Candei, people of Arabic, whiche vse to eat scorpentes: and therfore be called **Ophiophagi**.
Candela, a. f. g. a candell.
Candelas sebare, to make tallow candels.
Candelabrum, **delabri**, n. g. a candelsticke.
Humile candelabrum, a low candelsticke.
Aeneum candelabrum, a latten candelsticke.
Candeo, ui, dēre, to glow lyke a burnyng cole, also to be whyte.
Candens color, a white colour.
Marmor candens, whyte marble.
Candens carbo, a burnyng cole.
Aer candet, the ayre shyneth, or the weather is byght and cleare.
Fauilla candens, a burnyng sparke of fyre.
Chalybs eades, a gad of Steele glowing whote.
Lilia candentia, sayre white lillies.
Pruina candens, hoate froste.
Vestis tineta cocco candet, glistereth.
Candet aestas, the sommer is hotte.
Candescō, scēre, to waxe white or shynyng, to waxe fire, or to glow lyke fyre.
Candicantia, a. f. g. the whytynge, bleachynge, or makynge of any thyng sayre and byght.
Candico, ui, are, to be white.
Candidatus, a, um, clothed in white.
Candidatus pratorius, he that despyeth or looketh to be Pryetor or mayre.
Candidatus consularis, he that despyeth the counsaill.
Candidatus gloriæ & immortalitatis, he that despyeth glozy or immortall renoume. lyke wyse **Candidatus eloquentiæ**.
Candidati, amonge the Romayns were such as laboured for some of the great offices in the publyke weale, so named, because they dyd weare in the tyme of theyr election, whyte apparayle. It may be taken by translation at this tyme for them that in vniuersities be called inceptours or

regente maysters. also for them that be lately chysened, or newly entred into some honourable or worshipfull state. **Vegetius** sayeth, that **Candidati** were men of warre, whiche hadde a priuilege before other.
Candidati Caesaris, were such as sued for great offices, and were commended of the emperoure to them, which had election, who presumynge alway that the emperours commendacion would take place, did soligite but negligently. Wherof hapned this prouerbe: **Sic petis tanquam Caesaris candidatus**, when any man asketh a thing in such forme, as he thynketh no man will deny hym: as who sayeth, ye aske it as though the emperour had spoken for you. They were also called **Candidati principis**: where that faction is vsed, may neuer be publyke weale perfect.
Candidatorius, a, um, of or pertynyng to them which looke for, or despye great offices.
Candide, aduerbium, benignely, gently, mildly, without enuy.
Candide vestitus, trimmely apparayled.
Candido, ui, are, to make white.
Candidulus, a, um, a diminutiue of **candidus**.
Candiduli dentes, whyte teeth.
Candidus, a, um, white, more than **Albus**, or lene white. It is sometyme taken for fortunate, gentle, or easie, also pure, sincere, without malice or ill wyl, also frendly, fauourable.
Candidus iudex, a gentle easy iudge.
Candidus lector, a gentil reader, whiche doeth not openly repproue that which he readeth.
Candidum oui, the white of an egge.
Candidum ingeniu, a gentil courteous nature.
Scriptor candidus, a good authour of styne and pure eloquence, not crabbed or harde to be vnderstanded.
Candida nigra facere, to make white blacke.
Lapide candidiore diem notare, to marke a day as fortunate and luckely.
Candidus pectore, pure without malice or enuy.
Annus candidus, a fortunate yere.
Candida vita, i. irreprehensibilis.
Iudicio candidiore legere, to reade wth a more indifferent and fauourable iudgement.
Fauoni candidi, i. benigni, fauorabiles, sereni, sayre, pleasant, prosperous.
Candidum, a promontory of the countrey **Zeus gitana** in Afrique.
Candifico, ui, are, to make white.
Candor, oris, m. gen. brightnesse, or whitenesse, curtesie or gentilnesse of mynde.
Candofoccus, **focci**, m. g. in bynes, is idem quod **Mergus**.
Candiba, a citee in Licia.
Canella, a, f. g. idem quod **Cinnamomum**.
Cane, a towne in Aeolis.
Canentæ, were of the olde Romaynes named the apparayle pertynyng to the head.
Caneo, ui, ēre, and **Canesco**, scēre, to bee hoze

of graye headed, to wase olde, to deray of wyrd
ther.
Canent herbar, the herbes be gray with dew.
Canescit flos, the floure withereth.
Canescit oratio, his stile of oracion waret
grau, auncient of tyme.
Canescit siu, It is gray with hozenesse.
Canephora, x, f. g. a mapden, whiche bare on
his head a basket of coffes, wherein were iemels
of ymagis of the goddis.
Cangrena, x, form. gene. a soze called a canker.
looke Gangrena.
Can, orum, ma. gen. plu. nu. be taken for white
hoze heares, for age.
Cania, x, f. g. a kynde of sharpe stingyng nettles.
Canica, canica, f. g. byanne of wheate.
Caniceps, a beast, which hath onely the face of a
dogge.
Cancies, ei, form. gene. hozenesse or graynesse of
the heare.
Canicula, lx, f. g. a lytle butche. Also a sterre,
whereof canicular and dogge dayes be named.
Dies caniculares.
Caniculus, li, m. g. a whelpe.
Canidia, a woman of Naples, whom Horace ras
teth as a witche or sorceres.
Caninus, one that was consull of Rome onely ses
uen houres.
Caninus, a, um, doggyshe, or of a dogge, curryshe.
Verba canina larrare, to rale spitefully.
Canina facundia, doggyshe or curryshe elo
quence. A prouerbe, applyed to suche as doo not
uer exercise theyr tongue or penne, but in repro
uyng or blamyng other men.
Caninum prandium, a dogges dinner. A pro
uerbe vled, where there is no wyne at dynner or
supper, for dogges do of nature abhorre wyne.
Caninus appetitus, a syknesse, with an vn
saciable appetite to eate, pcedyng of v. causes:
Of abundance of melancolpe, flowyng from
the splene to the mouthe of the stomake: Of a
cold distemperace of the stomake: Of the lousenes
of the body, the pores beyng to open: Of to
muche labour, resoluyng: or of the consumyng
of natural moysture, wherewith the body is nours
ished.
Canis, is, com. gen. a dogge or bitche, a sygne in
heauen, wherof there bee two sterres, one cal
led Canis maior, the other Canis minor. It
is also a kynde of fythe, called a doggythe. Also
a certayne caste at dice, whan the ace beyng caste
vp, loseth all.
Canis festinans cecos xdit catulos, The
hasty bitche byngeth forth the blynde whealpes,
the moze hast the woze spede. A prouerbe ap
plyed to them, whiche beyng hasty in settynge
foorth theyr woikes, do make them vnperfecte.
Canis reuersus ad vomitum, The dogge tur
neth agayne to eate that he vomited. A pro
uerbe referred to hym, whiche beyng reconcy
led to god, retourneth agayne to his olde condic

tion and vices.
Canes, is sometyme vled of the poetes for the
furies, it is also a woide of extreme despite to
our enemies, to call them dogges.
Ter geminus canis, Cerberus.
Ain vero canis, Shalt thou so in dede, thou
curryshe hygue.
Canes molossi, are taken for handdogges.
Canis peius & angue, A prouerbe noyng
extreme hate of a thyng.
Canis celer, citus, pernix, a swyfte dogge.
Canes horri to chere the houndes.
Armillati canes, dogges with collars aboute
theyr neckes.
Emeriti canes, dogges that be so olde that they
can hunt no moze.
Melirai canes, litle dogges that gentill women
vse, for theyng houndes.
Odorus canis, a hownde or spaynell of a good
sent.
Canistrum, tri, n. g. sometyme canister, stri m. g.
a basket or a panier.
Canistellum, li, n. g. or Canistellus, li, ma. g. a
lytle panier, hamper, or basket.
Canities, ei, f. g. hozenesse or whytenesse of hea
res. It is sometyme taken for graunce, or aun
cientnesse.
Canitudo, idem.
Canna, nx, f. g. a cane or reede. Also a canne or
ayle pottle. Sometyme a pyper made of a cane.
Cannabaceus, a, um, of hempe.
Cannabinus, a, um, made of hempe.
Cannabis, is, f. g. hempe.
Cannabum, and cannabion, bi, n. g. idem.
Cannacas, a kyng of Whrygia, who forseyngs
the deluge, made great lamentacion. vide pro.
Kecanaca.
Cannaz, arum, a towne in the countrey of Apulia,
where a great hoste of the Romaines was slaine
by Anniball.
Cannetum, ti, n. g. a place, where canes and
reedes doe grow.
Canneus, a, um, of a cane.
Cannitaz, arum, thatched houles.
Cannitius, a, um, of canes or reedes.
Cannius, a poete in the tyme of Martialis, whiche
was so mery of nature, that he laughed al
waye.
Cano, cecini, ere to synge, to play on the shalme,
or other instrument, also to prayse, to prophery.
Canere classicum, vel bellicum, to blow to
the frelde, or to the assault, to blow alarme.
Canere eandem cantilenam, to tell one tale
twyse, or to recite often tymes one thyng.
Canere fidibus, to play on an harpe, or other
instrument, haupng strenges.
Canere receptui, to blow the retreate in bat
tyle, and by a metaphore, to reuoke or wythe
draw a mans mynde from doyng any thyng, to
make an ende.
Canere sibi, to speake for his owne profite.
Canere

Canere sibi & musis, to synge of wylle for hys owne pleasure, and for them that doe fauoure him, nothing caryng for any other.
 Canere signa, to blow whyles men do fyght in battayle.
 Canere surdis auribus, to gyue counsaile in bayne, to lose labour in speakeinge.
 Canunt tuba, the trumpettes blow of towne.
 Tibijs canere, to play on the pipe or flute.
 Canere dicuntur poetae, cum quid versibus scribunt.
 Absurde canere, discorde, to synge oute of tune.
 Canere aliquem, or laudes alicuius, to laude or prayse a man.
 Canere ad tubiam, to synge to the pype or flute.
 Canuntur haec apud Homerum, these thynges be spoken or wyrtten in Homere.
 Canere belia, to declare, speake, or wyte of warres.
 Obscura canere, to prophesie obscure and doubtfull thynges.
 Quicquid fama canit, what so euer is reported by fame.
 Canus canere, spoken prouerbyally, of them that doe all for theyr priuate commoditee, and conueigh to them selues what so euer they can catche.
 Canobus, the mayster of Menelaus shyppe. looke Canopus.
 Cannocersea, the herbe Helxine, looke there.
 Canon, canonis, m. g. a rule. Also that parte in a targat, wherein the arme and hande is putte. al so the tongue of a balance. It is also the reuenues in customes and fee termes of townes shippes, a custome in paynge yerely a certayne of coyne.
 Canonibus soluere, to dispence with one.
 Cratiam canonis facere, idem.
 Canonarii, orum, gatherers of taks and tallages.
 Canonis, the transomes in a shyppe, whereon the hatches are made.
 Canonici, bee those sorte of musicians, whych doe trie musike by reason, as the Pythagorians did: lyke as Harmonici iudged by the delectation of the eares, accordyng to the folowers of Aristoxenus.
 Canonicius, a, um, regular.
 Canonici libri, booke amonge the romans of the auncient decrees, and ceremonies of the bi-shops and hie priestes.
 Canonium, ni, ne, g. a place assigned to deuoute persons, whych lyued vnder a certayne rule.
 Canonizo, aui, are, to canonyse, to exampne by rule.
 Canopicon, is an herbe, whiche is one of the kindes of spurge. Reade moze in Pityusa.
 Canopus, a meruaylous bryght sterre. also his name that was mayster of Menelaus shyppe,

whiche beyng dead in an yle, at the entree of Etilus, caused that yle to bee called by hys name, and was there honoured for a god. Of whome this pretie historie is remembred of Strabon.
 The people of dyuers countreys contendyng for the preeminence of their goddis, agreed, that those ydols, whych were vanquished by any notable experience, should giue place to the vanquisher. A priest of Canopus, a wittie fellow, gat a water pot full of small holes, and stoppynge the holes with wate, filled it ful of wate, prynced it, made it in foure of an ydoll, and hid craftily set it on the olde ymage, knowynge that the Caldeies, honouryng the fyre for god, did cary it aboute into all countreis, and consumed therewith all other ydols, made of metall and other matter. But when they came to Canopus, and did sette the fyre aboute hym, the wate melted quickly, and the water dissoluyng into the fyre, quenched it, wherfore Canopus was deemed vanquisher and chiefe of the goddis.
 Canor, oris, m. g. melody.
 Canor cygni, the melodye or tunable songe of a swanne.
 Vox suavis & canora, a pleasant and a loude voyce.
 Canorosus, a, um, full of melody.
 Canorus, a, um, loude or mylle.
 Canta, olde wyrttes bled for canata.
 Cantabri, people of a countrey in Spayne called now Biskay.
 Cantabrica, is called in Englyshe wythe ge-loufer.
 Cantabricus, a, um, of Biskay.
 Cantamen, minis, n. g. a songe.
 Cantarus, a poete of Athens.
 Cantatio, onis, form, gen. a syngeinge or chaunting.
 Cantator, oris, m. g. a synger.
 Cantatrix, icis, f. g. a woman synger.
 Canterij, orum m. g. be the piers, whiche doo lie vnder a piece of tymber, whan it is sawen. whiche some doo call strynges.
 Cantharias, a stone, whiche hath the pynte of a blacke flie called a bittell.
 Cantharis, idis, vel Cantharida, da, a greene woyme, synnyng with a glasse lyke golde, bred in the toppe of ashes or olyues, whiche layde to a mans body, maketh it to blyste. The rayce of it is poyson. wherfore Cantharis, is vsed for a venomous porcion. Some doe saye, it is a flie heuered with a shale lyke a bittell, but that he is greene. Theophrastus sayth, this woyme doeth brede in wheate, and to it is very noysome.
 Erasmus addeth, that it ingendreth in Roses, and doth hurte and destroy them in lyhemaner.
 Cantharis, fumitori, after Diosc. lib. 4. cap. 3.
 Cantharita, a kynde of wyne.
 Cantharus, ri, m. g. a pot, a tugg, or a tankarde, also a kynde of boates. Also a beast, wherof there is founde no female, a kynde of fyre, a blacke flie.

eye, called a *hypocrite*. and a knot under the tounge of *Apis*, the ore that the Egyptians wor-
 shiped.
Cantharus, a signe in the firmament, conteynyn-
 g. *betres*.
Cantheriatus, a, um, stayed by with proppes of
 forkes.
Cantheriata vinea, a vyne rayled hypon fras-
 mes of perches.
Cantherinus, a, um, of or lyke a geldynge.
Cantherino ritu somniare, to dreame stans-
 dynge.
Cantherinum hordeum, a kynde of barley.
Cantherinum lapathum, a kynde of sorrell,
 called also *Rumex*.
Cantheriolus, a diminutiue of *Cantherius*, a lit-
 tell stake, proppes, or forke.
Cantherium, ij, n. gen. a maner of a chariot or
 wagan.
Cantherius, ij, m. g. a geldynge of an horse onely.
 It is also the rale of a vyne, boyned by with
 forkes and postes. also a rafter.
Cantherij, idem quod *Canterij*.
Canthes, thium, form. gene. organ pypes, after
Calepine.
Canthus, thi, m. g. the corner of the eye, as well
 by the nose, as nexte to the temples. It is also
 the yron, wherewith the extremite of wheles be
 bounden, the stroke of a carte.
Canthus, is also the sonne of *Abas*.
Canticum, ci, n. ge. a pleasaunt or mery songe, a
 balade.
Cantilena, lx, f. g. a songe. it is taken of *Licero*,
 for a speche of tale, commonly or to often used,
 and is of a small effect, a tumult, a braggynge
 reporte.
Cantilenæ, the daughters of the muses.
Cantio, onis, f. g. a songe. sometyme a charme,
 or enchauntment.
Cantorbis the citee *Emberge* in Germany.
Cantium, the countrey of Kent.
Cantiuncula, lx, f. g. a songe of lyght matters.
Cantisto, aui, are, to synge often.
Canto, aui, are, to synge or to charme. sometyme
 to mony the or exhort, to speake or inculcate a
 thyng oftentymes, to geue grete prayse, or to
 sette forth the ones commendacion. also to en-
 chaunte.
Hæc dies, noctesque tibi canto, vt caueas,
 This I exhort the day and nyght, that thou
 beware.
A uena cantare, to pype.
Surdo cantare, looke canere surdis.
Istum canto, I set forth this mans prayse, or
 I commende him greatly.
Dignus cantari, worthy to be lauded or pray-
 sed in wytyng or speakynge.
Metuo ne idem cantent literæ, I feare leaste
 these letters bynge the same tydynge that the
 other byd, or intreate of the same matter.
Cantor, and *Cantrix*, a synge man, or a syn-

yng woman.
Cantus, us, m. g. a songe, a charme, or enchaun-
 ment in verses.
Cantus lugubris, a mournynge songe.
Cantus tremulus, warblyng, releslyng, or
 quaueryng.
Cantus buccinarum, the soune of trumpets.
Cantu delinire, mollire, mulcere, to assuage,
 please, or mitigate.
Canuleus, a Romanne.
Canus, an olde man.
Canus, a, um, gray or hore.
Canafides, the fapthfulnesse of olde tyme: or
 after some, the fapthfulnesse of auncient men.
Canaveritas, idem.
Absynthium canum, gray wormewood.
Canus december, the monthe of December,
 hore with froste.
Canapruina, the hore froste.
Canusinatus, a, um, arayed with the cloth made
 of the wolle of *Canusium*.
Canusinus, a, um, of *Canusium*.
Canusium, a towne in the countrey of *Apulia*,
 where is veray fyne woulle, called *Canusina*
lana, and is ruddy of colour.
Capacitas, aris, f. g. aptnesse to take, largenesse of
 place, capacitee.
Capaneus, three syllables, the housbande of *E-*
uadne, and one of the seven capitaynes that bes-
 sieged *Thebes*, where he first inuented scalyngs
 with ladders, and was there slayne with stones
 caste from the walle.
Capaneus, and *Capaneius*, the adiectiue.
Capara, a towne of *Portugall*, called commonly
Caparea.
Capax, acis, om. g. that taketh or conteyneth
 any thyng, able to conteyne or receyue, large,
 bigge.
Capax amicitie, he that considereth what be-
 longeth to frendshipp.
Capaces aures, eares delightynge greatly to here.
Capax calix ad sextarios tres, a cup that wyl-
 holde aboute thre pyntes.
Domus capax, a large house that will receyue
 a great numbre.
Regnum capax, an ample and great kyng-
 dome.
Scyphus capacior, a bigger cuppe.
Capax inuidie, that is able to defende it selfe
 agaynst the yll will of his enemies.
Capedo, inis, for. g. the greatnesse of a vessell or
 lyke thyng that conteyneth. A potte or pytche
 used in sacrifice.
Capeduncula, lx, form. gen. a diminutiue of
capedo.
Capella, lx, for. g. a ponge gotte, or a little gotte.
 Also a certayne sterre.
Capena, a towne by Rome by the fountayne *E-*
gena. also a gate in Rome called *Appia porta*,
 where is a water consecrated to *Mercury*, used
 in diuers ceremonies.

Capenates, people of Capena.
 Caper, pri, ma. g. a geibed gote. It was also the name of an olde grammarian, and a rper ren- nyng by Laodicea. Sometyne it is taken for the buche gote.
 Caperatus, a, um, wrynkeled.
 Capero, aui, are, to frowne or lowze.
 Caperare frontem, to bende the browes, to frowne.
 Capesso, si, sum, or siui, situm, sere, act. to take, or to goe about to take, to receyue. Sometyne it signifieth to take in hande.
 Capessere fugam, to flee or renne away.
 Quo te nunc capessis hinc? whether goest thou from hence.
 Capessere se domum, to get hym home.
 Capessere se in altum maris, to take the mayne sea.
 Capessere montem, to ascend or go by the hill.
 Ad saxum capessit, supple iter, he taketh hys way at the stone.
 Capessere se precipitem ad malos mores, to tourne hym selfe headlonge to lewdenesse.
 Capessere arma vel bellum, to take armes, to enterpryse warre.
 Capessere alicuius iussa, to do or execute ones commaundementes.
 Capessere curas imperij, to take the charge and gouernance of the common weale.
 Capessere locum, to endeuour to take a place.
 Capessere cursum ad aliquem, to renne towarde one.
 Capessere oculis, to beholde.
 Capessere cibum, to eate.
 Capessere pugnam, to enter or ioygne battaile to skirmish or fyght.
 Capessere urbem, to go or take his tourney to the citee.
 Capetus, the name of a kynge.
 Caphareus, thze syllables, a mountaine in Grece, by whiche the grekes nauy was soze afflicted for the death of Palamedes.
 Caphareus, a, um, of Caphareus.
 Capharnaum, the chiefe citee in Galilee.
 Capheris, an yle by Samothrace.
 Caphura, looke camphora.
 Capidulum, li. n. g. an hoode.
 Capillaceus, a, um, heary, of heare, lyke heare.
 Capillamentum, ti, n. g. the heare of a mas head. Sometime the toppes of herbes, where the seedes do grow. also a counterfayte heare, a perruke.
 Capillaris, ris, n. g. a caule or copse, that women trusse theyr heares in.
 Capillaris, re, of or belongyng to heare.
 Capillaris, a tree, wheron ponge men for a ceremony, bled to hange their heare whan they were polled. It is also called Capillata.
 Capillati, people of the Alpes.
 Capillatia vela, clothes of heare.
 Capillatus, a, um, that hath longe heare, or that weareth a great perruke.

Capillitium, ti, n. g. the heare of the head.
 Capillo, aui, are, to make heare.
 Pollytrix capillatur, id est capillos habere videtur.
 Capillus, li, m. g. the heare, as well of the head as other places. Sometyne it is used for Casarics. Sometyne for Barba.
 Capillo tenuis, iust to the heare.
 Capillus veneris, an herbe cald Venus heare, looke Adiantum.
 Capillorum defluuium, or profluuium, the falling of the heare.
 Demissi capilli, longe heare.
 Ducere capillis, to draw one by the heare of the head.
 Capiō, capi, ere, to take willingly, or buywillingly. Sometime it signifieth to delite, to mitigate, to disceyue: also to receiue. Sometyne to conteyne, also to make.
 Dñi boni, quid turba? ades nostræ vix capient, Good lord, what a company? vneth our house wll holde them.
 Capere rationem, to fynde the meane.
 Rationem capi, vt & amanti obsequer, & patrem non offenderem, I founde the meane how to please my louer, and yet not to offende, or displease my father. Also Capiō rationem, signifieth to know the cause why.
 Scio tibi esse hoc grauius multo, ac durius, cui fit: verum ego haud minus ægre patior, id qui nescio, nec rationem capio, nisi quod tibi bene ex animo volo, I know well that to you, whome the thinge toucheth, it is much more displeasing and greuous: but yet it greueneth me no lesse, I cannot tell why, but onely because I loue you.
 Capere conditionem, to accept the offer.
 Capere fugam, to renne away.
 Mente capere, to conceiue in ones mynde.
 Miseriam capere, to be in mysery.
 Misericordiam capere, to haue pitee.
 Caput eum facieras, he was weary of it.
 Capere somnum, to sleape.
 Capere rationem oculis, to iudge by syght.
 Hi loci, atque hæ regiones sunt, quæ mihi ab hero sunt meo demonstratæ, vt ego oculis rationem capio, These are the places and stretes that my maister shewed me, as farre as myne eyes can iudge, or as farre as I can perceyue.
 Capere voluptatem, to delite.
 Capere versoriam, to chaunge a pourpose, to tourne sayle, to doo the contrary to that he intended.
 Capere vsuram corporis vxoris alterius, to committe adulterie with an other mans wyfe.
 Te vxor aliena capit, Thou arte in loue with an other mans wyfe.
 Capi ac deliniri re aliqua, to be delited or pleased with any thyng.
 Si stes propius, te capiet magis, If you stand nere, it wll delite you more.

Caueat ne capiatur, let him beware he be not disceyued.

Capi assentatione, to be disceyued with flatterye. As the wyse Capi dolis, donis, fraude, insidijs, precio, muneribus.

Capit eum admiratio, he meruayled.

Capit me voluptas, and Capi voluptatem, I was delited, or I toke pleasure in it.

Capit me amor, I loued.

Angorem capere, to languishe, to sorrow, or take thought.

Capere cibum, to cate.

Capere coniecturam, to coniect, to gesse.

Coniectura capitur ex eo, it may be pexerued or gathered thereby.

Capit animum cura eius rei, I tooke charge of that matter, or I was carefull for it.

Capere desiderium, to desyre.

Capere detrimentum vel damnum, to take harme, or to be endomaged.

Capere alicuius dicta, to here ones wordes.

Capere disciplinam, to learne.

Capere experimentum, to proue.

Capere finem, to ende.

Capere exordium, to beginne.

Capere formam, or personam, to disguise or nes selfe.

Capere latitiam ex re aliqua, to reioyse of a thyng.

Capere generum, to chose a sonne in law.

Capere laudem ex re aliqua, to be renoumed or prapled for any thyng.

Capere incrementum, to increase.

Si inimicos omnes homines capiam, though I should get the displeasure of all men.

Capere inimicitiam, to get enmittee, or displeasure. Likewise Capere inuidiam & iram.

Capere locum castris, to take or chose a place, to pitche theyr tentes, or campe in.

Capere magistratum, to obteyne an office.

Si magnitudinem mensarum caperet, if it wer so large, that tables myght be made of it.

Capere metum, to feare.

Capere modum, to kepe a meane.

Capere mortem, to suffer death.

Capere obliuionem, to forget. Ipkewyse Capir me obliuio.

Capere odium alicuius, to begyn to hate one.

Capit ciuitatem pauor, The citee was in a great feare.

Capere penam de aliquo, to punysh one.

Capere quietem, to take rest.

Capere specimen, to take a profe or shewe.

Capere spem, to conceyue an hope.

Capit eum tadium belli, he was wery of war.

Capere tempus, to wathe a tyme.

Verecundia eum capit, he was a bashed.

Capere vires, to waxe stronge.

Capere opinionem virtutis, to be esteemed or compted vertuous.

Capere pallorem, to waxe pale.

Capere pignus, to receyue a gage.

Pignora capere, to streyne ones gooddes for dette.

Capere prouinciam, to take charge of a thing.

Quosdam religio caput, some wer scrupulous.

Vitium capere, to be corrupted.

Capis, pidis, f. g. a cuppe to drynke in.

Capissena, people of Asia, dwellinge in the citie.

Capissa, a crible, or a sieue to purge cozne withall.

Capistro, aut, are, to haulter, or putte on a rope or corde.

Capistrum, stri, n. ge. an haulter, or a collar, to tie an horse or other beast, a musle. also a bande to tie vines to the rayles.

Capistrum maritale, the bonde of wedlocke.

Frenare ora capistris, to mouill.

Capital, alis, n. ge. a thyng that women priestes used to weare on theyr heades in olde tyme, whan they dyd sacrifice, as it were a lace or soile to trusse vp theyr heare. Also after some, a towel used in sacrifice.

Capitale, and Capital, an adiectiue, an offence worthy death.

Capitale est, it is death, or deserueth death.

Capitalia, an hygh hell in India.

Capitalis, le, deadly, worthy death.

Capitalem fraudem admittere, to doo a thing worthy punishment by death.

Capitales triumviri, iudges in causes of death.

Capitalis noxa, likewise Capitale, nephas, or crimen, an offence worthy death.

Capitalis aduersarius, a mortall enemy.

Capitalis dies, a day appoynted to one to receyue iudgement of death.

Capitalis homo, a man that deserueth death, also he that is prone to murder.

Capitalis ira, mortall wyathe.

Capitalis locus, a place of execution.

Capitalis ædis, an house, where anye deadly offence is committed.

Capitalis inscitia, ignorance that putteth a man in daunger of his lyfe.

Capitalia iudicia, iudgements concernyng lyfe and death.

Capitaliter, mortall, deadly.

Capitatio, onis, f. ge. head spluer, or subsidie, gathered of euery man after the rate of his substance.

Capitatus, a, um, that groweth great in the head or that hath an head.

Capitati caules, cabages.

Capitellum, li, n. g. a littell head or toppe of a thyng. also the highest part of a piller. of some it is used for a stillatorie.

Capitium, ti, n. g. any thyng that couereth the head, commonly they do call it a hood.

Capito, onis, ma, ge. he that hath a great head. Also heady, obstinate in opinion. It is also a fytte, which by his description, seemeth to be

a codde. A learned man of this name, translated the epitome of Liue and Eutropius into greke.

Capitolinus, the surname of him that founde the head, whan the capitoll should be builded.

Capitolinus, a, um, of the palaice of the citee of Rome.

Capitolium, li, n, gen. the palaice of the citee of Rome.

Capitofus, a, um, he that hath a greate of a dull head.

Capitulatus, a, um, any thyng that is growen to an head.

Capitulata folia, leaues, whiche in the toppes haue thynges lyke heades.

Capitulatim, the aduerbe.

Capitulatim de re aliqua dicere, to recite the sum of principall poyntes of any matter.

Capitularia, orum, booke of actes and statutes.

Capitulo, aui, are, to diuide by chapters.

Capitulum, li, n, g. a lytle head. also a chapyter, and the toppe of a pillar or other thyng. It is also a woorde of dalpance, as, O capitulum lepidissimum, O pleasant companion, o meate head.

Capitulum martis, the herbe Eryngion.

Capitulum, a towne in Italy.

Capnias, a precious stone mynyng lyke saffron.

Capnia vitis, a certayne kynde of vyues.

Capnitis, a kynde of brasse ore.

Capnium, ni, is interpreted of Aetius, to bee the herbe called Calidonia, which groweth aboute hedges. And yet after Dioscorides, and the common opinion of Physicians, it is Fumis tope.

Capnobatae, people called Mysy.

Capnos, ni, f. ge. & Capnon, ni, n. ge. an herbe called of the latynes Fumaria, of the apothecaries Fumus terræ, in english Fumitory.

Capnogorgion, gi, the herbe called Fumitory. Diosc. li. 4. ca. 3.

Capo, onis, m. g. a capon.

Capote, a mountayne in Asia.

Cappa, the name of a greke letter, for whiche the latynes vse C.

Cappadocia, a countrey in Asia, hauynge on the south Cilicia and the mountayne Taurus: On the east, Armeny, and dyuers other nations: On the north, the sea Euxinum: On the weste Galatia: and is deuided from Armeny the more with the famous riuer Euphrates. In that countrey are bredde plentie of excellent good hoxles. It was sometyme called Alba Syria, because the people there be whiter than in the other Syria. The people therof are called Cappadoces, whose condicions were reputed so yll, that amonge the common people, if one had ben scene to be of yll facion, they woulde say he was of Cappadocia. In that countrey were bozne, Basilus magnus, and Gregorius Nazianrenus, two holy byshops and excellent doctours.

Cappadox, ocis, and Cappadocus, a man of the

countrey of Cappadocia.

Cappagum, a towne in Spayne.

Capparis, ris, form. gen. a fruite called capers, wherewith we make salates and sauce for mutton, which eaten before meales, bee veray good for the stomake, and agaynst diseases of the spleene.

Capparus, a dogges name, notable, because he bewrayed the theefe, that robbed Aesculapius temple.

Capra, x, form. ge. a gote. also a sygne in the firmament.

Olidra capra, the synnyng saoure of the arme pittes.

Capraria, an yle in the sea called Ligusticum.

Caprarius, ri, m. g. a gote hearde.

Caprasia, the mouth of the ryuer Po.

Caprea, x, f. g. a roe bucke. also a beaste, whiche dooeth see wonderfull. It is also a kynde of vyues so called.

Caprea certayne plandes in Naples.

Capreolus, li, m. g. a kynd. also a beaste called a roe. It is also a tendzelle of a vyne, which winneth many wayes. Also a forke to set vp a vyne. It is also a certayne instrument of yron to dig with, and a bande of hooke of yron to hold partes of buyldynges together.

Capreus, a, um, of a gote.

Capria, a fenne in Damphilia. also idem quod Capparis.

Capricornus, ni, m. g. a sygne in heauen conteynyng xx. steres.

Caprificatio, onis, f. g. the verball of caprificor. of some it is taken for the cuttyng of the barkes of trees, that they may grow bigger.

Caprificales dies, the canicular daies, so named, because the matrones of Rome dyd at that tyme vse to doo sacrifice vnder a wyldc sygge tree.

Caprificor, aris, ari, to husbandle wyldc sygge trees.

Caprificus, fici, or as some accent it, caprificus, ci, for. gen. a wyldc sygge tree, whiche renneth vp by valles.

Caprigenus, a, um, that whiche is of the kynde of a gote.

Caprile, pilis, neu. gen. a stable or penne where gotes be kepte.

Caprilis, le, of a gote.

Caprillus, a, um, idem quod Caprinus, a, um.

Caprimulgus, one that milkeith gotes.

Caprimulgi, byzdes lyke to gullies, which appere not by day, but by nyght, they come into gote pennes, and sucke the gotes, wherby the vdders of them bee mortified.

Caprinus, a, um, of a gote.

Caprina bacca, gotes dunge, or gotes tirtles.

Capripes, pedis, that hath fete lyke a gote.

Caprisans pulsus, is whan the pulse semmeth to ryse, and is sodenly chaunged into an other forme of meeuynge.

Caprona, arum, for. g. plu. the toppe or lyttell mounte

mane that is in the forehead of an hōte of the
heart that hangeth ouer a mans forehead. some
write it Capronex.

Caprotina, a surname of Juno.

Caprullon, an haue by the mountayne Otho.

Caprunculum, li, n. g. an earthen vessell.

Capfa, f, f. g. a coffer of chest.

Capfella, a litle coffer.

Capfa libraria, a cloafe pteffe of coffer, where
bookes are kept.

Capfa vestiaria, a chest, of cloafe pteffe of
warde robe, where garments are kept.

Capfa nummaria, where money is kept.

Capfates, a vessell, wherein oyle is kept.

Capfarius, m, g. he that keepeth chestes of
apparayle. also he that waiteth on a noble man
nes chylde, and beareth his bookes in a litle
coffer after hym hole.

Capfis, for cape fivis, take it and thou wilt.

Capfit, for prchendit, a woode out of use.

Capfitani, people of Zeugitana in Africk.

Capfoldum, a barbarous worde, that whiche is
taken out of the hole.

Capfula, f, f. g. a diminutue of capfa.

Capfus, a couered carte.

Capratio, onis, f. g. a purchase, the acte of crafte
to get fauour. also disceite of subtilitee.

Capratio, oris, m. g. he that vseth that crafte, or
one that flattereth a man that hath no chylde
to the intent to haue his goodes.

Capratio aure popularis, one th at goth as
boute to get fauour and prayse of the people.

Capratio, oris, a, um, flatterpng, or of a flatterer.

Capratio institutio, a disposition in ones will
or testament, made by hym that is deceyued by
flatterie, or obsequious facion, or rather to flate
ter and please other.

Caprio, onis, for, g. the acte of takynge or decey
uynge, or that wherby any thyng is taken, de
ceyte, capriousnesse.

Caprio honorum, the sekynge for honour.

Nulla in hac re caprio est, In this matter is
no deceyte.

Capriones dialectice, the subtyll caullacions
of logicians.

Caprio in verbis, capriousnesse in caullatpng
of wordes.

Capriose, captiously, disceitfully.

Capriofum, is sometyme vset for Damnosum,
hurtefull.

Capriofus, a, um, caprious or disceitful.

Capriuncula, f, g. a diminutue of caprio.

Capriuitas, atis, f. g. caperuitie or bondage.

Caprius, a, um, that is taken in warres.

Capto, aui, are, to get the fauour of one wth
fayre wordes, pleasant dedes or rewardes.

Also to deceyue or take quickly.

Caprare assentionem, to gette ones consent in
any thyng.

Caprare beneuolentiam, to endeuour to gette
ones fauour. lykewyse Caprare gratiam & fa

norem.

Caprare auras, spoken of houndes of spang
elles, that seeke out any thyng by the fauour.

Caprare consilium, to consule.

Caprare occasionem, or tempus, to watch
a convenient time.

Caprare sermonem alicuius, to listen ones tale.

Caprare pisces, to fysh.

Caprare risus, to doo a thyng to be laughed at.

Caprare solitudines, to couet to be in a solitas
tie place. Caprare somnum, to sleape.

Caprare auribus, to herken.

Caprare voluptatem, to seeke for pleasure.

Caprare aliquem, to lay a wayte to deceyue
one, or to go aboute to wyne or allure one on
our parte.

Caprare cernam, to get a supper of free coll.

Caprare impudicitia, to laye a wayte to take
one in the acte of lecherie.

Caprare sermonem, to herken priuylge what
men talke.

Captura, f, g. the apprehendpng or gettynge.
also a litlel gayne or vantage. also a praye.

Captura piscium, fyshpng.

Captura auium, bydpng.

Caprus, a, um, take, snared, deceyued also belited.

Capri oculis, blynde. also great louers are cal
led capri.

Capri auribus, deafe.

Capri mente, out of his wytte or madde.

Capri est, he is intangled in lone.

Dulcedine vocis caprus, belited with the pleas
saunethesse of the voyce.

Caprius dolis, discreyued, beggled.

Caprius membris, taken, benumbed, depty
ued of the vse of his lymmes.

Capri conatus frustra, labour spent in vayne.

Capri vsu hereditas, heritage gotten by long
possession.

Caprius, us, ma. g. chaunce. also discreyte, percey
uynge of a thyng, or capacitee.

Caprius hominum, mens capacitee.

Capua, a citee in the royalme of Naples.

Capula, f, f. g. a longe vessell of wood, which an
handle, which serueth to take oyle out of a vessell.

Capularis, re, the adiectiue of capulum, by a mes
saphoze, olde, decrepite, at the pities brinke.

Capularis senex, an olde man, readie to bee
layed on his biere.

Capulato, oris, ma. gen. he that doeth empty or
take out oyle of a vessell, with the wooden ves
sell called capula.

Capulo, aui, are, to take oute or empty vesselles
of oyle.

Capulum, li, n. g. that which receyueh any thing
into it. also a coffyn or biere, wherein dead corps
is be caried or layde in. also a certeyne knot in
a corde, by the whiche wilde beastes are taken
and holden.

Capulus, li, m. g. and capulum, li, n. g. the hils
tes or handle of a swearde.

Capus, pi, m. g. a capon.

Caput viride, a place in Aethiope called there Mandanga.

Caput, pitis, n. g. an head. also the begynnynge of a thyng, a chapter of a booke, an article, a clause, the somme of the principall poynt of any thyng, also a man. sometyms lyfe, the mouth of a ryuer, the toppe of a tree, the ende of a rafter of planke, the authour of begynner of a thyng. sometyms chiefe, otherwhyles perill. sometyms estimation.

Ad caput rei peruenias, come to the poynte of the matter.

Capita frumenti & vectigalium, The articles concernynge grayne and reuenues.

Capita rerum expedite, go to, declare of shew quickly the principall poyntes of the matter.

Capite damnatus, condemned to die.

Capite decernere. Vtinam meo solum capite decernerem, I woulde god I myght trie it at myne owne perill onely.

Sine capite manere res dicitur, when one kno weth not wherof the herte is spynge.

Capitis anquirere, to procede in iudgement agaynst one for treason or felony.

Penam capitis pendere, to bee punysshed by death.

Capitis arcessere, to appeache one of felony or treason. Capitis diminutio, a condemnation, wherby a man loseth eyther libertee of his person, is made bonde, or is banysht hys countrey, or put out of the kynges protections, or renouncynge his owne familie is adopted, or taken into an other, which thinge is not now vsed.

Capitis iudicium, p[ro]cesse criminall.

Operire caput, to put on the cappe.

Tegere caput, idem.

Aperire caput, to put of the cappe or bonet.

Operto capite esse, to haue his cappe on hys head.

Demulcere caput alicui, to stroke ones head.

Distinguere caput acu, with a lytell pynne to make the shed of diuision of the heare.

Caput facere, to gather to a head.

Capite censi, were amonge the Romayns, the pooze sort of the people, whiche were dyscharged of all exactions, and remayned in the citce onely for generation.

Caput diminuere, to bryake ones head.

Impingere caput parieti, to knocke ones head agaynst the wall.

A greste caput, a rude fellow.

Audax caput, a bolde fellow.

Charum caput, a person derely beloued.

Si quidem hoc viuit caput, if I lyue.

Capitis res est, the matter concerneth lyfe and death.

Caput & famam alterius defendere, to defende an other mans lyfe and good name.

Vt in singulas horas capite dimices tuo, that at euery houre you should bee in icoperdie of

your lyfe.

Caput disputationis illius, the summe of that disputation or controuersie.

Prima duo capita sunt epistola, the two first poyntes of your epistle.

A capita ducere, to fetch a matter even from the begynnynge.

Caput scelerum, the authour and first begynner of the mischefe.

Caput esse alicui rei, to bee the chiefe in any matter. Et quod caput est, and that is the chiefe of principall poynt of all.

Nec caput neq[ue] pes sermonis apparet, there appereth neyther begynnynge nor endynge of the communication, or the tale hath neyther head nor foot.

In capite Bichymia, in the frontiers of Bichymia.

Caput regni, the principal town in the roialme.

Capita vitium, the endes of vppermost synnages of vynes.

Capys, a mans name that builded Capua.

Carabi, a ryuer of Scythia.

Carabus, bi, m. g. a fyne called a lobster, lyke to a creuse, but that he is greater, and is redde when he is alque.

Caracra, a cite in Spayne, called Guadaluza.

Caralitanum, a promontorie of Cardima.

Carambis, a great promontory towards the north part, in the sea Euxinum.

Carambusis, a ryuer of Scythia, by the mountaynes called Rhipari.

Caramus, idem quod Carabus.

Carana, a towne of Ponte.

Caranus, a kyng of Macedonia. Also an hauein in Phenicia.

Caraseni, people of the countrey Caria.

Caraxus, the brother of Sapphus.

Carbania, a lytle yland by Italy.

Carbas, a winde that bloweth from the south.

Carbaseus, Carbasinus, and Carbasineus, a lymade of fynelynnen.

Carbasus, si, m. & f. g. Et plu, Carbasa, or si, n. g. a kynde of fyne linnen or cyppes.

Also the cappe of a shyppe. also a robe or garment of fyne or fynelynnen, that vyche folkes vsed to weare.

Sometyme the surtes of a coate, that callisth pleytes lyke a cappe.

Carbatina, shoes that husbandmen vse.

Carbilesi, people of Thace.

Carbilius, a man that amonge the Romaynes, dyd first repudiate his wyfe for barrenhelle. Another of the same name, whiche had beene hys seruant, was the first that dyd teache gramme openly in Rome.

Carbo, onis, m. g. a quicke or dead cole. It was also the name of a Romayne.

Carbone notare, to marke with a cole, a prouerbe, signifying to condeprune a thyng. Sometime to take a thyng for ill lucke.

Carbonarius, rij, m. g. a colper.

Car-

Carbonarius, a um, pectynphg to coles.
Carbonaria fornax, the pitte where coles bee made.
Carbonaria, all thynges, that haue moze mattier of earth, then of fumes or exhalacions.
Carbulo, a towne in Spayne.
Carbunculario, onis, for. ge. and **Carbunculus**, a corruption in herbes and trees, that blasteth the floures.
Carbunculatio in vitibus, is a faute in vyues whan the clufter of grapes are not sufficiently couered with leaues, by whiche occasion they be withered and dried.
Carbunculo, aui, are, or **Carbuncolor**, to be burned lyke a cole.
Carbunculantia vlcera, inflamed sores.
Carbunculantur semina, the seedes be bourned or blasted.
Carbunculosus, a, um, the adiectiue of **Carbunculus**.
Carbunculosus ager, a fildes petched with heate of the sunne, and made vnfertill.
Carbunculosa arena, sande full of litell redde stones lyke burning coles.
Carbunculus, li, ma. g. a botche that cometh of inflammation. also a kynde of pious stones, whiche doo myne lyke a burning cole. Mozes ouer a defaute in a vyne or other trees, whereby they are burned, whiche hapneth aboute the canicular dayes. It also signifieth earthe, wherein are founde blacke slate stones. also earthe, whiche with the heate of the sonne is so hot, that it bourneth all thynges, sette or sownen in it.
Carcasum, a towne of Barbon in Fraunce.
Carchiocherta, a towne of the greater Armeny.
Carcet, eris, m. g. a prison. Sometime a naughty fellow worthy prisonment.
 Ain' tandem carcer? Sailest thou so in dedde thou naughty theefe?
Ianitor carceris, the saylout.
Teneri in carcere, to be kepte in prison.
Conijci in carcerem, to be cast in prison.
Carceres, m. g. pl. the place where horses stande, whan they ren for pices, and from thens dooe take theyr course. hereof cometh a prouerbe.
 A carceribus ad calcem, or ad metam, from the begynnyng to the endyng of an enterpryse.
Carcerarius, a, um, of a prison.
Carceratinum, the rewarde, whiche the officers were wont to geue to them that kept the prison. It may now be vsed for that they call theyr fiele. some reade **Charisticon**, and not **Carceratinum**.
Carchedon, the citee of Carthage, and **Carchedonij**, the people therof.
Carchedonius, nij, ma. g. a kynde of carbuncle stones, whiche in the house seme of purple colour: a brode in the ayre they are fyre. Agaynst the sonne, they sende out sparkes, and yet waxe be touched with them, it melteth.
Carchesia, orum, n. ge. the vppermost parte of

the masse, that is the holes, wherein the coles or shrowdes are fastned.
Carchesium, sui, neu. gen. a standyng cuppe with handels.
Carchoquids, quij, m. g. a kynde of frogges, hanging on theyr heales pealow spotted.
Carcina, a citee.
Carcinetron, the herbe called **Corigiola**, looke thereto.
Carcinias, a, m. g. a pious stone of the colour of a crabbe fyre.
Carcinizes, a goulte in Scythia of Europe.
Carcinodes, nodis, n. g. the canker in the nose.
Carcinoma, aus, n. ge. the eatynge canker in the ouer partes of the body.
Carcinus, ni, m. g. a crabbe. Also a signe in the firmament. also the name of a poete.
Cardamilla, a citee in Argus, nere to Syllus.
Cardamantice, idem quod Iberis, looke thereto.
Cardamine, an herbe called **Vincetoxicum**.
Cardamina, a, idem quod **cardamum**.
Cardamomum, mi, n. g. an herbe of spice, whiche is lyke a seede somewhat longe. The beke is harde to be broken, and soone pecteth the nose in smellyng: In taste quicke and somewhat bitter. In freede of this spice, whiche cometh ouer of Arabia or Indie, they now commonly vse a spice, whiche the apothecaries call **Granum paradisi**, in englysh graynes.
Cardamon, or **Cardamum**, mi, ne. g. an herbe called cresses.
Cardia, a towne of Thace.
Cardia, as, f. g. the herte of a man or beast.
Cardiaca, ca, the herbe called motherwort.
Cardiacus, a, um, of the herte.
Cardiacus morbus, vel **Cardiaca passio**, a spekenesse of the herte, proceedinge of to muche weakenes of the body, and feeblenesse of the stomake by ouermuch swette, consumption of naturall spirites, or certayne other causes.
Cardialgia, a, greife or payne of the hert.
Cardiacus, ei, m. g. he that hath that disease.
Cardinalis, le, chiefe or principall.
Cardinatus, a, um, the adiectiue of **Cardo**: as, **Ligna cardinata**, rafters pynned in the moztayles.
Cardinea dea, idem quod **Carna**.
Cardineus, a, um, idem quod **cardinalis**.
Ordo cardineus, a, principuus.
Cardinum, ni, neu. g. an herbe, whiche some dooe suppose is cresses.
Cardisce, ces, m. g. a stone that is engendred of a dragons bryne.
Cardo, inis, ma. ge. the hooke, wheron the doore hangeth, and is moued. Also a mere or boundes, whiche passe throughe the fildes, from the southe to the northe. Also the tenon, put into a moztayle. Sometime oportunitie. Vitruuius calleth the two poles of the firmament **Cardines**.
Cardines temporum, the foure tymes of the yere, spring tyme, sommer, autume, & wynter.
 N iij **Cardo**

Cardo causa, the issue of the matter.
 Cardo rei, the effecte of the matter of thyng,
 the chiefe poynte of the matter.
 In hoc cardo rei vertitur, herin consisteth the
 hole matter, or on this hangeth all the matter.
 Cardo litium, idem quod cardo causa.
 Cardopos, pi, ma. g. an hutch or coffer, wherein
 bread is put. In the north countrey it is called
 an arke. It is also a vessel, wherein dough is
 moulded.
 Carduelis, lis, f. g. a byrde called a lynnnet, or
 some other litle birde, that liueth by the seede of
 thistles. for I dare not affirme it to be a lynnnet,
 which is named Miliaria. This Carduelis is
 described to be a litle birde, with a redde head,
 yelow wynges, distincte with white and blacke:
 It, beyng (as Plinie sayth) of all birdes the
 least, is thought to do any thyng not only wyth
 the voyce, but also with the fete & byll in neede
 of handes.
 Carduus, dui, mas. ge. a thystell, of the wyld ar-
 richoke.
 Care, deere, at a great price.
 Carēctum, ti, ne, ge. the place where sedge doeth
 growe.
 Carenies, people of Spayne.
 Carentani, people of Italy.
 Careo, ui, ēre, to lacke, properly those good thyng-
 es, whiche ones were had. Sometime it signi-
 fieth to be without a thyng: as,
 Careo culpa, I am without fault.
 Careo febre, I am without feuer.
 Præterquā tui carendū quod erat, Sauing
 that I coulde not haue your company.
 Quod amat caret, he lacketh that he loueth.
 Ego illa caream, si sit opus, vel totum triduū
 I coulde bee withoute her, if neede were, three
 whole dayes together.
 Caruit ne te febris heri? had you not your
 ague yesterday?
 Caruit Pompeius foro, Pompeius came not
 abroad into the common place.
 Fide caret res, the matter is not to be belueid.
 Care suspicione, not to be suspected.
 Cares, the name of a kercer, the scholar of Li-
 sippus.
 Cares, people of Hyrgia, of barbarous and ser-
 uile maners and facion, rede the prouerbe, in
 Care periculum.
 Carehus, a ryuer of Troye.
 Caretha, an yle called also Dionysia.
 Careum, or Carium, an herbe, in Englysh cas-
 sawys, apothecaries call it carui.
 Carex, caricis, f. g. sedge that groweth in fennes,
 and watry groundes, it is called in Roithynns
 berlande. Mergasse.
 Caria pontica, latinis auellanae nuces, fielber-
 bes or hassil nuttes.
 Caria, a region in Asia hauynge on the north side
 the great riuer Meander. On the west the great
 sea Icarium, on the east Licia, and diuers other

countreys. Towarde the southe the mountayne
 Taurus. The people therof called Cares, were
 good men of warte, and therfore euer where
 retiered for souldiours, as Suijars, or Sutch-
 ners be now.
 Carjatis, idis, a woman of Carpa, a sister of Pe-
 loponesus.
 Carica, ca, f. g. a dry fygge, such as is eaten in
 Lent. Carica, is also a kynde of meate: rede the
 prouerbe, Lydorum carica.
 Carica, litle houses sette on hygh places, whiche
 be stronge by theyr naturall municion.
 Caricus, or Carius, a, um, of the countrey of
 Caria.
 Carides, a fische called a prane, lyke to a thympe.
 Caries, ci, f. g. a litle worme that eateth wood. It
 is also putrefaction or spylth growen by age or
 continuance, the rottenesse in timber or trees.
 Vini caries, the dregges of wyne.
 Cariem trahere, sentire, inducere. Carie infe-
 stari, to waxe rotten, or to be putrified, or bins
 newed.
 Carilla, a towne of Picentum, destroyed by An-
 niball.
 Carina, a, f. g. the keele or bottome of a shippe.
 Carina, arum, certeyne houses within the temple
 of Cellus, made lyke the bottoms of shippes.
 Carina, arum, a Arcete in Rome, wherein Pom-
 peie dwelled.
 Carina putaminum, the two Wales of a nutte
 deuided in sunder.
 Carinatum, lyke a keele.
 Carinatus, a, um, made in fourme of the keele of
 a shippe.
 Carini, people of Germany.
 Carino, ui, are, to make any thyng lyke to the
 keele of a shippe.
 Carindia, a countrey by Dukrike, soygnyng on
 the south to the mountaynes Alpes and Italy,
 On the east and north to Stiria. The election
 of a new prynte or gouernour there, is verie
 strange. Pius writeth in his cosmography,
 that in the towne called Sancti viti, is a greate
 valey, where, in a medowe is sette a stone of
 marble, of a good height, wherupon ascendeth
 an husbände man, vnto whom that office by in-
 heritance belongeth: On his right hande stan-
 deth a blacke cow: on his lefte hande an yll fa-
 uoured mare. About hym standeth a great mul-
 titude of carles. On the other syde of the me-
 dow cometh the duke, accompanied wyth his
 noble men in their robes of estate. Before hym
 goeth the Erle of Gortia, the greate mayster of
 his house, betwene. xii. banners, bearyng the
 pryncis standerde. The other noble men folow
 with the prynte, clad lyke an husbände man,
 with a shepceroke in his hande, as he were a
 shepheard. As soone as the carle, on the marble
 stone, perceiueh him comyng, he askech a loude
 in the Slaudyn tungue, who is this, that com-
 eth with so proude agate? They that stande
 about

about, answers, It is the pynte of this countrey. Chan saith he esteemes: Is he a right iudge, seeking for the weale of the countrey, a free man bozne, and woorthy to haue honour? Is he a true christen man, and defender of Christes saith? They all answer, yea, he is and shall be. Chan saith the earle, By what right may he putte me from this place? Chan answereth the earle of Gortia, Thou shalt haue for thy place. I. grotes, these two beastes (the cow and the mare) & the pyntes appaile, which he dyd late put of. Also thy family of kinne shall be free from al manner of tribute. Chan the earle, geuynge the pynte a lytle blowe on his cheeke, byddeth him be a good iudge, and comynge downe from the stone, geueth him place, and so departeth, takynge with him the cowe and the mare. Chan the pynte goeth vp on the stone, and holdynge a naked swerde in his hande, brandyngge it, turneth to euery parte of the stone, promysynge equall iudgements to all the people. Then is there brought to hym colde water in an housband mans cappe, which he drynkeheth, signifyng that he condemneth dynnyng of wyne. Chan goeth he to a churche thereby: where, after he hath herde masse, he putteth of his rustical raiment, and putteth on appaile of honour. And dynnyng with his nobilitie sumptuously he commeth esteemes to the meadowe, where he heareth matters, and wynnstreth iustice. The duke of this countrey, is as it were chiefe maister of the game to the imperyll maister.

Carion Basilicon, called of the latines regia nux and Persica iuglans, the wall nutte.

Cariophyllata, x, f. g. a flower called auance.

Cariophillon, a spere called cloues.

Cariosuelites, people of the countrey of Lyons in Fraunce.

Cariotus, a, um, as earth is after it is well dounge and sturred. It is also putrified or rotten.

Cariota terra, rotten earth, that commeth of dounge.

Cariota, x, f. g. looke Caryota.

Cariotis, idis, looke Caryotis.

Carisa, a towne in Spayne.

Carissa, vled of olde wynters for vafra.

Caritas, atis, f. ge. scarltee, dearthe, properly of that whiche serueth for the sustinaunce of man.

Caritas nummorum, scarltee of money.

Caritas annonæ, scarltee of vyttayle.

Caritas, and vilitas, contrary.

Carium, looke Careum.

Carius, the name of Jupiters sonne.

Carmacæ, people of Asia, nere Theotis.

Carmani, people of Carmania.

Carmania, a countrey in India, whiche is after Ptolome, diuided in two partes: One is veray fertile, the other is veray barayne. Carmania the desert, hath on the west Persis: on the east Aria, on the north Parthia, on the south,

the other Carmania. The scruple Carmania, hath on the north the desert: on the east Gedrosia, on the west, Persis: on the south, the Indian sea. Of this countrey I find one thing worthy of remembrance. who so euer wil mary, must first byng to the bynge there, the head of an enemy: whiche he setteth vp in his palace: but first he taketh out the tounge, and cauleth it to be cut in peeces, and mingled with bread, & geueth parte thereof to hym that brought the head.

And if there be many heades, he deuiderth the tounge among his gentlemen, as most delicate meate.

Carmelus, or Carmelum, the name of two sundry hilles in Judea.

Carmen, inis, neu. g. a verse or meter. Also the whole worke that is made in verses. Sometime it signifieth a charme. Sometime a prescript or ration of praier, in makynge a dowe, or other lyke purpose. also a prophetic.

Carmen, is sometime taken for the voyce or noyse of an owle.

Carmen virtutis, the harmonie and vnpoyme consent of vertue.

Carmina, componere, condere, contexere, facere, fingere, to make verses.

Carmenta, & Carmentis, the name of a ladye, whiche had the spirite of prophetic, and gaue answer in verses. She was also called Nicostratis, and was mother of Quander.

Carminarij, orum, m. g. they that doo picks, make cleane, or carde woull.

Carminator, oris, m. g. and Carminarius, rij, idem.

Carminatrix, a woman or wench that pycketh or cardeth woull.

Carminario, onis. form. ge. the pyckynge or cardynge of woull.

Carmino, aui, arc, to carde woull, or other lyke thyng.

Carmon, a place in Messenia, the temple of Apollo in Laconia, a ryuer in Achaia, and a mountayne in Peloponnesus.

Carna, x, f. g. was supposed to be the goddess of mans lyfe, of hir they despyed the herte, lyuer, and intayles, to be preserued.

Carnapæ, people about Theotis.

Carnarium, narij, n. g. a larder, wherein hangeth fleshe. Sometime it signifieth a bouchers Chables. Also fleshe meate. Sometime an instrument with many hookes, whercon fleshes of baken, or other peeces of fleshe do hang in a larder house, or other place.

Carnarius, rij, m. g. a boucher. Also one that despyeth in eatynge of fleshe: a fleshemonger.

Carnarius, a, um, that perteynyth to fleshe.

Carnaria taberna, a bouchers shop.

Carne, a towne of Phenicia.

Carneades, a philosopher, the folower of Chrysippus, and chiefe of the secte called Noui Academici.

Carney

Carnus, a, um, that whiche is of fleshe.
Carni, the people of the countrey in Almayne, called Carinthia, belonging to the duke of Austrie. It is also the name of an other people in Italy, in the countrey called Marca Tarvisia.
Carnifex, icis, ma, gen, an executioner, or hangman, that cutteth men in peeces. And by a metaphor, a murderer, a cruell person.
Carnifices epulae, banquettes, which put a man to payne and tourmentes after.
Carnificina, ae, for. ge. the place where suche execution is doone. Also the office or acte of an hangman. Also great murder, crueltie.
Carnificinam facere, to execute the office of an executioner.
Carnificinam subire, to go to execution, to bee tormented and murdered.
Carnificinus, a, um, pertaining to the acte of murdering or sleaying.
Carnificina agritudo, poppetfull sickness that tormenteth a man.
Carnificium, idem quod Carnificina.
Carnificor, aris, ari, to bee putte to execution, to be tormented, and as it were toyne in peeces.
Carnivorus, a, um, any thyng that deuoureth fleshe.
Carnopes, the flies called Locustes.
Carnolitas, atis, fœm, ge. abundaunce of fleshe, fleshyenes.
Carnosus, a, um, fleshye, grosse.
Carnosaradix, & **Carnosum folium**, a thych leafe, or a thych roote.
Carnotum, the middell region of all Fraunce.
Carnulentus, a, um, idem quod Carnosus.
Carnuntum, a towne in the border of Germany.
Carnus, a, um, fatte.
Carnutes, people of a countrey in Fraunce, called Charters.
Carnuti, people of Germany.
Caro, carnis, f. g. fleshe, properly of that whiche is dead. Also in herbes, leaues, and fruite, that whiche is vnder the skynne or pylle.
Caro piscium, the meate offishe.
Caro arborum, the woodde or tymbre next the tappe.
Cardanum, the citie Cracan in Polonia, called also Cracouia.
Caronium, a citie in Spayne called Cheroga.
Caros, Caron, vel Careum, of the apothecaries Carui, an herbe called Laret, the roote wherof is lyke a pershepe, but some are yelow, and some redde, and are in eatyng more pleasaunt than persheppes, and wyl bee sooner digested: There be of them that are whyte. Some call this herbe careaways.
Carota, a, the wyld Laret.
Carora, vel Carotici, bee the greates synewes, whiche dooe holde vp the necke, called also Tenondes, whiche in Cornelius Celsus, in some printes, be called Carotes, whiche woulde be amended and written Carotas.

Carotica, be the great veynes on euer yde of the necke.
Carpanetum, a place of Schem.
Carpasium, a towne of Egypt.
Carpantium mare, the sea fornyng to Egypt, wher in be the yles called Sporades.
Carpathos, or Carpathus, an yle against Egypt, the middes between Rhodes and Landie.
Carpasina, arum, f. g. plowmens bootes made of untanned leather, they may be called others.
Carpatus, a mountayne of Dacmatia, called somtymonly Crapalz.
Carpentarius, ri, m. g. a cartwright or carpenter.
Carpentarius, a, um, pertaining to the carte or chariotte. **Carpentarius equus**, a cart horse or chariot horse.
Carpentoracte, the cite of Carpentis in France.
Carpentum, ri, n. g. a chariot or waggon.
Carpesia, a, an herbe that is popson. pli.
Carpheotum, ti, n. g. frankonsente.
Carpetani, a people of Spayne.
Carphos, called also Bucerat, and Aegoceras, an herbe called Sengrene.
Carpi, a people of Zrugitana, in Thrace.
Carpineus, a, um, of the tree Carme.
Carpinus, ni, f. g. a tree called among the frenche men Carpi, or Carme.
Carpio, ois, for. ge. a fysh, not that whiche we call a carper: for that is of some called Pilsis Cyprinus.
Carpis, a ryce in Scythia.
Carpo, pli, ere, to gather or plucke softly, with out violence. Somtym to hurt or diminishe, debilitate or infreble. Also to choole out, to expoure or taunte, to vse. i. frvor. to passe ouer quickly.
Carpere agmen, to bere an hoste, and to settrappe and slea suche as sleape abode from the armie. **Carpere cibum** to eate.
Carpere iter, to take a iourney.
Carpere herbas, to eate grasse.
Carpere linum, to draw out the flaxe in spinning at the distaffe.
Carpere sanam, to tole or carde woul.
Carpere maledico dente, to reppone maliciously, to backbite or slaudie.
Carpere viam, to walke.
Carpere vires, to debilitate or infreble.
Carpere vitales auras, to lyue.
Vnum quicquid, quod quidem erit bellissimum-carpam, One mozell, which so euer shall be the deynest, I wyl choole for my selfe.
Genio carpamus dulcia, let vs make good chere.
Carpere exercitum in multis partes, to diuide an hoste or army in many partes.
Carpet citius aliquis quam imitabitur, One shall sooner fynde faute than dooe the lyke.
Carpere fugam, to renne awaie.
Carpere somnos, to sleepe.
Carpere flores, vel poma, to gather flowers or fruite.

Forma capitur suo spacio, *saupur*, the longer it continueth, the more it decreaseth.
Carpere faciem, to rent or teare the face.
Carpere aliquem, id est, *Emungere*, to dyle people one or rydde him of that he hath.
Auro pectus carpitur, the mynde is troubled with couctousnesse.
Cura alicuius carpi, to be carefull for one.
Carpere facta alicuius, to fynde a faute at ones doynge.
Gaudia carpere, to be ioyfull or glad.
Carpobalsamum, *mi*, *neut. gene.* the fruite of Balsamum.
Carpocrates, an heretike, whiche denied Christe to be god, affirmynge that he was pure man, whose sect were named *Carpocratite*, or *Carpocratiani*. They affirmed the worlde to be made by angelles. They reiected the olde testaments, and denied the general resurrection. They denyed, that Christ was boyn of the virgin Mary, sayng, that he was gotten of the seede of Joseph. Also that his bodie suffered, and that his soule onely was receyued into heauen: he liued about the yere of our lord. 142.
Carpophillon, *li*, *n. g.* a tree, whiche hath leaues lyke a laurell.
Carpopharus, *a*, *um*, that beareth fruite.
Carpus, *pi*, *m. g.* the wyest, or the ende of the lesse bone in the arme, called *Radius* or *Parapachion*.
Carpasij, *orum*, they whiche in bathes dooe kepe mens clothes, haunge some reward for theyr labour.
Carpim, pickyng out here and there.
Carpim breuiter, *perstringere aliquid*, to touche a thyng summarily or in few wordes.
Carpim dicere, to touche thynges here and there quickly.
Carpitor, *oris*, *m. g.* a reppouer or taunter.
Carpura, *a*, *for. g.* a gatherynge together of many thynges.
Carpus, *us*, *m. g.* idem.
Carpus, *a*, *um*, plucked, gathered. also toled lyke woull.
Carra, *ra*, a citee in Arabia.
Carraca, a citee of Italy vnder the dominion of Venice, called commonly *Caranas*.
Carra, *arum*, a citee of Mesopotamia, where Crassus the senatour, and Caracalla, the emperor were slayne.
Carrago, *semeth* of Pollio, to be taken for *Impedimentum*.
Carrodunum, *loze* *Carodunum*.
Carruca, *ca*, *f. g.* a chariotte.
Carrucarius, *a*, *um*, pertynyng to a chariotte.
Carrus, *ri*, *m. g.* & *Carrum*, *ri*, *n. g.* a chariot.
Carseolanus, *a*, *um*, of the towne or people called *Carseoli*.
Carseoli, that towne and people.
Carrallus, *li*, *m. g.* or *Carthallum*, *li*, *n. g.* a basket made of osiers.

Carteia, a towne in Spayne.
Cartenna, a towne in the prouynce Tingitana.
Carthea, or *Cartheia*, a citee in the yle Ceos.
Carthaginensis, or after *Punician*, *Carthaginensis*, *se*, of or pertynyng to Carthage.
Cardago, *thaginis*, *f. g.* a famous citee in Arike called Carthage, almost enuyroned with the sea, whiche citee was in compasse aboute the walles 360. furlonges, which are 45. Italian myles, wherof. vii. myles and an halfe ran in length on the rydge of an hyl, whiche went from sea to sea, where were sette the stables of olyphantes, a verye large place. Almoste in the myddell of the citee was a castell or tour called *Byrsa*, on the top wherof stode *Cerulaput* temple: vnderneath were hauens or hopes of the castell, and a lyttell rounde yle called *Lothou*, standyng as it were in a great pōde, about which were set the houses that serued for the name of Carthage. this citee continued warres with the Romaynes, xl. yeres, and had many excellent menne of warre, of whom *Anniball* was the moste noble and famous. That citee had in subiection a greate parte of Arike, Sicille, the more part of Spayne, and the ples of the myddell sea. It was at laste destroyed by *Scipio*, befoze the incarnation of Christe. 144. yeres. The countrey where it stode, is now called *Tunys*.
Carthamus, looke in *Cnicos*.
Cartheus, and *Cartheius*, *a*, *um*, the adiectiue of *Carthea*.
Carthumandua, a queene in this Bytayne, of the people called *Brigantes*.
Cartilagineus, *a*, *um*, of a gristle.
Cartilago, *ginis*, *f. g.* a gristle.
Cartilaginofus, *a*, *um*, full of gristles, or of a gristle. also a meane betwene harde and soft.
Cartris, a place of the *Lymbzians*.
Carty, the herbe called *spurge*.
Caruncula, *la*, *f. g.* a lytle piece of fleshe.
Carus, *a*, *um*, deere.
Carusij, people of Arike by *Ethiope*.
Carya, the name of a citee in Grece.
Carya basilica, the walnutte tree.
Caryanda, a citee or more in Caria.
Caryatides, the ymages of women holdyng garlandes or other lyke thynges, sette vp to garnish houses.
Caryca, rede in Carica. after *Suidas*, it is a certayne meate, made of bludde and diuers other thynges mingled together, a kynde of pudynge.
Carynus, *caryna*, *um*, of a nutte, as *Oleum carynum*, the oyle of nuttes.
Caryon, *ryi*, *n. g.* a kynde of nuttes.
Caryon Indicum, vel *nux Indica*, a great fruite lyke to a nutte, which the Arabians dooe caie, are the dates of Indie. Out of them cometh a lycoure more sweete than butter. This nutte is hotte in the seconde degree, and moyste in the fyrst.
Caryon mirificon, vel *Mothocarion*, is that

that spice, whiche is also called *Nux muscata*, in englysh nutmygges; which is hot and dry in the second degree.

Caryopon, pi, n. g. the tpyce of a nutte, that cometh of a hynde of Cinamon tree, that groweth in *Syria*.

Caryota, re, f. g. a date.

Cariotis, idis, f. g. idem.

Carystus, and *Carystius*, a, um, of the yle *Caryste*.

Caryste, tes, and *Carystos*, ti, an yle in the sea called *Euboicum*, wherein is plentie of marble of dyuers colours. there groweth also a hynde of stones, wherof they make fync cloth, whiche beyng foule is purged by fyre.

Carytis, carytis, f. g. a hynde of spurge.

Casa, se, f. g. a cottage.

Ita fugias, ne prater casam, A prouerbe among theyng so to escheue a thyng, that we fall not into a wyse.

Casabundus, a, um, fallng often.

Cassandra, an yle ouer agaynst *Deris*.

Casaria, re, f. g. gen. the woman that keepeth the cotage.

Cascandrus, an yle by *India*.

Cascatenies, people of *Spayne*.

Cascus, a, um, olde.

† *Cascus*, *calcum ducit*, A prouerbe signifying vnequal marriage, whan a yong man marryeth an olde woman.

Casale, lis, n. g. a depe house, where cheese is made.

Casarius, as, um, of oꝝ perteynyng to cheese.

Casaria taberna, a depe house, a place where cheese is made.

Casus, ei, m. g. cheese. some men ble *Casum*, in the neutre gender.

Casus musteus, *Howen cheese*.

Casus recens & mollis, newe and softe cheese.

Casia, an herbe, that beareth a spyce, whiche hath the vertue of cynamome, and is wouderfull soote in sauour. It is of the apothecaries called *Cassia lignea*. some haue iudged this, whiche the olde learned men called *Casia*, to be ouercynamome, because wee neuer had the true cynamome, and that whiche we call *Casia*, not to be the true *Casia*.

Casia fistularis, is that, whiche is called commonly *Cassia fistula*.

Casili, a people, whiche beyng besieged of the *Carthaginenses*, susteyned theyr hunger a great space with small nuttes.

Casilinum, a citee of *Campayne* in *Italy*.

Casina, a comedie of *Plautus*.

Casinum, a towne in *Italy*.

Casiro, aui, are, to fall oꝝ drop often tymes.

Casius, an hyl in the bozders of *Egypt*: an other in *Seleucia*.

Casmene, olde wyters bled for *Camene*.

Casmonates, people of *Liguria*.

Casnar, in the Olde tounge is an olde man.

Caso, aui, are, a frequentatiue of *Cado*.

Casos, an yle by the sea *Carpathium*. Also one of them that be called *Cyclades*.

Casperia, a citee in *Italy*; also a womans name.

Casperula, a towne of the *Sabines*.

Caspij, a people howe in *Cassaria*; theyng to the sea *Caspium*, so inhumayne (as *Strabo* wytteth) that whan theyr parentes exceede the age of lxx. yeres, they in a close place, kille them, and then they lay them in a deserte, beholding them a farre of. If byrdes plucke them out of their clothes, and deuour them: they account them blessed. If dogges oꝝ wilde beastes dooe it, they account it not so happy. But if both dooe it, they esteeme the man vnhappie.

Other wyte, that they nouryshe dogges of purple to deuour them.

Caspus, a parte of the mountayne *Caucas*.

Caspus, and *Caspicus*, a, um, of *Caspus*.

Caspia porta, are broken places in the Rocks of the mountaynes of *Caucas*, towarde *Byzancia* and *Persia*, in length, as *Plinius* wytteth. vii. myles, as *Soli* wytteth. viii. myles: In brade the so narrowe, that a carre may hardly passe through them. *Marcanus* wytteth, that those gates were fast shutte with greate yron beames, that no man shuld passe. In the spring tyme and sommer, all serpentes dooe repaire thither from all countreys about, wherfore the passage that waie is perillous.

Casabundus, idem quod *Casabundus*.

Cassandane, the daughter of *Pharnaspis*, and mother of *Lambysa*, *Strages* sonne in lawe.

Cassandra, the daughter of *Priamus*, slayne by *Lyttemnestra*, whan *Agamemnon* brought her into *Greece*.

Casse, in *Wayne*.

Cassera, a towne of *Macedonie*.

Cassia via, a waie oꝝ Causey made by *Cassius* the *Romayne*.

Cassculus, *ficuli*, m. g. a little haire.

Cassida, re, f. g. idem quod *Cassid*, idis, an helmette.

Cassidile, is bled of *Hierome* for *Perula*.

Cassina, looke *Casina*.

Cassinum, a towne of the *Sabines*, also an olde market place in that towne.

Cassiodorus, a learned man, teacher of *Theodosius* kyng of *Boethia*.

Cassiope, an haund on the south part of *Sicilia*.

Cassiope, called also *Cassiopeia*, the wyfe of *Cepheus*, and mother of *Andromedes*, which contended in beauctee with *Hecides*, and was therfore tourned into a bynde in heauen, that hath xii. sterres and is figured lyke a woman, lpytyng in a chayne.

Cassus, sis, m. g. a nette, whiche may be called an haie.

Decidit prada in meos casses, the pray is fallen in to my handes.

Cassus, idis, f. g. an helmette, a skull, oꝝ a cappe of fence, a salade oꝝ basenet.

Cassira,

Cassia, α , f. g. a larche.
Cassiterides, be ten yles in the Spayne the Sea, wherein was dygged muche tynne, and they be not farre from the west parte of Spayne.
Cassiterum, α , n. g. tynne.
Cassiteros, idem.
Cassias, the gumme that droppeth out of a fyre tree.
Cassius, the propre name of dyuers men. It is also the name of a mountayne, and of a citee in Egypt nere to Pelesium, looke the prouerbe *Cassioticus nodus*.
Casso, α , α ui, are, to put out or make of none effect.
Cassum, α , n. g. a fragment or piece of any thing.
Cassus, α , α um, voyde and of none effect.
Cassa dote virgo, a mayde haunge nothinge toward her mariage.
Cassa nux, a pyped nutte.
Cassus lumine, dead.
Anima cassum corpus, a bodie without a soule.
Sensu cassa simulacra, ymages without sense or feelinge.
Cassa consilia, bayne counsailes.
Cassus labor, labour in vayne.
Cassutha, the herbe commonly called *Cascuta*, in englishe podder, and is not the same that *Ephithimum*, for this groweth not onely aboute Cyme, but also aboute Care, Pettles, Sauerp. &c.
Castaldia, α , f. g. a stewardship or ouersight of a mans goodes; and **Castaldus**, α , α ui, a proctor, a steward, a bayle, that hath the ouersight and charge of a mans possessions.
Castalides, the surname of the muses.
Castalius, a fountayne in the foote of the hyll of Parnassus, dedicated to the muses.
Castanea, α , f. g. a chesten tree, or a chest nutte.
Castanetum, α , n. g. a place sette with chesten trees.
Castanius, and **Castanius**, α , α um, of chestens.
Castaninum oleum, an oyle made of chesten nuttes.
Castus, chastly, honestly, vncorruptly.
Castus integritas, chastly, and vncorruptly.
Castellanus, α , n. g. he that dwelleth in a litle walled towne or fortreffe.
Castellanus, α , α um, of or perteynyng to a litle castle or walled towne.
Castellatim, one litle walled towne after an other, towne by towne.
Castellum, α , n. g. a castell, or a litle walled towne. It is a cundite, oute of whiche water renneth. Also the name of a countrey called *Iuliers* or *Gulike*.
Castenes, a gulfe in the sea by Constantinople.
Castoria, α , f. g. an house, wherein the taylorge of shypes is kept.
Castianira, one of *Pyramus* wyues.
Castigabilis, α , α um, that whiche shoulde or maie bee corrected or amended.

Castigatio, α , α nis, f. g. correction, a chastisement.
Castigator, α , α nis, m. g. a correctour.
Castigo, α , α ui, are, to chastise with wordes, to chide or rebuke. Also to correct or amende, to reforme, to punyche.
Castigare verbis, to chide.
Castigare verberibus, to beate.
Castigare vinculis & carcere, to punyche or chastise by imprisonment.
Castificus, α , α um, that maketh chaste.
Castimonia, α , f. g. idem quod *Castitas*.
Castitudo, α , α nis, idem.
Castitas, α , α nis, **Castitudo**, α , α nis, & **Castimonia**, α , f. g. chastitee.
Castilogi, people of France.
Castor, α , α nis, m. g. a beere, which hath the taylor of a fyre, and in the residue is like to an otter.
Castor & pollux two byetherne, bozne at a birth, and touned in to a sygne in heauen called *Gemini*.
Castor, a phisicion, who taught, that the herbe *Piperitis*, was good to drynke for the fallynge sicknesse.
Castorea, α , α nis, m. g. the stones of a beere, mesurable for many thynges.
Castoreum, α , α nis, neu. gen. an oyle made of a beers stones.
Castoreus, α , α um, of the beast called a beere.
Castoreus odor, a rotten synnyng sauour.
Castorides canes, dogges ingendred of a fore and a beere.
Castra, α , α nis, m. g. an army of men, when they lie or hyde in any place. Also the campe or place where the hoste lodgeth, the paupions beeryng pitched. Also they signifie *Stationes*, restyng places, where the hoste tarpyeth to refrethe them selues: whiche amonge the olde *Romaines* consygned. ix. myles, as *Scualis* wytteth.
Castris exuere, to compell the enemies to forsake their campe.
Nec ante abscissu est, quam castris exuerunt hostem, For they departed not awaye, vntyll they had consygned theyr enemies to forsake theyr campe.
Metator castrorum, he that chooseth the place to pytche the campe.
Cingere castra vallo, to trench the cape about.
Conferre castra castris, to pytche the campe ouer ryght agaynst the campe of our enemies.
Exuere hostes castris, to discampe his enemies.
Facere castra, to campe.
Habere castra, to be encampre.
Castrametator, α , α nis, m. g. one that campeth.
Castrametor, α , α nis, α ri, to lay or lodge an army, to pytche or campe.
Castratio, α , α nis, f. g. the geldyng or cuttyng awaye of the stones, And by a metaphoze, a pluckyng awaie or diminysing of a thyng.
Castratio arborum, the ofte cuttyng or prynnyng of trees.

Castratūra, *α*, f. g. idem quod castratio.
 Castratus, *a*, um, gelded, scabbed, diminished.
 Castrata respublica, a weake of febele com-
 mon weale.
 Castrēnsis, *se*, that whiche pertaineth to anhoste
 of armie, of warre.
 Castrense peculium, that whiche a man of war
 hath gotten in warres.
 Castrensis corona, a crowne of garlande ge-
 uen vnto hym that fynde periled the campe of his
 enemies.
 Verbum castrense, a woorde vsed in warre as
 among souldiours.
 Castrimonienſes, people of Italy.
 Castritius, a noble man in the tyme of Scylla,
 and an orator vnder Adrian the emperour.
 Castro, *dui*, *āre*, to gelde. sometyme to cutte of ge-
 nerally.
 Castrare arbores, to boze holes lowe in trees.
 Castrare vites, to cutte vyues.
 Castrum, *stri*, *n*, g. sing. a castell or fortreſſe.
 Castrum nouum, a towne in Italy by the mouth
 of Tyber.
 Caſtula, *lar*, f. g. a linnen clothe, wherewith mai-
 dens byd gyd them selues vnder their pappes.
 Caſtulonenſes, people of the towne Caſtulon in
 Spayne, called commonly Caſtona.
 Caſtus, *a*, um, chaſte, honeſte, continent, vncor-
 rupted.
 Caſta mola, a kynde of sacrifice, that the vire-
 gins Veſtales made.
 Caſtus a culpa, pure, without fault, nothinge
 guiltye.
 Caſtus moribus, of honeſte and vncorrupted
 maniers.
 Caſta aures, honeſt eares, that can not abyde
 fylthy talke.
 Caſtus, *us*, idem quod caſtitas.
 Caſu, by chaunce.
 Caſuentillani, people of Italy.
 Caſuentum, a ryuer nere to the boſome of the ſea
 called Tarentinum.
 Caſula, *α*, f. g. a diminutiue of caſa.
 Caſura, *α*, f. g. a fall or decaye.
 Caſurgis, a ritee in Boeme nowe called Praga.
 Caſurus, *a*, um, that will fall or chaunce.
 Caſus, *us*, *m*, g. happe, chaunce, peryll, daunger,
 ruine, miſfortune, or miſerie. alſo a caſe.
 Caſus acerbus, an heuy chaunce.
 Incerto caſu pendere, whan a thyng is in
 doubt, wherto it will come.
 Accipere caſum aliquem grauior, to bee ve-
 raie ſoz for any chaunce or miſfortune that hath
 happened.
 Iudicio & caſu aliquid facere, contrary.
 Variis caſibus tractatus, coſſed in many ad-
 uerſities.
 Caſum alicuius lugere, to bewaile a mans fall
 or miſerie.
 Magnum caſum habet haec res, this matyer
 is verie daungerous.

Caſus hyemis, the later ende of wynter.
 Caſus vrbis, the decaye or ruine of a citee.
 Grauiore caſu celſe decidunt turres, The
 high towers haue the greater fall.
 Cata, a prepoſicion in greke, ſignifyinge Contra,
 or Aduerſus.
 Catabanes, people of Arabia deſerta.
 Catabaſis, *ſis*, *ſc*, gen. a deſcendynge or goynge
 downe.
 Carabathmus, a place in Aſyhe ſoygnyng to
 Egypte. ſo named of the ſhipenſſe of deſc-
 endynge.
 Catableprus, *ti*, *maſc*, gen. a beaſte, breeding in
 Aſyhe, lyke a bul, with eyes terrible to beholde.
 Aelianus.
 Catachreſis, *ſis*, f. g. a figure, whan one woorde
 is ſurped for an other. as Paricida, for one
 that hath kylde his brother. Piſcina, a ponde,
 wherin is no fyſhe.
 Catachyſmata, among the Athenienſes, whan
 newe ſeruauntes came fyſte into an houſe, as
 they ſtoode by the chimney or hearth, they poured
 on theyr heades, egges, nuttes, dates, beanes,
 and peason, whiche were catched vp of the other
 ſeruauntes. And the lyke was doone on the new
 bypde, in token of good lucke. This was called
 Catachyſmata, for Catachyſis, in greke, is in
 engliſhe a pourpage out.
 Cataclyſmos, or Cataclyſmus, *mi*, *m*, g. an vni-
 uerſall floudde, a great ſhowe of rayne.
 Cataclyſta, *α*, f. g. a garment cloſe all about.
 Catacryſis, *ſis*, f. g. a condemnation.
 Catadromus, *mi*, *ma*, g. the place where menne
 dooe renne hoſes for pyres or wagers. alſo li-
 ſtes, wherein men praſtiſe deedes of armes.
 Catadupa, a place by Aſylus.
 Catadupi, a place in Ethyope.
 Catagrapha, *orum*, *pmagis*, lookynge dyuers
 waies, and in dyuers ſourmes.
 Catalēcticum metrum, a verſe, wherin one on-
 ly ſyllable lacketh.
 Catalēſis, *ſi*, f. g. occupation, deprehenſion.
 Catalēptum, *ti*, *n*, g. idem.
 Catalēxis, *xis*, f. g. a ſynnyng of a thyng.
 Catalogus, *li*, *m*, g. ſpeeche or wytyng, where thin-
 ges be recited in order and number: A reherſall
 or table of the numbre of thynges, a rolle.
 Catalyma, *lymaris*, *n*, g. refection. alſo an ynne.
 Caralyſis, *ſis*, f. g. diſſolution.
 Catamidio, *are*, to ſet one vp with a paper on his
 head, to be mocked or rebuked for ſome offence
 as they vſe to dooe with men periured, or with
 forgers of euidences.
 Caramitus, *miri*, *m*, g. a boie byred to be abuſed
 contrary to nature.
 Carana, a towne of Sicilie, the people wherof
 were called Catanei.
 Catangelos, idem quod Rubus, Dioſc.
 Caranchuſa, idem quod Anchufa, Dioſc.
 Caraphora, *ra*, f. g. a deade ſcape, or a diſpoſi-
 tion to ſleape.

Cataphractarius, rij, ma. ge. a man armed at all pieces. sometime it is taken for a foote man, armed with a best plate of cuiered.

Cataphractus, a, um, armed or fenced on all partes.

Cataphracti equites, men of armes on barbed hories.

Cataphractæ naues, covered shippes.

Cataphryges, heretiques, which tooke that name of one Pontanus, of Phrygia, an arche heretique. who affirmed, that the holy gost was geuen to them, and not to the apostles. They baptised not in the name of the trinitee, and used to baptise men after they were dead. They condemned the seconde marriage. This secte beganne in the yere of our lord. 170.

Cataphisis, idem quod physillum. Diosc.

Catapiromantia, æ. fœ. ge. divination, or sooth saying, by lookinge in a glasse.

Catapsyxis, f. idem quod Cicuta. Diosc.

Cataplasmata, ætis, neu. gen. a playster made of dyuers thynges.

Cataporia, orum, n. g. plu. pylls in medicine.

Catapulta, æ, f. g. an engine in warre, wherewith they shoote darts or quarelles a great waie of.

Catapultarium pilum, a bolte or darte shotte in that engine.

Catapia maior, the greater spurge. looke Ricinus.

Catapia minor, an herbe called the lesse spurge, looke moze in Tithymalus, and also in Lathyrus, which is the same herbe.

Cataracta, or **Catarrhacta**, æ, fœm. gen. and **Cataractes**, æ, masc. gen. a poxtullets. Also a greate course of water fallinge downe from hygh broken places. Also the place from whence it dooeth fall. whereof it is sayed, whan there is great showres of rayne, that *Cataractæ cæli apertæ sunt*.

Cataracta, is also a discaise of the eyes, hauynge a tough humoz lyke a gelie, rennyng out.

Cataractæ, bee also thynges sette to stoppe the course of water, as flud gates, weares, dammes, and sluises.

Cataractæ aues, byrdes called also *Diomedæ*, whiche had teeth and eyes lyke fyre.

Catarectes, a ryuer of Pamphilia.

Catari, people of Dannonia.

Catarnia, a countrey of Asia.

Catarrhus, catarrhu, ma. ge. a reume or spilling downe of water or fleume from the head.

Catarrhytus, a, um, that wherby a ryuer dooeth renne.

Catascopium, ij, n. g. a shyppe that watcheth or espieth for other: A bygandyne or pyennes.

Catascopus, pi, a spye.

Catasta, æ, f. g. a cage, wherein men be set, which are to be solde, also wherein they were punyshed.

Catasthus, looke Calafaster.

Catastroma, or rather *Catastrôma*, strômatîs, neu. g. the hatches or deckes in shippes, where

men do stand to fight.

Catastrophe, phes, f. g. a subuersion. Also the later ende of a comedie, and by a prouerbiall figure, the last ende of any thyng.

Catapyosis, sis, f. g. a figure, where one thyng is described by an other.

Catax, idem quod claudus.

Cate, idem quod caute.

Catachêsis, is, f. ge. an instruction or teachynge, properly by mouth, and not by wytyng.

Catechiso, aui, are, to instructe, to instructe, or teache by mouthe.

Catachomenion, idem quod cicuta. Diosc.

Catachumenus, ni, m. g. he that is newly instructed or taught by mouth.

Categorémata, orum, n. g. predicamentes.

Categória, gôria, f. g. an accusation.

Catella, or **Catellum**, diminutives of *Catena*, a litle chayne.

Catellus, li, m. g. and **Catella**, læ, fœ. g. a very litle hounde or hache, a whelp.

Catena, æ, f. g. a chayne.

Injicere catenas allcui, to bynde one with chaynes.

Catenarius, a, um, perteynyng to a chayne.

Catenarius canis, a bande dogge, tyed in a chayne to kepe the house.

Catenatio, ônis, f. ge. a streight fastnyng or togyng of beames and rafters together in buildinge.

Carêno, aui, are, to chayne together.

Catenula, læ, f. g. a litle chayne.

Caterua, æ, fœ. ge. a company of men of warre, sometime a multitude of people.

Agere cateruam, to dysse awaie a bande of souldiours.

Magna caterua comitatus, accompanied with a great route of men.

Cateruarij, orum, ma. ge. they that dooe assemble in companies without order.

Cateruatim, by companies.

Cathalanum, a towne in Fraunce called Chalons.

Cathartica, orum, n. g. purgatiue medicines.

Cathari, were heretiques, whiche affirmed, that it was not lesfull for a christian man to swere, for any cause, or at any tyme. They did also deny all the sacramentes of the churche.

Catharmata, tharmatum, n. g. plu. men which for auoyding of the pestilence, or some daungerous sicknesse, were offered to the goddes.

Catharmos, a certayne purgation with fyre.

Catharticus, a, um, any thyng that purgeth.

Cathay, a great region in the east part of the world, extendinge to the east ocean sea: on the south, to the ouer India: and is also called *Sinarum regio*. It is dyuided in to nyne royalmes: all be vnder the great Cham. This countrey is wondrous full of golde and sylke, aboundynge in grayne, wyne, and all other thynges necessary for mans sustenance. The people for the moze parte, honour Christ as God, but they are not baptised.

baptised. They are courtesye and reasonable,
and verie counnyng artificers.
Cathedra, *x*, f. g. a seate of chaire.
Cathedralicus, *a*, *um*, perteynyng to a chaire.
Cathedralicus seruus, a seruant that carryeth
his maister in a chaire. Sometyme an ydle sleuth
full felowe.
Cathedrarij philosophi, philosophers whiche
in theyr seates onely dispute and talke of vertue.
Cathi, looke Chatti.
Cathmiza, a kynde of earth, wherof latin met-
tall is made.
Catholikus, *a*, *um*, vniuersall, nowe it is vsed for
him that kepeth the fayth, as the vniuersal church
hath obserued it. Also the byshop of the Arme-
nians was so called.
Catholica medicamenta, medicines profitable
to pouge all maner of humours.
Cathon, one of the yles called Cyclades.
Cati, a well in Italy by Cyber.
Catilina, a Romain, notable for his conspiracy.
Catillatio, *onis*, f. g. a greete reproche layde to
gentylmen, whiche had robbed the countreys
that were alped to the Romayns, and had riot
tousle consumed the goodes.
Catillo, *au*, *are*, to like dishes, to fede gredylpe
on depntee meate.
Catillo, *onis*, *m*. g. a lyckedyshe, a glutton.
Catillus, *li*, *m*. g. or Catillum, *li*, *n*. g. a dimi-
natiue of Catinus, a lytell platter of dyshe, a
potager. Also Catillus is the ouer stone of a
myll called the renner.
Catillus, the sonne of Amphiaras, and brother
of Cyburtus, in memoire of whom he builded
the citee of Cybur.
Catina, *x*, or Catine, *es*, a citee of Sicile. Some
called it Catona.
Catinus, *ni*, *m*. g. and carinum, *ni*, *n*. g. a charger,
platter of dyshe.
Catizi, the people called Pigmaei.
Cato, *onis*, was not fyrst a surname, but a name
of merite. For the auncient Romaynes called
him Cato, that was wysse by muche experience.
Of this name, two were most excellent. Mar-
cus Cato Censorius, because he alwayes vsed
the grauitee and rygour that was wont to be in
the correctours of maners, called Censores. Al-
so he him selfe beyng Censor, was aboue all o-
ther most sharpe and rigorous. Valerius Mar-
tyreth, that he was almost an olde man ere he
learned latine letters. and than it semeth he was
olde ere he learned greke. yet not wythstandyng
by gatheryng bydygements out of Tucydides,
and Demosthenes wordes, he became the great-
test oratour of his tyme, and was called the Ro-
mayne Demosthenes. He beyng made consull,
wanne moe cities in Spayne, than he had a-
boden daies in that countrey. In whiche tour-
ney he reteyned to him selfe, nothyng of all that
was founde there, but meate and drynke onely.
He made his souldiours ryche, geuyng to euery

of them a pounce weyght of syluer, saynge.
Better it were, that many Romaynes retour-
ned to Rome with siluer, than a fewe with gold.
He taught his owne sonne grammer, not with-
standyng he had a seruant called Chylo, an ex-
cellent grammarian, and taught a great schole,
saynge. It is not conuenient, if my sonne bee
slow of learnyng, he shoulde be rebuked or pul-
led by the eares of him, that is of a seruile condic-
tion. He also taught him the ciuile lawes, the ex-
ercise of all weapons, to ryde well, to fyght with
the fyfles, to susteyne bothe colde and heate, to
leape into waters, and swymme agaynst wyf-
streames. Beyng Censor, he spared none estate,
whose maners he founde corrupted, or super-
fluous in luyng, wherby he brought into the
citee a meruailous ymage of vertue. hys sen-
tences rcherished by Plutarke be wonderfull, of
which I wyl remembre thre. Like as the diers,
sayed he, doo die most often that colour, wherby
they doo perceyue most men delite in: so ponge
men doo most studiously haunte and embrace
that, whiche they se olde men and counsailours
haue in most estimation. He blamed the peo-
ple of Rome, for that they committed authoritee
and offices ofte tymes to one persone, saynge,
They seemed not to esteeme rule and authoritee,
or els they supposed there were but fewe worthy
of promotion. The one was a sygne of contempt,
the other discouragement to good wittes, and rebuke
to theyr countrey. Whan thre ambassadours
were chosen to be sente into Bithynia, of whom
one had the goutte, an other peyne in hys headde,
and the thyrde tymorous, Cato laughyng, sayed
in the senate. The people of Rome sendeth an
ambassade, whiche hath neyther fect, head, nor
herte. The lyfe of thys and of the other Cato, are
worthy to be often tymes red, specially of counsail-
lours and men in authoritee. He was before the
incarnation. 182. yeres.

Cato Vticensis (so called because he stow him
self in the towne Vtich, to whom the other Cato
Censorius, was greete graunde father) shewed
a wonderful constauce and grauitee euen in his
childehode. seldome mery or serue to laughe, and
yf he dyd, it was a very little smylng: not lightly
angry, but if he were, he was not soone appeased.
He was very studious in all morall philosophy,
practysyng in his actes and luyng, that which he
radde of vertue and honestee: and studied elo-
quence only to the intent, that in counsayling and
reasonyng, he mought adde vnto philosophy more
force and ornament, and yet woulde he not prac-
tise it openly. whan one said to him, men dispraise
thyne obstinate silence, he answered: I force not
so they dispraise not my luyng. But I wil breake
out of this silence, whan I can speake that is wor-
thy to be spoken. Beyng Tribunus militum, he
was sent into Macedonie, where with his mer-
uailous grauitee, prudence, and pynfullnesse, he
made all that were vnder him fere and hardy as
gayns

gaynst their enemies, gentill to their blowes, fearful to doe iniurie, prompt to get prayles, & him selfe labouryng with them. vnyng his apperayle, feedyng and goyng lyke vnto them: he contrary to mens expectations (not withstanding his seueritee) wan the hertes of them, going on foate and talkyng with every man. He was of such constancie, and so farre from ambition & flattery, that neyther Pompey nor Caesar, in theyr chiefe pyde, whan all men, eyther for dread or fauour, inclyned to theyr despyres, coulde perswade him to agree to theyr mynides, in cases where it seemed to be against the weale publike: nother mought any maner menacing or dreadful tokens moue him from that constancie. In so muche, that whan he herde that Caesar had vanquished Pompey, and that his frendes wold haue sent to Caesar, to despyre his fauour, he answered: They which are vanquished, or haue any wyse trespassed, ought to make suite, but he in all his lyfe was neuer vanquished, and in innocenye surmounted Caesar, who in makinge warre againste his owne countrey, had condemned him selfe to haue done that thyng, which he had often denied. Finally not for malice of Caesar, but because he would not beholde the weale publike destroyed, he slew him selfe at Utica, hauyng with him at supper, the euening before, the greatest officers of that citee, and many of his freendes. Also this sentence beeng spoken amongst other: Onely a good man is a free man, al yll men are bonde: whan one happened to reason against it. Cato beyng therewith chaufed, disputed with the other so vehemently and longe, that al men suspected that he woulde not longe lyue. He died before the incarnation. 44. yeres.

Catoblepos, called also **Basiliscus**, a little beast, whose eyes if a man beholde; he dieth immediately.

Catochites, a certayne stone that cleaueth to a mans hande lyke gumme. **Idi.**

Catocelia, α , for. ge. the panche, or nethermoste parte of the bealie.

Catoni, people of **Syrithia** about **Protis**.

Catopyrites, a precious stone, that groweth in **Cappadocia**.

Catorthoma, α tis, n. g. a perfecte woozke of vertue, a herbe iustly and well doone.

Catorthosis, sis, f. g. a ryghtfull doyng.

Catti, looke **Charti**.

Cattiterides, idem quod **cassiterides**.

Cattus, ti, ma. g. of some is taken for a catte, but without any approued authour.

Catulária, α : f. g. one of the gates of **Rome**.

Catulaster, stri, ma. g. that imitateth a whelp of little dogge. also the little whelp it selfe.

Catulinus, a, um, of a catte, or rather of a lyttle dogge, or whelp.

Catúlio, liui, lire, the despyre offemale kynde to company with the male kynde, properly to goe assaute, to rudder, to hoysyng, or to blissingyng.

Catulicio, ónis, f. g. the goyng assaute. **re.**

Carullus, the name of a poete.

Carullus, a Romayn capitayn in the fyrst warres of **Carthage**. Also an oratour that was consull with **Marius**.

Calculus, li, ma. g. a whealpe, properly of a dog.

It is vñed also for a kytyng, and the yonglynges of all kynde of beastes.

Caturactorium, a cytee called **Carple** in **Englands**.

Caturiges, people of **Italy**.

Carus, a, um, idem quod **cautus**, wyse or wittie, graue, sage, auncient, fatherly. Also the name of a noble and wyse familie in **Rome**.

Caua, α , f. g. looke **Cauus**.

Cauadium, looke **Cauedium**, but it is moze truly wyppen **Cauadium**.

Cauamen, inis, n. g. an holowe place.

Caueres, people of **Parbone** in **fraunce**.

Cauaticus, a, um, that is of a caue or denne.

Cauator, óris, mascu. gen. he that maketh anie thyng holowe.

Cauarus, a, um, made holowe.

Cauca, a citee in **Spayne** called commonlye **Quenca**.

Caucalis, lis, or **idis**, f. g. an herbe lyke fenel, with a whyte flowre and most stalke, and is supposed to come of naughtie persely seede. It is called **bastarde persely**.

Caucasus, an hyll, one of the highest in all **Asia**, situate aboue **Iberia**, and **Albania** on the north parte, and is a parte of the mountayne **Taurus**, one of the partes of this hyll dyuydyng **India** and **Media**, stretcheth towarde the redde sea, **Philoste**.

Cauchæ, certayne fieldes by the ryuer **Tygris**.

Cauda, α , for. g. the tayle of a beast. sometyme a mans priuie membze.

lactare caudam, to wag the tayle lyke a dogge.

Caudam trahere, a prouerbe, signifying one to bee scorned or made a foole, taken of chyldern, whiche vse to hange a tayle behynd hym, whome they mocke or illude.

Equina caudæ pilos vellere, to plucke the heares of an horse tayle, A prouerbe, spoken of hym, that by litle and lyttle atchieueth that he coulde not doe immediately altogether.

Caudacus, a, um, pleasaunt, gentle.

Caudææ, arum, f. g. littell coffers of wickers, or a iunket, wherin peles are taken in ryuers.

Caudens, a, um, of the bodie of a tree, or stalke of an herbe.

Caudex, caudicis, m. g. the lower parte of a tree next the roote: the bodie of the tree, the stalke of an herbe. Also a table, hauyng many leaues or tables, wherof bookes and tables bee called **Codices**. And shippes that carry bytayles **Caudica**. It also signifyeth a dull foole, suche as can neyther well speake nor dooe.

Caudicâlis, le, perteynyng to the body of a tree.

Caudicarius, a, um, made of thicke planks.

Caudicariae naues, Shippes made of thicke planthes, or a Shippe that carryeth upptayles.
 Caudicarius, a, um, idem quod caudicarius.
 Caudicatae naues, idem quod caudicariae.
 Caudinus, a, um, of Caudis.

Caudinae furcae, a place in Italse, where the Romaynes were discomfite by the Samnites.
 Caudis, or Caudium, a towne of the Samnites.
 Cauea, a, f, g, a caue or darke place in the ground.
 Also a cage or coupe, wherein byrdes be kept.
 Also a denne of wylde beastes: a place where men behelde playes or enterludes: Sometyme a company of people gathered for that purpose.
 Also every place that is lysted or rayled in.

Cauedidium, or rather Cauadium, a place at large, haung many porches, whiche serueth to a common, lyke a market place. It is also a porche or byode place in the court of an house, common for all men to stande in.

Caueo, caui, ere, neu. to beware, to eschewe. Also to prouyde diligently, to take hede.

Caue tibi, take hede to thy selfe.

Caue tibi illum puerum, beware of that child.

Caue facias, take hede thou dooest it not.

Cetera cauebuntur, The reste I wyl prouyde for.

Cauere alicui, to geue counsaile to one in matters of lawe, or concernynge contractes, to instructe one what he shall dooe.

Cauere capite, to put in sureties to appere in matter of lyfe and death.

Cauere sibi ab aliquo, to take a quittance or other discharge for the paiement of moneys, or deluyeraunce of any other thyng.

At vero, inquam, tibi ego Brute non soluam, nisi prius a te cauero, amplius eo nomine neminem, cuius petitio sit, petiturum, Cruelly saied I, Brutus, I will not paye the, except I haue first a quittance of the, that thou shalt not esloones demaunde it of him, of whom thou moughtest aske it.

Quid isti cauea? what shal I prouyde for him?
 Cauere testamento, to will a thyng to be done by testament.

Caueri, to be taken hede of.

Cauere insidias, to beware that one be not at trapped or taken in a snare.

Cauere honestatem, to flee honestee.

Cauere aliquem, to take hede of one, that he hurt him not. Likewise Cauere sibi ab aliquo.

Cauere alicui, to take hede or prouide, that one haue no hurt or displeasure.

Scabiem pecori caueto, take hede that thy catte tell be not infected with the scabbe.

Obsidibus de pecunia cauent, They gaue hostages vntill the money was paid.

Cauere sibi obsidibus ab aliquo, to take or requyre hostage of one for suretee of couchantes.

Cauere alicui obsidibus, to geue hostage for suretee of paiement.

Caues tibi per Brutum, thou makest thyne ex-

ruse by Brutus.

Cauere pecuniam alicui, to putte one in assurance for money that he oweth him.

Cauere scriptis, in wytyng lawes, to make provisions to exclude euery doubt and inconueniency that might folowe.

Nunquam caui quid facerem, I neuer regarded what I shoulde dooe.

Cauetur, and Cautum est lege, it is excepted or prouided for in the lawe: or it is prohibited by the lawe.

Cauere in iure, to geue counsaile in matters of the lawe, what is best to be done.

Cautum est praedibus, or praedijs, assurance taken by bandes and suretees.

Cautum est, it is agreed or prouided by an act of parliament or counsaile.

Cauerna, a, f, g, a caue or holowe place in the grounde. Sometyme Cauerna doe signifye cates.

Cauernosus, a, um, full of caues.

Cauernula, la, f, g, a diminutive of cauerna.

Cauiares hostia, & caua: were partes of the bestes next to the tayle, to bee sacrificed for the byshop.

Cauilla, a, f, g, and Cauillum, li, n, g, a moche or a crosse, an hastyng question, a cauell.

Cauillatio, onis, f, g, a cauillation, a subtill forged tale, a mery taunting, a subtille wrytyng of a falsse thyng to the confirmation of ones sentence.

Cauillator, oris, m, g, a mocker or boorder, a cauiller.

Cauillatus, us, idem quod cauilla.

Cauillor, atus sum, ari, to test, to moche, to boord, to cauillate, to reason or common subtilly and ouerthwartly.

Caula, a, f, g, a shephehouse, but properly a folde, also a hole, wherein any thyng maye be receyued.

Caulescere, to grow into a stalke.

Caulias, lia, f, g, the iuyce, whiche is pressed out of the herbe called Lacerpitium.

Cauliculus, li, m, g, a tender stalke.

Caulina, wyne made about Capua.

Caulis, lis, m, g, a stalke or stemme of an herbe or tree. It is sometyme taken for all potte herbes,

the rumpe of a beast, and for a shaft or a tueline. It is also an herbe called colewortes. Reade Brassica.

Caulis pennae auis, all the quill and stemme of the fether besydes the downe.

Caulis cauda bouis, all the rumpe or gristle of an oxe tayle, besyde the tuft of the heare at the ende.

Caulis Iouis, idem quod Aizoum. Diosc.

Caulum, or Caulon, a towne, whiche as Plinie wyrteth, is situate in the syth region of Italse.

Cauma, atis, n, g, heate. also a disease in chyl dren procedyng of a burnyng in the heade about the byayne, and causeth holownesse of the eyes, with dyynesse of the bodie.

Caumas, a Centaure, the sonne of Trion.

Caunus

Caunus, a citter in Caria, by the ryuer Calbis.
Caupo, *cauani*, are, act. to make holow.
Luna cauat cornua, the moone decreaseth of
 wane.
Caupo, *onis*, com. gen. an hushier that selleth
 meate and drynke, a tauerne, a vitayler.
Caupona, *a*, f. g. a tauerne or vitayling house.
 Sometime a woman that serueth wyne.
Cauponaria, *a*, f. g. tauerneers craft.
Cauponius, *a*, um, perteynyng to the tauerneers
 craft.
Cauponius puer, a tauerneers boy.
Cauponor, *aris*, *ari*, depo. to sell wyne or other
 vitayles, as tauerneers doo.
Cauponari bellum, by a metaphoze, to make
 warre for aduantage.
Cauponula, *la*, f. g. a diminutive of caupona, a
 typplyng house or ale house.
Caurio, *ris*, *iui*, *ire*, to crie like a panther.
Caurium, a towne of Portugall, called also *Caus*
ra, commonly *Corra*.
Cauros, an yle, whiche was afterwarde called
Indios.
Caurus, *ri*, *ma*, ge. a westerne wynde, called also
Corus, and *Euronotus*.
Causa, *a*, f. g. a byode hatte or cappe, suche as
 haruest folkes vse, to kepe of the sonne. It was
 also a royall ensygne of the kynges of Maces
 dony.
Causima, *a*, f. g. dyre woode, that wyll bourne
 quickly.
Causa, or *caussa*, *la*, f. g. a cause or controuersye
 in suite, a matter to be spoken of before a iudge,
 or other audience. Also a businesse or charge in
 a mans affayres. An excuse, a reason or consi-
 deration that moueth one to doo a thyng, an
 occasion, a quarell, a state or condicion.
Causam accipere, to take the matter in hande.
 also to take an excuse, to holde one excused.
Causam capere, to take an occasion.
Causa cadere, to lose his action.
Causam agere, to pleade a matter.
Causam dicere, to answer vnto that which is
 layed vnto his charge, eyther by him selfe or by
 attorney.
Causam dicere, to say contrary, to deny.
Hoc si secus reperies, nullam causam dico, quin
mihi & parentum, & libertatis apud te deli-
quio fiet, If thou doest finde it otherwise, I wil
not say contrary, but that it is at thy pleasure that
I shal lose both my parentes and libertee.
Causam dicere ex vinculis, to answer in ward
 or beyng a prysoner.
Causasnectere, vel *fingerere*, to fygne matters
 to make excuses or delays.
Dare causam, to gyue an occasion.
Causam orare, to pleade.
Causam querere, to seeke occasion.
Causam sustinere, to beare the blame.
Causam tenere, to obteyne in iudgement.
Causa mea, for my sake.

Syro ignoscas volo, quia mea causa fecit, I
will that ye forgie Syrus al that he hath done,
for my sake.
Causa inferior, the lesse right or weaker title.
Causa superior, the better right or title.
In causa hanc sunt, the reason is this, of the consi-
derations be these.
Samen & causa bellorum, the matter and oc-
 casion of warres.
Nunquid causa est, quin &c. Is there any let
or excuse but that.
Per causam exigenda pecunia, vnder the pre-
 tence or colour of gathering money.
Contumelia causa, for reproche.
Causa mea, for quod ad me attinet.
Mea quidem causa vidua victima, I gree a wyf
dowe still for me.
Verbi causa, and **Exempli causa**, for an ex-
 ample.
Causa dictio, a defence or answeringe to that
 is layed to ones charge.
Accipe quæ sit causam, heare the cause of that
 ye demaunde.
Cæcas causas exponere, to explicate or declare
 hidde and darke causes.
Cum causa facere, to doo as the matter seemeth
 to require.
Causa cardo, looke *Cardo*.
Pro magnis causis, for great reasons and consi-
 derations.
Frons causæ, the vtter apperance of a matter.
Exudare causas, spoken in derision of bab-
 bling lawiers, which contend in their matter till
 they sweate.
Incubere in causam, to applie a matter earnestly
 lie: Also to fauour the quarell of any partie.
Indicta causa damnari, to be condemned with-
 out answer: or to be condemned, the cause not
 not beyng hearde.
Periclitari causa, to put his matter in harsarde
 or icopardie.
Deponere causam, to leaue of his quarell or
 suite.
Omnis familiaris causa consistit tibi, all the
charge or busynesse of my house is leste to thee.
Etsi tibi causa est de hac re, Although thou
haue an excuse or defence for thee in this matter
Morte qui affecti sunt, in eadem causa sunt,
qua antequam nati, They that be dead, bee in
the same state and condicion, that they were be-
fore they were bozne.
Erat in meliore causa quam si, &c. He was in
better state and condicion, than if.
Diutius commoratus est in Pompei causa,
He abode longer in the mayntenance of Poms
peies quarell.
Profectus est cum his, quorum erat vna caus
sa, he went forth with them, whiche fauoured
one quarell.
Causarie, an aduerbe, after the faction of theym
 that be discharged for some lausfull cause.
Causarij, they that bee esloped in our law, or
 excused.

excused for a speciall cause.
Causaria missio, a discharge of a souldiour, for a reasonable cause.
Causarii milites, souldiours, whiche for causes reasonable, were discharged out of the armie:
 For sychenesse, as Policianus wytteth.
Causatio, ōnis, f. g. an inward sychenesse.
Causarius, a, um, that is cause of the doyng of a thyng.
Causa, or **Causa**, looke before **Causa**.
Causidicus, ci. m. g. a man of law, an attorney.
Causificor, āris, to complayne of a thyng that doeth greue one, to refuse, to lay excuses, why he wyll not doo a thyng.
Causōdes, or **Causon**, ōnis, ma. ge. an heate of bournynge, a continuall hotte feuer, ingendred of redde choler and sharpe, in the veynes next to the herte, in the veynes of the mouth of the stomake, and in the holownesse of the liuer or lounge. The signes of this feuer, are intollerable heate, with continuall thyrt, hoxtour, a swifte pulse keepng no order, Morthe bzeath, the vyne hygh coloured and thynne.
Causor, āris, dep. to shewe and alledge the reason of excuse of any thyng.
Causari tempestatem, & vim fluminū, to lay for his excuse the tempest and great fluddes.
Nunquid causare? Doest thou lay any excuse? or doest thou say any thyng to the contrary?
Causos, si, m. g. a bournynge ague continually being a man, and maketh the tongue drye, and of colour blacke.
Cauticus, a, um, bournynge, or that bourneth.
Cautica medicamenta, medicines whiche doo burne the skynne or the fleshe.
Cautum, sti, n. g. a thyng that may be burned.
Causula, a diminutiue of **causa**, a small cause.
Cautēla, lē, f. g. a prouision or cautell.
Cauteriatūs, a, um, marked or burned with that instrument, which is called **Cauterium**, or marked with an yron.
Cauterium, rij, n. g. a markynge yron, or an instrument, wherewith sores are burned. Also a peynsters instrumente.
Cauteres, idem quod **cauteria**.
Cautē, and **cautum**, wisely, circumspectly, subtilly, warily.
Cautē & **pedetentim** dicere, to speake of shew a thyng circumspectly, and leyslerly.
Cātes, tis, f. g. or **Cotes**, or **Cos**, a ragged rocke or hill full of great stones.
Cāte loquator, moze clattering than a rocke A prouerbe, applied to great speakers, gathered of the continuall clackynge that the sea maketh, whan it striketh agaynst a rocke.
Cātes Marpesia, a prouerbe applied to a stubburne felow, that will not chaunge his opinion.
Cāutio, ōnis, f. g. a testament, obligacion, or promyse in wrytynge, made diligently for the assurance of any thyng. Also a prouision or remedie.
Cāutio est, it is nede to prouide or beware.

Mittere cautionem chirographi, to deliuer wrytynge signed with his owne hande for assurance.
Cauto opus est, vt sobrie, &c. we must beware and take heed, that.
Cautiōem & **diligentiā** adhibere, to be ware, circumspect, and diligent.
Haber multas **cautiones**, the matter hath many thynges to be forware and taken heed of.
Cautiōnalis, le, the adiectiue of **cautio**.
Cātor, ōris, ma. gen. he that forseeeth matters wittly and craftly, that he or an other bee not deceived.
Cātor alieni periculi, he that warneth an other man of any daunger.
Cātor formularum, he that can skyll of all actions to be sued, an expert lawier.
Cātus, a, um, prouident, circumspect, wyle, wise, ware.
Diligens & **cautus**. **Cātus** & **prouidus**.
Cātus, and **Tardus**, contraria.
Cātus ero in credendo, I will take heed what I beleue. I will not be ouer lyght of credence.
Cātas praeferre manus, to grope with ones handes before hym, whan he goeth in the darke.
Quo mulieri esset res cātor. That the woman myght be moze circumspect in the matter, or take better heed to it.
Cāta & **moderata liberalitas**, circumspecte and moderate liberalitee.
Cāus, a, um, hollow.
Cāua vena, the veyne of the liuer.
Aedes cāux, sieled houses or chambers.
Cāux fenestra, id est **patula**.
Flumina cāua, id est **profunda** & **alta**, depe ryuers.
Pinus cāua, is sometyme used for a wypp.
Cāus, ui, m. g. or **cāuum**, i, n. g. an hollow place, or an hole, wherein byrdes dooe bzeede.
Cāxo, idem quod **carax**.
Cāyēus, a ryuer in **Thyrgia**.
Cāyster, or **Caystrus**, a ryuer of **Asia**.
Cāystrius, a, um, of **Cayster**.
Ales cāystrius, a swanne.
Cāystros, a famous ryuer of **Ionis**, by the cytee **Ephesus**.

C Ea, looke **Cra**.
Ceadus, a Chzation, whiche apded the **Troianes**.
Cēbes, ētis, a philosophier of **Thebes**.
Cebrenia, a place of **Trope**, called of some **Les bria**.
Cebrenij, people of that countrey, & also of **Asia**.
Cebrenis, idis, patronymicum **femini**.
Cebriones, the basterde son of kynge **Pyramus**.
Cecina, a ryuer by **Moletere**. Also the name of a **Romayne** whiche fauoured the quarell of **Romans** in the ciuile warre.

Cecropia,

Cecropia, a towne that Cecrops builded, whiche was after the castle of Athens.

Cecropida, men of Athens.

Cecropis, idis, a woman comynge of Cecrops.

Cecropius, a, um, of Cecrops.

Cecrops, opis, m. g. an auncient kynge of Athens, whose ymage was made hauynge two heades, as some suppose, because he dyd fynde institute matrimonie in Grece. Other wyte, that he was bozne in Egypt, and dyd fynd vte both languages, Greeke and Egypcian. he was afoze the incarnation .1589. yeres.

Cecryphalea, a rocke in the sea, of an yle.

Cecubum, bi, n. g. a kynde of wyne, profytable to digestion of meate.

Cecurri, olde wyters vsed for cucurri.

Cedar, a region in Arabie.

Cedita taberna, of Ceditius.

Cedo, celsi, ere, to geue place, to departe, to goe away, to vopde, to withdraw, to obey, to graue, to geue, to succede.

Cedere auctoritati, to be of lesse authorite.

Cedere ad factum, to come to the effect, to bee doone. **Plan.**

Cedere creditoribus, is properly where one vnable to paie his dettes, leaueth all his goodes of landes to his creditors.

Cedere ex transuerso, to goe spdeynge lyke a crabbe.

Pudori fama'q; celsi, I was ouercome with shame and regarde of myne estimation and good name.

Cedere intercessioni, to pcedre no further, to admytte the contrary.

Cedere ius suum alteri, to geue vp his ryght and tyle to an other.

Cedere pro, to be in the stede of an other thing. Nam pro pulpamento cedit sicuti ficus, for it is in stede of meate, lyke as fygges be.

Cedere vita, & cedere fato, to die.

Cedere possessione, to leaue the possession.

Cedere periculo, to flee from daunger.

Cedere precibus, to graunt to the requeste of praier, to heare ones petition.

Cedere tempori, to accommodate him selfe to the tyme. to dooe accordyng to the tyme.

Cedit remedijs morbus, quando percuratur.

Cedit dies, is amonge the lawyers, the tyme is come, that the debte is due to be payed.

Cedit huic quæstus ille, he hath that aduansage by it.

Cedit illi res, this matter cometh wel to passe.

Cedunt mihi ea bona, Those goodes are come or happened vnto me.

Cedunt dies, the daies passe awaie.

Celsit, it happened.

Celsit parum gratus, Admytte he had lytle thanks for his labour.

Celsit in prouerbum, It became, or was turned into a prouerbe.

Cedere & locum dare, to auoyde or geue place,

Cedere loco, patria, vrbe, domo, to departe from his place, country, cite, or house, to leaue it and go his waie.

Cedere de republica, ab oppido, a gladiatore, e corpore, e ciuitate, in auras, ad aliquem locum.

Cedere retro, to retyre, to geue backe.

Cedam vira, I wyll be content to dye.

Cedere alicui, to obey one, and not to doe agaynst his mynde, to be inferior, and of lesse estimation of value. also to goe awaye vanquysed, and haue the worse parte.

Non cedit gratia alicuius rei, It is no lesse pleasant.

Cedere ponderi, or oneri, to bee vnable to beare or susteyne the weyghe or burdene.

Operæ cedit, for munus vel officium suum detractat, he refuseth to do his duty.

Cedere spacijs, to geue one place to st of go by.

Cedere foro, to plaie banke rupte.

Lux candida celsit nubibus, The sayre daie was ouertourned with cloudes.

Male celsit res, the matter had an ill ende.

Vinum ceder annis, The wyne wyll not continue.

Nihil omnino grecis ceditur, we geue no place or we be nothyng inferior to the grekes.

Cedere honore, & nomine suo alteri, to geue vp and resigne his roye and dignitee to an other.

Cedere legibus, to obey the lawes.

Cedentes capilli, heares that fall awaye from the head.

Seniores Lacedæmonij iure, quod illi nigra appellabant, contenti, carnes cedebant iunioribus, the auncientes of the Lacedemonians,

contented with the wyntes or grewe, which they called blacke grewe, wolde leue the fleshe to the yonger.

Cedo, a verbe defectiue, vted onely in the imperative mode, and significth geue, say, or tell, and in the plurall, Cedite.

Cedo manum, geue me thy hande.

Quin tu mihi argentum cedo, but geue thou me the money.

Cedo quid factum sit, tell what is doone.

Cedo quoniam arbitrum, appoynt what arbiter ye wyll: or I wyll abyde any mans awarde, or arbitrement.

Cedo aquam manibus, geue me water to wash myne handes.

Cedras, a towne of Carie.

Cedraus, a, um, annoynted with the iuyce or oyle of the cedre tre.

Cedraui libri, bookes that wyll neuer perishe nor be eaten with wormes.

Cedrelæon, oyle of Cedre.

Cedrelæte, es, f. g. a great cedre tree.

Cédria, æ, f. g. the roseyn that renneth out of the great cedre tree.

Cédrinus, a, um, of a cedre tree.

Cedris, cédridis, form. gen. the fruite or beeties

of Cedrus.
Cedrium, **cedrij**, neu. g. a hynde of pyche, of the
 tynge of the cedre tree.
Cedrium malum, & **Cedromelum**, was of old
 tyme taken for an orange, as **Athenus** and
Dioscorides doe wyte.
Cedropolis, a towne in **Laria**.
Cedros, an plaunde in the costes of **Germany**.
Cedrostis, tis, form. ge. a whyte vyne, called also
Ampeloleuse, of apothecaries **Bryonia**, com-
 monly **Viticella**. It groweth in hedges.
Cedrus, dri, f. g. a tree, haupng leaues lyke a sus-
 nyper, bearies lyke myrtles, yelow, soote of sa-
 uour, and pleasant to eate: they beare all tymes
 of the yere newe fruyte and olde, as oranges
 dooe, the leafe neuer falleth. The tree sweateth
 out a lycour lyke **Roseyn**, meruaylous odyffe-
 rous. In the lande of **Egyptes** hath bene scene of
 them growynge, in length, 130. fecte, and in co-
 passe fyue fathome. Of lyke greatnesse of great-
 ter are in **Syria**. The woodde neuer rotteth,
 nor woymes may breede therein. wherefoze it is
 muche praysed in buyldng.
Carmina cedro linenda, verses woorthy neuer
 to perishe. **Cedro digna**, thynges woorthy per-
 petuall memory.
Celadon, one of them that was slayne at the ma-
 ryage of **Perseus** and **Andromache**.
Celadusa, a litle yle in the sea **Byzantium**.
Celano, one of the **Harpies**.
Celatum, pryuply, secretly.
Celatus, a, um, hpd, kept close.
Celebratio, onis, f. g. solemnisation. Sometyme
 an assemblee of company of men.
Celebratus, a, um, muche spoken of or haunted,
 renowned.
Celebratus dies, a daie of great solemnities.
Celebreſco, lebreſcere, to begyn to be in greates
 fame, or renowned.
Celebris, bre, and **Celeber**, bris, bre, famous.
 also swyfte, honourable, muche haunted, much
 spoken of, renowned.
Celebris locus, a place muche haunted and
 greatly spoken of.
Celeberrimus conuentus, a verape solemn
 and great assemblee or meetynge of men.
Celebris homo, a man muche sought to.
Via celebris, a waie much haunted and vsed.
Dies celeberrimus, a daie, whereon meruayl-
 lous great honour and gloze hath chaunced vnto
 to any man.
Ciuitas celeberrima, a citee, to the whiche is
 verie great resorte of people.
Celebris rumor, a bruite, or eumour reported of
 many men.
Celeberrimus arte, or in arte grammatica, an
 excellynge good grammarian, and greatly este-
 med and spoken of.
Celebritas, atis, f. g. renoume. Also a greates as-
 semble, greates hauntynge or resorte to a place.
Celebritas & solitudo, contrary.

Celebritatem odi, I hate the greates resorte and
 company of men.
Hic locus maximam celebritatem habet, this
 place is greatly frequented.
Celebritatem addere ludis, to make playes
 more haunted or resorted to.
Celebritas & nomen, brute and renoume.
Diei extrema celebritas, the solemnities at a fu-
 nerall or interment.
Sermonis hominum celebritatem consequi,
 to gette great fame, or to be muche spoken of
 among men.
Celebritas virorum & mulierum, great resorte
 of assemblee. &c.
Celebritas fama, great renoume.
Celebriter, honourably.
Celebro, aui, are, act. to celebrate or bypge in
 renoume, to make good resorte, to make fa-
 mous, also to haunte, to honour or worship.
Celebrare nuptias, to make a feast at a mar-
 riage. **Celebrare epulas**, to make banquettes.
Celebrare conuiuium, to make a great feast
 or banquet.
Celebrare exequias, & funera, to bypge one
 solemnely to buryng.
Celebrare ludos, to make playes with greates
 assemblee of people.
Celebrare suum natalem, to make a great feast
 at the daie of his byrthe.
Celebrare ceteris hominib, to assemble a great
 numbre of people.
Celebrare syluas, to resorte muche to the woods;
 or to bee much in the wooddes. **Alphewyle**,
Celebrare templum, domum, locum.
Celebrare ferias, to kepe holy daie.
Celebrare & ornare.
Carminibus celebrari, to be greatly commen-
 ded or praysed in verses.
Celebrare laudibus, to set forth a mans name
 with great prayses.
Ea sunt & latinis & graecis literis celebrata,
 those thynges were described and set forth ho-
 nourably bothe in greke and latine.
Celebrata res omnium sermone, a matter so
 known, that euery man speaketh of it, or that
 is in euery mans mouth.
Seip & rempublicam celebrare, they gate
 laude and renoume both to them selfe, and to
 the common weale.
Studium agriculturæ celebrauerunt, they com-
 mended and practised the vse of husbandry.
Celeia, a towne of **Boetie**, called commonly **Cilia**.
Cilena, &c, a place in **Lapayne**, dedicate to **Iuno**.
Celenarum, sometime the chiefe citee of **Phrygia**.
Celendris, a towne in **Lilicia**.
Celer, leris, lere, swyfte, quicke.
Celeris copia. **Dare dii quæso conueniundi**
 mihi eius celerem copiam, God graunte that
 I may veray shortly meete with him.
Celeratim, celeranter, and celeriter, hastily and
 quickly, shortly, swiftly, ere it be long.

Celeres,

Celeres, olde wyrters used for Equites, horsemen.
Celeritas, acis, f. g. also celeritudo, quicknesse, swyftnesse. **Celeritas & festinatio**, Breuitas & celeritas syllabarum, the breuenesse and swyftnesse of syllables.
Expedita & profluens celeritas verborum, a prompt and flowynge readinesse of wordes.
Celeritas ad discendum, a ready and quicke capacitee to learne thynges.
Celeripes, fipedis, om. g. swyft of foote.
Celeriter, swyftly, quickly, with speede.
Celeritudo, idem quod celeritas.
Celero, aui, are, to doo a thyng quickly, to haste.
Celerans iter ad naues, making haste towards the Shyppes, or to take Shyppynge.
Celerare gradum, to go apace, to make speede.
Opem celerare, to make speede to helpe or succour.
Celer, a mans name.
Celerini, people in the higher Spayne.
Celes, itis, looke Celox.
Celeries, lerum, maf. gen. plu. horses that renne for wagers.
Celerizantes pueri, lyttle boyes that ryde on such horses.
Celeus, two syllables, a mans name.
Celeusma, or Celeuma, acis, n. g. the thout or cry that Shyppmen or botemen make, whan the master doth whistle or call to encourage them.
Celeustes, ste, m. g. he that calleth on the maryners, to encourage them in suche wyse.
Cella, x, f. g. a cellar, wherein any thyng is kept. Also where we be prymply washed. Also a prymp place in the temple, a chauncell. Sometyme a secreete chaumbre. Virgile calleth the holes of an hony combe Cellas.
Cella penuraria, a garnere or storehouse.
Cella olearia, a cellar for oyle.
Cella vinaria, a wyne cellar.
Cella propuraria, Plautus useth for a prison.
In cellis stratos lectos videres, you might see the beddes made ready in the chaumbres.
Cellaria, x, f. g. idem quod cella. Also a woman butlar, or she that hath the keepynge of the cellar.
Cellaris, re, the adiectiue of Cella.
Columbi cellares, dooues that breede in holes.
Cellarium, rij, n. g. a store house.
Cellarius, rij, m. g. he that hath the charge of a cellar or storehouse.
Cello, lis, of olde wyrters was used for Cedo.
Cellula, lae, a diminutiue of Cella.
Cellula columbarum, culuer holes.
Celmus, a man that nourished by Jupiter, whom he tourned afterwarde into a diamonde, because he aspyred him to be mortall.
Celo, aui, are, to hyde, to concele, to kepe close or secreete. The diuers construction of this word, note by the examples folowynge.
Celare aliquem de realiqua.
Balbus noster me celauit de hoc libro, Our frende Balbus tolde me nothing of this booke.

Celare & occultare.
Celare quæ scribat existimo, I thynke he keepeth secreete suche thynges as he wyrteth, or wyll not let them be knownen.
Vxorem ipsam hanc rem ut celes face, see that thou keepe this thyng secreete such from thy wyfe.
Celare aliquid alicui.
Id Alcibiadi celari diutius non potuit, That thyng coulde not be hyd or concealed from Alcibiades any longer.
Celare se tenebris, to hyde him selfe in the darke.
Diem celare dicitur sol cum occidit.
Cui, diem promere, opponitur.
Iugenum celare, to hyde or dissemble ones disposition or nature.
Celoni, rauengng people.
Celor, the passiu.
Vbi vbi est, diu celari non potest, where so es he be, he can not be longe vnknewen.
Celox, acis, f. g. a lytle swyfte Shyppe, called a Byggantyne or barcke.
Celsenses, people of Spayne.
Celsus, a noble Romayne, whiche wrote of physike and husbandry, in moste eloquent latine.
Celsus, a, um, hygh, lofty, vpright.
Status celsus & erectus, a standynge bolte vpright, or a streight vpright standynge.
Celta, frenchemen.
Celtiaca, a citee in Spayne, in the countrey of Hispalis.
Celtiberi, people of that part of Spayne, whiche is called Biskaye.
Celtiberia, Biskaye.
Celtiberius, and Celtibericus, a, um, of Biskaye.
Celtica, the countrey of Lyons in fraunce.
Celtici, people of Spayne, which toke their begynnynge of the frenchemen called Celta.
Celticum, a promontory of Spayne.
Celtis, tis, f. g. a kynde of sweete trees growing in Arike, called also Lotos, Lote tree: the tree it selfe is of the bygnesse of a peare tree: but the fruite no bygger then a beane, and therefore of some is called Faba Græca, or Faba Syriaca.
Celtogallia is that parte of fraunce, whiche containeth Aquytayne, Lyons, Belgica, and Narbone, whereof the frenche kyng hath. iii. partes whole. Belgica, for the more parte is in the handes of the emperour that now is. Rede of eueryche of them in their letters.
Celydrus, or rather Cylindros, a womanes apapaple.
Cemelleo, a towne in Liguria.
Cemeneleum, a citee in the Alpes.
Cemas, idem quod Hinnulus vel cerua.
Cemos, idem quod hederæ, Diost.
Cenchirex, a towne of Peloponessus by Corinth.
Cenchris, chris, f. g. a wormelyke an adder.
Cenchris, idis, f. g. a byrd of the kynde of haukes, whiche maketh a wyll sowne whan he cryeth. idem quod Tinunculus. looke there. It is also

the name of a towne or countrey of Grece.
Cenchrites, re, m. g. a p̄cious stone, which hath
 in it thynges lyke myll seede. also a kynde of
 made wyne, not of the pure grape.
Cenchrius, a ryuer in Ionia, by the wood *Oxy-*
gia, where the poete saygne that *Latona* was
 washed of hir nourse *Oxygia*, after she hadde
 traquayled with childe.
Cenchron, a kynde of dyamondes, no bygger
 than a myll seede.
Cencia, called also *Atalanta*, the daughter of
Caneus.
Ceneum, a promontory in *Euboea*; where *Herc-*
ules erected an altar to *Jupiter*.
Ceneus, looke *Caneus*.
Cenina, a citee of *Italy* nere to *Rome*.
Cenites, his name that builded *Cenina*.
Cenodoxia, bayne glorie.
Cenomani, people of *Lumbardie*. also a people
 in *fraunce* of a countrey called *Maine*.
Cenotaphium, *taphij*, n. g. a monument of them,
 whiche are dead, wherein the bodye is not, as
 an herse set by at the mouthes of yeres ende.
Censeo, *censui*, ere, to suppose, to shewe ones or
 opinion or sentence, to thynke good, to p̄terre
 mine, to be discontent, to numb̄e people, to the
 intente to take the apte for the warres: Or to
 leaue a taske or sub̄yde, to speake or telle.
Magnopere censeo tibi properandum, I
 thinke very earnestly. &c.
De ea re ita censeo, I am of this opinion. &c.
 or I thynke this.
Ne vobis censeam, si ad me referetis, lest I
 would be angry, yf ye tolde me.
Quid grauare censeas? Telle me, what is
 that, that greueth thee?
Censeo, vi hoc facias, I will, I determine, or
 I thinke good, that ye do this.
Senatus dicitur censere, *Populus iubere*.
Censeor, *sus sum*, eri, a deponent, to p̄fesse or
 enrole in the censours tables.
Censeri, to be nomb̄ed and inrolled of the
Censors, or to be taxed or cessed.
Censeri, to be had in estimation, or to be sette
 by, also to be meruayled at.
Quod ex iis studiis, hæc quoq; censetur ora-
tio, Because of these studies, the same kynde
 of oration also, is esteemed and had in p̄ice.
Si censenda nobis atq; estimanda res est, If
 we must iudge and weigh the matiere.
Censio, *onis*, f. g. a chastisement, or a correction
 doen by the *Censor*, a p̄ice, aduice, or opinion.
Censio hastaria, a punishment, whan soul-
 diours, for some trespassse were inioyned to des-
 lyue speares to other.
Censitor, *oris*, ab antiquo *Censio*: idem quod
Censor.
Censor, *oris*, m. g. an hygh constable, a lord, a
 comptroller, a iudge of mens maners. also suche
 one as was appoynted to value mens goodes.
Censorius, a, um, p̄terryng to them, whiche

had oversight of the maners of the people, whiche
 they were called *Censores*.
Censorius vir, he that hath bene a *Censor*,
 or is worthy for his graunte to iudge and cor-
 recte other mens maners.
Censoria virgula, is taken for the authoritee
 of the *censores*.
Censoria animaduersio, was a punishment
 of them, whiche were of yll maners.
Censoria nota, the rebuke or checke of the
 master of maners.
Censuālis, he that doeth company or assiste the
 iudges of maners, called *Censores*.
Censuālis, le, of or p̄terryng to the *Censores*.
Censualis lex, a law made for humbryng and
 celsyng of people.
Censura, a, f. g. the authoritee or iudgement of a
 censor, an hygh constableship, a comptrollers
 ship. also a correction of maners, law or decree,
 concernyng maners, a reformation.
Censuram vini facere, to taste wyne, to assaye
 whether it be good or badde.
Census, us, ma, g. p̄erely reuenues, gooddes or
 substance. also valuation of goodes. Also a
 sub̄sidie, and the numbryng of the people.
Census equestris, the estimation or value of
 them, whiche were in the order of gentylmen.
 called *Ordo equestris*, whiche rate was. 400.
Sestertia: And that summe amounted (after
 the rate of our money, at this day,) to 2635.
 li. 6. s. 8. d. wherby it appereth, howe ryche
Rome was at that tyme, sens that was the ge-
 nerall estimation of one order of state.
Census senatorius, the estimation of them,
 whiche were *Senatours*: And was double the
 rate of *Equestris*. In *Augustus* tyme, it was
 treble so muche: whiche amounted of our mo-
 ney now curant, to. 7906. lib. not with stand-
 yng, there were aboue. vi. l. *Senatours*.
Censum agere, and *habere*, to cesse or taxe
 mens goodes, accordyng to whiche valuation
 they must paye tribute.
Censum liberari, to be deliuered from the tax-
 yng of hys goodes.
Census, *fortuna*, *facultates*, idem.
Census exiguus, *tenuis*, *breuis*, *unal* sub̄stare.
Nec census nobilitate maior, he was as noble
 as ryche.
Ex censu tributa conferre, to paye tribute or
 taxe, accordyng to the valuation, or accordyng
 to his substance.
Census, a, um, valued or taxed. Sometime a man
 of that valu, that ought by the law to be taxed.
Capite censi, taxed by the polle, or they that
 paye head syluer.
Censuus, a, um, the adiectiue of *Census*.
Censui agri, fieldes, which may by the law be
 bought and solde.
Centaūrius, and *Centauricus*, a, um, of the
Centtaures.
Centauri, a people in the countrey of *Thessaly*,
 whome

whome the popes decreed to bee the one halfe
lyke a man, the other halfe lyke an hysle. There
be also certayne great myppes so called.
Centauria, and **Centaurium**, an herbe wherof
there be two kyndes. The great, which apothecaries
doe call **Reuponticum**, crepontiye in
Englyshe. And the lesse, whiche is called **Cento-**
ria. Also **Fel terra**, and **febrifugia**.
Centaurium, a medicine inuented by Chiron,
the Centaure.
Centaurus, ri, a myttle fiell called Euenus.
Centenarius, a, um, of an hundred yeres of age,
or of an hundred ponde weight.
Centenaria cœna, were suppers, on which by
a law called **Licina**, was bestowed but an hun-
dredth of the byason coyne called **Asses**.
Centenus, a, um, an hundredth.
Centismus, a, um, the hundredth: as,
Centesima pars, the hundredth parte.
Centesima vsura, were gagnes of the hun-
dredth, one peny for euery moneth lone: looke ex
asse vsura.
Centesimare, out of an hundred to peeke out one.
Centesimis calendis, in eight yere and fower mo-
nethes.
Centiceps, cipitis, com. gen. that hath an hun-
dredth heades.
Centies, an hundredth times.
Centifolia, x, f. g. a kynde of roles growynge in
Italy. **Pli. li. 21 cap. 4.**
Centigranum, grani, n. g. a kynde of wheate,
which had in euery eare an hundred cornes.
Centimanus, i, mal. gen. that hath an hundredth
handes.
Centinodia, x, f. g. an herbe, whiche hath manye
knottes, called of the grekes **Polygonon**: by
the figure and description of **Fuchsius**, it shoulde
seeme to be knotte grasse, or swynes grasse.
Centinum, a towne of Umbria in Italy.
Centipeda, x, f. g. a worme called a palmer, which
is heary, and hath many fecte.
Centipeda, or **des**, called also **Scolopendra**, a
kynde of scyllies.
Centipellio, onis, f. g. part of the intrayles of an
harte.
Cento, onis, m. g. a faction of trouge, thicke and
heary couerynges, which very pooze people vse:
wherwith tentes and all other thinges necessary
for souldiours, are couered whan it rayneth.
Also a byle garment, that men of the countrey
weare: and all kynde of thynges made of dy-
uers pieces of cloth, of sundry coloures. It is
taken of some for a quyle, a lake, or other lyke
thyng, stuffed with lynnyn, flore, or cotton.
Cento, is also a worke compiled of diuers frag-
mentes of verses, pyked here and there oute of
authours, as **Virgilio centones**.
Centones **farcire alicui**, a prouerbe signyfys-
ynge to holde one in talke, with many gloriouse
tales and lies.
Centonalis, wilde rue. **Diosc.**

Centonicum, ei, n. g. idem quod **Abfinthium**
marinum. **Diosc.**
Centralis, le, that which is set in the very myddes
of a thyng.
Centrines, num, a kynde of gnattes that stingeth.
Centrones, mounte **Sincis**, goynge into **Lum-**
hardy.
Centrosus, a, um, full of knottes or knurres.
Centrum, tri, n. g. the poynte in the very myddes
of a thyng, the centre: also an harde knotte or
knurres in tymber, that maketh the woymans
toole.
Centum, an adiectiue of the placeall numbze, and
vnderclined, an hundredth. It is sometyme vnder-
clined infinitely for exceedynge many.
Centum capita, **Centum capitum**, **Centum ca-**
pitibus, n. g. plu. hum. a kynde of thyfte, with
many heades, called also **Eryuge**, and **Eryn-**
gium: looke there. The roote and stalke is vnder-
clined to be eaten of some both sodden and raw.
Centumgeminus, an hundredth folde.
Centum peranea insula, a litle towne in Italy.
Centum pondium, an hundredth wepght. some-
tyme indefinitely, an exceedynge great wepght.
Centumuiralis, le, perteynyng to the hundredth
and. v. iudges.
Centumuiratus, looke **Centumuiui**.
Centumuiui, ceu **Centumuiorum**, n. gen. plu.
an hundredth and. v. iudges. The people of
Rome were deuised into. **xxxv** tribes. of euery
tribe were thre menne chosen to bee iudges in
common matiers: wherby the company was called
Centumuiratus, And they were called **Centi-**
tumuiui, although there were fyue moe than an
hundredth in that companye. And they iudges-
ment was named **Centumuirale iudicium**
and **Centumuiralis hasta**, for as much as those
iudges, whyles they satte in iudgement, had a
speare pitched by befoze them.
Centunculus, or **centunculum**, a certayne herbe,
whiche hath soft leaues lyke flore, and is named
chawwede: it is called in **Yorke shire** **Ludwede**.
some call it **Cartaphilago**, but that is an other
herbe.
Centunculus, a diminutiue of **Cento**, a byle
garment.
Centuplex, plicis, an hundredth folde, an hun-
dredth double.
Centuplicato, an aduerbe, an hundredth tymes so
much.
Centuria, x, f. g. a patte of an host, conteynyng an
hundredth men: but of grounde in the fildes, it
conteyneth two hundred acres.
Centuriatim, by an hundredth together, hundredth
by hundredth. Also plentifully, or in a greates
numbze.
Centuriatus, a, um, appoynted or registered in the
numbze of the hundredth.
Centuriata comitia, were generall congrega-
tions of people, to treat of common affayres:
whiche assemble was not gathered by diuision of
partes

parishes or wardes, but by the rate of theyr substance, or by theyr age.
 Centuriata leges, lawes, whiche were enacted by the people assembled after the rate of theyr substance or age.
 Centuriatus, us, m. g. the office and estate of a Centurion.
 Centurio, ōnis, m. g. a capitayne ouer an hundred footemen, a Centurion.
 Centurio, aut, are, to diuide men into a company, conceyning an hundred persons, or fieldes into two hundred acres of lande.
 Centurionatus, us, idem quod Centuriatus.
 Centuripe, or Centuripe, Sicilie.
 Centuripini, people of Sicilie.
 Centussis, sis, m. g. a rate of Romayne money, whiche was of .x. of theyr grotes, called Denarii, whiche mounteth in the rate of our money at this tyme, to .v. s. vi. d. ob. halfe farthing and halfe an halfe farthing.
 Centussis, the value of. 40. Sesterij. or after of ther. 10. groates sterlyng.
 Cepa, æ, f. g. & Cepe, neu. gen. indeclinabile, an oynion.
 * Cepas edere, to eate oynions, was a prouerbe spoken of them, whiche did seeme to weepe, or that do wepe often.
 Ceprea, æ, f. g. an herbe, which is diuersly described of Dioscorides and Plini. After Dioscorides, it seemeth to be that, whiche in englishe is named Brookhelem, and groweth in water spdes by brookes and springes. As Plinie sayth, it groweth by the sea side: and because it is not vnlyke to Pursellane, it may be called sea Pursellane.
 Cepetum, peti, n. g. a place where oynions grow, an oynion bedde.
 Cépeus, a, um, like an oynion, or of an oynion.
 Cephalotomi, people of Colchis.
 Céphale, les, or Cephalis, lis, f. g. signifieth the head.
 Cephalæa, læ, f. g. a greuous or longe contynuing payne in the head, susteyning much greife of euery lyght cause, neyther abyding nople nor lyght, nor sweete sauours. The patient feeleth as if his head were broken in pieces with hammers. It hapneth sometime of colde, sometime of heate.
 Cephalenia, an yle beyonde Corcyra, in the middle sea, whiche is also called Alifres yle, commonly Cephalonie.
 Cephalorus, a lecke with a great head.
 Cephalos, idem quod Daphnois. Diosc.
 Cephalocrustes, stæ, m. g. a worine, whiche is in the leaues of a peach tree.
 Cephaloedis, a riuer of Sicilie.
 Cephalicum emplastrum, a plaister layed to a broken or sore head.
 Céphalus, phali, m. g. the sonne of Colus, and the dearlyng of Aurore. Also an oratour of Athens.
 Cephalus, is a fyfhe, whiche beynge asrayde,

hideth only his head, and thinketh that than all his body is hyd.
 Cephēnes, num, masc. gen. unprofitable bees, which make no honey, but do only with the multitude of them, kepe warme the yonge bees.
 It was sometime the name of Persians, as Herodotus writeth.
 Cepheus, two syllables, the name of a kyng of Ethiopia, the sonne of Phenis, and father of Andromeda.
 Cephiaticum medicamentum, a medecyne that breedeth scellhe.
 Cephisia, a fountayne in the region Attica.
 Cephisis, a lake nere to the sea Atlanticum.
 Cephisodorus, a tragicall poete of Athens.
 Cephisus, a ryuer of Scythia, where the temple of Themis stode, to whiche Deucalion and Pyrrha came to consulte how to restore mankynde.
 Cephus, phi, m. g. a beaste of Ethiopia, whiche hath the forelegges and feete, lyke to a mannes armes and handes: and the hynder lyke mens legges and feete.
 Cepphus, or Cemphus, of some called Larus, of some Fulica, looke Larus.
 Cepidines, stones lying out aboue ocher.
 Cepina, æ, f. g. an herbe called ciues. It is also a place, where oynions be set, or a great multitude of oynions sown or sette together, an oynion bedde.
 Cépno, the consull of Rome, by whose rashnesse the temple of Volsane was robbed and spoyled, wherof ensued to greate myschappes to him and his Souldiours, that thereupon rose this prouerbe,
 * Aurum Tolosanum habet, looke Aurum.
 Cépionides, dx. m. g. a prierouse stone, cleare like chrystall, and representeth in it figures lyke glasse.
 Cepites, tæ, m. g. a prierouse stone, hauyng many white strakes.
 Cepocapites, idem quod cepites.
 Cepæe, a towne of Bosphorus.
 Ceporus, ri, m. g. a gardynce.
 Cepos, a gardecyne.
 Cépula, læ, f. g. a chybboll.
 Cepurica, herbes that grow in gardecynes.
 Cera, æ, f. gen. waxe. sometime ymages made in waxe, as it were with bryanches, to declare the genealogie of noble men, lyke to that whiche in churches is called Radix lesse. Cera, is also a certayne roote, sometime Cera, is taken for bookes or tables.
 * Ceritæ cera dignus, A prouerbe notyng a vile felow, nothyng to be esteemed. looke Eras. Ch.
 Codicis cera extrema. Cic.
 Cera alba, flaua, cōmutabilis, fragilis, impatiens caloris, laborara, odorata.
 Solutæ igne cera: melted with fyre.
 Tenax cera, claymy waxe that sticketh.
 Circum-

Circumlinire cera, to smere rounde with waxe.

Cere credere aliquid, to write a thyng in tables of waxe.

Fingere in cera, to worke or make in waxe.

Formare & fingere ceram ad arbitrium, to facion and worke waxe.

Liquescit cera, melteth or waxeth softe.

Mollire ceram digitis, to make softe.

Cera miniata, redde waxe.

Ceras amaltheas, idem quod copia cornu.

Cerabaroa, a countrey late founde by the Spanyardes, in the weste ocean, where all the men goe naked, and haue theyr bodies peynted with diuers figures, wearynge only garlandes made of sundry flowers, mixt with the cleies of lions and tygres. In that countrey hath ben founde plenty of golde.

Ceracates, a pprecious stone of the coloure of waxe.

Cera, wrytyng tables, couered with waxe, and is vsed for booke, letters, or instrumentes in wrytyng.

Primæ & secundæ ceræ testamenti, pro primis & secundis tabellis, siue folijs testamenti. Sue.

Ceratis vel Ceratitis, idem quod sænogrecū.

Ceramicus, a place in Athens, where men beyng slayne in battayle, were buried. Also an other place, where common women dwelled: & a goulfe in the sea not farre from Halicarnassus.

Ceramion, mij, n. g. the same measure that Amphoja is.

Ceramites, a pprecious stone.

Ceranium, a place in Rome, where Cicero and Milo had houses. also a certayne botche of swelling.

Ceranium, mij, n. g. a botche of swelling.

Cerarius, rij, m. g. he that maketh any thyng of waxe. A waxe chandler.

Cerascomion, idem quod crenanthe, looke there.

Cerasphoros, he that weareth hoznes.

Ceras amaltheas, looke after Cera.

Cerasconia, idem quod pastinaca syluestris.

Cerasta, a certeyne tree. vide Theoph. li. 8. ca. 16.

Cerasta, certayne ples by Ethiopie.

Cerastes, x, or Cerastis, is, m. g. a serpent, which hath hoznes lyke a ramme, the body very lytle, whereby he discyueeth men, hidyng hym selfe in the grasse.

Cerastis, the yle of Egypte.

Cerasum, si, or Cerasium, sii, n. g. a chery.

Cerasus, sij, f. g. a chery tree.

Cerasus, untis, a towne of Cappadocia, called commonly Zephano.

Cerates, a small weyght of payse, whiche is the fourth parte of a scruple, the .4.8. parte of an ounce.

Ceratia, x, f. g. an herbe, whiche hath but one leafe, and a great roote full of knottes.

Ceratia stella, a blasynng sterre, lyke an hozne.

Ceratinæ, arum, f. g. intricate argumentes, which cannot be resolued.

Ceratitis, f. g. a certayne herbe.

Ceratis, tis, f. g. the hozned popy.

Ceracium, the frutte, which is called Siliqua, loke there for the description: by the weyght thereof all the aunciente phisicians made all theyr payles, whiche triers of golde doo now call a caruatt. wherof Dragma conteyned .xviii. as Leonardus Portius wryteth.

Ceratum, siue Cerotum, a playster made wth waxe, coloph, or gummes. It is called in greke Dropax, a seare clothe.

Ceratura, x, f. g. dresynge of a thyng with waxe, sepyng.

Ceratus, a, um, seted or couered with waxe.

Teda cerata, toches of waxe.

Ceratus, a citee in Landie.

Ceraunia, x, f. g. a pprecious stone, whyte of colour. also a kynde of pulle.

Ceraunij, and Ceraunia, hylls in Epyre, by the citee Ambzaria. also hylls in Armenie aboute Meotis.

Ceraunium, nij, n. g. a kinde of puffes, that grow out of the earthe.

Ceraunobolos, the table of Apelles, wherein he peyneted the thunder.

Ceraunus, the surname of one of the Ptolomees. also a ryuer in Cappadocia. it signifyeth, ligh tenyng.

Cerbalus, a ryuer of Apulia.

Cerbereus, a, um, of Cerberus.

Cerberus, a dogge with thre heades, whiche (as poetes frygne) was porter of hell, whome Hæres rules drew out of hell.

Cercaphus, a mans name.

Cercaforum, a towne in Egypte.

Cerceis, the name of a nymphe, daughter of Oceanus and Cethys.

Cerceta, people of the lesse Asia, called of Pomponius Cercetici.

Cerceti, hylls of Thessaly.

Cercina, an yle in the myddell sea, and a citee of the same name.

Cercinitis, a very lytle yle by Carthage.

Cercion, a kynde of Thessaly.

Cercius, idem quod circius.

Cercopa, a greby felow.

Cercope, es, a little grasschop.

Cercopenti, a certeyne people.

Cercopithecus, ci, m. g. an ape with a tayle, called a marmoset. it maye bee also taken for a monkey.

Cercos, or circos, a kynde of haukes, that halseth on the one legge, idem quod buteo.

Cercurus, ri, ma. g. a certayne sort of very greete hyppes.

Cercion, one of Arcadie, of exceeding strength, and a notable robber, slayne of Theseus.

Cercyræi, people ofte greened with seditions: of whom grew this prouerbe, Cercyræa sentica, Cerdo,

Cerdo, onis, m. g. a cobblar. Sometyme generally
 ly all that vse any vyle handy craft to get money
 by, are called cerdones for cerdos, in Greke,
 is lucrum, gayne.

Cerdo, onis, an heretike, whiche affirmed, that
 Christ was neuer bozne of a woman, and that
 he had no fleshe, nor suffered any passion, but
 feigned to suffer. Also he taught, that the god,
 whiche was declared by the law and prophetes
 to be god, was not the father of our sauoure
 Christ: for he was known, the other was vnder
 known. The one was iust, the other was good.
 Also he saied the olde Testament was naughte,
 that some creatures are pt of them selfe, and that
 they were not made by that god, that was the
 chiefe goodnesse, but of an other, the begynnyng
 of all yll, whome he named the principall mys-
 chiefe. He was aboute the pere of our lord. 144
 whose heresies be all condemned by the generall
 consent of all christendome.

Cerdonia, a citee in Italy.

Cercalis, a towne in Spayne.

Cercalis, le, perteynyng to Ceres the goddesse.

Arma cerealia, instrumentes to grynde cozne,
 and bake bzeade.

Cereales iudi, playes in the honour of Ceres.

Cerealiorum, n. g. solemne feastes and sacrifici-
 es, dedicated to Ceres by Crisptolemus.

Cerebellum, a diminutiue of cerebrum, the hinc-
 der parte of the brayne.

Cerebrosus, a, um, braynlike, or wyld brayned,
 trustyng only to his owne will.

Cerebrosus bos, an oxe disposed to be madde.

Cerebrum, bri, n. g. the brayne.

Cerebrum arboris, the plith.

Cerebro laborare, to be braynlike.

Putidum cerebrum, is vled for a madde fe-
 loue.

Ceres, cereris, the daughter of Saturnus, and
 opis, called also Isis, was wyfe of Osiris kyng
 of Egypte, who (as the Grekes suppose) dyd
 first inuente the sowynge of wheate and barley,
 whiche before dyd growe wyld amonge other
 herbes. Also that he did first make lawes, wher-
 by iustice should be equally ministred to al men
 violence and wronge beyng by feare taken away
 Herodotus writeth, that the Egyptians affirme
 Ceres and Bacchus, to beare the chiefe rule in
 hell.

Ceres, cereris, is sometyme taken for bzeade, some
 time for cozne.

Larga Ceres, great aboundance of cozne.

Ceres rubicunda, flaua, cozne yelow in the her-
 uest tyme.

Cerem coquere dicitur astitius leo, to ripe
 cozne.

Cereri nuptias facere, vled prouerbially, to
 make a banquet, wherin is no wyne.

Larga Ceres, great plenty of cozne.

Cercolus, li, masc. gen. a lyze candell, or a small
 taper.

Ceretani, and **Cerretani**, a people in Spayne.

Cereus, substantiuum, a taper, or other lyke cans-
 dell of waxe.

Cereus, a, um, of waxe, soft, fatty, or tydy. It is
 sometyme taken for depntie or delicate. Also vnder
 constant, waueryng, and chaungeyng the mynde
 with euery lyght tale or perswasion, plyant lyke
 waxe.

Cerea brachia, nice and tender, or liether ar-
 mes.

Cerea candela, a waxe candell or taper.

Regna cerea, Virgilius habet, pro Alueolis,
 & cellulis apum. **Cerea pruna**, wheate
 plummes.

Ceria, a, f. g. a certayne portion or dyntie, that the
 Spaniards do vse.

Ceria cuspia, idem quod semper viuum.

Cerimonia, a, f. g. a cerimony.

Cerinthus, es, f. g. an herbe, haungeth the taste of
 waxe and hony together, an hony suckle.

Cerinthus, thi, an herbe lyke a lily. And after
 Lalepyn, it is the meate of bees, which is found
 in hony combs, separate from the hony, in taste
 bitter, and is also moyste.

Cerinum, ni, n. gen. a garmente of the colour of
 waxe.

Cerinus, a, um, lyke to waxe.

Color cerinus, the waxe colour.

Cerion, swete and pleasant, a hony combe.

Cerites, a people, whiche the Romaynes bayne
 quished, and ordeyned, that they should make
 no lawes amonge them.

Ceritus, ti, m. g. a mad or frantike person, sicut
 a Baccho bacchantem, ita a Cere Ceritum
 dicimus.

Cerium, i, n. g. a soze lyke an hony combe.

Cermorum, a towne of Macedonie.

Cerna, or **Cerne**, an yle in the sea of Ethiopie.

Cernetani, a people of Italye, called also Ma-
 riani.

Cerno, creni, ere, to see, to perceyue, to knowe,
 to seuer or separte, to fyghe, to try by dente of
 swerde. Also to consider, sometyme to iudge
 or determyne. Sometyme to trie oute. Also to lift
 or range flower of cozne. Otherwhyles to deuise
 together, or talke one with an other.

Verecundari neminem apud mensam decet,
 nam ibi de diuinis atq; humanis cernitur, No
 man ought to bee abashed at the table: For
 there men doe deuise and talke of matters con-
 cernyng as well god as man.

Cernere falsam hereditatem aliena gloria,
 to gette prayse to hym selfe of an other mannes
 actes.

Cernere hereditatem, to entre into lande, fals-
 len by inheritance.

Cerno animo, I do forsee or consider before.

Cernere & videre.

Cernere & intelligere, to forsee.

Acute cernere, to haue a quicke sight.

Cernitur magnus animus duabus rebus, a
 noble

noble herte, of a halpant courage (knownen, of
deceined by two thynges.

Cernere est, a man may see.

Quodcunque Senatus creuerit, what so euer
the senate determine of iudge.

Iam cernam me ne, an illum. &c. Now I wyl
see, of now I wyl proue of thy de.

Pro patria cernit cum hostibus, he fyghteth
with his enemies in his countreys quarell, of in
the defence of hys countrey.

Cernere ad aliquem locum, to looke toward
any place.

E loco aliquo procul cernere.

Ante oculos cernere.

Cernere obliquis oculis, to looke a wyte at
one.

Vltima cernit: he seeth himselfe in daunges of
death.

Cernere ferro, to try by dente of swerde.

Cernere vitam, to fight for lyfe and death.

Ferro, non auro, vitam cernamus. vniue,
let vs bothe trye for our life, not with golde, but
with the swerde.

Cernulus, li, m. g. he that is busy to fynde faulte,
in an other man.

Cernuus, nui, m. g. a certayne shoe.

Cernuus, a, um, stouppng of lopyng downward
bendng and inclynng to the grounde.

Cernuus equus, an hoyle that stumbleth of
falleth on hys nose.

Cero, au, arc, to dyesse of couer a thyng with
waxe.

Ceroferari, they whiche doo beare candels in the
churche before the crosse in procession, of that do
any lyke seruice in the churche.

Ceroferarium, ri, n. g. a candell sticke, wheres
vpon tapers be set.

Ceroma, as, neu. ge. an oynctement, wherewith
wrestlers were annoynted, made of oyle and
certayne kyndes of earthe. Sometyme the place
where wrestlers were annoynted.

Cerostrotum, ti, neu. ge. a kynde of pepynge,
whan many pieces of hojne of yuoie, are peined
ted with diuers colours, and lielp set together
vpon litell chestes of playing tables. After some
it is an ymage of waxe.

Cerofus, a, um, that whiche is myxt with waxe.

Cerodum, looke ceratum.

Cerreus, a, um, and Cerrinus, of the tree called
Cerrus.

Cerri, a kynde of fyshes.

Cerrus, ri, f. g. a great tree, lyke to a poplar, has
upng a streghth longe stem. It beareth a kynde
of masse, roughe without lyke a chestyn, not apt
to be eaten but of swine, and yet not very good
for them. There hangeth on the bowes longe
pendantes like dry russet mosse, soote in sauour.

The timbre therof is not meete for buyldynge.

Certamen, taminis, n. g. a conflicte of bykeryng,
a contention of variaunce, a game of exercise,
where one endeuoureth to excell an other, triall,

Sometyme busynesse of tumulte.

Certamina sacra, were certayne grete games
in Grece, where men contended in kates of
wyte, strength, and agillite. Of thepm were
four, Nemra, Pythia, Isthmia, & Olympia.

The prize of Olympia, was a garland of wilde
oyle: At Isthmia, a garlande of pine appull:
in Aemea, of petely: in Pythia, of appulles
growynge by the temple of Apollo. Virgilius
remembreth, that the quincient grekes ordeyned
that the people there assembled, standynge wryth
palme in their handes, should syng their pray-
ses, whiche had victorie at these games. And also
whan they returned home to theyr houses, the
citee or towne, where they dwelled, should re-
ceyue them with muche honour, rydng in char-
riottes, and durynge theyr lyues, should haue
pencions out of the common treasure.

Lex certaminis, the law and condition of the
game.

Pretium certaminis ferre: to haue the prize, to
winne.

Ludicrum certamen, a sportynge game.

In certamen descendere, to go into the place
and present him selfe to play for the prize.

Certamen missum, synished, ended.

Certamen est mihi cum illo, he and I be at
contention.

Instituere sibi certamen cum aliquo, to begyn
to fall at debate with one.

Glorie maximum certamen inter ipsos erat:
there was very much contention betwene them
whiche should get most glorie.

Est mihi tecum pro aris certamen.

Cum altero certamen honoris est, I con-
tende for honour.

Certamen & discrimen salutis.

In certamen & discrimen rerum omnium ve-
nire, to come in triall and dainger, &c.

Aeterno certamine praelia edere, to be alway
in warre.

Certamen alacre, anceps, anhelum, asperum,
atrox, audum, clarum, dispar, durum, fune-
stum, gladiatorium, graue, lethiferum, lon-
gum, sauum, miserandum, rabidum, vastu,
trepidum, validum.

Conferre manu certamina, to fyght hande to
hande.

Conserere certamen.

Contrahere certamen.

Differre certamen, to delay, of refuse to fight.

Dirimere certamen, to put a sunder them that
fyght.

Inncere certamen aliquibus, to giue occasion.

Inire certamen cum aliquo, to fight agaynst
one man to man, and body to bodie.

Miscere certamina, to fight.

Ponere certamen, to ende of leaue of.

Equus primus certamine, a hoyle that hath
wonne the prize in runnyng.

Ego vici in hoc certamine, I haue overcome

at his game.
Certamen vini, quaffing.
Certamina diuitiarum, labours and trauels in heappng by rypehelle.
In certamen venire cum aliquo, to fall at controuersie with a man.
Adducere in certamen rem aliquam, to bring a matter in controuersy.
Consulari deuenimus in medium reru omnium certamen & discrimen, In the tyme of our consullship, we came into the very myddell of busy eustlyng and dangerous trouble of all manner of matters.
Certamen nauale, a battayle on the sea.
Celebrare certamina, to make common games or playes.
Certatim, in contendyng and stryunge one with an other, who shall doo most or best.
Certatim ascendunt, they strine who shall go by fyfte.
Certatim ad opus currunt, they speede theym hastily to worke, stryung who may goe fyft.
Cantare certatim, with contencion who maye syng best.
Dicere certatim de salute alicuius, with contencion who can say most or best.
Certatim alter alteri obstrepebat.
Tradunt certatim de his authores.
Certatio, onis, f. g. debate, strife, study, prouocation, contencion.
Certatus, idem quod certamen.
Certe, truly, verily, assuredly, yea verily, without doubte.
Certe captus est, playnely, or without doubte, he is taken in the snare: or he is in for a byrde.
Certe, for saltem, or vtuncq; as, **Molestus certe ei fuero**, at the least way I shall vex him somewhat.
Certe, for Tamen, as, **Etsi suasor non fueras, approbator certe fuisti**, although ye couns sayled me not to it, yet truly ye allowed it.
Certe enim scio, yea playnly I know it.
Certe, concedentis, as, **Cic**, At dignitatem docere non habet, **certe**, si quasi in ludo, true it is in deede, if. &c.
At certe.
Certe enim scio.
Certe enim & boni aliquid attulimus iuuentuti.
Certe si rescuerim.
Certe hercle, nunc hic seipsum fallit.
Certe tu quidem pol multo hilarior.
Quod quidem certe enitar.
Constanter quidem certe.
Saris certe scio.
Certe hercle, in good sooth.
Enim, & depol, hercle, quidem & pol, cum sequuntur certe, sunt ornatius particula.
Certe coniunctum cum, &, affirmat: as,
Et certe is est.
Certhia, x, f. g. a lytle byrde that useth alway to

clime on trees, not much bigger then a wren, it is called a cerper.
Certifico, cas, to certifie.
Certioror, aris, ari, to be certified.
Certisso, aui, are, to be certified or sure.
Certitudo, dinis, f. g. certepnie, suretie.
Certo, idem quod Certe, for a surety.
Certo haec mea est.
Certo ego vocem hic loquentis audiebam.
Me quidem certo seruauit suis consilijs.
Ere est certo, and without doubte.
Certo perij.
Satin hoc certo.
Videntur certo haec erupere aliquo.
Certo, aui, are, to stryue, to contende, to fyght, to trie, to proue maistries, to sue one an other, to endeuour, to study earnestly.
Certare damnis, to go aboute to distroy one an other, to contende who may doo other most displeasure.
Acies certant, the armies fight.
Certare pignore, to lay in a paune in contencion, to stryue for a wager.
Benedictis si certasset, audisset bene, If he had bled saye language, he should haue heard none other but good, or I would haue answered him agayne with saye wordes.
Certare officijs inter se, in doyng frendly pleasures to endeuour who shall passe other.
Officio te certasse priorem, non peniteat.
It should not repente you, that you haue fyfte shewed pleasure, or dooen the first good tourne.
In omne facinus certare, to renne headlonge into all mischiefe, to be bente and giuen to all mischiefe.
Quid si certer Phœbum superare, what if he would endeuour to excell or passe Apollo.
Certare secum, to endeuour to passe ones selfe.
Ambigue certare, to contend so, that it is vncertaine who shall ouercome.
Certare bello de re aliqua.
Augenda dominationi certare, to strine or fyght for the increase or enlargyng of theyr dominion.
Dicacitate certare, to contende who shall haue moste wordes, or who can geue moste tauntes to other.
Maledictis certare cum aliquo, to strue who can rayle most at the other.
Certare malitia, muneribus, obsequijs, pietate, vigilijs & labore, cum aliquo.
Vitijs certare cum aliquo, to contende to passe, &c.
Certare cum alterius improbitate, to enforçe him selfe to be moze naughty.
Imparibus certare, to contende with them that be not his equals.
Forma certare deis, to be in fauour lyke vnto an angell.
In decus & famam lethi cum aliquo certare, to contende, to dye a moze famous and honorable

table death.

In omne facinus certare, to enforce him selfe to committe as much mischief as is possible.

Iure certare inter se.

Certare ob rem aliquam.

Sub hac lege certabant.

Certantq; illudere capto.

Certo vincere, I contende to overcome.

Honorem certare: Horat.

Certare aliquid, to enforce him selfe to doo it.

Solus tibi certat Amintas: cum datiuo.

Certare mero, to contende who shall drinke moste.

Certare cum alterius improbitate, to endeavour or contende to passe an other in naughtynesse.

Aegyptus certat cum feracissimis terris, Egypt is as fertile as that countrey, which is most fertile, what so ever it be.

Melioribus certare, to strive or contende with them, that be richer or better then wee bee.

Certare de imperio, to fight, who shall beare rule, to contende who shall be maister.

Pugnaciter certare, to contende obstinately.

Certare sagitta, to shote one with an other.

Certatur, the impersonall.

Certus, a, um, certayne, sure, withoute doubt. Sometime it signifieth trustye, saythfull, vnfeyned, appoynted, or determined, stronge, hardy, stedy, firme, constante.

Certa opes, rychesse that is permanent.

Certi homines, sure men and saythfull.

Certi, some, certayne other.

Certiorum facere, to aduertise, to lette one to wpt or vnderstande, to signifie to one, to geue knowledge.

Certo certius, as sure as may bee.

Certum habere, to know surely.

Ex hoc vt sim certus metu, that I maye feare this matter no more.

Amor certus, vnfeyned loue.

Certis diebus aliquid facere, to doo a thyng on certayne dayes appoynted.

Ante certam diem, befoze a day appoynted.

Quidam non certa fidei videbantur, some thynges seemed vnworthy to be beleued.

Certo fœdere, certa lege, on a certayne condition, after a certayne facion.

Certa manus vno telo metam feriet, a sure, and stedy hande, will hitte the marke at the fyrst cast with a fauelyn.

Nebulo certior nullus, There is no verice knaue.

Horum profecto certa oratio est, Merely these mens wordes be true.

Certi liberi, legitimate childerne, begotten in wedlocke.

Signa certa, vnfallible signes or tokens.

Certa res est, the matter is without doubt, also I haue appoynted or determined.

Arboribus certis grauis vmbra tributa est:

id est, quibusdam.

Author certissimus, a very good and approued autho.

Certis de causis aliter existimabam.

Consul certissimus, moste assured to be consult.

Fluitantia reddere certa, to make thynges certayne that be waneryng and mutable.

Ictus certus, a stroke that sayleth not.

Certus & definitus locus, a place determined and appoynted.

Loco certo dicere, to speake a thyng in hys place.

Motus cœli certi, ordinarie, vnmutable.

Patre certo natus est, he is bozne in lawfull marriage.

Spes certa magis, a more assured.

Testis certissimus, a very good witness.

Certior transitus, more without danger.

Homines certi, saythfull and trustie.

Maris certa, quiet places of the sea.

Certum est, it is clere and manifest.

Certum est de iure.

Mihi abiurare certius est quam dependere, I am determined rather to forswear the thyngs, and deny it, then to pay it.

Certum est facere.

Si istuc ita certum est tibi, If you be this certayne determined.

Certum alicui facere, to assestayne, to assure.

Certum facere aliquem, to declare vnto one, to tell.

De eo certum habeo quid agam, I know for a surety what to doo concernyng that.

De illo nihil certi habet.

Certum nescire, not to know the certepntee.

Certum non scimus.

Pro certo creditur. Pro certo dicere. Pro

certo habere. Pro certo habere de re aliqua.

Pro certo negare. Pro certo polliceri.

Certus cum genituo: Certus eundi.

Vtinam tui consilij certior factus essem.

Iudex quam primum certus esse sententiae cupit.

Destinationis certus. Exitij certus.

Spei certus. Matrimonij certa.

Apud latera certos locauerat, he set about his persone, such as were sure and trusty felowes, or stronge and hardy men.

Certum est, it is manifest, or I haue determined or appoynted.

De hoc mihi parum certum est, of this I am not well assured.

Clare & certum loqui, to speake playnly and distinctly.

Pro certo habere de realiqua, to bee sure, or haue certayne knowledge of any matter.

Tum Agrippina sceleris olim certa, Then Agrippina, whiche was fully determined longe befoze to worke that mischief.

Certus cum ablatiuo.

Iaculis certus, a good castre of a dart that sayleth

sayleth not to hitte.
 Certus cum infinitio,
 Certus succurrere,
 Certus mori.
 Cerua, a, f. g. an hynde.
 Ceruaria, a place in Aquitayne.
 Ceruarius, a, um, of o: perrepyng to an harte.
 Ceruarium venenum, a popson, wherewith the
 Frenchemen vled to annoynte theyr arrowes,
 whan they went on huntynge.
 Ceruarius lupus, a beast ingendred eyther of
 a wolfe and an hynde, o: elles of an harte and a
 the woulfe.
 Ceruchus, chi, m. g. a cabyn in the hyghest parte
 of the shyp, o: rather the endes, and as it were
 the ho:nes of the sayle yerde.
 Ceruical, o: Ceruicale, lis, neu. gen. a pillow o:
 bolster.
 Ceruicofus, a, um, styffe necked, harde, vntreac-
 table.
 Ceruicula, a, f. g. a diminutiue of ceruix.
 Ceruinus, a, um, of an harte.
 Ceruinus color, the colour lyke an hartes
 shine, tawne.
 Ceruina, o: Cereuisia, a, f. g. ale o: beere.
 Ceruix, icis, f. ge. the hinder parte of the necke,
 and figuratiuely, the lyfe o: sauegarde a man.
 Sometime, stubbernesse.
 Ceruici imponere, to laye on his necke; to
 charge one with a thyng, will he o: no.
 Ceruices dare alicui, to offre to one his head,
 to put his lyfe in ones handes.
 Duræ ceruicis homo, a stiffe necked felowe, a
 proude and stubbourne persone, that wyl not
 bende.
 Ceruicum mollitia, softnes of the necke.
 Tantis ceruicibus homo, qui audiat, &c.
 Ceruix candida, Eburnea, lactea, fortis, hor-
 rida, lauis, languida, mollis, niues, pulchra,
 prona, rebellis, rosea, teres.
 Abscindere ceruibus caput.
 Sub iuga ceruices adigere, to bynge in sub-
 section.
 Applausæ ceruicis sonitum amare. spoken of
 a horse that delighthe to here his mayster clap
 him on the necke.
 A ceruicibus hostem auertit, he kepte awaye
 from theyr neckes.
 A ceruicibus depellere aliquem, to kepe o:
 defende one from vs, that intendeth our des-
 truction.
 Rebelli ceruice onus detrectare, obstinacie
 to refuse that that one is charged with.
 In ceruicibus bellum est, for prope, o: Vici-
 num est.
 Cérula, a diminutiue of Cera.
 Ceruina, a, f. g. care ware.
 Cerus manus, idem quod Bonus creator.
 Cerussa, a, f. g. ceruse, o: white leade, wherewith
 some women be peincted.
 Cerussatus, a, um, peincted white.

Ceruus, ui, m. g. an hart. also a fowle, wherewith
 torages were propped up.
 Ceryx, ycis, a pursuaunt o: bedell. It is also a
 shell fythe of the kynde of purples.
 Cescus, a citee in Pamphilia, o: in Cilicia.
 Cesena, a towne in Italye.
 Cespes icis, mas. gen. a tyfe: some doo call them
 soddes, grasse and earthe together. looke Ces-
 pes.
 Cessero, the citie Castres in Narbone.
 Cessa, a towne in Iberia.
 Cessatio, onis, f. g. slackenesse in doyng, ydelnesse,
 ceasynge o: vacantesse from occupation.
 Cessatio in agris, the tyme whan the fieldes be
 not sowne, lyng fallow.
 Cessator, oris, m. g. he that is slow in doyng his
 dutie, a lingerer, a loyterer.
 Cessatus, a, um, left at reste, vnoccupied, not
 practised.
 Cessio onis, f. g. where one claymeth a thyng
 that an other man hath, who denieth it not; how
 maketh contrary clayme.
 Cessim, in reculyng.
 Cesso, aut, are, to cease, to leaue woork, to abide
 to doo a thyng, o: to be ydel, to loyter, to lū-
 ger, to prolonge a matter negligently.
 Opus cessat, the woork goeth not forwarde.
 Paululum si cessassem, non offendissem do-
 mi, if I had taried a litle longer, I should not
 haue founde him at home.
 Cessare & laborem fugere, to bee ydel, and
 eschew labour.
 Quod cessat ex redditu, frugalitate supple-
 tur, that sayleth, o: wanteth in my reuenues, is
 supplied with thurstie and honest sparyng.
 Cessatum est, the impersonall.
 Solum cessans, a grounde that lieth vntilled.
 Cesticillus, li, m. g. a garlande of clowes, whiche
 women doo lay on their heades, whan they ear-
 tie any thyng, a wale.
 Cesticulus, li, m. g. a diminutiue of Cestus.
 Cestreus, a kynde of codfyshe, which neuer eateth
 any other fythe. wherof cometh this prouerbe,
 Cestreus ieiunat, The codde fasteth; spoken
 of good and iuste men; whiche doo not rauen
 nor take other mens goodes from them.
 Cestria, a towne of Epyre.
 Cestrofendona, a kynde of weapon.
 Cestrum, tri, neu. gen. an instrument wherewith
 pyrie is made holow, a small pectre, auger, o:
 wybble. also a dagger, o: lyke weapon, that the
 Grecians vled to hurle at their enemies. Pollux
 doth take it for a prycke o: goade. Also an herbe,
 which is called Berayn.
 Cestrus, a ryuer of Pamphilia.
 Cestus, ti, m. g. a gyrdell, wherewith the husband
 dyd gyrd his wyfe, whan he was first mar-
 ried, which was set full of studdes. It is taken
 also for anye other gyrdell, o: bande to ty-
 bynes.
 Cesyphum, phi, n. g. a certaine gumme, the right
 Ladanum,

Ladanum, looke there.

Cetaria, α , f. g. a woman that selleth greates fyshes called.

Cetarie, α rum, places nere to the sea syde, where tunny and other greates fyshes are taken and sold.

Cetarius, α , um, perteynyng to a whale, or great fysh.

Cetarius, α ri, ma, g. a fyshmonger, or taker of great fyshes.

Cethegus, a name of certayne Romaynes, wherof one conspired with Catiline to destroy hys country.

Ceth, people in Asia.

Cetius, a mountayn in Norice, called Calambis.

Cetra, α , f. g. a lyght terygate.

Cetratus, α , um, that bleth such a terygate.

Cetrati milites, souldiours with light terygates.

Cette, for Dicite, or Date, an olde woorde.

Cetus, α ri, ma, gen. a great fysh called a whale, or any sorte of monstrous greates fyshes. Also

Cete, plu. tantum, idem quod Ceti.

Ceu, as it were, euen as.

Ceu vero, for Quasi vero, oftentimes in Plini.

Ceua, α , f. g. gen. a lytle cow that geueth muche mylke.

Ceuco, es, ere, proprie est marium obscene clunes morantium: & per metaphoram in decoro adulari.

Ceyx, the male of the byrde called Halcyon.

C ANTE H.

Chaa, a citee of Deloponessus, by the fieldes called Ephasius.

Chaam, called also Gog Chaam, is the name of dignitee of the greates Emperoure of Tartarijs, called the great Chane of Cataye, or Cambalu, whose dominion extendeth from the furthest parte of the east, vnto the countrey of Russe north west, and so vnto the north sea: on the southe east, vnto the southe or Indian sea: on the south west vnto Persia: So that by the charte appeareth, there is vnder hym as muche mayn lande within lytle, as is the residue of all Asia, Europa, and Africa.

Chabrias, a noble capitayne and philosophier of the Athenienses.

Chare, the imperatiue mode of a grecke verbe, whiche in latin is Salue, God speede, well met, and suche other salutacions.

Charemon, a grecke poete.

Charephon, a philosophier of Athens, the discypyle of Socrates.

Charephyllon, li, n. g. an herbe, called cheruile.

Charis, a foolish mynstrell.

Cheronea, a towne of Boetia.

Chala, a towne of Egypt.

Chalacium, or chalacia, a disease in the eye, whan there ryseth a lytle white pimple lyke a hayles stone.

Chalmon, an hausen of Auctus.

Chalame, a citee of Persie, whiche now is called Actisiphon.

Chalassa, sis, f. g. a kynde of wydogarmentes, and after some, the knot, wherewith wotiens garments were knit about theyr neckes.

Chalastra, a citee by the bosome of the sea called Termentum.

Chalastrium, or Chalastreum nitrum, salte pester, whiche is very pure and like salte.

Chalaza, α , f. g. a gatherynge vnder the skynne lyke the dyscase called Bubo.

Chalazias, a stone lyke to hayle, and so colde, that no fyre may heate it.

Chalazium, a lytle rounde weert in the eye liddes, whiche may be moued hither and thither wiyth ones fynger.

Chalcanthum, thi, n. g. coprocete, or vitriole, a thyng mete to make leather blacke withall, wherewith makers bleache.

Chalce, an yle and a towne by Rhodes.

Chalcedon, a citee in Asia, agaynst Constantinople.

Chalceos, a certayne herbe. Plin. li. 21.

Chalceritis, an yle in Pontus.

Chalcerum, and herbe, Plin. li. 26. cap. 7.

Chalceus, α , um, of brasse.

Chalceutice, es, f. gen. an house where brasse is made.

Chalcia, one of the ylandes called Cyclades.

Chalcidica, α , f. g. a kynde of chalky earth, whiche conserueth wheate.

Chalcidium, di, n. g. a kynde of buyldynge.

Chalcidix, icis, or Chalcides, α , f. g. a kynde of Lizards.

Chalcidicus, α , um, of Chalcis.

Chalciope, the wyfe of Phryxus, and sister to Medea.

Chalcis, cidis, f. g. a fysh of the sea, of the kynde of turbot.

Chalcis, idis, f. g. the name of a citee in Grece. also of an yle, and of a byrde.

Chalcites, a stone of the colour of Brasse.

Chalcitis, is, f. g. a stone, wherof brasse is tryed, also an ylande by the mouth of the ryuer Rhindarus in Asia.

Chalcographus, phi, m. g. a pynter.

Chalcophonos, ni, m. g. a blacke stone, whiche beyng knocked, soundeth lyke brasse.

Chalcos, seu areola, the .xxvi. parte of a diam. also a coyne, the eyght part of Obolus.

Chalcosmaragdus, di, ma. g. a precious stone in Egyptes, which hath in it brasse veynes.

Chaldaea, a countrey, whiche (as Strabo writeth) toygneth to Arabia, and to the sea Persicum.

Solinus and Plinius name that countrey Chaldeia, where the greates citee of Babylon stode.

In the new chartes, it is sette in this wyse: On the west it toygneth on Mesopotamia: on the north vpon Assyria, and Media: on the east vpon Persia: on the southe vpon Arabia deserta, and

to is it farre from Iudea. They haue a propre language, somewhat lyke to hebrue, but they letters are vnylike to any other. Strabo nameth the countrey, where the people Chalabes dwell, Chaldæa. Chaldæi, be taken for greate astronomers of the countrey of Assyria. Chalestra, a citee in Chetaly, on the sea coast. Chalix, a tynt stone, out of which fyre is stricken. Chalybes, a people in the lesse Asia, in the countrey called Pontus, whiche digge greate plentie of yron, and goe naked. It is also the name of a ryuer in Spayne. Chalybs, lybis, m. g. Steele. Sometime it is vled for a thyng made of Steele. Chamæ, arum, a kynde of Mallowes in the sea, which some call Hiatalæ, and make therof two kyndes. Chamæactæ, es, f. g. looke Ebulus. Chamæcerasus, a littell tree, or shrubbe, lyke the ponge shootes that spryng out of the roote of a plumme tree: of it be two kyndes, the one called Chamædaphne, the other Laurus Alexandrina. Chamæcissos, called also Hedera terrestris, and Corona terræ, an herbe called grounde pype, of some hare hose, of other petwinckle. Chamæcyparissus, fsi, f. gen. an herbe, holsome agaynst the venome of al serpentes, it is of many taken for Lauander cotten: al be it Turner iudgeth it rather to be an other herbe, which is more like to Lypies, and nameth it heath Lypies, or dwarte Lypies. Chamædaphne, es, f. g. an herbe, which groweth in lengthe, wyndyng together in dyuers partes, and hath leaues lyke to a laurell or baye, and a floure lyke to a violet, and is called of some men Perwynckle. Of Plinie it is named Vinca peruinca. But Ruellius aspyrmeth it to be an other herbe. Chamædryes, drys, f. gen. called also Trifrago, Serrata, or Serreatula, commonlye Quercula minor, the herbe called Germander, or englysh triacle, it groweth wilde in the towne welles of Oxforde. Chamædrocontes, a kynde of serpentes. Chamægiron, idem quod Tussilago. Dios. Chamælaæ, æ, f. gen. an herbe haupnge leaues lyke olyue. Chamæleon, onis, f. g. an herbe, wherof be two kyndes: One called Albus, is in maner of a lytell thystell, growynge by the grounde, withoute any stalke, puttyng by prickles lyke an hedgehogge, haupng in the myddle a knap full of prickles, on a thoste stalke, in which doo appere purple floures, that growe into plummes, fleeth awaye with the wynde, lyke as of other thystles, hath a white roote and sweete, groweth on olde landes, and bare hilles. The other (called Chamæleon niger) is the common thystell, whiche hath a great longe stalke, somewhat tuddye, on the top a rounde knap with sharpe floures, chaun-

geable of colour. Chamæleon, onis, m. g. a lytell beaste, haupng his skynne spotted lyke a lybarde, whiche chaugeth into dyuers colours, accordyng to the thyng that he seeth. They be engendred in India, of the quantitee and figure of a lybarde, but their legges be longer. They go vpright, and haue the moute lyke a swyne, a longe taylor, and smalle at the ende. They euen be neuer closed, they neuer eate nor dypnke but ate nourished by the ayre onely. Chamæleuce, es, f. g. called also Bechion, Vngula caballina, and Tussilago, an herbe, growynge by riuers sydes, haupng leaues lyke a poplar, but much greater, coltes hookes. Chamæmelon, li, n. g. an herbe called camomill, of this be thre kyndes, the fyrst Leucanthemon, because it hath a white flower, and of her beeries is named Camomilla Romana, in englysh camomyll. The seconde Chrysanthemon, because it hath a golden flower, it may be called in englysh pealow camomill. The thyrde named Eranthemum, not much in England. Some call it Amarisca rubra, redde mathes, other redde mayde weede, other purple camomill. Chamæmyrsyne, es, f. g. a buche or tree, whiche hath sharpe prickles in the leaues, and red beeries clustered. Of some it is taken for that kynde of heath, wherof they make bysshes in Italy, called also Ruscus, Bruste. Chamæpitys, itys, f. g. called also Aiuga, or Abiga, sometime lbiga, commonlye lua, an herbe, wherof be. iii. kyndes: One is commonly called herbe pype, but it is not that, whiche is described of Dioscorides, although it haue bene proued to haue lyke vertue. The second is the smalle cypres, set in pottes: The thyrde is supposed to be that, which is called saynet Johns wort. Chamæplatanus, a thoste plane tree. Chamærops, a certayne herbe. Chamætaræ, arum, maydens, which were wont to sit at their maystresses fecte: or rather lytell ymages set by great ymages. Chamæzelon, li, ne. g. an herbe, called ringes foyle. Chamærepes, a kynde of date trees, growynge in Landie and Sicilie. Chamæropis, is, f. g. of some is thought to be the same herbe that Dios. calleth Chamædryes, or Chamædropis. Chamæthyten, idem quod Struthion, reade there. Chamæfyce, of Diosco. called Astragalus, and also papauer satium, li. 4. cap. 63. & 65. Chamelopardalis, a beaste, which is as greate as a camell, of skynne and colour lyke a panther, haupnge spotted of dyuers colours. his fozelegges and necke are longe, and the head lyke a camell, his fecte and legges lyke an oxe. Chamelus, looke Camelus. Chamepence, a very rare herbe, of some named Pelies.

Pelie Larix, a kind of pine tree.
Chamus, i, m. g. a byrdell or snaffle.
Chanona, n, f. g. a tart or matchpayne, or of
 ther lyke delicate thynges.
Chäonēs, people of the countrey of Epir in
 Grece: the countrey is called Chäonia.
Chäonīs, idis, the feminine of Chäos.
Chäos, n. g. vnderlynd, a confuse matter wyth
 out forme, made fyft of nothyng, wherof poe-
 tes supposed all other thynges to procede. Some-
 tyme it is taken for hell.
Chara, n, f. g. a certayne roote.
Characātus, a, um, trenched, or inclosed in.
Characata vinea, bynes inclosed with canes or
 reedes in steele of pales.
Characias, a kynde of the herbe called spurge.
Character, ēris, m. g. a token, a note made with
 a pen, a figure, a style of forme in speakyng.
Characterēs, letters.
Characterismos, mi, masc. gene. a notyng, or
 markyng.
Charadra, is that chenne or clefte of the earthe,
 that the rayne water, or a violent streame ren-
 syng downe from hilles, and other while the
 earth quake, maketh.
Charadrius, drii, m. g. a great deuouryng byrde
 of the sea.
Charadrus, a meete or poole by Cilicia, nere the
 ryuer Paradus.
Charax, a fylle, called also Dentix, with teeth
 standyng out of hir lippes. It is a brade fylle,
 somewhat redde, with a changeable colour.
Charax, ācis, m. g. a place where the Carthagi-
 nenses kepte their martē. Also a trence, some-
 tyme the kay or frame of a byne.
Charchari, orum, certayne fylles.
Charaxes, the brother of Sapphus.
Charchesium, hii, n. g. a cuppe, longe and smalle
 in the middell, and full of handels.
Chares, retis, a capitaine of Athens. also a caruer,
 the scholar of Aylippus.
Chareres, a duke of Athens, whiche woulde pro-
 mise every thyng, and naught perfourme.
Chariētimos, vrbante, pleasantnesse of spee-
 che. Also a figure, whan a thyng hard to be spo-
 ken, is pleasantly pronounced.
Charillus, a capitaine of Lacedemonia.
Chariophilon, looke Cariophilon.
Charis, charitis. f. g. grace, pleasauntnesse, a plea-
 sure, a good tourne.
Charisius, an oratour of Athens, or a grāmarian.
Charisma, ātis, n. g. grace, a thankfull gifte.
Charistra, orum, neu. gen. plu. nu. is as it were
 a Christmas feaste, or a wake, where kynsfolke
 doo resorte together, bynynging or sendyng pre-
 sentes mutually.
Charistum, or Charistrum, a greene marble.
Charistion looke Carceratinum.
Charisticon, ci, n. g. rewardyng.
Charitas, ātis, f. g. charitee, or loue, properly to-
 warde a mans countrey or neyghbours.

Charitate reipublica aliquid facere, to doo a
 thyng for the loue that he beareth to the com-
 mon weale.
Consiliare charitatē, to get loue and fauour.
Charitēs, the graces, whiche were supposed to bee
 the daughters of Jupiter, thre in numbre, whose
 names were Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne.
 And where in speakyng or wrytyng appereth to
 bee a meruaylous delectation or sweetnesse, it
 was sayde, that therin was a grace, in Greke
 Charis.
Charitonius, a, um, that speaketh saye to wy-
 fauour, or whose fauour may be bought or won
 with giftes.
Charmasynum, masyni, neut. gene. a kynde of
 sylke, whiche deliyeth the beholders, I thynke it
 is crymson.
Charmione, the handmayde of Cleopatra, that
 wyllynghly dyed with hir maistresse.
Charmonia, a citee in Spayne.
Charon, tis, was named of the paynym, the bo-
 teman that caried soules ouer the thre ryuers of
 hell, Acheron, Stix, and Corcyus. It is also
 the name of thre historiographers.
Charonia, a countrey by Hierapolis.
Charonium, a certayne denne, consecrate to Plu-
 to, and Juno.
Charopes, a Tropane, the sonne of Hippasus.
Charopus, charopi, m. g. amiable, pleasant, or
 haupyng a good grace.
Charta, a, f. g. paper. also a leafe of paper, or
 other lyke thyng, wherin we doo wryte. Also
 any thyng contenyng the description of a place
 in picture. Also a mayden that had neuer chyld.
 It is sometye taken for that, whiche is wryten
 in paper. Sometye a booke.
Chartas codicis explicare, to turne the leaues
 of a booke.
Bibula charta, paper that wyll not beate wyke.
Dentata charta rem agere, to wryte Marpelye,
 angely, tauntingly, or with a stomake, to one
 of any mattier.
Epistolaris charta, lyne wrytyng paper.
Charta plumbea, a thynne and flatte piece of
 lode lyke a leafe.
Pura charta, cleane paper, wherin nothyng is
 wryten.
In charta aduersa scribere, to wryte on the backe
 syde of the paper.
Chartaceus, a, um, of paper.
Chartarius, a, um, idem.
Chartaria officine, paper mylles.
Chartarius, rij, mas. gene. a maker or seller of
 paper.
Chartilago, looke Cartilago.
Chartophylacium, cij, n. g. a place, where wry-
 tynges or monumentes are kepte: as the rolles.
 And the mayster of the Rolles may bee called
 Chartophylax, or Magister scriniorū, whiche
 office had Tlpianus the greates lawier with the
 emperour Alexander Severus. It may well bee

bled for a coflar, or any other lyke place in a stude
by or closet, where one keepeth his wrytynges,
bookes evidences, rolles, and suche other.
Chartula, lxx, f. g. a lytell leafe of paper.
Chartularius, rii, m. g. a name that one hath for
a certayne office. after some a paper seller. but
rather one that doeth register thynges, that be
receiued and laied out, one that kepeth a register
or booke of accomptes.
Chartupratus, ii, m. g. one that selleth paper.
Charundas, the name of a man which gaue lawes
to the Athenienses.
Charus, a, um, decre, well be loued, acceptable.
Charum habere, to loue earnestly.
Habere aliquem se ipso chariorem, to loue one
better than him selfe.
Amare, & charum habere.
Sibi charum esse, to loue ones selfe.
Charybdis, a goulfe of the sea by Sicile, wherein
is daungerous saylynge, by reason of streames
flowynge contrary eche agaynst other, whereby
Shippes be therein deuoured. It is also taken for
a great heape of mischieues.
Chaстанon, idem quod Lappa.
Chasma, chasmatis, n. g. a gapyng or openynge
of the firmament, or of the earth.
Chasmaticus, a, um, the adiectiue.
Chasmaticus terræ motus, an earthe quake,
which causeth such cleauynge and gapyng of the
grounde.
Chatti, people of Germany.
Chaus, i, m. g. a kynde of woulfes, called also
Ceruarii, looke there.
Chedra, x, f. g. one kinde of the herbe Hippuris,
Chelæ, arum, f. g. the cleies, or the foreparte of
the sygne called Scorpion.
Chelidium minus, the herbe called gyle worthe.
Chelidon, onis, f. g. a swallow. also a lytle fysh
lyke Polypus.
Chelidonia, x, f. g. an herbe called Selandyne.
also a western wynde, a kynde of fygge trees,
a precious stone, and a certayne serpent.
Chelidonia, two plandes ouer agaynst the moun
tayne Taurus.
Chelidoni, littell stones founde in the maw of a
swallow.
Chelidonium micron, the herbe fumitory. Dios.
Chelidonium, nij, n. g. an elbow of the mountain
Taurus, lyng into the sea. also the weede cald
Vitis alba.
Chelonapices, I suppose to be the byrdes, whiche
we doo call Barnacles.
Chelonates, a promontorie of Achaia.
Chelone, es, f. g. idem quod testudo.
Chelonia, x, f. ge. an excelyng greate eye of the
Indian Tortoise, and is a kynde of precious
stones.
Chelonitides, a precious stone lyke the Tortoise
shell.
Chelonium, nij, n. g. the shell of a Tortoise.
Chelonophagi, a people in Germania, whiche

lyue by eatynge Tortoyses, where are founde
so greate, that they tauer theyr causes with the
shelles.
Chelon, lonis, m. g. idem quod Banchus.
Chelydrus, dri, m. g. a serpent that lyueth bothe
in the water and on the lande. also a certayne
ornament geuen vnto women.
Chelyon, lyi, n. ge. a tortoise shell.
Chelys, ys, f. g. a tortoise. sometyme it is taken
for an harpe or lute, because the fyrste lute was
made of a tortoise shell.
Chema, a measure of the Grekes, conteynyng
two Cochlearia, whiche receyue of wyne in
poyse of weyght. ii. drammes, i. scruple. iiii.
graynes, and. iiii. fyue parties of a grayne.
Chemites, a maner of tombe lyke to yuorpy.
Chemnis, is an plande, as Pomponius writeth.
Chémosis, a disease of faule in the eyes, when by a
vehement and extreme feare, bothe the eye liddes
are so tourned, that they may shant moue them.
and the whyle of the eye beyng distoxt ouer the
blache, becometh somewhat ruddle.
Chenalópex, pécis, a byrde of the kynde of geese,
somewhat longer and bigger then a ducke, ly-
uynge in the water, bredynge sometyme in conye
holes, sometyme in holow places in rockes, it is
named a Bergander, reade Helianus of the na-
ture of this byrde.
Cheniscus, sci, m. g. a parte of the shyppe, where
by the anker doeth hange, made lyke a goose
necke.
Chenobóscium, scij, n. g. a place where geese be
fedde.
Chenómicon, or chenomychon, chi, n. g. an
herbe, whereof geese be a prayde.
Chenopus, pi, m. g. a goose foote. Also an herbe
lyke a goose foote.
Chenotróphia, x, f. g. houses, or places, where
water foules are kept.
Chenópina, x, f. ge. the halfe pynte of Parise
measure, that is. xvi ounces, iust our pynte.
Cheops, a kyng of Egypt, which made the greate
steeple at Memphis, whereon were so many men
woorkynge, that he spent onely in persily, opyns
one, and garlyke. 1060. talentes, whiche (if it
were the great talent) amounted of our money
to. 250550. poundes.
Chepren, the brother of Cheops, and reygned af-
ter hym.
Cheramides, dis, mas, gen, a certayne precious
stone.
Chéria, x, f. g. wyld radyshe.
Cherophillum, the herbe called Chervile.
Cherilus, an vblearned poete, that wrote the
gestes of greate Alexander. And of all his great
woorke there were but. vii. verses allowed. For
the whiche he was rewarded with. vii. pieces of
golde. And for eche other verse he had a good
buffette.
Cherinthus, an heretyke, whiche affirmed, that
Christe shoulde come and reygne in the worlde
the

the space of .1000. yeares, and durynge that tyme men shoulde lyue in all carnall delictes, and afterwarde come vnto heauen, where they shoulde enioy the pleasures of gluttony, and lecherie. he denied Christe to be any other than pure man. He receyued onely the gospel of sayncte Mathew, and reiected the other euangelystes, and the actes of the apostles. he was aboute the yere of our lord. 88.

Chernites, tis, m. g. a stone lyke yuoy.

Chernitus, a childe of excellent fauour, who abandoned him selfe to the filthy imbraynge of men.

Cherronesus, idem quod Peninsula, the parte of Greece now called Morea. It is sometye taken for the northe parte of the great Asia. It is also called Chersonesus.

Chersidamas, a Tropan.

Chersina, na, f. g. a kynde of lande mayles.

Chersos, or Cherson, a lande of grounde vntyled and vnmanned.

Chersydrus, dri, m. g. a kynde of serpentes in Lasabzia, which liue both on lande and water.

Cherubin, one of the holpe orders of angelles, wherein is the science diuine and mysticall.

Cherusci, a people of Germany.

Chia, a serpentes den. Also a maydens name in Bozace, and a certayne plande.

Chibis, is, f. g. an herbe, whiche of some is called also Droptana.

Chidnæi, people about Pontus.

Chidorus, a ryuer of Macedonie.

Chiliarchus, chi, m. g. a capitayne of a thousand men. It is the same office that Tribunus militum was amonge the Romaynes.

Chiliars, liadis, f. g. the numbze of a thousande.

Chiliastæ, were christen men, which helde thys opinion, That Christe shoulde come personally and reygne as a kyng in this world, a thousand yeres, of which opinion was Lactantius.

Chilo, onis, ma, gen. one of the .vii. wyle men of Greece. also one that hath great lyppecs.

Chimara, ra, f. g. a mountayne in Licia, oute of the whych ysseueth fyre. It is also a monster hauyng thre heades, One lyke a lyon, an other lyke a gote, the thyrde lyke a dragon. after Homer, it is a beast inuincible.

Chimerij, a people bozderynge on the Amazons, and all people dwellyng in colde countreys are called Chimerij.

Chimastrum, tri, n. g. a winter garment, it may be vsed for a frysle frocke or gowne furred.

Chimerine, the herbe named Aizoum minus.

Chimerinus, ni, m. g. a circle in heauen into the whiche whan the sonne cometh, the dayes be at the mostest.

Chimerium, an hill in Thessaly.

Chione, es, a famous harlotte.

Chios, looke Chius.

Chiræ, rarum, ruptures in the feete.

Chiragra, æ, f. g. the goute in the fyngers,

Chiragricus, a, um, he that hath suche a disease.
Chiridoria, ra, f. gen. a garment that hath very longe sleaues, to couer the handes: this kynde of garment is named also Macrochera, Manuleata, and Dalmarica, it is vsed of nice and tender persons, that can abyde no colde.

Chirocrates, the name of a famous carpenter.

Chirographarius, a, um, perteynyng to an obligation, slygne manuell, or subscription.

Chirographarius creditor, is he that hath but a byll or a scedule of ones hande, for the surrect of his dette.

Chirographarius debitor, a dettoure that leaueyth a byll of his owne hande wryting, or by his owne hande wrytyng in a booke, doth testifie him selfe to owe a somme of money.

Chirographus, i, m. g. & Chirographum, i, n. g. a slygning or subscription of a wrytyng or letter with a mans owne hande. An obligation or like instrument, wherby a man is bounden, and hath put to his hand. also a bill of a mans owne hande.

Chirographum imitari, to counterfayte a slygne manuell, or subscription.

Inane chirographum factum solutione, the obligation is voyde, when the money is payde.

Suo chirographo misit mihi litteras, he sente me letters slygned with his owne hande, or wrytten with his owne hande.

Chirogylium, an plande.

Chirogylius, li, m. g. an hedgehogge.

Chirōmantes, he that telleth mens fortune, by palmestry.

Chirōmantia, tia, f. g. palmestry.

Chiron, onis, the name of a man who dyd fynde the vertues of Herbes: he taught Esculapius Physicke, Apollo to harpe, and Hercules astronomie. he was master to Achilles, and excelled all other men in hys tyme in vertue and iustice.

Chirōnia, æ, f. g. is a foule soze, harde to bee cured, by Iphelyhodde it is that, whiche is called Noli me tangere, It is also a wylde vyne, called Bryonie.

Chironium, an herbe called Centauria maior, in englyshe Centoie the greater. It is hot and drye in the seconde degree.

Chironomia, æ, f. g. a facion of gesture with the handes, vsed in daūsyng, as in a moyses daunce or in keruyng of meate.

Chironomica saltatio, the moyses daunce.

Chirōnomon, onis, ma, gen. idem quod Chironomus.

Chirōnomus, i, ma, gen. he that teacheth one to make gesture, or he that daunceth with gesture of the handes in a moyses.

Chirōpedes, they whiche haue certayne ruptures in theyr feete.

Chirothēsia, æ, f. g. the putting on of ones hādes.

Chirothēca, f. g. a gloue.

Chirūrgia, æ, f. g. surgery.

Chirurgus, i, m. g. a surgeon.

Chius, an yle by Grece in the sea Aegeum, whiche (as Strabo writeth) is in compasse. 900. fur-
longes, which is an hundred Italian myles.

In this yle doo growe veray good malmseys, and other hotte wyne. Some greke authours write, that it cannot be remembred, that within that countrey, was any auourtrie committed, or vnlawfull companys of women amonge them selues.

Chius ad Coum, A prouerbe, notyng a very vnequall comparison, as an ase, to a lile.

Chius, (after some) is a citee of Laria, an other of Cubra, an other of Rhodes, by Etiopia.

Chius, a, um, of Chius.

Chlana, a maner of vpper garmentes.

Chlamyda, la, f. g. a diminutiue of Chlamys.

Chlamydatus, a, um, cloked.

Chlamys, chlamydis, f. m. gen. a cloke, properly woꝛne by men of warre. also a chyldes garment.

Chlorion, onis, ma. g. a greene byrde, as greate as a turtill, which is neuer seene but in summer.

Gaza translateth it Vireo: after Plinie it is yealow lyke golde, a witwoll.

Chloris, chloridis, f. g. the daughter of Amphion, and wyfe of Peleus, and mother of Nestor.

Also the goddesse of flowres. also a byrde, looke Luteola.

Chloris, ridis, f. g. a byrde. looke Luteola.

Chlorites, tis, masc. gen. a precious stone, greene lyke grasse.

Choa, a, f. g. a certayne measure, looke Chus.

Also a vessell, wherein was putte licour, whiche was offred to ydolles.

Choa in triclinio, A prouerbe, spoken of a great drunkarde, whiche will empty a vessell at one draught.

Choacon, rather then Coacon, looke there.

Choaspes, a famous ryuer in Asia, which renneth into the great ryuer Tygris.

Choaspites, a precious stone.

Choatra, a people aboute Mcothis.

Chobar, signifyeth all the greete fluddes that are in the region of Caldea.

Chœmis, was a space of grounde amonge the Jewes, conteynng. iiii. myles Italian.

Chœnicion, on, n. g. or Chœnicon, a certeyne instrument of surgery, called in Latine Modiolus, wherewith they cut out litle bones.

Chœnix, icis, f. g. a measure conteynnge (after Ruellius) iiii. Sextarios, which amounteth to xl. ounces, or ynche measures, so is it lesse than our quarte. After Agricola it conteyneth thzee Cotylas: And than is the measure vncertayne. For Galene saythe, there were diuers opinions of the measure Cotyla. Not withstanding this measure was so common amonge the aunciente Grekes, that therby they measured as muche meate as should suffice theyr seruantes for one day, as Suidas remembreth, in expoundnge a place of Homere,

Chœnici ne infideas, was one of the counsayles of wyle Pythagoras, whiche saynte Hierome doeth in this wyle expound: Be not much carefull, how thou Maite lyue to morow. Plutarchus in thys wyle: Leauē some for to morow. For he sayth, that in the olde tyme it was not lesfull to take by the table, without any thing lesste: whiche expolition is contrary to saynte Hieromes. Erasmus doeth declare it in this wise. Men ought not by ydelnesse and slouth, to eate that, which other men pay for: but by theyr owne labour and study to get somewhat, whereby they may honestly lyue.

Chœnix, (after Budei) a measure conteynnge ii. sextarios, euerie sextarius, holdynge twoo pounde of Romayne weyght, that is. xiiii. ounces: so that Chœnix holdeth. xlviii. ounces, whiche is more then our quarte. xvi. ounces. by this, amonge the Greecians they measured so muche coꝛne as might suffice a man one day: and therfore it is taken for Cibarii diurni. Whicacions accompte but. xlviii. ounces to Sextarius, and then Chœnix, is but. xxxvi. ounces. Gesnerus, in his laste edicion, maketh it but. xx. ounces, wherat I merueyle.

Chœrilus, a poete, whiche wrote the Atheniens victorie agaynst Perres, and the gestes of Alexander magnus. He dyed in prisonne for hunger.

Chola, la, f. g. a precious stone.

Cholemasia, est vomitio biliosa.

Cholera, a, f. g. one of the. liii. pyncypall humours, called choler. Also a sickness of the stomacke and bowelles, wherein happeneth bothe vomite and fluxe, with tourment of the bowels, sendynge forth the choler vpwarde and downe warde, fyrste watery, afterwarde lyke as fleshe had ben washed in it. It is ingendred by inordinate feeding of longe tyme, specially of raw frutes and musheromes, muche vse of cucumbers, pompones, and all frutes very colde, whiche eaten after meales, or the meate be digested, are corrupted in the stomacke, and doo ingender a venemous iuyce, whiche nature maye not susteine: And therfore expelleth it with vyolence.

Cholericus, a, um, coleryke.

Cholerica tormina, tormentes or frettynges of the bowels, that come of choler.

Choliambi, orum, m. g. a kynde of verses made of the foot of meter called lambus.

Cholon, li, neu. g. the gut, wherein the ordure or dregges of the meate is formed, and coming from the lesste kydney, toucheth the splene, and rysing by to the ryght syde of the stomacke, cometh by the lyuer, and receyuech a lytell choler from the gaulle: by the Charpenesse whercof, the ordure is prouoked to descende, and made redde to passe.

Choma, chomatis, n. g. a water banke, to kepe in ryuers, that they ouerflow not,

Cho-

Chomer, looke Corus.
 Chondros, idem quod granum thuris.
 Chondrus, idem quod Alia.
 Chondrilla, l^a, f. g. an herbe that groweth not in Englands, it hath leaues lyke Curcūle, and floures lyke rufhes, & therfore may be called Ruffe Curcūle, it hath a clauyne wyke.
 Chondros, dri, ma. g. called also Niphontes, a bout of bristle, that cometh ouer the mouthe of the stomake, & byrned of nature for a defente of the same.
 Chodrosyntesmon, mi, neu. gen. a certayne constitution in the body, looke Galen. li. i. de temper. a fine.
 Choragium, rāgn, n. ge. stufte, properly wherewith the place is adorned, where enterludes or disguysenges shall be. Also the apparail of the players, and by translation the ornament of beehyng of any thyng.
 Choragus, i, maf. g. he that kepeth suche stufte or apparail, or is at the charge to set forth places.
 Choralistria Phyllis, a woman that P^{ro}perius loved, which daunced fynely.
 Chorannei, certeyne men that lyue in woodes in Persia, whiche are so swyft, that they take hartes with rennyng.
 Choraula, x, and Choraules, x, or lis, maf. gen. one that playeth on a fluite, Maulme, or other pyper, a mynstrell.
 Choraula, l^a, the seate or arte to playe on a fluite recorder or lyke instrumente.
 Choraules monumentarij, suche mynstrelles as play at burials or intermentes.
 Chorda, x, f^a, g. a stryng of an harpe or lute, or other instrument.
 Experire chordas, to saye the strynges, whither they be in tune or not.
 Pretendere chordas, idem.
 Oberrare eadem chorda, to harpe alwayes on one stryng.
 Chordapson, si, neu. ge. the sickenes called Illiacapasio. Reade moxe in Illiacapasio.
 Chordi agni, lambes caned after their tyme.
 Chordum, di, neu. gen. or Chordum farum, latewarde hey, or hey that is very late ere it can be made.
 Chorea, x, f^a, ge. a daunce, where many daunce together.
 Choreuma, ātis, n. g. a songe, whan many synge and daunce together.
 Choreus, looke Chorius.
 Chorēates, ma. g. one of a company that be together synngynge, a quire man.
 Choriāmbus, bi, ma. g. a foote in meter, whiche hath the first and laste syllable longe, and .ii. in the middell short.
 Chorineus, a mans name.
 Chorius, a foote in meter, which by an other name is called Trochæus, and is but of two syllables the fyrst longe, and the seconde shorte.
 Chorobates, tis, a measure, to mette ground with

or a masons rule. Some deserue it to be an instrument, or measure to weygh water with.
 Chorocitharista, x, maf. gen. he that leadeth a daunce, or playeth him selfe on an instrument.
 Chorodidascalus, li, m. g. the master of a company of dauncers or syngers.
 Chorabus, was one of Athens, whiche dyd fynde inuente the makinge of earthen vessell. also the name of a ponge man mentioned of Tygill.
 Chorodanon, idem quod Sphondylion.
 Chorographia, x, f. g. the particuler description of countreys.
 Chorographus, pli, m. g. a descripter of regions or countreys.
 Chorostates, m. g. a chaunter.
 Chors, tis, f^a, g. a place inclosed, wherin castell or pultry is kept, called in some places a barton. Some vse it for a penne, or coupe, wherin hennies and capons be fedde.
 Chortalis, le, of or perteynyng to suche a court or barton.
 Chortales aues, poultry feedynge abode in a barton or court of husbandry.
 Chortos, ti, m. g. hep or grasse mo wen.
 Chorus, a measure, looke Corus.
 Chorus, i, m. g. a companye of players or dauncers. Sometyme an other assemblie of people together.
 Semiuri chori, the company of Cybilles priestes, which were all gelded.
 Virtutum chorus, the whole company of vertues.
 Inuentus choro stipari, to haue a great company of ponge men aboute him.
 Scriptorum chorus, all wyters.
 Chorus circularis, a round, when men daunce and synge takynge handes rounde.
 Virgineus chorus, a company of maydens synng and daunsynge.
 Chorofoes, a kyng of the Persians, excellentlye well leamed.
 Chresis, is vse, & Catachresis, abusion.
 Chreston, sti, n. g. an herbe called rhyoz.
 Chrestus, the name of a noble sophyster of Byzance.
 Chria, x, f. g. a notable sentence, spoken Moyses, to exhort to vertue, or dissuade from vice, echeryng the authours name with all.
 Chrisis, sis, f. g. vncion.
 Christodorus, a poete of Egypt, in the tyme of Anastasius the emperour, an other of Thebes.
 Christus, sti, ma. g. annoynted, the surname of our redeemer.
 Chromaticus, ci, maf. gen. whose colour neuer chaungeth, but is alwayes one: One that neuer blusheth.
 Chrombus, bi, m. g. a certayne fysh.
 Chromis, a fysh that maketh a nest in the water, Plin. li. 32. cap. 2.
 Chromis, the sonne of Hercules. Also a bope mens

etioned of Virgile.
 Chromius, one of Argive.
 Chronia, looke Cronia.
 Chronica, corum, n. g. an history of actes doen,
 with the tyme exprested, chronicles.
 Chronicus, a, um, temperall, or perteynyng to
 tyme, retuynng at a certayne tyme.
 Chronisco, looke Cronisco.
 Chronoleri, olde dotardes.
 Chronos, ni, m. g. time.
 Chrysamon, mi, n. g. idem quod Balluca.
 Chrysa, a citee of Phrygia, and an plande of Ind
 die. also a riuer in the countrey of Syracuse.
 Chrysalis, lis, f. g. a certayne vermyne or worme,
 called of Aristotle Xylotropos.
 Chrysanthemum, mi, neu. gene. the herbe called
 crowfoote, whiche hath pealow flowers, com-
 monly called goldknappes. And where so euer
 this herbe groweth, who that wyll dygge shall
 fynde water, looke Chamamelon.
 Chrysaor, the sonne of Neptune, begotten of the
 head of Medusa.
 Chrysas, a ryuer, that the Pagans worshipped
 for a god.
 Chryse, an yle, whiche Plinie and Solinus doo
 set out in the mouth of the famous riuer Indus
 where (as Martianus writeth) is such abun-
 dance of fyne golde, that therof the yle tooke
 his name. For Chrysos, is in englyshe, golde.
 It is also a citee by Lemnus.
 Chrysei, sterres that seme to caste byght pealowe
 beames.
 Chryselectrus, a, um, that hath the colour of the
 pealow electrum.
 Chrysendeta, cuppes haupnge borders of gold, as
 our masers and nuttes were wonte to haue, and
 therfore they may bee so called.
 Chryses, a prophete amonge the Gentyles. also
 a mayden giuen by the Grekes to Agamemnon
 at the battayle of Troy.
 Chrysippea, an herbe.
 Chrysippus, a noble philosopher, bozne in Li-
 lica, in the towne Solx, as Solinus wyrteth,
 but Laetius wyrteth, that he was bozne in
 Carus: he was of the secte called Stoici.
 Chrysites, tis, m. g. a pprecious stone.
 Chrositis, the skynne, which is on golde beyng
 molten. also an herbe called Chrysocome.
 Chrysoaspides, dum, ma. g. knyghtes that had
 shieldes gylded.
 Chrysocerillus, li, m. g. a chystall stone, wherein
 the colour of golde shyneth.
 Chrysofocalis, the herbe Parthenium.
 Chrysoceras, a promontory of Thrace by By-
 saunce.
 Chryfocolla, la, f. g. a stone, with the pouldre
 wherof pyncers doo make a golden colour.
 Also goldsmithes doo vse it to soulder golde.
 Chryfocoma, ma, f. g. golden heare.
 Chryfocome, es, f. g. an herbe like to Pulegium.
 Chryfocomus, a, um, that hath pealow or golde

den heare.
 Chryfogonum, ni, neu. g. that byngeth fothe
 golde. also an herbe described of Dio. li. 4. ca. 59
 Chryfogonus, a mans name.
 Chrysolachanon, ni, n. g. an herbe called Orage,
 in latyne Atriplex.
 Chrysolampis, a stone of fyne colour by nyght,
 and pale in the day tyme.
 Chrysolectrum, tri, n. g. a stone of golden co-
 lour, and in the mornynge most pleasant to see.
 Chrysolitus, a pprecious stone of the kinde of Jasp-
 per, and in colour lyke golde.
 Chrysomallon, li, the raiment that bare the golden
 floure.
 Chrysomitris, tris, f. g. a golde synche.
 Chrysoma, idem quod Balluca.
 Chrysomela, drum, neu. ge. pealow gutters, of
 which they are called Aurea poma, as Ruell-
 ius supposeth. Some take them to bee the same
 that mala armeniaca be.
 Chryson, or Chrysos, a synche, which after some,
 is that which is called Aurata.
 Chrysoplycium, ci, n. g. an house, where golde
 is fynded or tried from other mettalles.
 Chrysoplytes, tum, m. g. golde syners.
 Chrysopolis, a citee of Bithinia.
 Chrysoprasus, a stone greene as a leche, myxed
 with a brightnesse of golden colour.
 Chrysorrhoeas, a ryuer that renneth by Damas-
 cus in Syria.
 Chryfos, golde.
 Chrysothemis, the daughter of Agamemnon,
 and Clytemnestra.
 Chrysothomus, the name of a byshop of Con-
 stantinople, and also of an historian, whiche
 were so called for theyr eloquence. For Chry-
 sostomus is in englyshe, a golden mouthe.
 Chryxus, the newew of Brennus, vnder whome
 the Galles invaded Rome.
 Chutra, idem quod Chytra.
 Chus, vel Choa, a measure of the Grekes, of
 the whiche be .iiii. sortes: Oh called Attica, or
 Medica, and conteyneth .vi. Sexrarios atticos,
 whiche is of englyshe measure one pottell and
 halfe a pynte: In other called Georgica, and is
 of englyshe measure .vi. pyntes, an halfe, and
 a quarter: that is in poyse of oyle .xi. li. and
 thre ounces: Of wyne .xii. li. and an halfe. Of
 hony .xviii. li. and .xx. ounces. In other is
 Veterinaria, or of them, which cure cattel, which
 receiue of our measure a pottell and a quarte:
 And in weyght of wyne .xi. li. one ounce .ii.
 drammes .ii. scruples: of oyle .viii. li. of hony
 xvi. li. an halfe, one ounce .di. and one dram.
 Chus, vel Choa, idem quod congius, looke there.
 Chyladinamis, the herbe Delomonis. Diosc.
 Chylus, li, m. ge. a certayne iuyce as thycke as
 Ostran, which commeth of the meate in the first
 digestion. Ruicn.
 Chymosis, a moysture in the skynne, which inclo-
 seth the cie,

Chymus,

Chymus, mi, m. g. the iuyce proceedinge of meate digested, whiche by the vermes cometh into the members, and restoreth that whiche is consumed by heate.

Chytra, tra, f. g. & **Chyttron** tri, n. g. a pottle to sette on the fyre.

Chytropus, odis, m. g. a trivet, reudel, or hand-iron, wheron pottes are set to boyle meate, also a possenet, skillet, or pottle that hath sette.

C A N T E I.

Cibalis, le, perteynyng to meate.

Cibarium, rij, neu. gen. foode, meate, sustenance.

Cibarius, a, um, perteynyng to meate, vntayle, or sustenance. also vile, simple.

Cibarius homo, a vyle person.

Cibarius panis, ranged bread, or crible bread, course bread.

Cibarium vinum, small or yll wyne.

Cibaria menstrua, vitayles for a month space.

Inopia cibarium, scarcete and lacke of vntayles.

Dare cibaria alicui, to fynde one meate and drynke.

Cibaria publice locare, to fynde meate of the common cos.

Cibarium oleum, meate oyle.

Cibarium, is taken for meate after the floure is houlted out.

Cibarci, people of Spayne.

Cibatus, us, m. g. vntayles.

Cibele, or rather **Cybele**, es, the daughter of **Idis** nois, king of **Lerta**, she was cast out into the deserte, nourished with beastes, and founde by a woman that kepte sheepe, and by hir nourished: after she became meruaylous fayre and wysse, she founde fyrst the pype and tabour, and cimballs amonge the greckes, moze ouer the education of chylderne, all whiche she so tenderly loued, that for the death of a chyld, called **Atis**, she became madde. Afterwarde she was honoured of the gentyles for a goddesse. She was also called **Rhea**, mother of the goddes, **Vesta**, **Ops**, and **Terra**. Her ymage beynge specially honoured in a citee of **Phrygia**, called **Pessinus**, was by the counsell of **Sibilla**, fetched thens by **Scipio** **Africa**, and brought to **Rome**, and there had in great reuerence.

Cibo, aui, are, to feede, to nouryshe.

Ciborium, rij, or **Ciborium**, tij, n. g. the lease of the beane of **Egypte**, called **Colocasia**. After **Plinie** a cup fashioned and made of those leaues. After **Dioscorides**, a parte of the codde of that beane. **Porphirio** saith, it is a cup made lyke the lease of that beane. After some it is a kinde of appuls of **Alexandry**.

Ciborus, a citee of **Asia**.

Cibus, i, m. g. euery kynde of meate.

Cibi repositi, meate sette by to be kepte.

Cibum facere, to make ready meate.

Mare aliquid fiet cibi, There shall bee some meate made ready betwixt.

Cibum subducere, to take meate awaie from one.

Penuria cibi, lacke of meate.

Varietas ciborum & copia, plentie of meate, and many dishes.

Disciplina cibo satiare, to feede with instruction of learyng.

Vilis cibus, good cheape meate, and easy to be gotten.

Cibum capere cum aliquo, to be at meale, or to dyne and suppe with one.

Maturus cibo, that is ripe and meete to be eaten.

Conditius cibus, meate that is condite, well serued, and kept.

Operosus cibus, harde to be digested.

Adjicere cibo, to geue one somewhat moze to eat, to encrease his petance.

Deducere cibum, contrary.

Defecti cibo, they that lacke vntayle.

Ingurgitare se cibus, to gourmandyse, to eat vnmoderately, to feede vnreasonably.

Cibus imperfectus, meate not well digested.

Prægustare cibos, to taste the meate afore, to take the saie.

Cibo suo seruire, to serue for meate and drynke.

Cibum peragere, to digeste ones meate.

In cibo homini est, The man vseth that for his meate.

Cibus Saturni, the herbe **Hippuris**.

Cibus Italicus, **Lapars**.

Cibyra, a citee of **Phrygia**.

Cibyrtæ, people of that citee.

Cicada, æ, f. g. a grasse hopper.

Cicada fritini, the grasse hopper chirpith.

Cicadæ prius æstate tacant, A sentence spoken of a thyng that will not bee.

✚ **Cicada cicadæ**, chara, lyke condicions loue together, lyke of luyng loue together, lyke wyll to lyke.

Cicatrigo, aui, are, to styke one so, that the marke alwaies remayneth.

Cicatricosus, a, um, that hath manye scarres or tokens of woundes.

Cicatricola vitis, a vyne full of scotches and chappes.

Cicatricula, a diminutiue of **Cicatrix**.

Cicatrix, icis, fœ. gen. a token or scarre, where a wounde hath bene.

Cicatrix etiam in arboribus.

✚ **Refricare cicatricem**, to rubbe or make soze that, whiche was almoste whole, spoken prouers byally, of renewng and styppng by agayne a dangerous matter, that was well alayed.

Cicatrices aduersæ, scarres or woundes ouerthwart the face and breast.

Coit cicatrix, The wounde closeth or draweth

to a scarre. Cicatrix oculi, idem quod albugo oculi.
 Cicatrizo, idem quod Cicatrizo. Also to heale
 a wounde so, that onely a scarre or scarre maye
 appere.
 Ciccum, ci, neu. gen. the tender rinde of a pome-
 granade.
 Cicer, eris, n. g. a grayne lyke to peason, wherof
 some be red, some blacke, and some white, and be
 called Cich or Cich pease, they be but seldome
 seene in England.
 Cicera, ra, farmi. gene. a kynde of foode, cal-
 led also Cicercula, but they differ in this that
 Cicera hath blacke seedes, and cicercula hath
 white.
 Cicérbita, x, f. g. an herbe called a southstell.
 Cicercula, x, f. g. is lesse than Cicer, named cich-
 lyng, or petite cich.
 Cicerculum, li, neu. gen. a kynde of colour called
 Sinopre.
 Cicero, ónis, mai gen. the surname of Marcus
 Cullius, whose diuine eloquence, abundante
 learnynge, sharpnesse of wyt, dexteritee in actes,
 and mooste ardent loue to the common weale of
 his countrey, can not be sufficiently expessed by
 a mortall mans tounge or pen. He lineally de-
 scended from the auncient kynges of the Volscis-
 ans: all be it tyme and occasion wearynge out
 dignitees in bloud, his name continued longe in
 the state of worship. His auncelours were called
 Cicerones, because Cullius Appius, a noble
 king of the Volscians, had on his nose, a marke
 lyke a chiche pease, called Cicer. In his chyldes
 hode, he so excelled al other children in witte, that
 their fathers meurd with his fame went purposely
 to the schoole, to beholde and here him. He so
 profyted in the eloquence of grecke and latine,
 that not only his companions were in a merua-
 lous admiracion of him: but also Apollonius (the
 most excellent oratour at that tyme) hearing him,
 and not speaking a great space, saied at last: Cru-
 ly, Cicero, I prayle the, and meruaile at the. But
 I lament the fortune of the Grekes: whan I
 consider, that by the, learnynge and eloquence,
 which were left vnto vs only, are euen now trans-
 ailed vnto the Romaines. whiche saynge was
 afterwarde founde true. For loke what subtiltee
 was in logike, what commoditie in moztall phis-
 losophy, what secreete knowlage in philosophy na-
 turall, he knew it (as Tacitus wyrteth) and de-
 clared in latine mozt eloquently. And he beyng
 but a very yong man, came to practise in Rome,
 studied abundantly the ciuile lawes, was mer-
 uapulously occupied in great weighty causes. And
 after he was Senatour, was continually (as it
 seemed) mozt busy about the weale publike. yet
 he that exactly redeth his workes, shall thinke he
 neuer did any thinge but reade great authours,
 and wyrt books. For there was no philosophi-
 er, no oratour, no poete afore his tyme that es-
 caped him, as dooeth in his bookes sufficientlye

appere. And yet how many bookes made he: Ieue
 we haue not the thyrde parte of them, yet such as
 we haue, if any man now did wyrt so much and
 so well, we shoulde thinke him to haue spent the
 mozt parte of his tyme in wyrtynge. And noble
 Cicero, I orde god how many thynges he ex-
 ploite by his wilddome and diligence, in mozt
 weighty awaies, as well in warre as peace: &
 how did he by his dexteritee and prudent saue
 the citee and people of Rome from the mozt per-
 nicious confederate and rebellion of Catilne,
 and other of the nobilitie, which went about to
 destroy the weale publike, and robbe the titede.
 How preserued he the same citee and people after
 the death of Caesar, that they were not oppressed
 by Marcus Antonius: For his incomparable
 actes, the whole Senate and people came to him,
 first befoze any, the name of father of the coun-
 trey. What trouble and misery susteyned he, be-
 yng exyled by the procurement of Clodius, onely
 for the puttyng of the same rebelles to death.
 Suche is the rewarde of people vnstable. Iyke-
 wyle for dyspyng Antonius out of Rome, and
 by his sharpe oracions, causyng him to bee pro-
 claymed enemy to the weale publike: he made
 Antonie so much his enemy, that in the treaty of
 peace betwene him and Octavianus. He deman-
 ded Cicero, to doe with him his pleasure. which
 thyng graunted of the vnkinde Octavianus (whom
 Cicero had brought vp, and by his meanes cau-
 sed to be made chiefe gouernour of Rome) Anto-
 nie sent one Herennius (whom Cicero had saued
 from death by his eloquence) to pursue him as he
 fled, which thing whā Cicero perceined, he abode
 his compynge. And lyng in an hoyle lytter for
 weaknesse, he byd with constant eyes prepare
 his throte to Herennius: who did (all other men
 abhorryng) strike of his head, and handes. and
 brought them to Antonie: who reioysyng ther-
 at, caused the head and handes to be set ouer the
 place of ciuile iudgements of Rome, which day
 ly beholden of the Senate and people of Rome,
 was lamented. He flourished about. xl. yeres
 befoze the incarnation. For his lyfe and actes
 seide Plutarch, de vitis: Cor. Nepos, Appian,
 Sabel. Traph. Crasm.

Ciceronianus, a, um, of Cicero, or that studiously
 to folowe Cicero.

Cichesus, a rpuer.

Cichorea, x, for. g. & Cichorium, rñ, ne. g. an
 herbe called Succore.

Cici, an herbe otherwyle called Ricinum, of apo-
 thecaries Palma Christi.

Cicimeni, people aboute Meotis.

Cicina, x, f. g. a nyght crow, called also Cicuma,
 or as Casa wyrteth it, Cicumo.

Cicilindrum dri, n. g. a certayne herbe or kynde
 of pulle.

Cicindella, Cicindella, or Cicindula, x, f. g. a
 flie or wourme, whiche flyneth in the nyght, as
 boutharues, a globerde.

Cicina,

Cicinia, α , f. g. a little leane serpent in Italy, which most commonly hath no payson.

Cicinum oleum, a certayne oyle vſed to pource the bealye.

Cicones, a people of Thrace.

Ciconia, α , f. g. a byrde, whiche some ſuppoſe to be a ſtorke, and is of the ſygure of an hearon, but is greater, and al white, ſaung the toppes of his wynges: his byll and legges be redde.

Some thinke they haue no tounge. They be naturally enemies to ſerpentes, and do ſlea them: whan they be olde, they byrdes feede them, and prouide meate for them. wherefoze the ymage of them, was the token of Juſtice. The ancient kynge had it on the toppes of theyr ſceptours, as they had in the lower parte, the beaſt called Hippopotamus, which contrary wiſe ſleaeth his father, and rydeth on his mother. wherby they were admonyſhed, to auaunce juſtice and pitie, and to oppreſſe iniuſtice and crueltee. Of this byrde came a greeke woord for a prouerbe, *Antipelargin*, which ſigniſieth to be lyke a ſtorke, which prouerbe is to exhort men to be kynde to theyr parentes, or to theyr maſters, which teach or byng them vp, requyting the benefyte, which they receyued of them.

Ciconia, α , f. g. is alſo a certayne measure.

Ciconius, the name of him that builded Brixia.

Cicorium, idem quod Cichoria.

Cicur, \bar{u} ris, om. ge. euery beaſt or byrde, whiche ones beyng wyld, is made tame.

Cicur ingenium, a gentyll nature.

Cicuto, \bar{a} ui, \bar{a} re, act. to make tame.

Cicuta, α , f. g. a venemous herbe, whiche groweth. it. cubites in height, with a grene ſtalke full of knottes, buſhy on the toppe, hauing leaues ſmaller than *Loſiader*, the ſeedes greater than any ſeede, and is horrible of ſauour. Some do now vſe that name for hemlocke, but our hemlocke hath not ſo ſmall leaues, as the deſcription of Dioſc. requyeth.

Cicuta, is ſometyme a payſon made of that herbe. Alſo the ſpace betwene the knottes of a cane or reede.

Cicuta, the name of a notable ſurer.

Cidaris, a cap, whiche the kynge of Perſia dyd vſe, and alſo the byſhops in the olde lawe.

Cico, \bar{e} s, \bar{c} ui, \bar{e} re, and **Cio**, \bar{c} is, \bar{c} ui, \bar{i} re, is properly to prouoke or moue one to weeping or ſorrowe. Alſo to meue, to ſtirre or raiſe vp, to prouoke one to anger, to vex, to irritate, to call or name.

Quid negotij eſt, Piſtoclerum Lydus quod herum tam ciet? what is the matter that *Lydus* thus troubleth and angereth his maſter *Piſtoclerus*?

Bellum ciebant. they rayſed by warre.

Ciere aluum, to prouoke one to the ſcoole.

Ciere vrinam, to make one pſſe.

Prælium aut pugnam ciebant, they ſtyred vp, or exhorted theyr men to fyght in battayle.

Ciet horrorem membris, it ſtirreth by a certain trembling in the partes of the bodie.

Ciere verba, to ſpeake.

Numina ciere, to call vpon the goddes.

Ciere ſingularum nomina, to call euery one by his name.

Ciere auxilia, to raiſe ayde or ſuccour.

Cilicia, a countrey in Asia, partly incloſed with the higheſt parte of the mountayne *Taurus*, and hardeſt to paſſe by. *Strabo* diuideth *Cilicia* in to two partes, one called *Tracher*, that is to ſay, rough or rocky: the other *Campeſtris*, that is to ſay, playne. *Joſephus* wryteth, it was of olde tyme called *Carſus* of *Carſis*, one of the ſonnes of *Japhet*, the yongest ſonne of *Noe*. *Herodotus* ſaith, the people were called *Cilices* of *Cilix*, the ſonne of *Agenor* king of *Phenicia*: where befoze it was called *Hyppateus*. *S. Hierome* interpreteſh *Cilicia*, a congregation, a lamentacion, an aſſumpcion, a lamentable calling, or vomite. The people were by nature inclined to lying and ſtealyng, wherof grewe this prouerbe.

Cilix non facile verum dicit, The *Cilician* not lightly ſayeth truth, A prouerbe applied to a couetouſe man, which alwaie lyeth for his particular aduantage, as now adaiies moſte parte of men doo, which lyue onely by ſell yng.

Cilicenis, ſe, of *Cilicia*.

Ciliſſus, a, um, idem.

Cilicinus, a, um, made of heaten cloth.

Cilicium, \bar{c} ij, n. g. any cloth or garment made of heare. alſo the wearyng of the ſame cloth.

Cilium, \bar{l} ij, n. g. the ouer ſhynne, wherein the eye is cloſed.

Cilix, \bar{i} cis, an inhabitaunt of *Cilicia*. Alſo the ſonne of *Phœnix*.

Cilla, a citee nere to *Thebes*.

Cillere, to moue or ſtirre.

Cillibæ, arum, rounde tables.

Cillicon, \bar{c} ontis, a traytours name, loke the prouerbe *Cillicon bona*.

Cilo, \bar{o} nis, m. g. he that hath a greate forehead.

Cilones, or **Cillones**, num, m. ge. mynſtelles, byng ſpithy and vncleane lecture.

Cima, α , f. g. and **Cima**, \bar{c} imatis, n. g. the toppe of an herbe.

Cimacia, orum, neu. gen. thynges that be foure ſquare.

Cimas, an yle by the ryuer *Iſter*.

Cimbalâris, ris, f. g. an herbe, whiche groweth in ſtone walles, which hath a ſmall leafe, ſomewhat in ſacion lyke to pype, and hath a lytle purple flowre. It is ſuppoſed to be the herbe, whiche is called *Vmbelicus veneris*.

Cimbices, they that make muche of a litle, or gret by eſteeme a thyng of ſmall value, nygards.

Cimbicus, a ſparynge man, a nygarde.

Cimbum, bi, the bottome of an earthen pott.

Cimbri, people that inhabited *Denmarke*, and *Bozwaie*, who had a meruaylouſe cuſtome:

They

Their wiues folowed them in warres, women counnyng in diuynacion, whose heares were whyte, and lykewyse theyr gownes: vnder the whiche they had launde clothes, made faste with pynges and taches, beyng gytt with gyddelles of brasse, and wente bare footed. Alwayes as prissoners were taken, they with naked swerdes bette them to the grounde, and drew them to a brassen cauldron, whiche conteyned fyfty amphoras, and hauyng an haulte place made for the purpose, went vp quickly, and lysteinge on hygh the men that were taken, dyd cutte theyr throttes ouer the cauldron. And by the drop- pyng of the bloudde, declared theyr prophesies. Some other opening mens bealies, serched their bowelles, and prophesied byetoze vnto the people.

Cimbria, the countrey now called Denmarke.

Cimbrius, a, um, of Cimbria.

Cimeliarchon, chi, n. g. a ieuell house.

Cimeliarchus, chi, mal. ge, maister of the ieuell house.

Cimelium, any precious thyng that is layed vp.

Cimex, micis, ma. g. a synkynge wourme, bree- dyng in wood or paper.

Cimmerij, people inhabytyng the furthest parte of Europe, not farre from the fennes called Paludus Meotidis, about the sea Bosphorus Cimmerius, north east from Grecia. Plinie and other asseyne, that by the farre dystance of the sonne from it, that countrey is alwaie ver- raie darke, wherof hapned this prouerbe,

☛ Cimmerijs tenebris atrior, blacker than the darkenesse of Cimmeria, applied to much dark- nesse, dulnesse of witte, or lacke of wisdom.

Cimmerij, were also people of Italy, in the coun- trey betwene Baia, and Cumæ, whiche was so enuyroned with hylles, that the sonne came not to it, neyther in the moornyng nor at nyght. There was supposed to be a descente into hell.

And the people dwelled onely in caues.

Cimmeris, a citee of the countrey of Troy.

Cimolis, a citee of Baphlagonia. Also of Galacia, called commonly Quinoli.

Cimolius, a, um, of the pland Limolus, or of the citee Limolis.

Cimon, a noble man of Athens, Miltiades sonne.

Cinabulum, li, n. g. a cradell.

Cinadia, dia, f. g. a stone longe and whyte, found in the brayne of a fythe of the same name, which stone by chaungeyng of colour signifyeth tempest of the sea to come.

Cinadus, of Plinius is expounded to be an ex- erciser of wanton daunces and motions of the body in diuers formes. Perottus in Corn. co. de- clareth it to be a person, exercysinge actes of le- cherie detestable, agaynste naturall forme and order, whiche I wyll not expresse. If he had o- mytted it, he had nothyng offended, beeyng a thyng worthy to be out of remembraunce. other interprete Cinados to be them, which be with

out all shame: other chyldren that be abused.

Cinamomum, or rather Cinnamomum, mi, n. g. a kynde of spice odouriferous and delectable, cald Cinamom, of some Canell. it groweth in Ethio- ppe, lyke a low bushe in diuers stemmes, which passeth not .ii. cubites in height, hauynge leaues lyke organum. The rindes therof is that, which we haue in vlc. reade moze in Plin. li. 12. cap. 19. Theoph. li. 9. cap. 45. Diosc. li. 1. It is hotte and drie in the thyrde degre.

Cinara, a, f. g. an herbe called Artochoke.

Cincia, a place in Rome.

Cincinnatus, the name of a senator in Rome, whiche beynge called from the plough, was made dictatour.

Cincinnatus, a, um, that hath crisped or curled heares.

Cincinnus, ni, m. g. a bushe of heare that is cris- ped or curled.

Cincius, the name of certayne cenatours of Rome.

Cinclidæ, arum, haies or parclois made aboute the places of iudgement, where men maie stand, beholde, and heare what is doone and spoken amonge the iudges and pleadours. Suche a like thyng is at westmyster hall about the common place, and is called the bekens.

Cinclidarius, the keeper of the place, where monu- mentes or recordes were kept, that euery man shoulde not enter without leaue. As he, whiche now kepeth the recordes in the towre, or the por- ter of the rolles maie be so called.

Cinclos, cli, m. g. the byrde called a water swal- low, not much bigger than a lark. Graul. saith vpon the prouerbe Cinclus, that it is a certayne byrde, so weake and feeble that she can not make hir owne neste, and so laieth hir egges in other byrdes nestes. wherupon vplandyng the men, in a bie woorde, vlc to cal wandryng beggers Cin- cli. Suidas saith, it is a sea byrde, leane and very little of body.

Cincticulus, li, m. g. a shorte garment, that was gytt vnto the navel, and came downe to the mid- dell legge. It maie nowe be vsed for a far- dyngal, whiche is woze after the same facion, but somewhat longer.

Cinctus, us, m. g. a gyddell or gyddynge.

Cinctus gabinus, a garmente that the consull of Rome did weare on, whan he denounced war: whiche he threwe backward, and gydded hym selfe with a parte of the same.

Cinctus, a, um, gydded, compassed, enuyroned aboute.

Cincturus, a, um, readie prepared to warre.

Cineas, a man of Thessaly.

Cinefactum, brought into ashes, as thynges that be bourned.

Cinefacio, nefacis, ere, to byng to ashes.

Cineraceus, & Cinereus, a, um, of ashes, or of the colour of ashes.

Cinerarius, idem quod Ciniflo.

Cinericius, a, um, baken or roasted vnder ashes.

Cinestas,

Cineſias, a learned man of Thebes.
 Cinga, a ryuer that renneth out of the mountaynes
 Pirenei.
 Cingo, xi, 3re, to gyde oꝝ compaſſe about, to en-
 uirone, to beſette, ſometyme to dwell about a
 place.
 Cingere arborem, to barke a tree.
 Cingere caſtra vallo, to caſte a trenche aboute
 the campe.
 Tempora floribus cingere, to ſette a garlande
 of flowres on ones head.
 Cingere urbem exercitu, to lay ſiege to a citee,
 oꝝ to beſiege a citee rounde about.
 Cingere ſe gladio, to gyde a ſwoorde aboute
 him, to hange a ſwoorde by his ſyde.
 Qui lacum cinxere Bycen, whiche dwelled as
 boute the meere oꝝ poole called Byces.
 Periculus cingi, to bee in daunger on euerye
 ſyde.
 Cingria, x, f, g. a ſhorte pyper, haupage a ſmall
 ſounde.
 Cingula, x, f, g. a gyth for beaſtes.
 Cingulus, li, m. g. and Cingulum, li, ne. ge. a
 gyrdell.
 Sub cingulo delata illuſtris dignitas dicitur,
 quando iuſta & plena eſt, citra cingulum, quā
 do honoris tantum gratia.
 Spoliare cingulo, amonge ciuile lawyers, to
 depole one, oꝝ diſcharge him of his office oꝝ au-
 thoritee.
 Cingulum, li, n. g. an herbe that groweth in the
 ſea lyke a gyrdell, and is called ſeabelt.
 Cingulum, a citee of Picene in Italy, from
 whence the moyles come, whiche are called Cins-
 gulari.
 Ciniſſo, onis, maſ. gen. he that maketh hotte the
 instrumentes, wherewith men oꝝ women dyd
 trimme theyr heades.
 Cinipheſ, maſcu. gene. plur. certayne lyttle flies
 lyke knattes, wherewith the Egyptians were
 plagued.
 Cinira, x, f, g. an herbe, which is moſt aptely duns-
 ged with aches.
 Inurere dolorem ciniri atque oſſibus ali-
 cuius.
 Cinis, éris, ma. g. aſhes. ſometyme it is vſed for
 the ſpyrite and memorie of a man after his death.
 ſometyme for a dead man.
 Cinna, a citee of Spayne. Alſo the name of a Ro-
 mayne, whiche excelled in crueltee, and was in
 the ciuile warre toynded with Marius.
 Cinnabaris, a ſtone called a ſanguinarie. It is cal-
 led in latine Sanguis draconis, dragons blood.
 It is putte into ſundrye medicines to ſtaunche
 blood. After plinie, it is a certayne colour, lyke
 to readde leade, called in latine Minium, oꝝ
 rather the ſame that Minium is. But Dioſcor-
 ides ſaith, that Minium, and Cinnabaris,
 are dyuers.
 Cinnamum, idem quod Cinnamomum.
 Cinnamomum, looke Cinamomum.

Cinnabaris, ris, maſ. gen. the blood of a dyddil,
 (ſquilled out by the poſſe of an Elephant, lyngg
 vpon him in their fyghe, when the Elephant is
 wounded to death) and being mixed with the
 blood of the Elephant. Cinnabaris, whiche is
 ſolde of the apothecaries, is but counterfayted,
 and made of Hympſtone, and quicke ſiluer.
 neyther in colour, noꝝ yet in vertue lyke the true
 Cinnabaris.
 Cinnamologus, called of Plinie, and Ariſtotele,
 Cinnamomus, is a byrde, whiche maketh his
 neſt with cinnamonie.
 Cinnara, looke Cinara.
 Cinniligium, gi, n. g. a gyrdell, whiche a byrde,
 oꝝ newe wedded wyfe weareth, a coſe.
 Cinnomyron, ri, n. g. oyle of Lilies.
 Cinnus, ni, maſcu. gener. a heare of a man, oꝝ
 womans head, oꝝ a medley of diuers thynges
 together.
 Cinxia, a ſurname of Iuno.
 Cinyphius, a, um, of oꝝ by the ryuer called
 Cinips.
 Cinyps, nyphis, a ryuer of Lybia.
 Cinyras, a kyng of Phoenicia, an othet of Ty-
 ptes whiche vnwares had to dooe with his
 daughter Myrrha, whiche is called after him
 Cinyreia.
 Cio, ciui, ire, looke Cico.
 Cios, an hauen oꝝ port towne of Phrygia, and a
 ryuer of the ſame name.
 Cipérum, ri, n. g. a ſoote plant oꝝ herbe, whiche
 mixed with ſaffron, rooteth vpon heares, and is
 good to breake and expulſe the ſtone.
 Cippus, i, m. g. a payre of ſtocks. Alſo a lytle
 hyll oꝝ other marke, whiche men call a barrow. it
 is alſo a croſſe, oꝝ other marke, whiche ſheweth
 the ryght waie to a place.
 Cirannus, a man of Licia, the compaignion of
 Hapeton.
 Circa, about, nighe.
 Circa regem, about the kyng.
 Circa, for Circiter, as,
 Circa ſeſtertium viſſes, Aboute tenne thou-
 ſande pounde.
 Circa, for de, as,
 Varia circa hæc opinio, Of theſe thynges be-
 dyuers opinions.
 Animus eſt circa campos, id eſt, in . His
 mynde is in the fieldes.
 Circa Demetrium, about Demetrius tyme.
 Circa præfectos literas dimittere, to ſend let-
 ters about in to all partes, to the rulers of the
 countrey.
 Circa'a, x, f, g. the herbe called Mandragora.
 Circa'ium, n. g. idem.
 Circania, x, f, g. a byrde, which in his flight ſet-
 teth a compaſſe.
 Circe, the daughter of Sol by Perſis, the daugh-
 ter of Oceanus: She knewe the meruaylous oꝝ-
 perations of ſundrye herbes, and howe to euſe all
 poſſons: At the laſt ſhe ſlew her huſbande,
 byngg

kyng of Seythes, with payson, and vexed the people with muche tyranny: wherefor shee was expelled the countrey, and fled into a deserte yle in the ocean sea. Homerus nameth his the sister of Aeta, and Meteth, how diners of Ulysses compaynons, arryving in the Ile, where Circe dwelled, were by hir transformed into swyne. And after, by the intercession of Ulysses, shee restored them to theyr pristinate fourme, moze beautifull and younge in syght, than they were before.

Circes domus, a towne of Lampayne.

Circeiensis, the inhabitants of Circeium.

Circeium ingum, a mountayne of Lampayne.

Circenses ludi, plaies that the Romaynes vled in the place called Circus.

Circense, a kynde of downe, made of the toppes of Bulrushes or reedes.

Circæus, a great thyp, whiche they of Asia vled.

Circeus, a, um, of Circes.

Circinatio, alwaie tournyng rounde lyke a circle.

Circino, aui, are, to compasse, to make a circle with a compasse.

Circiaus, i, m. g. an instrument called a compasse.

Circion, cñ, n. g. an herbe whiche is commonly called Buglosse, not that whiche is called Languebeuße: but that whiche hath the great leafe, whose pyckes are not so harde.

Circion, cñ, n. g. is of learned phisicions, taken for longebeuße.

Circiter, about, and is referred sometymes to tyme: as,

Circiter calendis Iulias, Aboute the fyrst date

of Iulye. Sometyme it is referred to place: as,

Circiter in media arce, aboute the myddes of

the castell. Sometyme to nymbre: as,

Circiter duo millia hominum caesa sunt,

There were nygh two thousande men slayne.

Circites, houppes of yron or brasse. also a kinde of olyues.

Circitores, officers in citees, whiche go aboute to see good rule kept in the nyght, watchmen.

Circius, cñ, ma. gen. a southerne wynde, whiche is wonderfull vehement. it was also an ylande in Misia.

Circos, ci, m. g. a certayne kynde of haukes, lame on the one foote. also a precious stone.

Circuitio, or **Circuitio**, onis, f. ge. a compassyng, goyng about, or enuyronyng.

Circuitio verborum, great circumstance in wordes.

Circuitor, ôris, maf. gen. the sercher of watches. also he that goeth about the stretes to sell garments or linnen clothe.

Circuitus, us, maf. ge. a circuite or compasse, a goyng about.

Circuitus februm, the course of agues.

Circuitus orationis, a periode.

Verborum circuitus, or **circuitio**, a goynge about the bushe.

Circuitu vorticis agi, to go rounde with the

hurltyge of the poble.

Circulatio, by titles, or in the fourme of a circle. **Circulator**, ôris, masculi. gener. he that goeth aboute to shewe him selfe, what he can doo, or to decepue the people with craft and subtiltee, a iuglar.

Circularioris, a, um, perteynyng to suche deceytfulls, or iuglars.

Circularix, tris, form. gene. shee that goeth aboute to gette money with daunsyng and tumblyng.

Circulo, aui, are, to compasse or close with a dicke, or other lyke thyng. Or to make a circle or compasse aboute a thyng.

Circulus, li, m. g. a circle or compasse. And by a metaphoze it is taken for a compay of men standyng or sytting together.

In **circulis** & **conuiuijs** sermo est liberior, In companies and feastes men talke moze lybes tally.

Circum, both a ppepocicion and an aduerbe, signifieth about, rounde about.

Pueros circum amicos dimittit, he sendeth seruauntes about to his freendes.

Agere circum, to hyue or tourne rounde.

Pugnare circum aliquem, to fyght by one, or in ones company.

Circumactus, us, a tournyng of a thyng rounde about.

Circumaggero, aui, are, to heape, or make heapes about a thyng.

Circumago, cumagis, egi, agere, to leade about, to turne about.

Circumagere frenis equum, to turne the horse about with the byddell.

Circumambulo, aui, are, to walke rounde about.

Circumaro, aui, are, to eate rounde about.

Circumaspicio, spexi, ere, to looke rounde about.

Circumcido, looke **Circuncido**.

Circúmeo, circumis, iui, ire, or **Circueo**, or **Circucuo**, iui, ire, to go about any thyng.

Circumquito, aui, are, to ryde about.

Circummissus, a, um, sent about.

Circummitto, misi, ere, to sende about.

Circummulceo, si, ere, to stroke or touche softly or gentilly on euery parte.

Circummanio, iui, ire, to inclose, walle in, or dyche in. also to enuyron strongly. To fortifye with walles or men.

Circummunitio, onis, f. ge. a stronge fence or municion, made about a place.

Circummunitus, a, um, fenced and fortified rounde about.

Circumnascor, âtus sum, asci, to grow about.

Circumobruo, rui, re, to couer with earth ouce and ouer.

Circumpadanus, a, um, that dwelleth about the ryuer Po in Italy.

Circumpango, pēgi, ere, to cramme or lay earth about

about a thyng.

Circumpansio, uij, ire, to strike and beate about.

Circumpedes, lachies away thyng at theyr maysters sytpe. also, footemen of princes.

Circumplexio, plexus, sum, ecti, to embrace of thyng aboute.

Circumplexus, us, m, g. embracing of thyngs about.

Circumplico, ui, oꝝ aui, are, to folde vp, to rolle awaynde aboute.

Circumpono, sui, ere, to lay, oꝝ put aboute.

Circumportatio, onis, f. g. a bankettyng, and feastyng one with an other a quassyng rounde about the table.

Circumspicius, a, um, that maie be beholden on all partes.

Circumselliones, tauerne haunters, oꝝ roylers about.

Circuncidaneus, a, um, cutt rounde about.

Circuncidaneum mustum, oꝝ **Circuncistium vinum**, wyne, whiche after the grapes are pressed, is taken out of the same grapes, beyng cut and newe pressed.

Circuncido, cidi, ere, to cut about a thyng, to cut oꝝ take awaie, to diminishe.

Vinum in toto circuncidendū est, wine muste all together be taken from him, oꝝ he muste bee hept, that he drynke no wyne at all.

Circuncidere atq; imputare alicunde, to dysmysh the oꝝ take awaie from any thyng.

Circuncingo, cingi, ere, to compass, oꝝ enuyron.

Circuncirca, all aboute on euery syde.

Circuncise, an aduerbe, bysely, puttyng away all superfluites.

Circuncise agere, to make an oracion grossely and bysely, without eloquence.

Circuncisio, onis, circuncision.

Circuncisius, a, um, of that whiche is cutte rounde about.

Circuncisura, a, f. g. a cutte oꝝ gallye rounde aboute a thyng.

Circunsum & breue, Morze and byesse.

Circuncisus, a, um, cutte rounde about, circuncised.

Circuncisa omni negotiosa cogitatione, puttyng awaie, oꝝ layng asyde all cogitations of any busynesse.

Circunclaudo, idem quod **circuncludo**.

Circunclūdo, clāsi, ere, to inclose in rounde about.

Circunclūsus, a, um, shutte and closed in.

Circuncolo, colui, ere, to dwell about a place.

Circuncolumnium, nij, n. g. a place sette about with pylours, oꝝ an house standyng onely on pylours oꝝ postes.

Circunculco, aui, are, to treade a thyng downe on euery parte.

Circuncarro, curri, ere, to renne all aboute in euery place.

Circuncurso, aui, are, to renne hyther and thither.

Omnia iam circuncursauī, I haue runne about in euery corner.

Circundo, cūdedi, cūdare, to shupponne oꝝ compass about, as a ringe dooeth about a mannes fyngre, oꝝ a dyke about a close, oꝝ a trench about a campe.

Quis castis oppidum circūdedit, he besieged the towne about with fyue campes.

Circūdedit noua moenia oppido, he newe walled the towne aboute.

Vluis circūdare aliquem, to embrace one.

Argentum auro circūdare, to gyfte silver.

Arma humeris circūdare, to put on harneys, to arme a man.

Circūdolo, laui, lāre, to chyp, cut oꝝ hew smoth round about.

Circūduco, dūxi, ere, to leade about, to decrease oꝝ begyle. Also to abolysh oꝝ sette asyde an acte.

Quod si is qui edictum peremptorium impetrauit, absit die cognitionis: tunc circūducendum erit edictum peremptorium: And if he that hath obteyned the peremptory decree, be absente the daye, whan the matter shoulde bee determined: than the peremptory decree is to be dissolved and abolished.

Circūducere aliquem argento, to gette ones money by falschod, to begyle one of his money.

Circūducere aliquem per dolos, to deceiue one by cautels oꝝ fraude.

Circūit per familias, he goeth aboute from house to house.

Circūductio, onis, f. g. decepte, gyle.

Circūductus, a, um, lead about, begyled, abolished.

Circūfero, cūntuli, ferri, to carrie oꝝ beare about. also to cleanse.

Item ter socios pura circūtulit vnda, Also he clenched his company thre times with cleane water.

Circūferre se, to goe byaggyng about the streets.

Circūferre oculos, to looke rounde aboute, to caste ones eyes on euery syde.

He quarelae primum domos nobilium circūlatae sunt, These complayntes were fyrst casted about and reported at noble mens houses.

Circūfert fama, the byute oꝝ fame carieth it abode.

Ad nutum aliorum circūferri, to be enclined now to one thyng, now to an other at the wyll of other men.

Circūfirmo, aui, are, to strengthen, stape, and vnderlet on euery syde.

Circūflecto, xi, ere, to tourne hyther and thither, to tourne about.

Circūflexus, us, m. ge. a bowyng oꝝ bendyng of a thyng rounde.

Circūflexus, a, um, bowed rounde, tourned aboute.

Circūflo, aui, are, to blow rounde about, to blow hyther

hither and thither. *Circunflari a ventis inuidia*, to be tossed with enuious and malicious reports.

Circunfluo, fluxi, ere, to abounde. Also to flowe of reyne aboute, as water about a cite or countrey. Sometime to enuyronne, or compasse. Also to resort to a place in great numbze out of all partes.

Postquam varia gentes vndiq; circunfluxerunt, after that diuers people had in great numbze resorted thither, out of all countreys there about.

Tanta cernorum multitudo nos circunflexit, So great a multitude of hartes came about vs.

Copis omnibus circunflere, to haue plentie and abundaunce of all thinges.

Circunfluus, a, um, that floweth aboute.

Circumfodio, circumfodis, fodi, fodere, to dig aboute a thyng.

Circunforaneus, nei, m. g. a wanderer about in markettes, spending the tyme ydelly, to tell and here newes. one that goeth about to bye and sell in markettes, as it were a pedlar.

Circunforaneus, a, um, the adiectyue.

Circunforaneum as, money lent for gynes, as common vsurers dooe.

Circunforo, aui, are, to make holes rounde aboute a thyng.

Circunfossor, oris, m. g. he that dygeth aboute a thyng.

Circunfossura, a, f. g. a dygging about a thyng.

Circunfrico, aui, are, to rubbe about.

Circunfulgeo, fulsi, ere, to shyn or glister bright rounde about.

Circunfundo, fudi, ere, to caste water or othe lyour about. Also to compasse, to byll or slea downe ryght on euery syde.

Circunfundere hostes, to slea enemies on all partes.

Circunfundito ad oleam, cast it about the oyle tree.

Terram circunfundit aer, the ayre compasseth the earth rounde about.

Circunfunditur equitatus, the horsmen bee enclosed.

Circunfunditur mari, It is enuyronned with the sea.

Ne circunfundatur lac, That the mylke be not tourned.

Circunfusus, a, um, gathered about, as people whan they desyre to see a thyng. Sometime wrapped about lyke an adder or serpent.

Vide in Bibliotheca sedentem, multis libris circunfusum, Beholde him syttinge in the lybrarie, hauinge great multitude of bookes on euery syde aboute him.

Consul multitudine circunfusus est, The consul hath about hym a great numbze of men.

Circunfusus molestijs, wrapped in muche misery, heaped with many aduersities.

Circungelatus, a, um, all frozen; or frozen round

about.

Circungembo, gemui, ere, to waple, to grone, to make a lamentable noyse, thus to a deate, or to a bull after he hath belowed.

Circungesto, aui, are, to cary about with one.

Circunglobo, circunglobas, to gather about a person or place in heaped or plumpes.

Circuniaceo, cuniaces, iacui, ere, to be waste aboute a place.

Circuniectus, us, m. g. a compassing or enuyronnyng about.

Circuniectus, a, um, that is cast or situate about.

Circuniectayrbiloca, places lying nere about the cite.

Circunq; cio, circunq; cis, iere, q; cere, to cast or throw about, to set or builde about.

Circunq; cere vallum, to cast a trench about a place.

Circunlambo, bi, ere, to lyke about.

Circunlatus, a, um, carped about.

Cirunligo, aui, are, to bynde, to, or wryppe aboute a thyng.

Circunlinio, circunlinis, liniui, ere, idem quod *Circunlino*.

Circunlinitio, or circunlinitio, onis, f. m. gen. bournyng, clensyng, or polisyng. Also nornyng.

Circunlino, circunlinis, linoi, lere, to annoynt aboute, or to laye a moyste thyng with the synger or other instrument softly.

Circunlinitus, nua, um, annoynted round about.

Circunlitis, a, um, annoynted about.

Circunluo, onis, f. g. the flowyng or enuyronnyng about of waters.

Circunluo, circunlui, ere, to washe or wete all aboute.

Circunrado, rasi, ere, to shawe or scrape aboute.

Circunretio, tui, ere, to snare, wryppe, or intangle, as it wete in a nette.

Circunretitus, a, um, intangled or wrypped in.

Circunrodo, osi, ere, to gnawe aboute.

Circunscalpo, psi, ere, to clawe, scratche, frotte, or rubbe about.

Circunscario, aui, are, to launce or cutte about.

Circunscindo, cunscidi, scindere, to cutte about.

Circunscribo, psi, ere, to wrytte or drawe aboute with a lyne: Also to deceiue one in bargaynyng with him, to lympte, appoynt, or determyne, to abolyse or put out of authoritee.

Fratrem circunscriptit in diuisione hereditatis, He deceyued his brother in partition of the inheritance. Also to gather, descriue throughe, or comprehend.

Cuius scientia, summam breuiter circunscribo, The effecte of whose lernyng, I wyll comprehend and descriue shortly.

Exiguum curriculum vitæ nobis circunscriptum natura, Nature hath appoynted to vs a shorte tyme to lyue in this worlde.

Circunscribere alicui locum habitandi, to lympte a place where one shall dwell.

Circun-

Circumscribere seipsum, to begyle him selfe.
Circumscribis his sententijs, these sentences being put out and abolished.
Circumscribere aliquos testes, to put awaie or refuse some witnesses, as hurtful or unprofitable.
Circumscribere Senatum, to take from the Senate the authoritie to determine of matters concerninge the common weale.
Parata de circumscribendo adolescente sententia, They had determined to depose the yong man from the authoritie of the empyre.
Circumscripte, briefely, shortly, in measure.
Circumscripte dicere, to speake in a certayne number and measure.
Circumscriptio, ónis, f. g. an abusynge or deceyvinge, a compassynge.
Circumscriptio orationis, a Perioche.
Circumscriptio terræ, the circuite or compasse of the earth.
Circumscriptio temporis, a certayne measure of tyme.
Aperta circumscriptione aliquid facere, to doe a thyng with manifest treumphe and deceite.
Circumscriptor, óris, ma. ge. a false felowe that begyleth one of his goodes, a deceyvaunt.
Circumsriptus, a, um, put out, rased, abolished also briefe, short, deceyved, abused.
Circumscripta oratio, a measurable oration.
Circumscripti syllogismi, briefe syllogismes.
Circumseco, circumsecas, secui, are, to cut round about.
Circumsecus, an aduerbe, on both sydes, rounde about.
Circumsedeo, circumsedes, sedí, ere, or **Circumsideo**, sedí, ere, to besiege.
Pompeium Brundisii circumsedere, They besieged Pompeium at Brundise.
Circumsépio, circumsépis, sépsi, ire, to hedge about, to enclose or compasse in.
Circumsero, cui, erere, to sowe or plant aboute a place.
Circumsessio, ónis, f. g. a besiegeynge.
Circumsessus, a, um, besieged.
Circunsido, cunsidis, sedí, ere, to besiege a citee.
Circunsident, qui assident virimq; alicui. vt, A quibus me circumsessum videtis, whom ye see sytting here about me.
Circumsigno, aui, are, to marke about.
Circumsisto, circumsistí, ere, to stand about one, to invade, assaile, or defende hym.
Circumsono, sonui, are, to make a sound or noyse about.
Circumspectatrix, icis, f. g. a woman that beholdeth about, or watcheth.
Circumspecte, wysely, aduysedly, with consyderation.
Circumspectio, ónis, f. g. idem quod circumspectientia.
Circumspecto, aui, are, to looke about earnestly, to looke hyther and thither.
Alius alium circumspectat, one looketh asyde

on an other.
Circumspectare rem aliquam, to viewe and consider a thyng earnestly.
Circumspector, óris, ma. ge. one that looketh about on every thyng.
Circumspectus, us, ma. ge. a beholding, regarding, or looking round about.
Circumspectus, a, um, circumspecte, wysely, prudent. somtyme passively, consydered, regarded.
Verba non circumspecta, unabused wordes.
Circumspéro, spérí, ere, to cast about.
Circumspicientia, æ, f. g. circumspection.
Circumspiceo, cónspicis, xi, ere, to looke about, to viewe, consyder, and regarde diligently.
Prudentis est se circumspicere, It is a wyses mans parte to looke well about hym.
Magnifice se circumspicere, to esteeme and aduance ones selfe greatly.
Omnia circumspexit, he consydered and marked every thyng well.
Circumspicite omnes procillas, quæ imminent, Consyder you well all the stormes that are lyke to fall ere it be longe.
Circumspicere & prospicere, to consyder well and forsee.
Circumstantia, æ, f. g. the circumstance or qualitee that becomgeth to a thyng, as the tyme or place.
Circumstatio, ónis, a standynge rounde aboute a thyng.
Circumstipor, átus sum, ari, to bee under sette rounde about.
Circumsto, cónstiti, are, to stande about.
Circumstrepo, cónstrepis, strépui, ere, to make a noyse or dynne on every syde.
Circumstruo, strúxi, ere, to builde about.
Circumsúdo, áui, are, to swate or beemoyse rounde about.
Circumsuo, cónsui, ere, to sowe rounde about.
Circumtego, téxi, ere, to couer all about.
Circumtexo, téxui, ere, to weaue about.
Circumtextum, ti, neu. gen. a certayne garments wouen about with pourple.
Circumtóndeo, di, ere, to rounde.
Circumtono, tónui, are, to make a noyse or sowne on every syde.
Circumtónsus, a, um, founded.
Circumtremo, ui, ere, to tremble or shake rounde about.
Circumúdo, si, ere, to invade or set vpon on all partes.
Circumúasit urbem terror, All the citee was in a great feare.
Circumnuagus, a, um, that wandreth about.
Circumnuallatus, a, um, trenched about.
Circumuallo, aui, are, to trenche aboute.
Circumuectio, ónis, f. g. a carying about.
Circumuecto, áui, are, to cary about often.
Circumueho, uéxi, ere, to cary about oftentimes.
Circumuenio, ueni, ire, to deceiue or begyle, to compasse, to close in, as in warres, to oppresse.

Circunueniri iudicio, where iudges dooe con-
demne one by a confederacie, contrary to iustice
and reason.
Fornore circunuentus, oppressed with vsury.
Vallo fossaque circunuenit moenia, he made
of cast a trench and ditch about the walls.
Circunuenire hostem, to inclose his enemy.
Potentis alicuius opibus circunueniri vide-
tur, he seemeth to bee oppressed, or to suffer
wponge by the rycheffe of some great man.
Circunueniri per insidias, to bee deceyved by
cautels or falsehode.
Circunuentus pecunia innocens, an innocent
persone put to wponge by reason of money.
Circunuerfor, arus sum, ari, to go about hyther
and thither.
Circunuerfo, uerti, ere, to tourne aboute.
Argento aliquem circunuertere, to deceiue
one of his money.
Circunuestio, stui, ire, to clothe or couer about.
Circunuiacio, uinxi, ire, to bynde aboute.
Circunuiso, si, ere, to see on euery syde.
Circunulito, aui, are, to flee aboute, to be often
about a place.
Circunuolo, aui, are, to flee about.
Circunulao, ui, ere, to rolle, folde, or tums-
ble rounde about.
Circunulato, utus sum, ati, to bee tumbled
about.
Circuo, fui, ire, to go about.
Circus, i, m. g. a rundell or circle. It was a place
in Rome walled about, wherein was fygthynge
with the fykes, and rennyng with hoxles. A-
bout it were sundrye galleries, where the sena-
tors and gentylmen behelde the pastyme. The
playes used there, were called Circenses ludi, as
it were among swoozdes, for as muche as befoze
there were any suche places made, as Circus
was, the homely antiquitee vled those games in
the open feilde, enuironned with ryuers and
swoozdes, the poyntes bpwarde, that on euerye
parte a cowarde was in daunger.
Ciris, ris, f. g. a larke, and the name of Scylla,
the daughter of kynge Atis.
Cirnea, x, f. g. a bolle to dypke wyne in.
Cirratus, a, um, he that hath his heares brayded or
curled.
Cirrha, a citee of Phocis.
Cirrhaeus, the surname of Apollo, so named after
that citee.
Cirrus, us, mas. gen. the heare of ones head, or
feathers that dooe growe on the top of a byrdes
head, as a larke or hearon. Also a lyke thyng
growyng on therbes, whiche maie be clipped of.
Also thynges lyke heares about oysters.
Circeum, cei, neu. ge. called also Spina mollis,
and Buglossum magnum, in englishe longe de
beise.
Circocle, is a lousynge or pullynge out of theye
places of those vesselles, whiche dooe nouryshe
the bones of a man, a gatherynge of all hu-

mours in a bagge.
Cirsa, x, f. g. Diole. vled it for Varix.
Cirros, si, m. g. a distale in the coddes.
Cirta, a citee of Numidia.
Cirtacus, ci, m. g. a kynde of baulme.
Cirtiscus, a famous ryuer of Scythia.
Cis, a wooyne amonge cozne, whiche I suppose to
be called weuils. also it signifieth on this syde, as,
Cis Rhenum, on this syde the ryuer of Rhine.
Cis alpes, on this syde the mountaynes, cal-
led Alpes. sometyme it signifieth lasse.
Cis natura leges, lasse than the lawe of nature
maie suffer. Saluste vled it ones for beyonde.
Cis Rhenum, atque intra mare nostrum &
oceanum, beyonde the ryuer of Rhine, and
within our sea and the ocean sea.
Cis paucos dies, within fewe daies.
Cis vndiq, in all places about.
Cisalpine Gallia, was sometyme that countrey,
whiche is from the mountaynes Alpes, vnto the
ryuer of Rubicon, now called Lombardy.
Cisamus, a citee of Candie, called now Iphitisa.
Cisapinnina, a part of Italy.
Cisiantli, a pcepte of Scythia.
Cisium, ij, n. g. a cart with two wheles.
Cisarius, rij, m. g. a cartter.
Cisilites, a kynde of wyne growynge in Galatia,
haupng the taste of new must.
Cispello, puli, ere, to hepe one out, that he come
not into an house.
Cispius, a mountayne in Rome.
Cissa, a ryuer in Pontus, called Quisa.
Cissamethos, thi, f. g. the herbe Helxine. Diole.
Cissanthemos, mi, f. g. an herbe, whiche the as-
pothecaries doe call Sigillum marie.
Cissaron, idem quod Hedera.
Cisseus, a kynde of Chyace, father of Hecuba,
queene of Troie.
Cissires, tis, m. g. a pperious stone, lyke an puy-
leste, byght of colour.
Cissos, ci, m. g. a kinde of puy that groweth alone
without stay.
Cissybium, bij, neut. gene. a cuppe or boll made
of puy.
Cista, x, f. g. a chesse, coffer, or baskette.
Cistella, x, f. g. a diminutiue of cistula.
Cistella suffragiorum, a lytell casket or like
thing, wherein the suffrages of men were gathe-
red in grauntynge offices, or makynge lawes.
Cistellatrix, trici, f. g. a woman seruaunt, that
carieth his maistresse casket or forcet.
Cistellula, x, f. g. a diminutiue of Cistella, a
little casket or forcet.
Cistena, a citee of Colis.
Cisterna, x, f. g. a cesterne.
Cisterninus, a, um, of a cesterne.
Cisthus, an herbe lyke thyme, but somewhat byg-
ger. Other wyte, that it hath moze resemblance
of sage, and therefore is called Cistfage.
Cisthus ladanifera, an herbe, it hath smaller leaues
than the other Cisthus, it is called Ladonrub.
Cistifer,

Cistifer, a, um, that beareth a casket or coffer.
Cistophorus, ri, m. g. a certayne auncient coppe, wherein was a man, hauing a panter on his head, of the whiche . 7000 . and . 500 . were in the talente called Talentum Euboicum. This woulde be sette for Costrophinari, in the xviii. booke of the digestes. Tir. depositi. L. publica.
Cistula, x, f. g. a casket or boudgette, to carpe whan one rydeth or goeth.
Citinos, one of the yles called Cyclades.
Citani, people of Sicilie.
Citarista, a promontorie of Raybon.
Citacim, quickly, swiftly.
Citatus, a, um, called, summoned, or cited, swift, quick, streynge.
Citato gradu, with quicke speede.
Citatus arteriarum pulsus, the cheate beating of the pulse.
Rhenus citatus fertur, The ryuer Rhene renneth swiftly.
Citeria, x, f. g. an ymage or picture that coulde speake, whiche for spote was carped about in common lightes.
Citerior, citarius, neerer.
Citerior Gallia, Lombardy.
Dies citerior, for proximior.
Cithare dicus, a, um, of an harper.
Citharon, onis, kynge of Platea, in Grece, who aduoyed Jupiter (whan Juno in an anger was gone from him into Boetia) to make an ymage of woodde, and cladder richely in the apparell of a byrde, to be set in a chariotte, and to publyshe amonge the people, that Jupiter was dectemphed to marry Platea, the daughter of Ilos pus. As this ymage was solemnely carped, Juno inflamed with Ielose, met the chariot, and entering therinto, dyd rent the clothes and apparell aboute the ymage, and syndyng an ymage of tree, and no byrde, deyled at the inuencion, wherewith she was beggled. And tournynge hir anger into laughtynge, was foot with reconciled to Jupiter.
Citharon, is also an hyll in Chetialy, dedicated to Bacchus.
Cithara, x, f. g. an harpe, sometyme it is taken for musyke or harmony.
Citharis, a cappe of ornament, that byshops of the gentiles used to weare.
Citharista, x, m. g. he whiche onely plaiceth on an harpe, and syngeth not. It is also an angle of Fraunce by Mareple, lyng out into the sea.
Citharistria, x, f. g. a woman harper.
Citharizo, auj, are, to harpe.
Citharcedus, i, m. g. an harper, whiche syngeth to his harpe.
Citimus, a, um, the last, the next vnto vs.
Citissime, as soone as is possible.
Citium, a towne of Epyres.
Citius, sooner.
Citius dicto, sooner then one maye speake it.
Cito, soone, shortly, quickly, ere it be longe.

Cito, iam ego vos assequar, So quickly, I wyll ouer take you by and by.
Non cito dixerim, I can not well say.
Cito, auj, are, to cite, to summon, or calle. also to name. sometyme to spur or gallop footy an horse.
Citare testes, to byng in wytnesse, to teyple or name.
Citare in curiam ad regem, to summon to appeare in the court before the kynge.
Citare Senatum, to calle a parliament.
Citare iudices, to call the iudges together.
Citare reum, to summon or call for a persone accused.
Citare per nomina, to call by name.
Citare authores, to recite or name authours.
Citare equum, to spurre an horse, and gallop footy.
Citare palmitem, aut radices, dicuntur arbores, to put forth leaues, to take roote.
Medicamentum, quod humorem illuc citat, The medicine, whiche causeth the humour to gather to that place.
Citare aliquem ad aliquid faciendum, to strete by one to doe.
Citare urinam, to prouoke vryne.
Citare gradum, to goe a pace.
Citacatium, ri, hen, g. an herbe in Dioke, called Chamalea.
Citorus, a mountayne, where groweth plentie of bore trees.
Citra, on this syde. sometyme without. sometyme for Extra.
Citra leuadem, on this syde. Leucades.
Citra adulationem, without flattery.
Constitit adueniens citra lumenq; foresq; & tantum celo tegitur, whan she came, she stode still without the doore, and had nothyng ouer hir head but the skie.
Citra pulueris tactum, without any duste: A prouerbe applied vnto them, whiche come to a thyng without any labour.
Citra fastidium, without lothsomenesse.
Citrage, ius, f. g. an herbe, commonly called balm: Of the apothecaries Melyssa. After Busellius and Carolus Stephanus, the herbe Apis astrum is so called.
Citreum, trei, n. g. an orange.
Citreus, a, um, the adiectiue.
Citrea malus, an orange tree.
Citrinus, a, um, of orange colour or lyke golde.
Citromela, idem quod malus Medica.
Citrum, i, neu, gen. a fruite called pome citron. Also the woodde Citrus, wherof tables were made.
Cirus, ri, f. g. an other maner of tree growynge in mounte Atlas, whercof in the olde tyme were made sayre tables, and coffers, as nowe bene of cypresse. also an orange tree.
Citra, a ppe, of the whiche be . ii. kyndes, our common ppe, and that we called a Jape.

C ANTE I.

Citta, is also the affection of longynge in women with childe.
Cittosus, a, um, is in vines, when the grapes fall from the clusters, and so be destroyed.
Cittium, a towne of Appeste.
Citus, a, um, quicke hasty, swifte. Sometime divided or parted.
Cita aliud, a louse bealy.
Aluo cita est, he hath a laske.
Ciues, dwellers in one citee, or subiectes in one common weale.
Ciuicus, a, um, is the same that ciuilis is.
Ciuica corona, a garland of oken leaues, vnto be geuen to him, that had saued a citisen in battayle.
Ciuilis, le, that perteyneth to a citeline.
Ciuilis homo, a man expert in those thynges, that apperteyne to the ministracion of the common weale.
Ciuilitas, âtis, f. g. curtesye, ciuillitee, gentynesse, good humanitee.
Ciuiliter, like a citeline, also curtesly, or with good maner, after a ciuile facion.
Ciuis, is, com. g. a citisen, or one of the same countrey.
Ciuis meus, my countrey man, of the same citee that I am of.
Ciuis, & peregrinus, contrary.
Ciuitas, âtis, f. g. a citee, properly it is the multitude of citisens gathered together, to lyue accordyng to law and ryght.
Ciuitatem administrare, to gouerne a citee.
De ciuitate eicere, to cast out of the citee.
Ciuitatem adimere alicui, to take from one the freedom and ryght of the citee, to disfraunchise one.
Ciuitatem amittere, to lose the lybertee and fraunchise of the citee.
Ascribere in ciuitatem, & ciuitati, to admytte one to the fraunchises and libertees of the citee, to make one free of the citee.
Consequi ciuitatem beneficio alicuius, to get the freedom of the citee by some mans benefite.
Cius, a ryuer in Thyrace, also a citee of the same name.
Cizicus, a citee in Asia the lesse.

C ANTE L.

Clabula, looke Clauola.
Clades, dis, f. g. a discomfytur in battayle, a destruction of men, losse, great myery and misfortune.
Lybia clades, the ruine or destruction of Libya.
Cladem accipere, to haue a great ouerthrow.
Claron, a ryuer in Thyracia.
Clam, priuily, vnwares, by stealth.
Is amare occipit Alcumenam, clam viro, he began to loue Alcumena vnwares to his husbande.

C ANTE L.

Clam alter alterum, the one not knowynge of the other.
Clam me profectus est, vnwares to me, he went his waies.
Clam me, clam te, I of thou not knowynge.
Clam omnes, vnwares to every man, no man knowynge or wyttynge.
Non clam me est, I know it well enough.
Non clam me haberet, he woulde not hyde it or kepe it close frome me.
Clam vos sunt facinora eius, you know not his naughtie actes. His vngacious deedes are vnknewen to you.
Clam, an aduerbe.
Ilac per ortum circuit clam, he went aboute that wate by the gardeyne priuily.
Si sperat fore clam, if he hope that it maie bee vnknewen.
Clamito, ani, are, to cry often, to cry out in complaynyng or repchendyng.
Clamitare, for pre se ferre, as,
Supercilia illa clamitare calliditatem videntur, Those browes seme manifestlye to signifye and note a crafty wylinesse to be in the man.
Clamitor, ôris, m. g. a crier, or one that speaketh ouer lowde.
Clamitorius, a, um, that perteyneth to cryng lowde.
Clamo, aui, are, to crie, to call.
Clamat veritas, trueth saith playnly.
Mihi quidem non placent, & clamo sape, Truly these thynges please not me, And I cry and complayne oftentymes.
Clamare aliquem nomine, to cal one by his name.
Clamata refugit, called vnto.
Clamor, ôris, m. g. a crye or clamour, a noyse, or thoute.
Cæcus clamor, a confuse crye or thoute, where some crye thyll, some great, some loude, some softe.
Fatiscere clamore, to crie that he panteth, and is wey agayne.
Immensum clamorem tollere, to make an exceeding thoute or noyse.
Clamosus, a, um, clamorous or full of noyse.
Clampetia, a place in Italy.
Clancularius, a, um, secreete, vnknewen.
Clancularius poeta, a poete that sheweth not his name in his wytynges.
Clanculum, secreetely.
Clanculum dicta, thynges spoken in secreete.
Clandestino, priuily or secreetely.
Clandestinus, a, um, priuy or secreete.
Clandestina colloquia, priuy communication.
Clanga, idem quod planga.
Clango, xi, ère, to sowne a trumpette, also to cry lyke an egle.
Clangor, ôris, ma. ge. the sowne of a trumpette sometime the crye that geese or other lyke byrdes dooe make.
Clanius, a ryuer of Campayne, neere to the citee Accras.

Acceas.

Clare, clearly, apparantly, manifestly.

Clare audire, to here perfectly.

Clare videre, to see cleerly.

Clareo, ul, ere, to appere, to be well knownen, to bee cleere, to bee renoumed, to be notable and famous.

Ad primordia aetatis clarent, at the beegynnyng of sommer they appere.

Claret, it is manifest, it appereth.

Claresco, idem quod clareo.

Clarescit dies, the daie is layre and cleere.

Clarifico, aui, are, to make cleere and apparant.

Clarigatio, onis, f. g. a cleerynge, a subydie or taske graunted by a common consent. A denouncyng of warre: also an authoritee geuen a man to take one prysoner, and to ransome him.

Clarigo, aui, are, to demaunde a thyng with a loude voyce. It was properly a woorde perteynyng to the hynges of armes of the Romaynes, called Paterpattratus, whan he went to the borders or marches of them, whiche had doone iniurie to the Romaynes, and there, with a loude and clere voice, demaunded amendes, and otherwise he denounced and proclaimed warre against them. So that **Clarigo**, dooeth synnyfie to denounce.

Clarifonus, a, um, that maketh a cleere towne.

Claritas, atis, f. g. clerenesse. Sometyme nobilitie or honour, famousnesse.

Claritas visus, clerenesse of syght.

Claritas vocis, clerenesse of voyce.

Claritas & amplitudo, honoz and noblenesse.

Excellere claritate nascendi, to excell in noblesnesse of byth.

Clarix, people of Thrace.

Claritudo, inis, f. g. idem quod claritas: Also byrte, renoume.

Clarium, a towne in Grecia, where Apollo was honoured, and thereof called **Clarius**. There was an hole in the grounde, out of whiche ranne a lytle brooke, whereof he that dranke, gaue meruaylouse aunsweres, but he lyued not longe after.

Claro, aui, are, to make noble or honozable, to make notable or knowen.

Claros, a citie in Greece, where was an oracle of Apollo.

Clarus, a, um, cleere, loude, honozable, famous, renoumed.

Clara pugna, a battayle woorthy memozy.

Clarus clamor, clara vox, a loude cry, a loude or myll voyce.

Clara res, a playne mattier.

Clarus genere, of a noble or honozable house.

Clara dies, a layre cleere daie.

Vir clarissimus, a very honourable and noble gentyll man.

Sole clariora, thynges as manifest as maie bee possible.

Clarus, ri, m. g. a ryuer, whiche renneth from

the mountaynes Alpes into the ryuer Danubium.

Classarius, i, m. g. a man of warre on the sea.

Also a dyligent persone, a ready felowe.

Classici, they whiche in a towne, were most ryche and substantiall. Also after some, the rowers in myppes of warre. Also the chiefe souldiours.

Classici be they also, whiche at the commaundement of the maiestates, did call together the people by sounde of trumpet, to any assemble or conuocation.

Classici authores, wyrters of most estimation.

Classici testes, wytnesses haupnge mooste substance, and estimation.

Classicula, lae, f. g. a diminutive of classis.

Classicum, i, n. g. a peale or noyse of trumpettes or belles, to call men together, or to goe to battayle. Sometyme a trumpet.

Classica nunquam sonant, The trumpettes neuer sowne.

Classico aduocare ad concionem, to cal to an assemble or conuocation by the sowne of a trumpet.

Classicum canere, to styre dissension and debate, looke Cano.

Classicus, ci, m. g. an officer, whiche with a trumpet or taboure called people together. Sometime a man beyng in reputacion.

Classicus, a, um, perteynyng to a myppe, or nauy of myppes.

Classica bella, watre on the sea.

Classis, sis, f. g. a nauy of myppes. Sometyme one myppe. It is also an order of fourmes or scooles sette in a place, where men dooe lyte accordyng to their degrees, authoritees, promotions in cunnyng or substance. The people of Rome were dyuided by **Seruius Tullius**, the vi. king of Romaynes, into v. bandes, whiche were called **Classes**. And they of the v. bande were of no value. The thre places of iudges in westminster hall maie be called **Classes**. Sometyme **Classis**, is a company of horsmen.

Appellere classem, to arryue with an nauy of myppes.

Aedificare classes, to make myppes.

Qui classi praeerat, whiche was maister, admiral, or capitayne of the myppe.

Armare classem, to furnishe a nauy of myppes with ordinaunce.

Conscendere classem, to take shippynge.

Comparare classem, to prepare a nauy of myppes. **Ducere classem**, to gouerne a nauy of myppes.

Impellere remis classem, to rowe the myppes by force of oyes.

Instruere & ornare classem, to decke or furnishe a nauy with all abillmentes and takelynge.

Molire classem, to prepare a nauy.

Nauigare classis, the nauy sayleth forth.

Subducere classem, to bynge the myppes to lande:

Deducere classem, to take the sea.
 Renouare classem, to repayre a nauy.
 Stant classes, the shippes lye at Rode.
 Primæ classis homo, one of the chiefest persons.
 Distribuere in classes pueros, to diuylde chyl-
 derne into certayne fourmes.
 Claterna, a citee in Italy.
 Clathrum, i, n. g. in plu. hi clathri, & hæc cla-
 thra, or Clathrus, i, m. g. a lattise wyndowe,
 or any thing made lyke a lattise, or with barres
 called a grate. It is vsed of Horace for an har-
 row, because it is made after that facion. Some
 doe wyte it Clarrum, without an aspiration.
 Clatratus, a, um, of lattise, lattised.
 Clatro, aui, are, to shutte a wyndowe, specially
 a lattise windowe: To close with lattise grates,
 or treyles.
 Claua, æ, f. g. a clubbe.
 Clauam extorquere Herculi, To take from
 Hercules his clubbe: A prouerbe, applied to him,
 that goeth about to gette a thynge, that an other
 man hath, muche stronger than him selfe.
 Clauarius, rij, an officer appoynted to deale the
 emperours gyft of money or coyne amonge the
 souldiours.
 Clauator, oris, m. g. he that vseth a clubbe.
 Clauatus, a, um, sette with nayles or stubbes.
 Clauata vestis, a garment sette with spangles
 lyke the heades of nayles, as we see in some ves-
 timentes in churches wrought in bjaunches and
 flowers. And if the garment were wyde, it was
 called Larus clauus, whiche in Rome no man
 myght weare, except he were a Senatour.
 Claudia, a gentyll woman of Rome, whiche for
 hir curiouse apparayle, was infamed to be vn-
 chaste. But whan the Image of Idea, called mo-
 ther of the goddes, was brought out of Phry-
 gia to Rome, in a barge by the ryuer of Tiber,
 it hapned to sticke so fast in a Malow place, that
 it mought not be remoued with any force. This
 mayden, knelynge downe, desyred the goddesse,
 that as she breynge a cleane byrgyn and falselye
 sleaunded, the sayde ymage woulde wilsafe
 to folowe hir to the citee. And than, she onely
 tynge hir gyrdell to the barge, casly drew it to
 the lande, whiche all the youth of the citee were
 not able to dooe.
 Claudia, is also a towne of Norice, called Claus-
 dium.
 Claudianus, a famous poete.
 Claudicatio, onis, f. g. haltinge.
 Claudico, aui, are, to halt, and by a metaphoze
 to fayle or lacke, to be saynt or vnperfecte.
 Claudicare in aliquo officio, to be neglygente
 in doyng a mans duetie, or not to doe ones full
 duetie in any parte of honest behauiour.
 Ex aliqua parte claudicare, to be vnperfecte on
 some parte.
 Claudicat ingenium, the wytte fayleth, or is
 not perfecte.

Oratio claudicat, the oracion kepeth not one
 luste tenour or fourme.
 Claudicat res publica, the common weale is in
 an vnperfecte state.
 Claudiopolis, a citee of Cappadocia.
 Claudicus, artis, f. g. idem quod claudicatio.
 Claudiuium, a citee in Roze, called commonly
 Closternewburge.
 Claudius, the propre name of diuers Romaynes:
 and also the surname of a noble family in Rome,
 whiche were euer repugnaunt to the actes of the
 common people.
 Claudio, si, ere, to shutte, to compass, to put of,
 to halte. also to ende, to synne the or adde a con-
 clusion to a thynge.
 Claudite Nymphæ Dictæ, nymphæ nemos-
 rum, iam claudite saltus, Close about, ye nymphes
 of the mountayne Dicte, ladies of the for-
 restes, close in your wooddes.
 Nuncubi meam benignitatem sensisti in te
 claudier? Did you euer perceiue, that my ly-
 beraltee was slacke toward you? or, that I vs-
 ed not my selfe liberally toward you?
 Claudere & refecare, contrary.
 Claudere aditus, to stoppe or close by the plas-
 ces, where men shoulde enter. Likewise,
 Claudere exitum, transitum, viam.
 Opus aliquod claudere, to ende a woork.
 Bella claudere, to synne the warres.
 Epistolam claudere, to ende or adde the con-
 clusion to a letter.
 Claudere sanguinem, to staunche bloude.
 A mari clauderetur, It was compassed about
 with the sea.
 Pudor meus illius consuetudinem mihi clau-
 sit, My shamesfastnesse woulde not suffer me to
 vse his familiar company.
 Claudere aures, to stoppe ones eares.
 Nolo tibi vllum commodum in me claudier,
 I woulde not that any commoditee of yours
 shoulde be hyndred by me.
 Clausum ad huc mare fuisse scio, Hitherto I
 know the passage of the sea hath ben stopped.
 Clausa habere sua consilia, to haue his coun-
 sayles kepthe secrete.
 Claudus, a, um, lame.
 Claua fides, feeble credence.
 Clauena, the duchie of Cleues.
 Clauicula, æ, f. g. a little knie or clubbe. Also the
 tendrell of a byre. also the canell bone of the
 throte.
 Clauicularius, a, um, that beareth keyes.
 Clauiculus, li, m. g. the diminutiue of clauus.
 Clauiger, idem quod clauicularius. also one,
 that carryeth a clubbe.
 Clauis, uis, f. g. a keye.
 Sub clauis esse, to bee shutte by vnder locke and
 key.
 Clauola, æ, f. g. a greasse.
 Claustrarius, rij, a maker of keyes and lockes.
 Claustrinus, ni, m. g. a keyer of a cloyster, or other
 place

place, wherewith any lypynge thyng is inclosed.
Claustrum, i, n. g. a cloyster or other place, where any lypynge thyng is inclosed, or that is compassed with walles, rayles, barres, or any lyke thyng.
Claustrum, may be vsed for the flappe, leafe, or casement of a wyndow.
Regni alicuius claustra, The kepe of any kyngedome.
Natura claustra confringere, to open the secretes of Nature.
Ferrea claustra, barres of Iron sette a crosse to kepe a thyng strongly, or grates of Iron.
Claustrum, si, neu. gen. an house or place, where a thyng is kepte close.
Clauus, a, um, shutte vp, closed, kept in, (imprisoned).
Claufula, x, f. g. a little sentence, or a parte of a sentence, the conclusion or ende of an epistle or other matter, a clause, a periode.
Claustra, x, f. g. a shutting in.
Clauulus, li, mal. gen. a diminutue of clauus, a lytle nayle.
Clauus, i, m. g. a nayle, the sterne of a shyppe, a corne on a mans toe or fonger. Moreover, Clauus be littell swellynge of harde fleshe in the corner of the eies. Also a certayne swelling or soze, called of some Furunculus, or Bubo. also puffes growynge in the stemmes of great trees. In harneys it is called the ryuette. also Clauus were certayne tables sette on the walles of the temple, to knowe the numbres of yeres. Moreover Clauus is a garment, pyled or poudred with rounde knappes of purple lyke nayles heades. wherefore the propre garment of a Senator was called **Latus clauus**.
Clauus caligares, nayles that were dyuen into souldiours buskins or sterups.
Clauus capitatus, a nayle with a heade.
Clauus ligneus, a pynne made of woodde.
Figere clauum, to strike in a pynne or nayle.
Also idem quod pangere clauum.
Clauus xeneus, a brason nayle, A prouerbe signifying a sure remedy agaynst all myshappes, whiche **Selius** sayeth, proceeded of this supersticion. In olde tyme, whan hunters had ouerthrowen a wyld swyne or harte in places farre from habitation, they dyaue into the beaste a brason nayle, beluyng that thereby the flesch shoulde be kepte from putrefaction.
Clauum clauo pellere, to dyue out one nayle with an other: A prouerbe, signifying one yll to put out an other, one labour an other, one greife an other, one deceyte an other, extreme pleasure with extreme payne.
Pangere clauum, to sette vp the table, wherein the number of yeres was noted.
Clauum imperij tenere, to haue the gouernance and rule of the common weale.
Dum clauum rectum teneam, so that I doe my durtie as I shoulde doe.

Clazomena, a citee of Ionia, whiche **Paralus** builded, called before **Gerynia**.
Clazomenia, an plande, whiche is called **Martus**.
Cleantes, the name of the noble philosopher, whiche was so poore, that in the nyghte tyme he gatte his lypynge by carryng of water, and in the daye studied philosophie. He succeeded **Zeno** in his scholl.
Clearchus, the name of a philosopher. There was a noble capytayne of the same name, of whom **Xenophon** wyrteth in the expedition of **Cyrus** the lesse: he wrote those thynges, whiche he learned of **Zeno**, in ore bones, and tyle **Martus**, for lacke of money to bye papet.
Clematis, or after some **Clematis**, tidis, for. g. called also **Chamedaphnis**, an herbe, wherof be two kyndes, the one **Peruinca**, in englyshe perwinke: the other **Volubilis maior**. there is an other **Clematis**, whiche **Ruellius** getteth to be withwyne, but his iudgement doeth not please some leaened men of our tyme.
Clema, idem quod **Pityusa**. **Diosc. li. 4.**
Clematis, idem quod **Tithymalus**. **Theoph.**
Clemens, entis, om. g. gentill, humayne, patient, not lightly angry, easie, quiete, soft, mercyfull.
Clemens castigatio, a gentill and moderate correction.
Annis clementissimus, a yuete that renneth not ouer swiftly, but is veray quiete and styll.
Clemens seruitus, an easie bondage, wherein a man is gentilly intreated.
Clementi animo ignoscere, to forgiue with a gentyl and mercyfull mynde.
Clementer, mercifully, gentilly, without anger, with temperatnesse and moderacion.
Clementer tractare, to intreate gentilly or sweetely.
Clementer volo, I am well content.
Clementer audire, to here gently and patiently.
Clementer ambulare, to walke softly.
Clementia, x, for. g. mercy. Sometyme patientie, clementie, temperatnesse.
Clementia xstatis, the temperatnesse of somer, not excedynge in heate.
Clementia hyemis, the quietnesse of wynter without great stormes or colde.
Confugere ad clementiam alicuius, to flee or appeale to a mans mercy or gentylnesse.
Clementia & lenitas.
Clementia, mansuetudo, & humanitas.
Clena, nx, f. g. a cloke.
Cleobis, and **Biron**, the sonnes of **Aegta**, whiche drew theyr mother to the temple in a wayne.
Cleobulus, one of the seven sages of Grece, whose daughter called **Cleobulina**, was an excellent poete, and made a booke of ryddelles, conteyned in thre thousande verses.
Cleodamas, the name of a Geometrician in the tyme of **Plato**, and of an other of **Chesaly**, whiche wrote of horshypynge.

Cleombrotus, the sonne of Pausanias, capitayne of the lacedemonians. Also a yonge man whiche after he had redde Platos woordes, conceivede suche an hope of immortalitee of the soule, that he lepte into the sea, not withstandyng he had no misfortune in all his lyfe.

Cleomedes, a wrestler of exceeding strength and greatnesse of body, who keepyng putte besyde the pyrie at the games of Olimpus, fel madde.

Cleomenes, a capytayne of the Lacedemonians, and a rycottous persone, in the tyme of Licerio and Terres.

Cleon, a capytayne of the Atheniens, ennemie to Alcibiades: also a poete and oratoure of the same name.

Cleonæ, arum, plu. & Cleone, sing, a towne in Grece, betwene Argos and Corynthe, where Hercules slewe a Lyon.

Cleonæus, a, um, of Cleonæ.

Cleopatra, the name of dyvers great ladies, specially quenes of Egypte. Of whom one excellyng in pleasantnesse and sharpnesse of wit, first allured unto hir Julius Cesar, afterwarde Marcus Antonius, companion in the empyre with Augustus, whom she brought into suche dotage, that in folowynge hir appetyte, he aspyred unto the whole empyre: wherfore he was afterwarde destroyed by Augustus. This woman so exceded in sumptuous gluttony, that she puttyng an excellent perle into tarte vyneger (wherin beyng resolved) receyved it into hir body, beyng esteemed at Centies Hs, whiche is of our moneye, 70000. li. This lady after the death of Antonie, inclosed hir selfe in a tumber, and haupnge two serpentes suckyng at hir pappes, so dyed.

Cleopatra, a capytayne of Corynthe.

Cleophrantus, a famous physician. also a counnyng prince of Corynthe.

Cleophon, a tragicall poete of Athens.

Cleostratus, an auncient philosopher, which was the first that wrote of the celestiaall figures.

Clepo, phi, ere, to steale.

Rapere & clepere, to robbe and steale.

Clepsydra, a, fæ. ge. a dyall, whiche divided the houres by the rennyng of a certayne measure of water. much lyke to an houre glasse. It maie be vled for a pottle to water a gardeyne with. It was also the name of a fountayne in Athens.

Cleromantia, tia, f. g. southsayng by lottes.

Cleronomia, a, f. g. heretage.

Cleronomus, mi, m. g. an heyre.

Clærus, cleri, m. ge. circumflexa prima syllaba, fortune, chaunce, lotte. It is taken for a certayne measure of lande. Also a worne, whiche destroyeth and hurteth hony combes.

Clerus, acuto in fine, one that is chosen by lot, a deacon.

Clibanarius, rij, m, g. he that fighteth in tustyngharnes.

Clibanitus, a, um, baken or sodden in an oven or fornyng.

Clibanus, i. m, ge. an oven or fornyng.

Clibodion, idem quod Helxine. Diost.

Cliduchus, chi, m. g. idem quod clauiger.

Clients, entis, ma. ge. is he, that belongeth or retyeneth to some man in authoritie, to have his defence and assistance in hony causes. It is also he, which hath retayned a lawyer to susteyne his matter, called a client.

Clienta, a, f. g. a woman client.

Commendare se in clientela alicuius, to be retyened, or to committe ones selfe to be under the protection of some great man.

Clientela, a, f. g. the multitude of clientes, or of seruantes retyened. Sometyme safeguard or protection of a great man.

Clientellaris, re, of a client.

Clientellaris officij sponsio, The homage that the clientes make to thei retyendours.

Clientularium, rij, n. g. an peryle like, for counsaile or assistance.

Clima, âtis, n. g. is a portion of the worlde betwene southe and north, wherein is variation of tyme in the lengthe of the daie, the spate of halfe an howre, whiche is sette out in the tables and chartes of cosmographie.

Climacter, eris, mas. gen. the round or key of a ladder.

Climactera, re, fæ. gen. the peryllous tyme of a mans lyfe, at euery. vii. peres ende, or after other at the. 63. peres ende, at whiche tyme he is in daunger of some greate misfortune and peryll, either in body or mynde.

Climactericus, a, um, of or pertynyng to the peryllous tyme of a mans lyfe at euery. vii. peres ende.

Climactericum tempus, the sayed dangerous tyme.

Climox, âcis, fæ. g. a ladder, and the figure called Gradicion, also the name of an hill.

Climenos, an herbe, whiche beyng vled in medicine, cureth the disease, but it engendreth barrenesse.

Clinamen, inis, n. g. a declynyng or bowyng.

Cline, es, f. g. a bedde or a table.

Clingo, gere, olde wyrters vled for Cingere, to gyrd.

Clinias, a certayne philosopher of Pythagoras sect. also a musician.

Clinice, es, f. g. the art of physike that healeth by diete and medicines.

Clinicus, ci, m. g. a physician, that healeth with medicines, or that cometh to a mans bed to vyte hym. Also he that is so sicke, that he can not aryse out of his bedde, beddyed.

Clinidium, dij, n. g. a lytle bedde.

Clino, aui, are, to bende or incline, out of vble.

Clinopale, wastlyng in the bedde. also immoderate vble of lecherie.

Clinopodium, the herbe, whiche is called Puliole mountayne, other name it horse tyme, because it is like great tyme, it groweth about Oxford.

Clio,

Clio, the name of one of the muses.
 Clipea, a towne in the lesse Afrike, called also Clupea, and Clypea, commonly Quipia.
 Clisis, sis, f. g. declination.
 Clitarchus, an historiographer, that was with great Alexander, and wrote his actes.
 Clitellæ, arum, f. g. plu. a packe saddle, also the name of a place in Rome.
 Clitellæ boui impostæ sunt, a packe saddle on a cowe, a prouerbe, notynge a man as vnmete for an office, rourne, or dignitee, as a cowe to beare a saddle.
 Clitellarij, orum, packe hoxses of mules that doe serue for cariage.
 Clitellarius, a, um, that beareth a packe saddle.
 Cliterini, orum, m. g. the cullpons or stones of a man.
 Cliternia, a towne in Italy, by the mountayne Garganus, called commonly Celano.
 Clitomachus, a philosopher, also a notable wastler, whiche was so chaste, that if he hearde in company any filthy worde spoken, he woulde forthwith rise from the table and departe.
 Clitorium, dicitur muliebri pudendum, quod etiam Sacandrus nominatur.
 Clitoris, or Clitorium, a citee of Ieradie, by the whiche is a denne, out of the whiche springeth a water, of the whiche who so drinketh, doeth este after hate wyne.
 Clitumnus, ni, a ryuer in Italy, of whiche it beastes dypnke, the yonge that they byynge forth are whyte.
 Cliuia, all thynges harde to bee brought to passe. Also southsaynge, forbiddynge a thing to be dooen.
 Cliuina, x, f. g. a hyde, whiche in southsaynge gaue sygne, that a thyng shoulde not be dooen.
 Cliuius, a, um, steepe. difficile, harde.
 Cliuofus, a, um, pitchynge downe, or steepe downe.
 Cliulus, a diminutiue of Cliuius.
 Clius, i, ma. gen. or Clium, i, n. ge. the pitche of an hyll, a downe hyll. Sometime the syde of an hyll. Sometime a lytle hyll, wheron is some thyng buylded.
 Sudamus in vno cliuo, Prouerbialiter, Let vs labour in one busynesse.
 Cloaca, x, f. g. a synke or gutter, wherby water and all filthy thyng passeth. And by a metaphoze the bealy of a glutton or riotous person.
 Cloacalis, le, of a synke.
 Cloacare, to defile or polute.
 Cloacarium, scatte in a towne for clenlynge of common draughtes, or sinkes.
 Cloanthus, the companion of Encas.
 Clodia, a noble woman of Rome.
 Clodicare, was vsed of olde wyters for Claudicare.
 Clodij forum, a towne in Italy.
 Clodius, a name of dyuers Romaynes, whereof two by theyr ylle actes gatte speciall reynem;

draunee: One was sonne to Clopas, the playe in tragedies, vnto whome his father left mee: uapulous great ryche, whiche he shortly consumed in banquetyng, wherin he was sumptuous, that vnto them, which supped with him, he wold geue perles of great value, relented in vineger to eat. An other Clodius, of a noble house of the Romayns so hated Cullpe, for bearynge wytnesse agaynst him, whan he was accused for comitting adulterie with Pompeia, the wyfe of Julius Cesar, that afterwarde, being Tribune of the people, he neuer ceased to styre the people agaynst Cullpe, vntill he compelled hym to go into exile.
 Clodo, for Claudio.
 Clodia, a mayden of Rome, whiche beynge in hoastage with other, to the kynge Dozenna, deceyued hir keepers, and swamme ouer the ryuer Tyber to the citee.
 Clonius, a captayne of the Scythians, whiche came to ayde the Trojans.
 Clorion, looke Clorion.
 Cloris, a mayden of Smyrna, whiche was married to Zephrus, vnto whome was assigned for her dowrie, to haue rule ouer floures.
 Clostrum, i, neu. g. olde wyters vsed for Claustrum. Also the ioyning together of rafters, and a rayle or lyke thyng made of quarters or punsions.
 Clora, a creeke in the Britayne sea.
 Clotho, one of the fatal ladies, hauynge powere ouer mans lyfe, in dysoluyng therof. An other the daughter of Pterus, and goddess of the sea.
 Cludidatum, of olde wyters was vsed for Dalce or Suzue.
 Cludo, si, ere, to shutte.
 Cluentius, a Romain, whome Cicero defended in an eloquent oration.
 Cluco, ui, ere, to be named or called, to be compacted or esteemed, to purge or cleanse, to appeare. And after some, to contende or stryue.
 Clumæ, arum, f. g. the bushes of bayle.
 Clunadum, or after some Clunaculum, li, n. ge. a bouchers choppyng knyfe.
 Clunia, a towne in Spayne.
 Cluniculus, i, masc. gene. a diminutiue of Clunis.
 Clunicus, ci, he that hath disease in his buttocks.
 Clunensis, a county in Spayne.
 Clunis, is, ma. & f. g. or after tymes, Clunes, clunium, plu the buttocks or haunces.
 Clupea, x, f. g. a citee of Afrike nere to Carthage. it is also a fysh, whiche beynge very delycious of a beyne in the lawes of a Tunny, cleeth hym.
 Clasi, he supposed to be certayne spirites, made of the ayre.
 Clasilis, le, that may be quickly shutte.
 Clusini, people of Hetruia.
 Clusinum, a kynde of wheate,

Clusinus, the surname of Janus, because that in the tyme of peace, the gates of his temple were shutte.

Clusolum, was an olde towne of Umbria.

Clusium, a citie in the myddle of Tuscia, in the which Horfena was buried.

Clymeides, the sisters of Phaeton, named after their mother Clymene.

Clymene, the mother of Prometheus, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.

Clymeneis, idis, patronymicum.

Clymenum, semeth not to be one herbe in Plinie and Dioscorides. Clymenum of Dioscorides, is water Betonie, and groweth alwayes aboute water sydes. Clymenos Plinij, groweth in wooddes about hedges.

Clipeatus, a, um, that carieth a shield or tergat.

Clypeus, ei, m. g. Clypeum, neu. g. Mielde or tergate of footemen.

Clysmus, mi, m. g. a purgacion or washyng.

Clyster, éris, m. g. a clyster.

Clytemnestra, the wyfe of Agamemnon, the daughter of Cyndarus and Leda.

Clytia, or Clytie, a mayden, which Apollo loved.

Clytius, a yonge man loved of Cydon. Also the sonne of Laomedon, and brother to Priamus.

C ANTE N.

CN. vel Cneus, the surname of dyuers Royes maynes.

Cnemides, a place in Thrace.

Cnicion, idem quod trifolium. Diosc.

Cnicos, or Cnicus, an herbe, called of the apothecaries Carthamus, of the whiche bee two kyndes, the one is of the gardeyne, the other is wilde. Of the fyrst is a notable confection made called Diacharthami, whiche louseth the bealy, and purgeth watry flewme. It is of some calde Saffron of the gardeyne, basterde Saffron, or moche Saffron. it is hotte and drye in the seconde degree.

Cnidos, a certayne herbe.

Cnidium oleum, an oyle made of the seede of that herbe.

Cnidon coccum, idem quod Chamæleon niger. Diosc.

Cnidos, or Gnidos, a citie of Laria, where Venus was worshipped. Also a promontory in the same place.

Cnips, a litle woyme, whiche is founde bred in an elme tree, not muche vnlike a gnatte. looke the prouerbe, Cnips in loco.

Cnipologos, the hyrde called a waggetayle.

Cnopodium, dii, n. g. the herbe called Polygonion.

CO A, a towne in Arabia felici.

Coaccēdo, ēre, to be added to the pythys pall summe, or to appoche or draw nere with other.

Coacesco, acui, cescere, to waxe soure or tart.

Coaceruo, aui, āre, to heape vp, or gather into heapes.

Cogere & **coacervare pecunias**, to gather together and heape vp ryches.

Coacervatio, ōnis, f. g. a laynge vp in heapes.

Coacervatus, a, um, lapde or caste vp on a heape.

Coacon, ei, n. g. a blacke playster.

Coactilia, ōrum, neut. gene. was bled for thynnes, wherein cloathes weare packed in cartage, and now may well be bled for packe cloath, and also for cozdes, wherewith the packes are trussid.

Coactio, ōnis, f. g. a particular receipt of gatheryng to gether; also a passion in bodie, wherewith bredeth dyuers spychenes.

Coactio argentaria, a gatheryng together of money.

Coacto, aui, āre, a frequentative of Cogo, to force or constryngne.

Coactor, ōris, m. g. a particular receynoure, or one that gathereth vp an vsurers debtes, also a forcer, a constrainer, one that gathereth together.

Coactura, æ, f. g. a great heappenge or gathering to gether.

Coactus, us, m. g. constrynt, forcement, compulsion.

Coactu ac flagitatu meo, by my compulsion and importune suite.

Coactus, a, um, constrynged, enforced, compelled, gathered and assembled together.

Coactus dices, sponte quæ fari abnuis, thou shalt be constrynged to tell that thou wilt not by thyne owne accord.

Lacrymæ coactæ, teares wrested oute by violence.

Scelus coactum, a naughty arte dooen by the impulsione and counsaile of an other.

Coacti, men summoned or gathered together.

Coaddo, didi, ēre, to adde or lay together.

Coadūno, aui, āre, to assemble and gather men together in one company.

Coadificio, aui, āre, to buylde harde together.

Coæquālis, le, equall.

Coæquāre, idem quod æquare, to make lyke or indifferent.

Coequare leges, to make lawes indifferent to all men.

Coæquus, a, um, lyke, even.

Coætanus, a, um, of one age.

Coæuus, a, um, idem.

Coagitatio, ōnis, f. g. a meynge or stirryng together.

Coagito, aui, āre, idem quod simul agito, reade Agito.

Coag-

Coagmentatio, ōnis, fœ, ge. idem quod coagmentum.
Coagmentatus, a, um, toyned together.
Coagmento, aui, are, to toynne oʒ couche togethet.
Coagmentare pacem, to make peace.
Coagmentum, ti, n. g. a couchynge oʒ toynynge of thynges together.
Coagulatio, ōnis, fœ, gene. the gatherynge of a curde.
Coagulo, aui, are, to gather into a curde oʒ creame.
Coagulum, li, n. g. a curde oʒ creame, the ruen of a beast, wherewith mylke is tourned, and by a metaphoze, any thyng, that toynneth oʒ coupleth together.
Coaleo, coales, alui, ère, to cleane to, to increase oʒ augment by receiuyng nutriment.
Vt nisi pinguisimo solo coalere non posset, So that it cannot grow oʒ increase but in a very fatte grounde.
Concordia coaluerant omnium animi, By conuoyde all theyr courages increased.
Coalesco, ui, scère, to gather together, to increase.
Coalescit vulnus, the wounde closeth.
Authoritas coalescit, his aucthorite increaseth oʒ is moze esteemed.
Coalit, a, um, nouerfshed, increased, augmented.
Coalluo, allui, lûere, properly in a rpuer, oʒ the sea, whan it casteth moze sande oʒ grauell to an heape, and maketh it bygger.
Coamicus, ci, m. g. a freende.
Coangusto, aui, are, to make moze narowe oʒ streite.
Coangustor, the pashue.
Coarctatio, ōnis, f. g. a streignynge oʒ pressynge togethet.
Coarctatus, a, um, constrynged oʒ kepte streite in.
Coarcto, aui, are, to streyne oʒ presse together.
Also to gather a matier in few wordes.
Coarctus in oppido, kept within the towne by force.
Coarguo, gui, ère, to rebuke, to blame, to reprehende, to shew a man his faute, to declare oʒ proue a thyng manifestly, to conuince, to take tarding.
Fuga laboris desidiâ coarguit, the eschuyng of labour is a manifest pʒofe of slouthfulnesse.
Reum eius criminis coarguit, He pʒoueth him gyltie of that trespassse.
Coarguere auaritiâ, to conuicte one of couesousnesse.
Coarguere coniectura, to reason, oʒ shew by coniecture.
Ne lituris coargui posset, that he myght not be espyed by the blottes.
Coaspis, a riuer of the Medes, whiche renneth into Tʒgris.

Coassatio, ōnis, a planhynge oʒ layinge of boardes, a toynynge.
Coasso, aui, are, to planke oʒ boorde, to toynne boardes together.
Coastræ, people of India, where be trees so high that a man cannot shoote to the toppes.
Coaugmento, idem quod coagmento.
Coaxio, ōnis, f. g. idem quod coassatio, toynnynge woʒke oʒ sielynge with boordes.
Coaxo, aui, are, idem quod coasso. also to make a nople lyke a frogge oʒ tode.
Cobios, spurge, Diosc.
Cocalus, a kynge of Sicilie, to whome Dedalus fledde out of Crete, whan Minos pursued hym.
Cocanicus, a rpuer in Sicilie, wherof a certayne kynde of salte is called Cocanicus.
Cocalus, li, m. g. a pyne appull.
Cocœtum, ti, neu. gen. a meate made of honys and poppe seede.
Coccinum, ni, g. a scarlet robe oʒ vesture.
Coccinatus, a, um, that weareth a scarlette gowne.
Coccinus, and **Coccus**, a, um, scarlette colour, some suppose it to be crimson.
Coccinus, & **Coccineus**, a, um, of scarlet colour.
Coccus baphice, idem quod Coccum.
Coccus, of some is taken for spurge.
Coccula, oʒ rather cocula, orum, n. g. vesselles to bake oʒ boyle in.
Coccum, ci, n. g. grayne wherewith cloth is grained. It is sometyme used for a garment of that colour.
Coccum cnidium, a beartye lyke to myrtle, blacke and harde without, and within white, the herbe wherof some dooe call Thymalea, some Oliuella, some Leo terra, some Lynum Sylvestre. The berry is medicinable to purge cholce, water, and fleume. Some authoʒs doo call it Granum cnidium.
Coccyx, pars ex lateribus lacri ossis.
Coccyx, cœcygis, fœm. gene. the birde called a cockow.
Cochlacæ, certayne stones, rounde lyke cokles oʒ snayles.
Cochlea, æ, f. g. a snayle, haupnge a shell, oʒ the shell of a snayle. also a fyfthe called a perwynke. Also the vice oʒ wourme of a presse. It is also a kynde of pumpes, wherewith water is drawn by goynge in a whele. also a faction of doozes. also a wyndyng steepe.
Cochleare, vel **Cochlear**, âris, neut. gene. a spoone. It is also a measure conteynyng thre drammes, and one scruple, and the fourth parte of Lyathus.
Cochlearium, rij, nen. ge. a place where snayles are kepte.
Cochlearium medicum, seu **atticum**, conteyneth one dramme, halfe a scruple. ii. graynes, and, ii. fyue partes of a grayne in measure: In weyghs

weight of wyne, as much, of oyle one diamme,
and ii. scriples, there was of this measure twoo
loztes, the lesse and the bigger.

Cochlearium, after Glarian and other learned
authoꝝ, is the sixte parte of an ounce, called in
latine Sextula. Whiche affirmen also, that it is
the .12. parte of Sextarius, and not the fourth
parte, as other would haue it: but opinions are
very diuers in it.

Cochileum, lei, n. g. a wyndynge steype.

Cochlidium, idem.

Cochlides, dum, f. g. wyndynge stappes. also
a bone founde in Arabie, whiche beyng boyled.
vii. dayes, and as many nyghtes in hony, and al
the earthe taken from it, is made wonderfull
pleasant in sight, hauyng veynes and spottes of
sundry colours, and is so greate, that sometyne
therof is made horse harneys for kynges.

Cocles, coclitis, com. ge. he or she that hath but
one eye.

Cocles, a Roman, whiche at the siege of Rome
kepte backe Postena and all his armye, tyll the
brydge was broken behynde hym. looke Lucie.

Cocnithum, a great promontory in Italy.

Cocibilis, le, easy to be sodden.

Coclia, a parte of the mountaynes Alpes.

Coctilis, le, sodden or baken.

Cocilia vasa, earthen pottes.

Cocilitia taberna, an house, where woodde
was dyed, and made that it should not smoke.

Muri cociles, walles of brycke, or other lyke
matter.

Coclio, onis, f. ge. a seethyng or boylinge. also
digestion.

Coclionem facere, to concoct or digeste the
meate in the stomacke.

Coclitio, aui, are, to boyle or seethe.

Coclius, a, um, easy to be boyled or soone ripe.

Coclia poma, appuls soone ripe.

Coccona, looke Corona.

Cocconum, ni, n. g. cotton.

Cocctor, oris, m. g. one that seetheth. also a ryot-
tous person, that spendeth all that he hath in car-
tyng and dymyng.

Cocctura, x, idem quod Coclio. also the tempe-
ratenesse of the ayre, apte to make grayne and
frutes ripe.

Cocetus, a, um, sodden, boyled, digested.

Coculum, a pottle to boyle in, a pyphyn. some-
tyme Cocula, doo signifie stiches, whiche will
soone be on fyre.

Coculus, a diminutiue of cocus.

Cocus, ci, m. g. a cooke.

Cocytia, sacrifices that were dooen in honour of
Proserpine.

Cocytus, a ryuer of hell.

Coda, a tayle vsed of olde wyters.

Codanonia, an yle of Germany.

Codanus, a goulfe in Germany, about the ryuer
Elbis, hauyng many ylandes in it.

Codatremla, la, f. g. a birde called a wagtail.

Codeta, a feld by Tyber.

Codex, leis, ma. g. the body of a tree, or a greate
booke or volume.

Instituere codicem, to make his booke of rece-
kenyng.

Referre in codicem, to register or write in his
booke.

Codex robustus, a kynde of punishment, or
a place where misdoers were punished.

Codex accepti & expensi, a rekenyng booke.

Chartaceus codex, a paper booke.

Codia, the toppes of Popie.

Codicarius, a, um, that is made of the body of a
tree, or of thicke plankes.

Codicaria naues, shippes or barges made of
thicke plankes.

Codicillaris, re, the adiectiue of Codicilli.

Codicillaris potestas, authoꝝtie graunted by
the kynges letters.

Codicilli, orum, m. g. plu. epistles. sometyne it
is taken for letters patentes of a prince.

Codicilli, also be those writings, by the which
a man disposeth his goodes in his last will, with-
out ordeynyng any certayne heyre, and then be
vsed, when one cannot make his testament.

Codicillus, li, ma. ge. a litle booke, also a litten
mistue.

Codiculus, a diminutiue of Codex, when it is
gniseth a booke.

Codion, di, n. g. a kynde of lettys.

Codones, saunce belles.

Codonophori, they that goe befoze with belles
ryngyng in theyr handes.

Codrus, dri, the proper name of a kyng of Athens,
who to save his countrey, willingly lost his lyfe.

Also a very pooze man, whose name is growen
to a prouerbe.

Codio pauperior, poorer then Codrus.

Coa, of Polician is vsed for Coa, of the yle of
Los.

Coale, a name of Syria.

Celiacus morbus, a peyne in the bealy, with a
continuall flux, diuers in colour, with losse of ap-
petite, and coldnesse in the extreme partes, whis
the sicknesse happeneth of the feblenesse of ver-
tue digestiue in the stomache and bealy. Some
suppose it to be that, which is called Colica pas-
sio, I thynke it rather to be Lienteria ventri-
culi. Reade in Lienteria.

Celiacus, i, m. g. he that hath that disease.

Celibaris hasta, the staffe of a rauelyn, which had
ben in the body of one of them, whiche were cal-
led Gladiatores, and was slayne: with the whis
the staffe the head of a mayden new married was
kempt, and striken, signifyinge, that lykewise as
the staffe had styken fast in the body of hym that
was slayn, so should the sicke faste, and be ioy-
ned with him that married hir.

Celostomia, the prouounyng low in the mouth.

Celostomia, x, f. g. when one speaketh holow in
the mouth.

Celoma,

Cocylma, iris, neut. gen. is a rounde and hol
lowe soze aboute the circle of the eye, nyghe to
the syght.

Coculum, looke **Caculum**.

Coclos, an haven of **Thracia**.

Cocmba, a citee of **Gedrosia**, called now **Lam-
baia**.

Cocmentum, looke **Camentum**.

Cocmeterium, rij, n. g. a churcheparde.

Cocmo, **coemis**, **emi**, etc., to bye, to bye with
other.

Cocmprio, **onis**, f. gen. where two or mo perso-
nes doo by together. Also a solemnitee of the
lawe civile, where the man and the woman by
mutuall consent come together, and (as it were)
one byeth the other.

Cocna, x, f. g. a supper. Sometime the place, where
men suppe.

Caput cocnae, the begynnyng of supper, or the
first dishe that men doo eate of.

Cocna nitida & frugi, a cleanly supper, and of
smalle coste.

Adducere ad cocnam, to bryng to supper.

Itare ad cocnas, to vse to go abrode to supper.

Inuitare ad cocnam, to bydde to supper.

Inter cocnam, at supper tyme.

Super cocnam, immediatly after supper.

Accipere aliquem cocna, and **Adhibere co-
na**, to take one to supper as his guest.

Apparare cocnam, to make redy supper.

Apponere cocnam, to sette the supper on the
table.

Præbere, or dare **cocnam senis ferculis**, to
make a supper, that shall not have paste syre
dyshes.

Recta cocna, a sette supper, contrary to **Sports-
ula**, whiche is putte as it were for a livery or
small allowaunce.

Cocna opima, a plentyfull supper.

Cocna dubia, a supper where be many dyvers
dyshes.

Cocnaculária, x, f. g. the lettynge to hye of sol-
lars or upper chambers.

Cocnaculariam facere, to sette an house in dy-
ners partes to sundry persons, wherein are many
upper roomes.

Cocnacularius, rij, m. g. he that dothe sette suche
houses to hye.

Cocnaculum, li, neu. g. a parlour or other place,
where men doo suppe. also a chaumber in the
upper parte of the house. Sometime the upper-
most roome in an house, whiche in London they
call a garret. Sometime **Cocnaculum** is vsed
for a place to suppe in, in the sommer season.

Cocnaculum meritorium, a chaumbye sette
out to hye.

Cocnaticus, a, um, perteynyng to suppers.

Apparatus cocnaticus, ordinance for supper.

Sermo cocnaticus, communication maecte for
suppers.

Cocnatio, **onis**, f. gen. a lower parlour to suppe

in, a sommer parlour.

Cocnaticula, x, f. ge. a litle drynkyng house
or chaumber.

Cocnatorium, rij, neu. gen. a garment to sette at
supper in.

Cocnatorius, a, um, belonging to supper.

Cocnatorio, ij, ire, to have a luste or desyre to go
to supper.

Cocnatus, a, um, that hath supped.

Cocnato mihi, **epistola est illi reddita**, when
I had supped, that letter was deliuered to me.

Cum illa munera inspexisset cocnatus, when
he had looked upon those presentes, after he had
supped.

Cocnipeta, a goat aboute to suppers unhodden.

Cocnito, ani, are, to suppe often.

Cocnitare foris, to vse to suppe abrode.

Cocno, aui, are, to suppe.

Cocnare alienum, to suppe at an other mans
coste.

Cocnabis hodie magnū malum, Thou shalt
haue thy supper soone in grewe rest.

Cocnare herbas, and **Cocnare colus**, to suppe
with herbes.

Pulmentia cocnare, to suppe with porrage.

Cocnobium, bij, n. g. a monastery or other place,
where men lyue in common.

Cocnoeum, the citee of **Lubembergh** in **Germany**.

Cocnosus, the name of an haven.

Cocnosus, a, um, full of myze, dyttie.

Cocnula, x, f. g. a lyght supper.

Cocnum, i, myze or dytte, and by a metaphoze,
felythnesse, vnderlynesse, dysconfort.

In tenebris & cocno volui, to leade a vyle and
felyth lyfe.

Cocpio, was vsed a monge olde wyters for **Incipio**,
to begynne. Howe the preterperfect
tens is only in vse, with the other that be de-
ryued of it.

Cocpit albescere, it began to waxe white.

Cocpra, **orum**, neut. gene. thynges or matters
begunne.

Cocpro, aui, are, to begynne.

Cocptare rebellionem, to begin a rebellion.

Cocptum, i, n. g. an enterpryse or beginning.

Tadia cocpti capere, to waxe weery of that,
that one hath begunne.

Desistere cocpro, to leaue of an enterpryse.

Tenere cocpra, to go forwarde with that one
hath begunne.

Cocptus, us, m. g. idem quod **cocptum**.

Cocptus sum, for **Cocpi**.

Minus haberi cocptus est postea, he began af-
ter to be lesse esteemed.

Cocptus, a, um, begunne.

Opus cocptum perficere, to make an ende of
the thyng that is begunne.

His cocptis, after these thynges were begunne.

Cocpulonus, ni, m. g. a banketter or reuellar.

Cocruleo, **onis**, f. g. a birde, whiche appereth not
in the winter, a clotbyrde, a matche, an arlyng
a scing

Reincheke.

Cœtus, us, m. g. an assemble of people, a conuention, a congregation. Sometime in Lucretius a knittynge and couplynge, together of the partes of a mans body, with the humors, spirites, and all thynges, wherof the body is compacte.

Cœdo, aui, ire, to come together, to assemble, to ioyne to, to drawe together, to gather together to doo the acte of generation, to ioyne together in action by mayntenance of chawpettie.

Coire in fœdera, to make alliance.

Coire societatem, to be familiar.

Coire vulnus, the wounde closeth.

Coire in densitatem, to waxe thicke.

Societatem periculi coire, to venture the perill of daunger of a thyng with an other.

Coire in accusationem alicuius, to subscribe or agree to the accusation of any person.

Coire pus, the matter of fylthe gathereth together.

Cornua lunæ coeunt, the moone waxeth towarde the full.

Coire dicuntur milites, to ioyne in battayle to fight.

De bonis alicuius coire, to conspire to deprive one of his goodes.

Coequito, aui, are, to ryde together, side by side.

Coerceo, ui, ere, to restraine, to binde harde or streite, to compelle or constrain, to kepe with in a compasse: also to comprehend or coneyne, to correcte or punishe, to let a thyng to be dooeth, to kepe under subiection.

Coercere ignes, to stynte the fyre, whiche burneth an house or other lyke thyng.

Coercere iras hominum, to restreigne or kepe under the wyathe of people.

Aquam coercere, to stoppe water, or lette that it renne not.

Coercere nauisiam, to stoppe vometyng.

Terras coerces omnes, he subdueth all countreys to his obedience.

Coercere & refrenare.

Coercere & reprimere.

Cupiditatem coercere, to refrayne the appetite.

Coercere supplicijs & verberibus, to panishe or chastise.

Morre, exilio, vinculis coercere, to punishe by death, exyle, or imprisonment.

Alterum sequi, alterum vitare **coercemur**, we are constrained to folow the one, and to eschew the other.

Mundus omnia complexu suo coerces & continet, the worlde in the compasse thereof comprehendeth and coneyneth all thynges.

Vitta coercebat capillos, the fillet bounde by the heares.

Carcere coercere animalia, to kepe beastes in houses, which naturally woulde be abroad.

Coercitus, a, um, constrained, compelled kepte in.

Coercitio, ōnis, f. g. a restrainte, or keeping in subiection.

Coercitio, ōnis, or **Coertio**, idem.

Cœtus, us, ma, gen. a company, a multitude, an assemble.

Vitiatorum cœtus, a whole table of multitude of vices.

Agitare cœtus, to gather into companies, to assemble together.

Dimittere cœtum, to dimittie an assemble or congregation.

Inire cœtus, to assemble.

Cœtus, the name of a gygant.

Coexercitatus, a, um, exercysed together.

Cogitabilis, le, that may be thought on.

Cogitabundus, full of musynge, one in a study, one that hath his wittes close.

Cogitare, aduisedly, with good imagination.

Cognate verba facere, to speake aduisedly.

Accurate & cogitare scribere, to write diligently and with meditation.

Cogitatum, and **Cogitatio**, idem quod **Cogitare**.

Cogitatio, ōnis, f. g. a thought, a deaple of imagination.

Nulla cogitatione homo, a man without consideration.

Abicere cogitationem in rem vilem, to cast a mannes thought or ymaginacion vpon a vile matter.

Auerrere cogitationem, to tourne away a mans ymaginacion from a thyng.

Complecti cogitationem, to comprehend in a mans mynde or ymaginacion.

Spe tamen deducebar ad istam cogitationem **per** by hope I was brought to thynke this, or to haue this ymaginacion.

Fingere nobis aliquid cogitationem, to ymagyne with our selfe, that a thyng is as we wold haue it.

In cogitationem belli regem auerrere, to make the kynge, to cast his mynde to leaue warre.

Super in istam cogitationem incidimus, we chawnce often to thynke on this matter, or descender this softe.

Cognatum, n, g. a thyng deuyled, thought on, and imagined in ones mynde.

Cogitatus, a, um, intended, purposed, thought vpon.

Paricidium cogitatum, non perfectum, a murder intended and not done.

Cogito, aui, are, to muse, to thynke, to ymagin, to cast in ones mynde, to consult with ones selfe, to attende or purpose.

Cogitat curas, he thinketh on his matters.

Tam sum irritatus, ut nequeam animum ad cogitandum instituire, I am so moued that I can not settle my mynde to ymagin or muse on any thyng.

Cogitare cum animo suo, or in animo, to ymagine

imagine in ones mynde.

Cogites hæc tecum, Thinke on these matters with your selfe.

Cogitare suspendium, to thinke to hange ones selfe.

Carpi egomet mecum aliam rem ex alia cogitare, I began to muse of thynke on one thyng after an other.

Cogitare de aliquo, to haue one in remembrance.

De perniciæ alicuius cogitare, to deuise of or imagine a mans destruction or death.

Cogito in Tusculanum, subaudi, proficisci, I thought to go to my place at Tusculum.

Ego hinc perendie mane discedere cogito, the next day sayng one I intēd to depart hence, early in the mornng.

Cras cogitabat, s. discedere.

Qui alteri cogitat nocere, he that intendeth or endeuoureth to hurt an other.

Cognati, ōrum, m. g. kynsmen.

Cognatio, ōnis, f. g. a kynred.

Cognitione iunctus alicui, or cum aliquo, kinne to one.

Cognātus, a, um, kynne: also lyke, agreng, almost of the same nature.

Cognitio, ōnis, f. g. a knowledge: sometyme it signifieth iudgement.

Quæ lex earum rerum, quas Cæsar statuisset decreuisset, egisset, Consulibus cognitionem dedit, whiche lawe gaue to the consules iudgement of those thynges, which Cæsar should haue iudged, decreed, and executed.

Habere cognitionem faciliorem, to bee moze easie to be knowne.

Dies cognitionis, the daye of apparaunce in court, or the daye appoynted by the iudge, when the matter shalbe herde.

Sustinere cognitionem, to allow a mans excuse for none apparaunce.

Cognitor, ōris, m. g. an attourney or proctour in the law.

Cognitus, a, um, knowne.

Habere aliquid cognitum, to haue knowledge of a thyng.

Cognobilis, le, idem.

Cognōmen, nis, neut. gen. a surname, which a man hath of his auncestours, or by some other chaunce.

Cognōmentum, ti, n. g. a name purchased by some chaunce, or great act done, a bie name, besides ones owne name. And Cognomen signifieth the same, and not the surname, but in dede a surname.

Cognōminis, cognōmine, om. g. he that hath the same surname.

Cognominātus, a, um, surnamed.

Cognōmino, aui, āre, to geue a surname.

Cognōsco, nōui, scēre, to knowe, to consyder diligently, to perceiue, to vnderstande, to lie with a woman, to iudge a matter, to here a

matter to iudge it.

Perpicere & cognoscere rerum naturam, to perceiue throughtly, and know the nature of thynges.

Cognoscens in foro Augusti, &c. As he was decyphre of matters in the place called forum Augusti.

Ibi cognoscebat de Clodij cæde, There he sat in examination of Clodius death.

Domi ius ciuile cognouerat, he learned the ciuile law at home.

Cognoscere instrumenta, amonge the lawyers is to reade ouer diligently theyr instrumentes and wytynges.

Qualis natura montis esset, qui cognosceret, misit, he sente forth certayne, which should view and consider the nature of the hill.

Cognoui ex amicorum litteris, I vnderstode by my frendes letters.

Hominem prudentem cognosces, & dignum, qui a te diligatur, you shall perceiue him to be a wyse man, and worthy to bee loued of you.

Quas res gesserit, cognoscite, what actes he hath done, here you of me diligently.

Cogo, egi, ēre, to constryne, together together, to mylke a beast, to make licour thicke or harde, to presse, to set or bynge in order.

Cogere in arctum, to kepe one strict, or from his libertie.

Cogere in ordinem, to abate ones pride, or to make one to be contente with his owne condition, or not to be singular, or excell other.

Cogere oues, to put vp the shepe into the stable or folde.

Quas talenta ad quindecim coegi, I haue gathered together about fiftene talentes.

Cogere pecuniam, to leuie or gather a certain somme of money.

In semihoræ curriculum cogere, not to gyue one halfe an houtes leasure.

Cogere in mollitiem lanæ, to make a thyng as softe as wolle.

In angustum cogi, to be brought or byuen to a streite.

Vndique auxilia cogere, to gather ayde and succour from all partes.

In vnum locum cogere exercitum, to bynge an armie together into one place.

Cogere Senatum, to assemble or call a parliament.

Cogere vi & minis, to compell with force and manassnges.

Vis ventorum in portum naues coëgit, the force of windes droue the shippes into the hauē.

Cogi aliquo, to bee byuen or constrynged to go any whither.

Verba cogere in pedes, to make verses.

In nubes cogitur aer cōcretus, the ayre beynge congeled and made thicke, is gathered into cloudes.

Cogere

Cogere cuneos, to beate of dyne in wedges.
 Cohararius, ri, m. g. a topntenant, one that is coupled of topnged with an other in a matter.
 Coharētia, æ, f. g. a fastnyng of hangyng of thynges together.
 Coharēo, hæsi, ere, to be topnged, to be familiar together, or to cleave to a thinge.
 Non coharent, the matters hange not together.
 Vix cohærit oratio, the oration hangeth scant lie one piece with an other.
 Non coharet sermo, this tale is not to the purpose, or hangeth not together.
 Coharētia inter se dicere, to speake thynges agreable to the purpose, and hangyng well together.
 Coharere dicuntur aliqui, when they cleave together, and loue eche other hertely.
 Coharēs, rēdis, com. gen. one that is topnged with an other in inheritance.
 Coharēco, scēre, idem quod Coharēo.
 Cohibeo, cohibes, hibui, ēre, to reseyne of kepe to him selfe, to restreyne, to kepe of, to let, to reseyne, to kepe one wyse.
 Cohibere filium, to kepe vnder his sonne.
 Cohibere intra limitem, kepe you within the dooyes.
 Cohibere se, to moderate him selfe, or to reseyne.
 Sydera in se cohibent nitorem, the sterres reseyne and haue in them selues a certayne brightnesse.
 Venti cohibentur in antris, The windes are inclosed and kepte in their dennes.
 Colubere iracundiam, to reseyne and moderate ones anger.
 Libidines effrenatas à coniugibus aliorum cohibere, to reseyne from aduourtie.
 Cohibere manus, oculos, animum, not to steale, wylle of desyre other mens gooddes.
 Cohibere pari seueritate fiscum & ararium, to vse lyke diligence and seueritee in prouyding, that neither the eschequer, nor the common treasurie encrease ouer much by fees, or extraordinary paymentes.
 Cohibent pugnare leges, the lawes forbyd to fight.
 Cohibitio, ōnis, f. g. a lettynge, restreynte or forbidding to do a thyng.
 Cohibitus, a, um, let, reseyned, restreynged.
 Cohonesto, aui, āre, to honour, to commend or make moze honourable.
 Cohonestare alicuius victoriam, to make a mans victorie moze honozable.
 Cohorreo, vel cohorrēco, ui, ēre, to be in great horzour and feare, so that he trembleth or chylleth for feare.
 Quem vt agnouit, equidem cohorrui, whome as soone as I knew, I was in suche feare, that I trembled.
 Ex quo cum cohorrui, &c. By whiche or

ration, or after which time, when he had taken a cold, and his body began to be chylly.
 Cohors, tis, f. g. a company of men of warre. In euery legion were ten Cohortes. But the fyfte excelled the residue, as well in preeminence, as multitude. Therein was the Romaynes chiefe bannar, wherein was peynted the Eagle. The capitayne of that company called Centurio, was of moze reputation than any other Centurio, for in that company required to be men of good birth, well learned, and of valiaunt courage: also the capitayne wise, valiaunt, stronge in armes, and polityke in leadyng. In that companie were. 1105. footemen. 132. men of armes, and was called Cohors milliaria. The seconde cohors had. 555. footemen, and. 66. men of armes, and is called Cohors quingentaria. The thyrde had as many footemen, and. 66. men of armes, but therein were the strongest men, because it was set in the myddes of the battayle. The fourth had lyke numbre of footemen; and 66. men of armes. The fyfte hadde as many footemen and horsemen, but therein were chosen men, for as the first bēde was on the right wyng of the battayle: so the fyfte was one the left wyng. for fyue Cohortes or bendes, made the fyft battayle, the other fyue had equal numbre, euery of them with the sayd fourth and fyfte bend so that these ten bendes made vp a legion, containing. 6100. footemen, and 736. men of armes. Cohors is also taken for the domesticall companie of seruantes and ministers, attendinge vpon a man of high dignitee or authoritee. And suche was Cohors pratoria, that waited on the Pryetour or gouernour of countreyes.
 Cohortes conscribere, & cohortes, contrahere, haue one signification, to get together or assemble bendes or copanies of men of warre.
 Ex finitimis regionibus, quas potest contrahit cohortes ex delectibus Pompeianis, oute of the countreys adioynnyng, he gat bendes together of them that had ben chosen of Pompey.
 Ille cohortes veteranas, quas tumultus causa conscripserat, in fronte, post eas, ceterum exercitum in subsidij, locat, He byd sette in the fronte of the battayle the bendes of olde Souldiours, whiche he had gathered together, because of the sodayne commocion: behynde them, he sette the reste of the hoste for succoure, if neede were.
 Cohortes complere, to make vp bendes of men of warre, after the rate of the company that is assembled.
 Catilina ex omni copia, quam & ipse adduxerat, & Manlius habuerat: duas legiones instituit, cohortes, pro numero militum compler, Catilynes of all the men of armes, as well that he had brought with hym, as also Manlius had there al redie: he ordeyned two legions, and made vp bendes accordyng to the numbre of souldiers

Muldiours.

Cohors, seu **cors**, **is**, f. g. a batton of plate inclosed wherein all kinde of pultrie was kept.

Cohortalis, **le**, of a batton of court.

Cohortalis gallina, & **Cohortalis anser**, **in** hen of goose that feedeth abrode in the batton of court.

Cohortatio, **onis**, f. g. an exhortation.

Cohortor, **aris**, **ari**, to exhort.

Deterrere & **cohortari**, **opposita**.

Cohortari ad virtutem, to exhort to vertue.

Cohortari inuicem to exhort of incourage one another.

Cohorto, was bled of olde wretches for Cohortor.

Cohum, **cohi**, **neut**. **gene**. a thonge of lynnell, wherewith the ore bowe and poke are bounde together.

Coinquino, **ai**, **are**, to soyle of stayne. also to desfame a man or woman.

Coinquiro, **ris**, **quirere**, to seeke or make inquisition of a matter.

Coibilis, **le**, **adiectiuum**, **as**.

Oratio coibilis, an oration that goeth quickly and rounde together.

Cois, **is**, f. g. a garment of fyne sylke.

Coitio, **onis**, f. g. an assemble. it is also a secreete pact or agreement among men to doo some acte, whiche they would not haue other men knowe.

It may be taken for couine. some tyme the coyping together of them that fyght.

Eiusmodi pactiones in ea coitione factæ, such couenantes or agreements were made in that conuencion.

Prima coitio acerrima, the firste incountry of copping together is most fierce or vehemente.

Coitus, **us**, **ma**. g. the acte of generation.

Coitus lunæ, the eclips of the moone.

Coix, **icis**, f. ge. a basket. It is also a certayne kynde of oysars, hauing a leafe lyke a rede, wherewith baskets were made at Athens.

Cola, **ia**, f. g. a stragynour.

Colaicum, a promontory of the plande Taprobana.

Colaphizo, **ai**, **are**, to buffet.

Colaphus, **phi** **mas**. **gene**. a buffet or blow on the cheeke.

Colaphum incutere, infligere, infringere, to geue a buffet.

Colapiani, people of Pannonie.

Colasis, **is**, f. g. a kynde of punishmente that is dooen for chastisement.

Colassis, the scholar of Apollippus, whiche made the ymage called Colossus at Rhodes. 70. cubites high.

Colax, **acis**, **om**. g. a flatterer.

Colaxes, the sonne of Jupiter and Dia, whiche was slayne by Jason.

Colchi, people in Asia, wherof the countrey is of Strabo called Colchis, by the sea syde called Pontus, where the toppes of the hill Caucasus

toucheth to the mountaynes Rhipai, the one syde bendyng to the sea Euxinum, and the fenne called Meotis, the other syde towarde the sea Caspium. In this countrey is the famous river Phasis. And it was the countrey of Medea wyfe to Jason.

Colchis, is sometyme a woman boyne in that countrey.

Colchion, **ci**, **n**. g. wild casson, it hath leaues and sedes in sommer, and flowers like casson about Michaelmasse.

Colchicum, in Dioscor. is a kynde of Hermodactylus.

Colchiacus, and **Colchiens**, **a**, **um**, of Colchis.

Colchus, **a**, **um**, **idem** quod **Cholchiacus**.

Coleus, **lei**, **m**. g. the stone of a man.

Coles, **lis**, f. g. the yerde of a man.

Coleus, the rodde, whiche conteyneth the stones.

Colica, the colycke, byedde in the gutte Colon, the greke wherof is felte. **ili**. fingers byedth as boue the nauyll on the right syde, extendyng lyke a gyrdell vnto the left syde: the occasion wherof procedeth of one of these causes: by a coleryche heate, bying by the moysture of the ordure whiche therfore may not passe out of the bealy: or the meate eaten was dye and byndyng, lettyng the saied passage: or els viscus and clammie flume is so augmented in that gutte, that it stoppeth the issue therof: or a grosse and thicke winde is there ingendred, either by coldenesse of the naturall complexion, or by weakenesse of the stomake in digestion, or of the liver, or by meates fatte and wyndie: or it hapneth by an impostume in the same gut: or by wormes wrappes in the ordure. Or for the insensiblenesse of the gutte, wherby one feeleth not the annoyances of the ordure.

Coliculus, **h**, **m**. g. a diminutiue of **Colis**, a tender stalk of an herbe.

Colicus dolor, the colycke.

Colicus, **a**, **um**, that hath the colycke.

Colidos, an plande in the ocean of Indie, conseruate to Venus, whiche was so hygh, that no byrde flew by to it.

Colimbris, looke **Collimbris**.

Colina, for **Culina**, a kitchen.

Coliphium, **phi**, **n**. g. a kynde of breade, whiche wraisters did eate, to make them stronge.

Colis, **is**, **m**. g. a litell tender stalk of cole worttes or cabages. also the byaunche of a bynes.

Colis, also **idem** quod **coles**.

Colla, **la**, f. g. a kynde of glewe.

Collabasco, **scere**, to be redy to fall.

Amici collabascunt, our frendes begynne to fayle.

Collabescere testula, to be banished out of the cite by lottes or shottes, as it was vsed in Athens. See after in **Ostracismos**.

Collabello, **ai**, **are**, to ioyne lippes together, that is to say, to kysse on the lippes. A woorde out of vse.

R

Colla-

Collabefacto, idem quod labefacto.
 Collabefio, collabefis, or collabefis, to be cast or
 beaten downe to the grounde.
 Collabor, apsus sum, labi, to fall downe.
 Collachrymatio, onis, f. g. a weepynge or way-
 lynge with other.
 Collacrymo, aui, are, to weepe with other.
 Collachrymare casum alicuius, to bewaile a
 mans mischaunce.
 Collactaneus, he that souketh with me of one
 nurse, a foster brother, also one that is brought
 up with vs at nurse.
 Collacteus, idem quod Collactaneus.
 Collapsus, a, um, sydde or fallen downe, and by
 a metaphoze, faynt, abated in courage.
 Mornia subito collapsa sunt, The walles are
 todaynly fallen downe.
 Collare, ris, n. g. a collar for a hounde or other
 beaste.
 Collaria, x, f. g. a collar of piron that theues be
 bounde with.
 Collatia, a towne by Rome, wherof one of the gas-
 tes of the citee was called Collatina.
 Collatina dea, was supposed to be the goddesse
 ouer small hylles.
 Collatina porta, the name of a gate in Rome.
 Collarinus, the name of a noble Roman, whiche
 was husbnde to the chaste Lucretia.
 Collatio, onis, f. g. a taske or lyke, also a confers-
 yng together.
 Collatium, ui, n. ge. a sacrifice made of manye
 mens offerynges together.
 Collatiuus, a, um, that whiche is brought and
 gathered together.
 Collatiuus venter, a greate paunche or bealy,
 whiche woerde Plautus vsed.
 Collato, aui, are, to make larger.
 Collator, onis, m. g. he that conferreth or layeth
 his porcion with other.
 Collatus, a, um, assembled, geuen, conferred,
 compared, brought, sent, coped together.
 Dolere aliquem sibi collatum, to take greuous
 self, that an other shoulde be compared with
 him.
 Pecunia collata, money conferred and layed to-
 gether for any purpose.
 Collatus, us, m. g. a comparynge, a couplynge or
 ioyngynge together in battayle.
 Collaudatio, onis, f. m. ge. a commendacion or
 prayse.
 Collaudatus, a, um, commended, praysed.
 Collaudo, aui, are, to prayse that which other do
 commende.
 Collecta, x, f. g. a shotte or reckynge that is ga-
 thered of many.
 Collectanea, orum, n. g. thynges witten or ga-
 thered out of many warkes.
 Collectaneus, a, um, and Collectitiuus, that whi-
 che is gathered.
 Collectarij, collectours, or they, which bie of com-
 mon recepuours suche thynges, as the sayde re-

cepuours can not gather by them selues, beyng
 letted with some greater busineses.
 Collecte, & collectim, compendiously.
 Collectio, onis, f. g. a collection or gatherynge to-
 gether, a catarre or impostume in a mans body.
 also a conclusion in an argument.
 Collectiuius, a, um, that gathereth.
 Collectum, ti, n. g. a gatherynge together.
 Collectus, a, um, gathered together.
 Colléga, x, masc. gen. a fellow or companion in
 office.
 Habere collegam in aliquo munere, to haue
 a compaignion of equal power ioyned with one
 in any office.
 Collegatarius, rij, he that is part taker of that,
 that is bequeathed to any man.
 Collegiati, gathered together in any felowship.
 Collégium, gij, n. g. a company of them, which
 haue equall auctoritee. Also a company of men
 whiche be of one mystery or craft. Sometyme
 the felowship in any office.
 Collegium fabrorum, the felowship of car-
 penters, and lykewyse of other craftes.
 Collegium naturæ, a felowship that two thin-
 ges haue together by naturall inclination.
 In collegium cooptare, to chose one into a fel-
 lowship or company.
 Colleuo, aui, are, to lyft up, to lighten.
 Collibértus, ti, m. g. he that is made free by the
 same patron that an other is.
 Collibet, & collubet, collibuit, libitum est, col-
 libere, to lyke, to please.
 Vt cunque animo collibitum est meo, Euen
 as it pleaseth or liketh me. After myne owne
 fantasy.
 Collicia, loske Colligæ.
 Colliculus, li, a littell hillocke.
 Collido, si, ere, to beate or knocke together.
 Confligunt leges inter se, & collidunt, The
 lawes repugne and are one agaynst an other.
 Collidere manus, to clasp the handes.
 Colligæ, Colliquiæ, Colycæ, or rather Colli-
 ciæ, certayne denues or caues in the earth, wher
 the some of salt petre is founde. also greate fos-
 rowes or ditches, in to the whiche water is drey-
 ned out of fieldes, by lesse forowes.
 Colligatio, onis, f. ge. a bindyng, ioyngynge or
 fastynge of thynges together.
 Colligatum, i, n. ge. a thyng that is bounde or
 knitte together.
 Colligatus, a, um, bounde together, fastened,
 ioynged.
 Colligata & implicita inter se, thynges linked
 together, or mingled one with an other.
 Aptæ & colligata inter se, thynges a greable
 and well compact one with an other.
 Colligo, colligas, aui, are, to binde together.
 Colligare vulnera, to bynde by woundes.
 Ita se cum multis colligauit, he hath so intan-
 gled hym selfe with many persons.
 Colligare impetum furentis, i. reprimere.
 Col-

Colligare vno libro omnia, to knytte of com-
prehende all thynges in one booke.
Colligo, colligis, legi, ere, together together,
to bynge together. also to prepare, to numbze of
counte, to gather by prose of reason, to gette of
purchase.
Se colligit in arma, he made him ready to fight
Seipsum colligere, to bynge home agayne the
partes of the mynde that were dispersed. to ga-
ther a mans wittes together.
Colligere rationes, to cast a compt.
Colligere vestem, to tucke vp his garment.
Colligere exercitum, to gather together an ar-
my, or to repse by men of warre.
Colligere annos, to recken the yerres.
Colligere vitia alterius, to recken by an of
ther mans fautes.
Colligere naufragia fortuna, to numbze the
great aduersities of losses that haue chaunced by
misfortune.
Vasa colligere, to trusse by kuffe and baggage.
Colligere testes, to gette witnesses.
**Eandem esse naturam quam cerebro colli-
gunt**, they gather that it hath the same nature
that the brayne hath.
Colligere omnia, together a summe of all to-
gether.
Colligere beneuolentiam alicuius, to gette
ones fauour of good wille.
Colligere existimationem, vel famam, to come
in estimation, to gette a good name, to become
famous.
Iras colligere, to waxe angry.
Colligere vires, to waxe stronge.
Colligere se ex timore, to come to ones selfe
agayne after a great feare.
Colligere se, together of wynde together lyke
a serpent.
Breuitur quæ acta sunt colligere, to tel briefly
what thynges were dooen.
Colligere causas, to seke excuses.
Collimbris, bris, f. g. a bird, called a douker of
didapper.
Colliminium, nij, n. ge. the metyng of boundes
of fieldes together.
Collimitatus, a, um, bounded together.
Collimator, aris, ari, to bounde together as land-
des doo.
Collimo, aui, are, to winke with one eye, or to
looke straight on the marke. sometyme to hitte
the marke.
Collimare manum atq; oculos, to leuell with
the hande and eyes.
Collineo, aui, are, idē quod Collimo, to leuel.
Collino, lini, & liui, leui, linere, to rub or frote
many thynges together softly, as one maketh
an oymnt of a thyng. sometyme to defyle.
Crines puluere collinere, to raze of fyle the
heare with duste.
Collinus, a, um, of or perteynyng to an hylloche.
Collina porta, a gate at Rome.

Collina vinea, a vinegarde made on an hill.
Coliphium, idem quod Coliphium.
Collignatio, is when a man aboydeth downes
ward a certayne liquide ordure, comynge, not
of meate and drinke, but of raw humours, fal-
lynge out of the bodie into the bealy: and is like
to yelowtholet: but that it is more yelow, and
sometyme oyle and fattie. Aetius. Sermon. 9.
cap. 39.
Colliquefacio, quēfacis, to melte of dissolue.
Colliqueo, cui, ere, to melte.
Colliqueſco, ſcēre, idem.
Colliquia, arum, ſcēre, gen. plu. greate gouted
of water rennyng through fieldes after greate
rayne, or snowe. looke colliga.
Collis, is, m. g. an hille.
Collisio, ōnis, f. g. a knockyng or bathyng of thyn-
ges together.
Collisus, us, m. g. idem.
Collisus, a, um, beaten and knocked together.
Græcia collisa bello, the countrey of Grece soze
broken and damaged with warre.
Collitæ, arum, f. g. great forowes in fieldes, out
of whiche water is dyaned. looke colliga.
Collocatio, ōnis, f. g. a placyng, settinge, or dis-
posyng of thynges.
Collocatus, a, um, put of sette in some place.
Coloco, aui, are, to sette in a place, to place of
settle.
Collocare se in arborem, to clyme vpon a tree.
Collocare aliquem in soporem, to strike one
in such wyse that he is amased, and lpech as he
were on sleape, or to speake it more thoyte, to
lay one a sleape with a stroke.
Collocare in collo, to lay on ones necke.
Collocare te in ocium, drawe thee to ease.
Collocare in lecto aliquem, to bynge one to
bedde, or to lay one in his bedde.
Collocare filiam nuptui in dimidia parte a-
gri, to gyue halfe his lande in mariage with his
daughter.
Collocare patrimonium in salutem populi,
to employ his inheritaunce to the wealth of the
people.
Collocare beneficium, to doo pleasure.
Dorem in fundo aliquo collocare, to asygne
dowrie to one in some lande.
Male collocare horas, to bestow the tyme yll.
Inſidias collocare, to lay in wayte to dooe one
harme or displeasure.
Præſidium collocare, to sette a garrison in a
place to defende it.
Collocare pecuniam vsuris, to set out of lende
moneys for vsury.
Spem in aliquem collocare, to put trust in one.
Collocare se palam in meretricia vita, to geue
hys selfe to lyue lyke a common harlotte.
Collocare se in ocium, to dispose hym to lyue
quietly and without labour.
Collocare nuptum, to bestowe a woman in
mariage.

In lace beneficia collocare, to cause benefites
 of good tournes to be openly known.
 Collocare aliquem in aliquo gradu, to exalte
 of auance one to some degree of dignitee.
 Ad aliquem interimendum collocatum esse,
 to besette to hyll one.
 Bene pecuniam collocare, to bestow ones mo-
 ney well.
 Fortuna collocavit te in amplissimo statu,
 Fortune hath auanced thee to moste highe ho-
 nour and dignitee.
 Collocuplêto, aui, are, to enrich.
 Collocutio, ônis, f. ge. a communication of tal-
 kyng together. also parlynge.
 Venire cum aliquo in collocutionem, to come
 to communication with a man.
 Collôquium, ij, n. g. idem quod collocutio.
 Ad hostium colloquia descendere, to goe
 downe to parle with the enemies.
 Colloquia interrumpere, to breake mennes
 communication.
 Fugere colloquium alicuius, to eschue ones
 communication.
 Colloquor, êris, tûs sum, lôqui, to talke with
 one, or to talke together.
 Colloqui alicui, to deuise or talke with one.
 Colloqui aliquem, to talke to one.
 Colloquuntur inter se, They talke together,
 or one with an other.
 Colloqui cum aliquo per literas, to sende let-
 ters one to an other.
 Collostrati, be chyldren, which do sucke of the first
 mylke of their mothers as sone as they be bozne.
 Collûmbia, orum, & Collûbiar, arum, idê quod
 tragemata, or bellaria.
 Collustratio, ônis, f. g. a sicknesse, whiche chy-
 dren haue by suckyng curdy mylke of a woman
 new deliuered.
 Collûco, aui, âre, to make a glade in a woode, or
 to cut away the bowes that let the light to come
 to a place.
 Collûceo, lûces, lûxi, êre, to shine or giue lyght.
 Collûcet sol mundo, the sunne gyueth lyght to
 the worlde.
 Vidi collucere omnia furtis tuis, I saw thy
 theftes and robberies to be manifestly knownen
 in all places.
 Colluctatio, ônis, f. ge. a wraastelynge or contenz-
 dyng together.
 Colluctor, âtus sum, âri, to wraastle with one.
 Collûdium, ij, n. g. a playing together.
 Collûdo, si, êre, to play with one or together.
 Also amonge Quilians, it signifieth to pleade
 together by couine, to the intent to deceyue some
 other man.
 Collum, li, n. g. a necke.
 Contrahere collum, to plucke in the necke.
 Languido collo trahere vomerem, to drawe
 wetely.
 Eripere collum iugo, by translation, to ridde
 him selfe out of bondage.

Inijcere collobrachia, to slippe one aboute the
 necke.
 lactare collum, to caste the head now on one
 syde, now on an other.
 Præbere colla iugo, to submit ones selfe.
 Retorquere collum equi, to tourne the hogs
 head with a bydel.
 Colluo, lûi, êre, to washe or rince.
 Collue poculum, rince the cuppe.
 Collurio, ônis, f. g. by Aristotles description, tes-
 meth to bee the birde, whiche we call a feldesare.
 Collus, idem quod collum.
 Collusio, ônis, f. g. the couyne and conclusion be-
 sed amonge lawyers.
 Collûsor, ôris, ma. g. a play fellow. also he that
 dooeth any thyng by collusyon or couyne.
 Collusorie, an aduerbe, with couyne or fraude.
 Collûstratus, a, um, made cleare or bryght.
 Collûstro, aui, are, to beholde on all partes.
 Collustrare lumine, to make very cleare.
 Oculis omnia collustrare, to looke, or to be-
 holde all aboute.
 Luna solis lumine collustrari putatur, The
 moone is supposed to be made bryght and shyn-
 yng by the lyght of the sunne.
 Collûstrum, looke Collustrum.
 Collutulo, aui, âre, to dishonest or defile.
 Collûtus, a, um, washed, rince.
 Colluuiaris porcus, an hogge that walloweth
 in the mpye, and hath meate giuen him there.
 Colluuiarium, ij, n. g. a synke or gutter.
 Colluuius, ei, f. g. filth, ordure, or stinkyng wyte,
 of synkes, and such lyke.
 Colluuiio, idem quod Colluuius, and by a metas-
 phoze, the vile and naughtye condicion of any
 tyme. also an heape of naughtynesse, a mixture
 of confusion of thynges.
 Collybia, orum, fygge tartes, tartes of Portus-
 gall, or other lyke thynges.
 Collybistes, m. ge. he that deliuereth money by
 exchaunge, a banker.
 Collybus, i, ma. g. the losse of money receyued by
 exchaunge, or in banke, as men doo, whiche goe
 into straunge countreys, deliuerenge money of
 this realme, to receyue as much of an other come
 where he cometh.
 Collyra, ræ, f. gen. a losse of bycade or bunne, a
 craknell or symnell.
 Collyrida, æ, f. g. a cake.
 Collyrium, i, n. g. a medicine for sore eyes. Also
 a medicine for hoxles and oxen.
 Colo, aui, are, to streyne out licoure.
 Colo, iiii, êre, to worshyp, to loue or fauoure, to
 haue in estimacion, to haunte, to inhabite or
 dwell, to tyll or husbände lande.
 Colere questum suum, to seeke hys owne
 profite.
 Hanc vitam colo, I leade this lyfe.
 Colere officium, to doo his dutie or deuour.
 Colere pietatem, to haue his parentes in res-
 uerence.

Colere se, to appoynt him selfe.
 Colere vitam, to lyue.
 Quia me colitis, & magnificitis, Because ye
 haue me in estimation, and let muche by me.
 Colere & amare.
 Colere, diligere, & obseruare.
 Colere & ornare.
 Colere aliquem loco, or in loco parentis, To
 loue and reuerence one as it were his owne
 father.
 Colere corpus, to trym or decke the bodie.
 Colere terram, agrum, hortum, vitem, To
 tyll or houthande the grounde.
 Colere urbem, domum, regionem, to dwell
 in a citee, house, or countrey.
 Colere & negligere, contrary.
 In officio colendo sita est vita honestas om-
 nis, in negligendo turpitudine, in practyse
 that whiche is vertuous and comely, consisteth
 all the honestie of our lyfe: And in neglectynge
 the same, all vniclenesse and dishonesty.
 Villitate colere amicitiam, to fauoure and
 esteeme friendship for profit sake.
 Disciplinam colere, to applie learning.
 Memoriam alicuius colere, to kepe a solempne
 memorizall or remembrance of any person.
 Pudorem & pudicitiam colere, to be chaste
 fast and chaste.
 Colere religionem, to folow and esteeme re-
 ligion.
 Testimoniorum religionem & fidem nun-
 quam ista natio coluit, this nation neuer este-
 med or regarded religion and trouthe, or was
 neuer true and faythfull in witness bearinge.
 Colobium, bij, n. g. a lacke of cote without sleeves
 that is short and cutted.
 Coloboma, matis, n. ge. the mayme or lacke of
 any membre of the bodie.
 Colocasia, x, f. g. a beane of Egypt.
 Colocassium, sij, n. g. idem. And after some the
 roote of that beane.
 Colocaurum, the citee Fridunall in Germanie.
 Colocynthis, idis, f. ge. a kynde of wyld gour-
 des, called of the apothecaries Coloquintida,
 which do moste vehemently purge sleume, after
 warde choler, finallye blood. Many men by
 this medicine haue finished theyr lyues, whan
 they haue thought thereby to haue pouged theyr
 bodie.
 Colomestrum, stri, n. g. a kynde of Aconitum
 Wiole.
 Colon, vel Colum, li, n. ge. a gutte, whiche go-
 eth from the lesse syde to the right, in the whiche
 the dounge taketh his source. And there is the
 disease called Colica, the Colicke. It is also a
 membre of parte of a Periode.
 Colona, na, f. g. a husbände mans wyfe.
 Colonus, a place where Sophocles was borne.
 Colonarij, orum, m. g. rusticall people, tenants
 in villenage.
 Coloniarium, rij, n. g. or after some Columna;

rium, a certayne pension, whiche the Romans
 were compelled (by the three pythies called
 Triumviri) to paye for theyr houses at Rome.
 Also a rent paid for thynges belongynge to hus-
 bandrie. it maye be taken for the tenour (cal-
 led with vs) villenage, where the tenants is
 bounde to plowe, hedge, and reape the lordes
 corne.
 Colonia, x, f. g. a cell, an vnder titee, an vnder
 towne, a place whither people are sent to dwell,
 whiche is not inhabited. it is also a citee, the
 people wherof came from an other citee builded
 before. it is sometyme a grange, where husban-
 drie is kept.
 Colonias nouas deducere, to make a new
 tites, and to bynge inhabitants of an other ci-
 tee to dwell there.
 Colonicus, a, um, pertainynge to housbandry.
 Colonus, ni, m. g. a housbände man. Also Co-
 loni be they, which are sent to inhabite a coun-
 trey or towne. Also an hygh place in Athens,
 where Neptune was worshipped.
 Colonus, a, um, apt to be tilled.
 Ager colonus, A countrey whither men be sent
 to inhabite and manure the earth.
 Colophon, onis, A citee of Ionia in Grece,
 where was the temple of Apollo called Clarius
 and Homerus the famous poete was borne.
 Colophonem addere, to attchieue or bynge to
 conclusion the thyng that is enterprised, or ta-
 ken in hande.
 Colophonia, x, f. ge. the herbe called also Sca-
 monium, wherof is made the vehement purga-
 tion of choler: out of the roote distilleth a gume
 in grecke named Dacrydion, which signifieth a
 littell teare: that worde is now corrupted, and
 for Dacrydion, they call it Diagredium, which
 medicine beyng geuen without discretion, kyl-
 leth many men.
 Colophonij, people of Colophon.
 Color, or colos, oris, m. g. colour, and by a meta-
 phore a cloke and pretense of a matter. also
 the externall face and beauty of a thyng.
 Amissus colorem & speciem pristinam ci-
 uitatis, we haue losse the aunciente beautie and
 goodlynesse of our citee.
 Mutare colorem, to chaunge colour.
 Floridi colores, liuely colours.
 Thessalicus color, purple colour.
 Contactus colore aliquo, stained.
 Percoctus color, when one is bourned in the
 sonne.
 Tueri colorem, to preferue ones colour.
 Inducere colorem, to peyncte.
 Excidit color, his colour is fallen awaye.
 Colores rhetorici, be called of Cicero the fy-
 gures, tropes and ornaments of oration.
 Colorbafus, the name of an heretike, whiche
 taught, that all mans lyfe was gouerned by the
 vii. planettes.
 Coloratus, a, um, coloured peynted.
 R ij Colorius,

Colarius, a, um, of naturall colour, or that was neuer died.
Colorix vestes, garmentes made of woll vn- died.
Colorificus, a, um, that maketh colour, or colourerth.
Coloro, aui, are, to colour or make pretence.
Colos, li, m. gen. the fundement.
Colosse, a citee of Phrygia, whiche in the tyme of Nero was ouerthrowen with an earthquake.
Colossinus color, a kynde of violet or purple, died at Colosse, lyke the flower of the herbe called Cyclaminus.
Colosseus, & **Colossicus**, a, um, in fourme of Colossi, or great images.
Colossi, ymages of horrible greatnesse, lyke to towres: one of Apollo in the capitall at Rome was. xxx. cubites high. Also at Tarentum, one made by Apollonius, was. xl. cubites hygh. But at Rhodes one of the sonne, exceeding all other, was in heygth. lxx. cubites, made by Colassus, scholar to Apollonius. The thombe of that ymage few men might fathome. It was in makynge. xii. yeares, and the charges drew to .300. talentes, whiche amounteth to. 43115. li. Strabo writeth, that the ymage was of Jupiter, and made by Chares Apndius. besides this were an hundredth lesse Colossi in Rhodes, and at Rome were many made of mettall.
Colossica onera, great and heauy burdens.
Colostrum, a, f. g. vel **Colostrum**, i, n. gen. the firste milke that cometh in the brestes of douges incontinent after the byrthe, whiche hurte the infantes that souke it. Paladius sayth, that Oepherdes cal it the thicker parte of mylke, whiche I deeme to bee creame. Other thynke it to be kurdus.
Colostratio, onis, f. g. the corruption or disease of children, taken by soukyng of suche mylke.
Colostratus, a, um, that hath souked suche milke.
Colostrati infantes, children whiche haue souked such courtie mylke.
Colotos, a kynde of lycardes: after other, a certayne colour.
Colotes, the name of a peinter.
Colpe, a citee of Ionia.
Colube, a citee of India.
Coluber, bri, m. g. a serpent, whiche lieth in the shadow of woodes. It may be taken for our Adder or snake, although the properties of Coluber, described by Hierom, doo not agree to our snake or adder.
Colubaria, an yle in the middle sea.
Colubrifer, that beareth an adder or snake.
Colum, li, n. g. a strainer, a colander, a certayne vessell made of osiers, and occupied aboute makinge of wyne. Also a certayne disease, whiche first began in Tiberius the Emperour.
Columba, a dooue **Columba liuia**, a Rockdooue.
Columbar, aris, n. g. a pyllozie.
Columbaris, re, of a dooue.

Columbarium, ri, neu. gen. a douehouse or culuer house. also a culuer hole.
Columbarius, ri, ma. ge. he that keepeth a douehouse.
Columbarim, in the maner of dooues.
Columbinus, a, um, of a culuer or dooue.
Ouum columbinum, a pigeons egge.
Columbulus, li, m. g. a littell pigeon.
Columbus, bi, m. g. & **Columba**, ba, f. g. a culuer or dooue.
Columella, the name of one that wrote of husbandrie most eloquently.
Columella, la, f. gen. a diminutive of **Columna**. Sometime the chiefe seruant in the house. Also a parte of the mouth, called gutturis vula.
Columellares dentes, cheeke teeth.
Columen, inis, neu. gen. the succour or stay, the wynde beame of an house.
Columen familie, the chiefe stay or succour of a familie: lykewyse **Columen reipublice**.
Amicorum Antonij columen, the chiefe or principall of Antonies friends.
Columis, & **hoc columine**, whole, sounde, in good health.
Columna, a, f. g. a colunne or pylloze.
Scapus columnæ, the bodie of the pylloze.
Capitulum columnæ, the toppie or chapter of a pylloze.
Immanes columnæ, merueylous great.
Spira or **basis columnæ**, the base or foute of a pylloze.
Columnæ Herculis, two mountaynes, one at the westmost parte of Spayne, the other in the westmost west parte of Africke, where now are the Greeces of Cyll or Marroche. Some holde opinion, that it is two yles in the sayde Greeces, one of them in Europe, & the other in Africke. Some (as Strabo sayth) affirme them to be in dedde two pyllozes of brasse, in the yle Gades, longyng to Spayne, set in the temple of Hercules, in the honoz of him, where they that traualled by the meddell sea, and were come to the westmost parte therof, and entrynge into the Ocean sea, came and dyd sacrifice to Hercules: which opinion Plutarchus thought to be most true.
Columnarium, looke **Colonarium**.
Columnatus, a, um, that standeth on pyllozes.
Columnella, la, f. g. gene. a diminutive of **columna**.
Columinus, was in olde tyme that, whiche we call now **Culmus**.
Colari, are two great circles in the Sphere, which do declare the time called **Aequinoctia** & **Solstitia**, that is to say, whan the daye and nyght be equall in length: Also whan the day is longest and the nyght at most length.
Colurnus, a, um, of the tree **Cornus**.
Colus, li, and **Colus**, us, f. g. a disaffe. In **Colus** it is redde in the, m. g.

Colus, li, m. g. a kynde of tortures made of lez
 then.
Colutca, f. g. a tree. or as some thinke an herbe
 called Gene, wherof the leaues and cobbles are
 ministred in medicines to purge melancoly.
Colutrum, rei, n. g. the fruite of that tree.
Colyca, arum, eates in the earth, wherem Salte
 petre is founde.
Colymbades, olyues or oyle beated, condis in
 hygne or pickle.
Colyrides, littell small lous lyke manibottes.
Coma, x, f. gen. all the heate together, called a
 bushe. It is also taken sometyme for the lea-
 ues of trees and bryanches of herbes.
Colamistrara coma, a rusted and set bushe of
 heare.
Populea coma, bryanches of Poplars.
Lacerare comas, to teare ones heare.
Nutrire comam, to trimme and set muche by
 ones bushe.
Composita coma, a manis heare trimmed and
 set.
Steterunt comas, his heare staid.
Religare comam, to hynde or tie vp the heare.
Peccere comam, to combe the heare.
Soluere comam, to vndoos the heare that is
 bounde vp.
Comagene, a parte of Syria.
Comaginum, ni, n. g. a caryage opmenthe of
 medicine.
Comana, a citee in the greater Cappadocia, and
 other in Pontus. The people are called Co-
 mani.
Comans, anis, om. ge. that hath a great bushe
 of heare.
Comans humus, the grounde that hath muche
 grasse.
Equi comantes, hoxses with longe manes.
Comans galea, an helme with a plume of
 fethers.
Comans stella, a blaspyng sterre.
Comari, a people of Asia, beyonde the Syethes.
Comarus, ri, called also Vnedo, and Arbutum,
 a kynde of appuls, whiche are so vnplesant,
 that but one onely can be eaten at ones.
Comata, a Sheperdes name in Theocrite.
Comatulus, a bope with a fayre bushe of heare.
Comatus, a, um, that hath a great bushe of heare
 by translation it is sayed of trees or herbes, that
 haue longe leaues or floures.
Comata Gallia, all Fraunce, on this halfe the
 mountaynes.
Combe, a mayden that inuented the armoure of
 Eneas.
Combennones, looke Benna.
Combibo, combibi, ere, to drinke with one, to
 sucke vp.
Combibere artes, to leatne sciences.
Combibor, the passue.
Combibo, onis, mascu. gen. a companion in
 dyngnyge.

Combinatio, onis, f. g. a coupling together.
Combindi, sul, are, to combine or confederate
 gythes, to blinde in couples.
Combretum, called also Conferua, Conuola-
 tulus, of the Apothecaries Volubilis, of some
 Flouialis spongia, an herbe that groweth in
 the bottoome of ryuers, thynke together lyke
 the moue of a sponge, the leafe lyke to Simlax, and
 the floure lyke a white floure. It is veyr vble
 some for woundes, soze bryues, & broken bones.
Combard, bursi, ere, to burne or consume with
 fyre.
Combustibilia, thynges that may be bourned, or
 that be apte to receiue fier.
Come, es, f. g. an herbe called godes berde.
Comedim, olde wytted vnto for Comedam.
Comedo, onis, m. g. he that consumeth his owne
 goodes riotously, a glutton.
Comedus, di, idem.
Comedo, comedis, edi, ere, to eate, to consume
 riotously.
Comedere patrimonium, to consume his in-
 heritaunce in riotte.
Comedere beneficium, to forgette a good
 turne.
Comedere aliquem, bona alicuius, or numi-
 mos, to walke or consume a mans goodes, to
 stainte or money.
Comenses, people of Comum in Fraunce.
Comes, itis, com. gen. a compaignion or fellow,
 and is applied to diuers other thynges, as well
 as to man. Also a name of dignitie, whiche we
 call an earle.
Vie comes, & itineris comes, a compaignion
 that iourneth wyth one by the way.
Addere, prabere, aut adiungere se comitem,
 to accompany him selfe with one.
Prabere se comitem alicuius furoris, to bee
 compaigne one that enterpriseth some myches-
 tidous or furious acte.
Comitem Platonis se proficere, he professeth
 hym selfe to be folowyr of Plato.
Comites iudicium, amonge the Romans were
 the Legates, Pryuocles, Questors, Secreta-
 ries, and suche other that wente with them that
 were assigned to the gouernance of prouinces.
 Also they that were assistent to iudges in mat-
 ters of the common weale.
Largitionum comes, qui praterat largitioni-
 bus imperatoris.
Comes domorum, maister of the houtholde
 in a princes corte.
Comes horreorum, he that hath the ouersight
 of the bakchoule and barne, with prouision of
 breade for a princis house.
Comes laborum, ouerscar of the workemen.
Comes rerum priuatarum, he that the emper-
 our trusted in the ouersight and charge of all
 priuate matters.
Comes stabuli, maister of the hoxses.
Comes patrimonij, he that had the ouersight

of the emperours heritage.
Comessabundus, a, um, that bleseth to go a banquetting, revelling, and gourmandysenge: also overcharged with meate and dymke.
Comessans, idem quod **Comessator**.
Comessario, f. gen. a bankette after supper, or a pottous banquetting, a revesupper.
Comessaror, oris, m. g. a banketter, a reveller, a riotour out of season.
Comesse, for **Comedere**, to eate.
Comessor, status, su, are, to banquet after supper.
Temulento agmine comessabundus incessit He wente lyke a reveller wyth a drunken route aboute him.
Comest, for **Comedit**, he eateth.
Comestura, x, f. g. an eatyng.
Comestus, a, um, eaten. **Comestus**, a, um, idem.
Cometes, the father of **Aetion**, one of the **Argonautes**.
Cometes, x, or **Cometa**, x, m. g. a blasing starre.
Comicus, a, um, of a comedie.
Comidrys, idem quod **psillium**.
Cominia, a kynde of olyues.
Cominus, forthwith, at hand, hande to hande.
Pugnare cominus, to come to hande strokes, to fyght hande to hande.
Cominus, and **Eminus**, contrary.
Aer cominus aestuat, forthwith the ayre became troublous.
Comis, me, om, gen. gentle, benigne, familiar, full of good humanitee. **Sometyme** redye to forgyue, curteise.
Comitas, atis, f. g. gentynesse, humanitee, curteysie. **Comitas & affabilitas sermonis**, gentynesse and courtesye in talkyng.
Comitas & Beneficentia.
Comitas & facilitas.
Obsequium & comitas.
Comitas & severitas, contrary.
Aspergere grauitati comitatem, to bee sage and graue, in suche wyse, that he sheweth hym selfe gentill with all.
Exquisitissima comitatis cœna dare, to make one a supper, and shewe hym therein excedyng gentynesse and humanitee.
Grauitas condita comitate, grauitee, sauced or made pleasaunt with gentill behauor.
Comitatus, us, mal. gen. fellowship, company, retinue, a trayne. **Sometyme** a princis corte.
Sometyme an assemble of people, if the princis erre not.
Comitatus, a, um, accompanied.
Ex viue parum comitatus exhibat. He wente oute of the citee haupnge with him but a small company.
Vno est comitator, he hath one the moze in his company.
Homo est comitassimus, The man hath very many that kepe him company.
Comiter, gentilly, courteisly, wyllyngly, gladly, sweetely.

Comiter & benigne appellare aliquem, To speake to one, and call hym by his name gentilly and fauourably.
Comiter accipere aliquem, to welcome one sweetely and gentilly.
Comitia, orum, neu. gen. plu. a congregation or assemble of the people, for election of officers, or for promulgacion of lawes, lyke to our parliament.
Comitia edicere, to calle or summon a parliament.
Comitia calata, looke **Calatus**.
Comitia habere, to holde or kepe a counsaile or parliament.
Comitia, le, pertynyng to the conuocation, or conuocation house.
Comitiales homines, befy fellows full of pretencion. Also they that be taken with the falslyng sickness.
Comitialis dies, The day whan people assemble at Rome for the election of officers.
Comitialis morbus, the falslyng sickness.
Comitialiter, in maner of the falslyng sickness.
Comitiarius, a, um, lyke the assemble or congregation of the people.
Statio comitaria, whan an army of souldiours bee together in fourme of counsaile or congregation.
Comitiatus, a, um, chosen by consente of the people at theyr assemble.
Comitiatus, us, the assemblyng or gatherynge together of the people.
Comitium, tij, n. g. the place where the assemble is made.
Comitor, atus sum, ari, and **Comito**, aui, are, to company or go with one, or kepe fellowshippe with other.
Quæ comitantur huic vitæ, whiche be toygned or coupled with this life. where note, that it is construed with a datiu case.
Superbia comitatur honores, pryde is alwaye toygned to honour: or pryde foloweth or accompanyeth honour.
Comitare aliquem, to kepe one company.
Comma, commatis, neu. g. a point, dyuydinge a sentence, where many thembyes be: as,
Nihil te nocturnum præsidium palatii, nihil vrbis, vigilia, nihil timor populi, nihil concursus bonorum omnium, nihil habendi senatus locus munitissimus, nihil horum ora vultusque mouerunt?
Comma, a kynde of money, of very small value.
Commaculo, aui, are, idem quod **Maculo**. also to steyne a mans honestie or good name.
Commaculare se ambitu, to steyne his honestie with vnlawfull labouryng for any office or dignitee.
Manus commaculare sanguine alicuius, to polute or defile ones self with the vniust shedding of a mans blood.
Commado, commades, madiui, ere, idem quod

quod Madro.
Commalo, idem quod **Exerceo**, I worde
 out of use.
Commandatus, a, um, chewed or eaten.
Commandatus cibus, chewed meate.
Commandatus, us, m. g. chewynge.
Commanduco, aui, re, to chew meate.
Commampulo, onis, ma. ge. a souldiour of the
 same bande that an other is.
Commarius, ti, ma. g. one that is in stede of an
 husbunde.
Commata, torum, neu. gen. trenches, whereby
 water is let out of a ponde or ryuer. also a kind
 of money.
Commeatus, us, mascu. gen. a saufe conductte,
 a passorte. Sometyme bytales for an army
 or multitude of men, or for any other pyuate
 person.
Comméditor, aris, ari, to meditate or muse on a
 thyng.
Commeminisse, to remembre.
Commémini, I remembre, or I dooe remembre
 well.
Commemorabilis, le, woorthy to be mentioed.
Commemorandus, a, um, to bee remembred,
 mentioed or spoken of.
Commemoranda liberalitas, liberalytee wor-
 thy to bee mentioed or commended of anye
 man.
Commemoratio, onis, f. gen. a mencionyng, a
 remembraunce, a reherfall, or a puttynge one in
 mynde of a thyng.
Commemoro, aui, are, to reherse, to make reher-
 fall of a thyng, to remembre, to tell, to put one
 in mynde or remembraunce, to mentio or speake
 of a thyng.
De cuius virtute ante cōmemorauī, of whose
 vertue I haue spoken befoze.
Quid quoquo die egerim, commemoro velle
 pere, I recorde or call to my remembrance in the
 euenyng.
Commemorare officia, quæ contulimus in
aliquem, to put one in mynde of the freendlye
 pleasures that we haue doone for him.
Sed quid ego complura commemorem? But
 why should I respte any more?
Commendabilis, le, woorthy to be commended or
 prayled.
Commendatio, onis, f. g. a commendacion or
 praylyng a lettynge out, an hablyng, or auan-
 cyng of the dygnities of any thyng.
In prima commendatione aliquid ponere, to
 commende or prayle a thyng first of all, or spe-
 cially.
In vulgus commendatio, reputacion or esti-
 macion among the common people.
Commendationem ineuntis ætatis ab impi-
etate & scelere ducere, to make his youth fryst
 of all famous and notable by some impious or
 detestable acte.
Commendarius, a, um, that wherewith a man

is remembred or recommended.
Commendatix literæ, letters of commendacion.
Commendator, oris, m. g. he that recom-
 mendeth one to another. He that laudeth, prayleth
 or bestereth, he that anaunceth or setteth forth the
 dignities of any thyng.
Commendatrix, icis, f. gen. she that commen-
 deth.
Lex virtutum commendatrix, The law is the
 letter forth and commender of vertue.
Commendatus, a, um, prayled, commended,
 hablyd, sette forth. Also committed to a thyng
 or persone.
Ex virtute sua commendat nobis res, thynges
 that we loue, for the profite that cometh to
 vs by them.
Commendatum habere aliquid, To haue a
 thyng so commended of one, as it were to de-
 fende or supporte the same.
Commendationis esse famam, to bee more res-
 noued, to be better reported of.
Sibi commendatus, one that fauoureth or los-
 ueth him selfe.
Commendo, aui, are, to commende or prayle.
 Sometyme to commende, to sette out, and
 make more acceptable and woorthy prayle, to
 hablyd, to anaunce the dignities of a thyng, also
 to comytte, and as it were to put one in truste
 with a thyng, or person, to speake or wyse in
 ones commendacion or fauour.
Morlens nōs commendauit tibi, whan he dy-
 ed, he prayled you to be good vnto vs.
Committre & commendare.
Ego me tuæ commendo fidei, I comytte my
 selfe to your trueth and honestie, I put my selfe
 into your handes.
Rem & famam suam commendare, & con-
 credere alicui, to comytte and putte ones
 goodes and good name into the handes or tui-
 tion of any man. Lykewise **Commendare &**
tradere se alicui.
Iustitiam suam humanitate commendat, with
 his gentylnesse he maketh his iustice commen-
 dable.
Eius negotij tibi commendo, I desyre you to
 shewe fauour to him in his busynesse.
Commendare se clientelam alicuius, to put
 him selfe in the tuiion or protection of any no-
 ble man.
Commendari, to be esteemed.
Nulla re magis commendatur orator, quam
verborum splendore, an oratour is not more
 esteemed.
Commendare sempiternæ gloriæ, or immor-
 talitati, to make a thyng to be famous and re-
 noued for euer: to gette it an immortall name.
Commendare memoriæ, to committe a thyng
 to memozie, to kepe it in mynde.
Commendare se fugæ, to flee.
Commendare literis, to put in wytyng.
 Commenda-

Commendare halitum realiqua, to make his breath more sweete with any thyng.
 Oleum amigdalinum colorem commendat, oyle of almondes maketh one to haue a good colour, or setteth sooth the colour.
 Virtus commendat virum, vertue commendeth a man, and maketh him to be more esteemed.
 Eloquentiam vox maxime commendat, The voyce commendeth and setteth sooth a mans eloquence chiefly.
 Commensus, us, m. g. an equall propozcion and measure of thynges.
 Commentaculum, li, n. g. a marshals, or an hushers rodde.
 Commentationis, ensis, ma. ge. he that keepeth the register booke, or a gallowe that is charged with the keepynge of trespassours.
 Commentariolum, a little register or memorill.
 Commentarium, ri, n. g. vel commentarius, ri, m. g. a bypdyment or other booke that containeth thynges byefely wyrtten. Also a comment or exposition. Also a booke of remembrance, a register. Sometyme a byefie history, containing the actes of anye personne or common weale. Also a byefie note of instruction or memorill.
 Rerum vrbaniarum commentarium, a booke or register, wherein suche thynges as are doone in a citee, are byefely noted.
 Conficere commentarios, to drawe out a byefie memorill of thynges.
 Commentarium paulo plenius, a wyrtynge, wherein thynges bee mencioned somewhat at large.
 Referre, or Regerere in commentarios, to register.
 Scribere commentarios rerum suarum, to make or wyrtte a byefie history of his owne actes.
 Commentatio, onis, f. g. a meditatynge or deuysynge of a thyng: a debatynge or reasonynge of a matter. Sometyme a description or settynge sooth of a thyng in wyrtynge.
 Meditatio, and Commentatio idem.
 Commentatio & cogitatio, idem.
 Causarum commentatio, a meditatynge or debatynge of causes afore hande.
 Mortis commentatio, medytatynge of death before hande.
 Commentarius, a, um, deuyled, ymagined, byspited, wyrtten.
 Commentitius, a, um, feygned, or deuyled for the tyme. Sometyme newly inuented or deuyled.
 Crimen commentitium, a false ymagined accusation.
 Ficta & commentitia.
 Noua & commentitia.
 Commentator, oris, m. g. an inuenter or deuyser.
 Commentor, aris, ari, to thynke on, to make

mention, to dispute, common, talke or reason of matters, to wyrtte commentaries or bookes of remembrance. Also to deuise, to inuent or ymagyne a false tale.
 Id ipsum mecum in his locis commentor, I thynke or muse on the same matter here with my selfe.
 Futuras mecum commentabar miseras, I considered or cast with my selfe, what miseries would follow.
 Cum in hortos commentandi causa venissemus, after that we were come into the gardenes, to talke, deuise, and reason of matters.
 Commentari & meditari de re aliqua, to reason on a deuise of any matter.
 Commentari aliquem, to counterfayt any persone.
 Commentemur inter nos, qua ratione. &c. Lette vs deuise amonge our selues, by what meane, &c.
 De militari disciplina commentari, to wyrtte a booke of martiall polycy, or of warfare.
 Cum commentaremur hæc, when wee bydwytte these thynges.
 Commentum, ti, n. g. a rothment or exposition, a matter feygned, a sodayne deuyle, a phantasye.
 Commentus, a, um, actiuelly, that inuently: passiuelly, that is inuented, ymagyned, or feygned.
 Non verisimile est tantum scelus commentum esse, It is not lykely, that he deuised or inuented so heynouse an act.
 Commentus est illud de sua sententia, He deuised that of him selfe: He inuented that of his owne byayne, or of his owne phantasie.
 Commenta sacra, relygions inuented and feigned.
 Commeo, aui, are, to goe hyther and thither, or to goe to or with an other, to come and goe.
 Ab ortu ad occasum commeat sol, The sonne goeth from the east vnto the weste.
 Commeare vltro citroq, to goe hyther and thither, to walke by and downe.
 Crebro illius literæ ad nos commeant, His letters come to vs oftentimes.
 Quacunque commeauerat, By what so euer waye he passed.
 Vt ruto ab repentino hostium incurfu singuli commeare possent, that euery one might come and goe safely, without daungier of the sodayne inuasion of the enemies.
 Dicit, posse internuntio sermones commeare, He sayed, that theyr communication or wordes myghte be declared by some messenger goynge betwene.
 Commécor, aris, ari, idem quod Mercor.
 Commércium, cij, n. g. an enterpryse or bybertee to cary marchandise from one place to an other. Also communication or foyme of byngre and sellynge together, also a familiar custome of acquitaing

Commercium, sermonis, communication, talkinge.
Quid tibi mecum est commercij? what acquaintance of familiaritee hast thou with me?
Non habet illum cum virtute commercium, he useth no honeste or vertuous conuersation at all.
Perdere linguæ commercia, to lose the vse of the toungue.
Miscere commercio diuersas gentes, to mingle diuers nations together, by entrecouise of marchaundise.
Commereo, commeres, merui, ere, to deserue, to commette, to offende of trespassse.
Si senserit te inuidum pater, arbitrabitur commersisse culpam, If thy father do perceyue the to be a frayde: he wyll suppose that thou art gyltee, or hast committed the offence.
Quid commerui? what haue I done amysse?
Nunquam quicquam erga me commerta est, She neuer trespassed any thyng agaynst me.
Commerere culpam in se, to committe a faulte agaynst ones selfe.
Commereor, idem quod commereor.
Commereri culpam, to doe an offence.
Commessari, loke Comesari.
Commetior, iris, iri, idem quod Metior.
Commetiri cum tempore negotium, to conferre the busynesse with the tyme, or to measure it by the tyme.
Commetare, for Commear, a wooide out of vse.
Commictilis, le, sette together, trymmed.
Commigro, commigras, aui, are, to goe with one to a place. also to goe from one place to dwell in an other.
Neg enim huc diu commigrarunt, It is not longe sene they came hither to dwell.
Commiles, militis, m. ge. a souldiour with an other vnder one capytayne.
Commilitum, ij, n. g. fellowshyp in warres.
Commilito, onis, m. g. a fellow of companyon in warres.
Comminatio, onis, f. g. a threathynge or manastynge.
Comminiscor, eres, commentus sum, sci, to call to remembraunce, to inuent of ymagyne, to deuyle.
Comministro, aui, are, idem quod ministro.
Comminor, aris, ari, to threten vehemently.
Comminuo, ul ere, to breake in small pieces.
Frangere & comminuere aliquem, to breake or abate ones power.
Auaritia comminuit atque violat officium, Through couetousnesse, he neglected and threwe asyde all honest dealing towards his freende.
Comminui te familiari, made pooer.
Comminus, loke Cominus.
Commisceo, scui, ere, to mixe together.
Commiscere aliquid cum altero, to mynge

gle one thyng with an other.
Commiscere consilium cum aliquo, to consult with an other man.
Commiseratio, onis, f. gen. compassion, or mowynge of pitee.
Commiseresco, scere, to haue compassion.
Commiseror, aris, ari, idem quod Miseror.
Commisso, confutations, thynges doone contrary to the testament of any man, and punished by some penaltie.
Commissio, onis, f. gen. a settinge together of twayne or mo in iryll of maystry in any feastes.
Commissionses pratorum, were the relections or publick charges of places made by the great officers called Prætores.
Commissorius, a, um, an adiectiue.
Lex commissoria, an exception, covenant, or condition in any busynesse or contracte, whiche not beyng fulfilled, the whole bargayne is voyde.
Lege commissoria emere, to take by a thyng, that if the mony be not payed at a date appointed, the bargayne is voyde.
Commissum, si, n. g. a thyng committed or done, a trespassse.
Commissa regere, to keepe secreete that is tolde to a man.
Prodere commissa, contrary to the other.
Punire commissa, to punish the trespassses.
Commissura, æ, f. ge. a ioynt of any thyng that is closed and opened, as propriety of tables, whiche be ioynted.
Commissus, a, um, doone, committed to the keeping of one, trespassed, ioynted or sette together, myngled.
Commissum bellum, open warre.
Bella commissa alicui, geuen in charge to one.
Ludi commissi, playes begunne.
Picula commissa, greuous offences committed.
Commitigo, aui, are, idem quod Mitigo. also to knocke.
Tibi uti commitigari videam sandalio caput, That I may see thee knocked on the head with his slypper.
Committo, si, ere, to committe into ones handes or charge, to enioyne, to offende or trespassse, to ioyne or put together. Also to dooe or begynne. It doth also betoken, to deliuer, to committe, to byng to contention, to sette together, to confute, to seyle for a forsaikure, to prosecute or styre.
Quibus dictis, mox prælium commiscere, That spoken, they began battayle.
Committre alicuius plagæ oras futuris, to strike a wounde together as surgions dooe.
Committre semen solo, to cast seede into the grounde, to sowe seede.
Bona nostra hæc tibi committo, These my goodes I committe into your handes.

Seruō ne fortunas meas me commississe futu-
 li, To haue put or committed all that I haue, to
 a lyght pratyng knaue.
 Committere & commendare.
 Committere & communicare.
 Committere & credere.
 Arbitrio alicuius committere aliquid, to com-
 mytte a thyng to a man to order as he wyl him
 selfe.
 Committere literas alicui, to putte one in trust
 to conueygh letters.
 Committere gnatam vxorem alicui, to geue
 his daughter in maryage to one.
 Committere in discrimen, to put in daunger.
 Nauigationi, or ponto se committere, to take
 the sea.
 Periculo mortis se committere, to putte hym
 selfe in daunger of death.
 Itineri se committere, to take a iourney.
 Par gladiatorum committere, to sette together
 two sworde players.
 Committere bellum, to make open warre.
 Spectaculum committere, to begynne a may-
 game or syght. Likewise Ludos committere.
 Non timent, qui nihil commiserunt, They
 that haue not offended feare not.
 Committere contra legem, to trespasse against
 the lawe.
 Committere adulterium, eadem, culpam,
 delictum, flagitium, fraudem.
 Rixam committere, to bzaule or chide.
 Ne committas, vt aliquando dicendum sit,
 Non putaram, doe not so, that thou must say
 after at any tyme, I thought not so muche.
 Committere se in aspectum populi, to shewe
 hym selfe in the syght of the people.
 Calumniatores apposuit, qui illam heredi-
 tatem Veneri commissam dicerent, he subor-
 ned certayne false accusers, whiche shoulde say,
 that that heritage was confisate or seyled as
 forfayte to Venus.
 Commodatarius, ri, maf. gen. he that taketh a
 thyng of lene: he that borroweth, he to whom a-
 ny thyng is lent.
 Commodatares, a thing lent without auantage.
 Commodē, very well, profitably, aptely, hande-
 somely, to ones paine or appetyte, conueniently,
 to the purpose.
 Commodē cadere, to happen or succede well,
 or to the purpose.
 Commodē verba facere, to speake thynges to
 the purpose.
 Commodissime per eum agi potest, it maye
 be done by him moste conueniently.
 Minus commodē audire, to haue a shewde
 name, or to be yll reported of.
 Commodē cadit, it fortuneth well, or it com-
 meth well to passe.
 Commodē dicere, to speake fayre.
 Commodē latine dicere, to speake a thyng in
 pure and cleane latyne.

Commodē res gerere, to exployte matters
 prosperously.
 Commoditas, atis, f. g. a commoditee, deptyte,
 profyte, aptnesse, conuenientnesse.
 Commoditas hominis, the facilitie or cour-
 tesie of one, whiche agreeth to any request.
 Commodō, aui, are, to dooe for an other mans
 commoditee, to dooe good to, to shewe pleasure
 or commoditee also to lende.
 Commodare capillum, to hembe the heade, to
 decke the bushe.
 Commodare loquelam, to speake.
 Commodare operam, to helpe.
 Quicquid eis commodaueris, erit mihi ma-
 iorem in modum gratum, what so euer
 you shall dooe for their profyte, or what so euer
 ye shall doo them good in, shall be to me verie
 acceptable.
 Ob suam causam commodare alicui, to dooe
 good to an other for his owne commoditee.
 Commodare alicui in re aliqua, to dooe good
 or shewe pleasure to one in any matter.
 Commodare, for Accommodare.
 Omnibus in rebus te illi commodas, Bende
 your selfe to shewe him pleasure in all thynges.
 Commodamus vestes, libros, vasa, equos,
 & similia, quae eadem redduntur. Mutuo au-
 tem damus nummos, frumentum, vinum,
 pro quibus alia redduntur eiusdem generis.
 Aurem alicui commodare, improprie.
 Aurem commodare alicui, to geuerate, or
 hatchen to one.
 Commodito, aui, are, a frequentatiue of Com-
 modo.
 Commodūle, a diminutiue of commodō.
 Commodum, i, n. g. profyte or commoditee. al-
 so a thyng good, apte, and conueniente. some
 tyme it is an aduerbe, and than it signifieth the
 same tyme, in good tyme, leysure, or opportu-
 nitie, scarcely.
 Commodum discesseras heri, cum Trebati-
 us venit, Thou were scarcely departed yesterday,
 whan Trebati-
 us was come.
 Comparare sua commodā ex incommodis
 alterius, to geat his commoditees or pleasures
 by an other mans harmes and dysprofyte.
 Inhibere commodā alicuius, to hynder or lette
 a mans profytes.
 Inferuire suis commodis, to worke for his
 owne profyte.
 Quum est commodum, whan it shall bee
 thought good, conuenient or meete.
 Vt cui tibi esse commodum condonares, that
 you myght pardon whom ye thynke good.
 Si id non commodum erit, ores vt redeat, yf
 he may not so dooe conueniently, praye hym to
 come agayne.
 Si commodum est, apud me sis hodie volo,
 If you haue leysure, or if ye may conueniently,
 I would ye shulde be with me to daie.
 Quod comodo tuo fiat, as muche as you
 maye,

maie, saynge your selfe harmlesse: Or so that
you put your selfe to no discomfort, or as
farre as you maie conveniently.
Commodum huc aduerterat, As hadde was,
he tournd this waie.
Commodum, aduerb. in good tyme, or season,
as fortune was. also scarsely, when cum fol-
loweth.
Commodus, a, um, profitable or apt, handsome,
good to agree withall, feate, commodious, plea-
sant, tractable, easy to be pleased, beninge, hus-
maine, gentle.
Commodus capillus, a bushe well decked,
or kempte.
Commodus homo, a tractable or reasonable
manne.
Commodus conuiua, a guest not curious
to please.
Commoda & faceta mulier, a pleasaunte and
mery woman.
Litera commodat, pleasaunte letters such as
a man despyeth.
Commoda statuta homo, a man of good sta-
ture, not to great nor to litle.
Commodum id non est, it maie not bee ear-
sely doone.
Commodum obsonare, to vse moderate fare.
Commoda valetudo, good health.
Te iam commodiorem, mitioremque nuns-
ciant, They shewe that you bee moze tractable
and gentill.
Vestis comoda ad cursum, handesome or
easie to renne in.
Commodus, & inhumanus, contrary.
Commodis moribus homo, a man of gentill
behaviour, nothyng straunge or curpouse.
Commodius esse opinor, I thynke it better or
moze conuenient.
Commo: reo, moeres, ui, ere, to be all heauie or
sory.
Commoli: or, liris, litus sum, liri, to go about or
endeuour.
Commoliri dolem, to go about decrypts.
Commolo, molui, commolitum, lere, to bruite
or bzeake.
Commonefacio, communefacis, feci, ere, to
warne or aduyle one, to geue a man warnynge,
to put him in mynde of a thyng.
Commonefieri, to be warned.
Amicitia veteris communefacere aliquem,
to put one in mynde of olde frendshyp.
Commonefacere rem aliquam, for Comme-
morare.
Commoneo, communes, monui, ere, idem
quod Commonefacio.
Aliorum exempla commonent, the examples
of other men do shew or teache me.
Amice commune, to warne frendly.
Commonere aliquem, to remembre one of a
thyng.
Commonere aliquem officium suum, to adu:

uertise one what he ought to dooe, or what his
dutie is.
Commonitorium, ri, neut. gene. a pteule con-
uention.
Commonitus, a, um, monyshed, aduertysed, warn-
ed, put in remembrance.
Commonstro, aui, are, to shewe a thyng that is
hyd or vnknowen.
Viam commonstrare, to shewe or teache the
waie.
Commoratio, onis, f. g. a bydyng, a taryng, or
lyngetyng. Also a fygure of rhetoricke, when one
abydeth longe vpon a matter.
Commordeo, di, ere, to byte.
Commorior, eris, commori, to dye with one.
Commorientes, they that dye together. Also the
name of a commedy in Plautus.
Commoro, aui, are, to make to tary.
Commoror, aris, ari, to abyde with one, also to
dwell in a place for a tyme. also to make one to
tary that is goyng.
Malefacis, properantem qui me commorare,
folabit, Thou doest naught to tary me, send
I goe in haste, and the sunne is now sette.
Tardare & commorari.
Consistere & commorari.
Complures dies ibi commoratus est, He as
bode there a longe tyme.
Commorare multis verbis in re aliqua, to a-
byde longe in a matter, and speake muche
of it.
Anteauspiciu commoratum est: an tem-
pestas continet, qui non abisti ad legiones,
ita vt dudum dixerat: Dyd the token, shewed
by the byrdes, cause the to tary: or elles the we-
ther kepe the hache, that thou wenterst not to the
arme, as thou saydest a while agoe that thou
wouldest?
Commortalis, le, mortall, that shall or must pe-
ryshe or dye.
Commotsem, for Commouissem.
Commotio, onis, f. g. a commocion, perturba-
cion, or disquietynge.
Commotio animi, perturbation or disquiet-
tyng of the mynde.
Commotiuncula, lx, fce. gen. the diminutiu of
Commotio.
Commotria, a mayden that dooeth arate or ap-
parayle hir maistresse.
Commotus, a, um, merued, troubled, aspayde,
angry. also quicke.
Grauiter commotus, veraye angry.
Commotum reddere, to bere or angre.
Commoueo, commoues, moui, ere, to trouble,
to bere or disquiete, to remoue, to plucke or stee-
pe to a thyng. sometyme to depart.
Tu & cura vt valeas, & te istinc ne temere
commoueas, farewell, and take hede, that
thou depart not hence to hastily.
Commouere castra, to remoue the campe.
Ab Amalthea te non commouebo, I wyl
not

not cause you to departe or remoue from Ithal-
 thea.
 Commouere sui expectationem, to cause one
 to looke for him.
 Grauitur primo nuncio commotus sum, I
 was very angry or greatly moued with the first
 tydings.
 Ad turpe compendium aliquem commoue-
 re, to moue a man to fylthy lucre.
 Commouere dolorem, to make sozr.
 Misericordiam, inuidiam, iracundiam, com-
 mouere.
 Odium in aliquem commouere, to make one
 hated.
 Tumultum aut bellum commouere, to reyle
 by ruffling.
 Commouere se aliquo, to departe from a place.
 Commisceo, lei, ere, to mitigate or assuage.
 Commune, is, n. g. a communaltee.
 Communicatio, onis, f. g. communicacion, con-
 sultacion, making of an other part taker in any
 mattier.
 Communicatio sermonis, communicacion,
 talking, or deuyng together.
 Communicatus, a, um, sometyme actiuelly, mak-
 ing an other part taker, conferting in commu-
 nicacion. sometyme passiuely, commoned of,
 conferred, or made part taker.
 Communico, aui, are, to communicate or depart
 a thyng with an other, whiche I haue. somet-
 yme to common or talke together, to conferre
 counselles.
 Communicaui tecum consilia mea, I haue
 made you ppyr of my counsayles.
 Rem cum altero communicare, to make an
 other part taker with vs in a mattier.
 Magistratus communicare cum plebeis, to
 suffer the commoners to beare offytes as well as
 the nobles.
 Communicare laborem, to labour together
 one with an other.
 Laudem cum altero communicare, to make an
 other part taker of our laude and renoume.
 Alike wyse Lucrum communicare.
 Mensa sua communicare aliquem, to geue one
 meate and drynke at his table.
 Communica mecum hanc prouinciam, helpe
 me in atchieuyng this mattier.
 Impartire & communicare.
 Ad te scripseram, vt cum Camillo communi-
 cares, I wrote to you, that you shoulde common
 or talke with Camillus.
 Communicare inter se de re aliqua, to com-
 mon, talke or deuyse together of any mattier.
 De officio vtriusque nostrum communicare,
 to talke or conferre together, concernyng bothe
 our dueties, or what both you and I ought to
 dooe.
 Communicari, sometyme in the actiue signi-
 fication.
 Communio, onis, f. g. communion; mutuell,

participation together.
 Communio sanguinis, kyntede.
 Communio sermonis, talking together.
 Communio legis, a felowshyppe vnder one
 lawe, as is betwene the men of one citee or
 countrey.
 Communio, communis, niui, ire, to fortifie, or
 make stronge, to fence on all partes.
 Communis, ne, that is in common, that longeth
 as well to one as to an other, common. somet-
 yme for vniuersus.
 Communes dies, were vnlike daies to goe
 about any thyng, such as we call dishonour daies,
 or crosse daies.
 Communis, aris, f. g. communaltee, participa-
 tion, felowship.
 Communiter, in common.
 Communiter & separatim, Opposita.
 Communis, a, um, fortified, fenced, made
 stronge.
 Commarmuro, aui, are, idem quod Murmuro.
 Commurmuro, aris, ari, idem.
 Commutabilis, le, that whiche maie bee easely
 chaunged.
 Commutatio, onis, f. g. an exchange, one thyng
 for an other, an alteration.
 Commutationes temporum quadripartite,
 the. iiii. alterations and changes of the yere.
 Animorum commutationes, the alterations
 and changeynges of mens myndes.
 Commutatus, us, a chaunge or alteration.
 Venire in commutatum, to bee altered or
 chaunged.
 Commutatus, a, um, chaunged, altered.
 Commuto, aui, are, to chaunge one thyng for an
 other, to alter.
 Commutare verba, to chyde, or to geue a
 shewde woorde for a good.
 Commutare aliquem, to change ones minde.
 Commutare captiuos, to change ppysoners.
 Commutare fidem & religionem pecunia,
 for money to dooe agaynst trouth and con-
 science.
 Sententiam & consilium commutare, to
 chaunge ones aduise, purpose, or counsayle.
 Mortem cum vita commutare, to die.
 Commutare in horas, to chaunge euery houre.
 Commutare aliquid in libris, to alter, change,
 or amende any thyng in bookes.
 Animos commutare & flectere, to moue or
 chaunge mens myndes.
 Commutare contumeliam alicuius vita sua,
 to put his lyfe in daungier, to woozke an other
 man reproche or despyte.
 Como, psi, ere, to kemb or decke the bushe, to
 apparayle gorgeously, to trymme, to attyre,
 to pple, to make gaie, properly it belongeth to
 women.
 Comedia, x, f. g. an enterlude, wherein the
 common vices of men and women are apparant-
 ly declared in personages, a comedie.

Comed.

Comedice, gently, and pleasantly.
 Comedior, aris, ari, to iest, or scoffe.
 Comedus, di, mas, gen. a plaier of comedies, or enterludes.
 Comicus, ei, m, g. a maker of enterludes.
 Comosis, the excrement of beegges of waxe in the hyues of bees, the fyfte foundation of theyr woork in makinge honie. *Pli. li. 2. cap. 7.*
 Comosus, a, um, that hath a great bushe of heare, and in trees and herbes, that hath many branches or leaues.
 Compactilis, le, that is well compacted and trussed together, mozte and rounde.
 Compactio, onis, f. ge. a ioynginge of settinge together.
 Compactus, a, um, well sette or ioynged together.
 Compactum corpus, a body well pyght and sette together.
 Compactum, ti, nen, gen. an agreement or appointment.
 Compacto, or De compacto rem agere, to conspyre a matter, or to doe a thyng by one accord, or confederacie.
 Compagino, aui, are, to putte or ioygne together a thyng that is lousd.
 Compago, paginis, and Compages, agis, f. g. selbome or neuer, ginis, a ioynginge together of thynges.
 Compages lapidum, the couching or ioynginge together of stones.
 Muri compagem soluere, to bryake downe the wall.
 Compar, aris, om, ge. equall or euen, lyke.
 Compar coniugium, an equall mariage.
 Compar, aris, ma, ge. a compaignion or equall. sometyme a wyfe or husbnde.
 Compar, an ornament of rhetorike, whan the partes of a sentence haue equall numbze of syllables.
 Comparabilis, le, that maye be compared.
 Comparate, in maner of comparinge of thynges together.
 Comparatio, onis, f. g. comparison, preparation or byng, a purchasyng or gettinge.
 Comparatio noui belli, preparation for newe warre.
 Quibus ita credo, vt nihil mea comparatione diminuam, to whom I geue such credence, that I wyll prepare nothyng the lesse: or that I will make nothyng the lesse prouision.
 Constringi comparatione, to be ioynged and pacted together in good proportion.
 In comparatione vis rerum cernitur, in comparing of thynges together, the strength of them is perceyued.
 Comparatio voluptatis, a purchasyng of pleasure.
 Comparatiuus, a, um, comparative, wherein begynneth excess in comparison.
 Comparatus, a, um, ordeyned or receyued in an vylage.

Quam inique comparatum est, hi qui minus habent, vt semper aliquid addant ditioribus: what an vyl vyl is this, that they, whiche haue but a littell, shall geue moze to them that bee ryche.
 Quandoquidem ita ratio comparata est, vite nature nostre, vt alia etas oriatur ex alia, Deno the fourme of our lyfe is so ordeyned by nature, that of one age cometh an other.
 Hoc preclare legibus comparatum est, This was exceedingly well ordeyned and constituted by the lawes.
 Comparco, parsi, fere, to spare.
 Compareo, pares, parui, ere, to appete, or to be seene.
 Comparebunt quæ imperas, you shall see all thynges doone that ye commaunde.
 Comparet ratio argenti, it appeereth howe the money is spent.
 Nusquam comparabat, he was seene in no place.
 Eorum exigua pars nunc comparet, id est, extat, verat fewe of them are seene, or remaine at this day.
 Comparo, aui, are, to compare, or make equall or moze, to ordeyne, to prepare, to ioygne to or by. also to get or purchase, to prouyde, to bye, to fynde the meane, to deuise.
 Nunc hoc tibi curandum est Chrysale. C. Quiduis curem? M. Vt senem etiam alteram facias viam, compara, fabricare, finge quod lubet, Now Chrysalus, thou muste take good heede of this C. what wilt thou that I shoulde dooe? M. Deuise yet to goe an other waye to wooke, imagine, contriue euen as thou thyngest best.
 Comparare conuiuium, to prepare a banquet.
 Comparare malum, to purchase an ill turne, or a mischief.
 Comparare se, to dyspose hym selfe to anye thyng.
 Comparare sibi aditum, to fynde the meane to haue entrance to a thyng or person.
 Comparare bellum, to make prouision for warre.
 Comparare dolum, to goe aboute to wooke some discreete.
 Comparare infidias alicui, to late wayte, to entrappe or deceyue a man.
 An ita me comparem? Shuld I so dyspose or settle my selfe.
 Comparare se ad respondendum, to prepare or settle hym selfe to make an answer.
 Comparare se ad iter, to make hym readye to take his iourney.
 Comparare subsidia ad omnes casus, to prepare and purchase ayde agaynst all chaunces of fortune.
 Comparare sibi auctoritatem, to procure or geat hym authoritee.
 Gloriam ex bellicis rebus comparare, to get glory

glorie and renowne by martiall prowesse.
 Comparare pradium, to bye a manor place.
 Ad frumentum comparandum missi, sente
 forth to byecorne.
 Alterum alteri comparare, Comparare cum
 altero, & inter se, to compare thynges together,
 or one with an other.
 Ne comparandus hic, quidem ad illum est,
 This man is not to bee compared to the other.
 Ut compararent inter se, qui duo, &c. That
 they should ordeyne or appoynt betwene them
 selues, whiche two. &c.
 Accusatores in aliquem comparare, to pro-
 uide men to accuse a persone.
 Vultum suum e vultu alterius comparare, to
 facion his countenaunce lyke an other mans.
 Argentum comparare, to make prouydon for
 money.
 Compasco, paui, pascere, to fede or herpe cattell
 in pasture together.
 Compascor, the passue.
 Compascuus, a, um, that belongeth to common
 pasture.
 Compascuus ager, a common fiede.
 Compedio, compedis, diui, ditum, to gyue or
 fetter the fecte.
 Compeditus, a, um, fettered or gyued.
 Compellatio, onis, f. g. biamynge, chidyng, or
 rebukynge.
 Compello, aui, are, to speake to, to call, to accuse.
 Blande compellare virum, to speake faire to
 a manne.
 Honorifice & magnifice compellare, to speke
 to one woordes woorthipfull and honourable.
 Nominatim compellare, to call one by name.
 Compellare in concione, to rate or rebuke a
 man openly in a great assemble of people.
 Aliquem edicto compellare, is when a man
 of authoritee, by some commaundement, cyleth
 or calleth a man to his diswoorthippe.
 Compello, pui, ere, to compell or constreyne,
 to ioyne, to byng together.
 Compellere & dispellere, contrary.
 Expellere & compellere, contrary.
 Compellere ossa in suam sedem, to set bones
 in theyr places, when they be out of ioynt.
 Compellere & congregare in vnum locum,
 to bynge or gather together into one place.
 Compellere lanam in aurem, to thrust wooll
 into ones eare.
 Compellere gregem, to byue a flocke to-
 gether.
 Ad bellum nos compulit regni cupido, the
 desyre to regne, forced vs to warre.
 Compellere in angustias, to byue into a
 stricte.
 Compellere in oppidum, to byue into the
 towne.
 Compelluceo, luxi, ere, to shyne through.
 Compellucidus, a, um, that shyneth bryght.
 Compendiario, by a compendious waie,

Compendarius, a, um, compendious or bryefe.
 Compendifacio, feci, ere, to make compend-
 ous, to wyne.
 Compendiosus, a, um, verie profitable.
 Compendiosum iter, a shorter waie.
 Compendium, ij, n. g. a saynge or sparyng, an
 aduantage, a compendious or short soote in
 wytyng or other acte. Sometyme a nether way
 in iourneyng.
 Compendij facere, to make bryefe, or to bee
 short in speakyng.
 Breuia docendi compendia monstrare, to
 shew bryefe and compendious meanes to teche
 or instruct.
 Questus & compendium.
 Hoc compendium operæ est, this is the aduan-
 tage of the woork or labour.
 Ne cui compendio sit, that it myght not bee
 gaynes or vantage to any man.
 Conferre verba ad compendium, to speake
 compendiously.
 Compensatio, onis, f. gen. a recompence, sa-
 tisfaction, or amendes makynge.
 Compensio, aui, are, to make recompence or as-
 mendes.
 Tarditatem gravitate supplicij compensat,
 The longer he deferreth, the more greuously he
 punyssheth.
 Comperendinatio, onis, f. gen. a delate or pro-
 longynge of tyme, when the attournes hath a
 respye graunted hym vntyll the nexte daye sa-
 yung one.
 Comperendinatus, us, m. g. idem.
 Comperendinatus, a, um, adiourned.
 Comperendinata dies, a daie ouer in mat-
 ters of lawe.
 Comperendinati rei, they whose iudgement is
 deferred vntyll an other tyme.
 Comperendino, aui, are, to delate, to prolonge,
 deferre a matter from daie to daie.
 Comperendinare reum, to deferre the iudge-
 ment of a person accused, vntyll an other tyme.
 Comperio, comperis, perij, ire, to fynde or trye
 out a matter, to haue sure knowlage or prooffe
 of a thyng.
 Certo comperi, I haue sure knowlage of the
 matter: or I haue sure tryall of the matter.
 Manifesto comperire, & manibus tenere, to
 haue manifeste prooffe and sure knowlage of a
 thyng.
 Ex multis audiui, nam comperisse me dice-
 re non audeo, I haue herde it of many: for
 I dare not saye, that I haue tried it, and know
 it to be true.
 De amore comperit, he knoweth certainly
 that he loueth.
 Comperire ex aliquo, to haue knowlage by
 an other.
 Comprior, iris, iri, idem quod Comperio.
 Compertis, nis, mas, & f. gen. he that hath his
 knees nigh together, or longe feete.

Comperro, absolutely put, when it was known and tryed out.

Comperro matrem suam intestatam decessisse, when it was known and tryed out, that his mother dyed intestate, or without wille making.

Comperus, a, um, founde out, taken, convict, proued, known.

Compertum est, it is proued by experience.

Compertum est mihi, I haue tryed it out, and haue sure knowlage of the matter.

Compertum oculis, that whiche we haue seene.

Comperus in stupro, taken in auourtrie.

Compertum atque deprehensum.

Cognitum & compertum.

Nullus flagiti compertus homo, a man that was neuer convicted of any heynouse acte.

Comperus furti, founde guilty of felony.

Compertum habeo, I knowe or perceyue, I haue tryed the matter.

Compes, edis, f. g. a letter or ppeue.

Faber compedes, quas fecit, gestat, he is whipte with his owne rodde.

Compesco, scui, ere, to kepe streicte, as it were in one pasture: to bydle or keepe vnder, to stoppe, to staunche or quenche, to assuage, to mitigate.

Compesce in illum iniuste dicere, leaue to say yll of him.

Curas compescere, to assuage rage and sorow.

Equum freno compescere, to restraigne, stop or holde backe the horse with the bydle.

Compescere incendium, to stynte or quenche fyre.

Compescere tumentes populos, to appease and keepe vnder proude and stubburne people.

Risum compescere, to restraigne or forbear laughynge.

Situm compescere, to quenche ones thyrste.

Compescere vitem, to cut or kepe a vine that it sprede not to farre abrode.

Compescere mores rabidos, to assuage and mitigate the fierce maners of men.

Digito compesce labellum, kepe silence.

Competens, tis, an adiectiue, competent, conuenient.

Competentia, x, f. g. conueniencie, agreableness, metenesse.

Competitor, oris, masc, gener. he that sueth for that, which an other man sueth for, a competitor.

Competitrix, icis, the feminine.

Competo, iui, ere, to aske or sue for an office, or other lyke thyng, agaynst a nother that sueth for the same, to wyshe. Also to agree, to be mete or conuenient, to appertaine, to mete with or ioigne to an other thyng.

Competit, it is mete or conuenient. Also it is sufficient.

Hoc illi competit, that is mete or conuenient for hym.

Si omnia competunt voto, if all thynges agre to our desyre. Or if all thynges be as we woulde haue them.

Si non competet, vt in villam fœnum portetur, if we shall haue no leasure, or if we may not conueniently, &c.

Si uille situs ita competit, if the situation of the ferme dooe so requyre, or be conuenient and mete.

Si cuiusquam neptium cōpeteret ætas, yf any of his neeces were in age, or were of conuenient and mete age.

Formidine ætonitus neq; animo, neque auribus, neque lingua competit, Bepng astonyed with feare, he neyther had the vse of his mynde, eares, nor tongue.

Ita vt in patentes fossas ora hiantia cæcarum competant, so that the open mouthes of the trenches vnder the earth: meete and be ioyned with the dyches, that are made aboue in the sight of men.

Compilatio, onis, fœ. gen. pillage, robbynge, or pollynge.

Compilator, oris, masc. ge. an extorcioner that leaueh a man nothyng.

Compilatus, a, um, polled by extorcion, robbed, pylled.

Compilo, compilas, aui, are, to take by extorcion or wryonge. Or (as the vulgar speche is) to poll and shawe.

Compilare sapientiam alicuius, to robbe one of his wisdom.

Scrinia alicuius compilare, to robbe ones cofers. **Rem publicam compilare**, to pylle and robbe the commune weale.

Compingo, égi, pactum, ere, to compacte or pue together, to thrust, to make, as one maketh a ship or lyke thyng.

Quid faciam nunc, si tres viri me in carcerem compegerint? Howe shall I doo now if the oles ficers thrust me into prison?

Compingere axibus, to boorde or planke a floore or rooffe.

Ipsium in vincula compegit, he layed hym in fetters, or in prison.

Compingere in oculos, to thrust it into ones eyes. **Componere & compingere**.

Detrudere & compingere in pistrinum.

Compegerat se in apuliam, he went and kept hym selfe in Apulia.

Compitalia, or **Compitalitia**, orum, feastes or byrnynges made, where as be many pathes or high wayes in a place.

Compitalitius, a, um, belongynge to the sayde feastes.

Compitalis, le, of a place where many wayes or pathes meie.

Compitum, ti, neu. gene. a waste or place, where many wayes dooe mete, or where two stretes do crosse.

Compitus, is sometyme vñed in the masculine gender.

gender.
Complacéo, **complaces**, **cui**, **ère**, to please or lyke well.
Complacitum est, it pleaseth or contenteth, it lyketh.
Complácó, **áui**, **äre**, idem quod **Placó**.
Compláno, **áui**, **äre**, to make playne: sometyme to make equal with the ground, to fynysh.
Complanare domum alicuius, to deltege ones house, and cast it to the ground.
Complanare opus, to fynysh and make perfect a woork.
Compláudo, **si**, **ère**, for ioy to clap the handes together.
Complector, **eris**, **xus sum**, **ti**, to compyte, to imbrace or holde streicte, to loue well, to intertayne, to intreate gently, to shewe pleasure or frendshipp, to compasse, to comprehend or conteyne, to describe or handell a matter in few woordes.
Quare velim eum quam liberalissime complectare, wherefore I woulde that ye dyd entertayne hym very lybetally.
Peto, vt eum complectare, diligas, in tuis habas, I requyre you entertayne hym well, fauor hym, and take him as one of your freendes.
Nos inter nos esse complexos, that one of vs loued well an other.
Complecti amore, to loue hartely.
Complector memoria, I beare in mynde.
Complector animo, I consider.
Oratione completi non possum magnitudinem beneficii tui, I can not sufficiently sette forth with woordes the great pleasure and benefite that ye haue shewed me.
Vno verbo omnia completi, to speake all at one woorde.
Complectitur verbis, quod vult, He is eloquent, and can vter with woordes, what so euer he wyl.
Complecti & osculari aliquem.
Beneficio completi aliquem, to shewe pleasure to any man.
Comitate completi, to shewe friendly gentleness.
Beneuolentia, charitate, pietate, completi, to loue and fauour earnestly.
Arcta familiaritate complexus sum, I was very familiar with him.
Cogitatione completi non possumus, we can not conceiue or comprehend in our myndes.
Absentem cogitatione completi, to thynke earnestly on one that is absente.
Me somnus complexus est, slepe toke me.
Complector, sometyme passiuely.
Complementum, **ti**, **n**, **g**, a farnyng or fyllyng.
Compleo, **cui**, **ère**, to fulfyl or fyl to the toppe, to fynysh or perfourme, to make vp or supplie that lacketh.
Quis tam dulcis sonus complet aures meas?

what pleasant and sweete soune filleth myne eares?
Aurem complere sermonibus, to make one very with bablyng.
Atrium complere vialatibus, to make the house ryng with howlyng and cryng.
Ad summum complere, to fill vp to the brinke.
Compleuit annos centum, he lyued full an hundred yeres.
Sol terras luce complet, The sunne beeth lyght to all the earth, or casteth his lyght ouer all the worlde.
Complet omnia odor vnguenti, the sweete sauour smelleth ouer all the place, or pefumeth all the place.
Complere promissum, to fulfill ones promise.
Complere aliquem coronis & floribus, to ouer one with garlandes and flowres.
Complere hominem bona spe, to put one in good hope.
Complere gaudio, to make very glad.
Complere terrore, contrary.
Erroris & demencie complere, to make madde.
Complectus, **a**, **um**, complete, absolute, perfect, full.
Complex, **icis**, **om**, **gen**, partener, companion in acte.
Complexio, **onis**, idem quod **complexus**, also a conclusion in an argument.
Complexus, **us**, **ma**, **ge**, embracyng or collyng, also agreement in woordes or sentence, sometyme feruent loue. Also a iuste periode or full sentence. Sometyme a compasse or a conteynyng.
Complexus & osculatio.
A complexu matris filium auellere, to plache the childe away from the tender imbracyng of the mother, or out of the mothers armes.
Continet omnia complexu suo mundus, The worlde conteyneth and comprehendeth all thynges.
Ad complexum & osculum alicuius currere, to make haste to embrace and kysse one.
Complexu luctari, to wrastle by the middle.
Alicuius complexu, colloque pendere, to toll one and hange aboute his necke.
Complexu totius generis humani, with all mankynde vniuersally.
Complexus, **a**, **um**, actually, embrasyng or clippynge: passiuely, clipped or colled, comprehended, conteyned.
Res altera alteri complexa, id est, **Implicita**.
Complico, **áui**, **äre**, to folde or wrap together.
Complicare & Euoluere, contrary.
Complicare epistolam, to folde vp a letter.
Complodo, **ósi**, **ère**, to clap together the handes for ioy, sorow, or admiration.
Comploratus, **us**, **mas**, **ge**, and **Comploratio**, **onis**, **f**, **g**, a lamentacion, wepyng or wailynge of many together,
Comploro,

Comploro, aui, are, to weepe, wayle, and make
sorrowe with other.
Complures, m. & f. g. **Complara**, & **Complars**
ria, n. g. plu. many.
Complures, heratē often.
Complasculi, **Complascula**, **Complascula**,
plu. many.
Compluuiatus, and **adiectiue**.
Compluuiata vinea, a vyne fastned and layed
a longe vpon a frame.
Complutus, a, um, covered or wette with rayne.
Compluius, a, um, wherinto raine water falleth.
Compluius lacus, a dyche, wherinto water
falleth out of dyuers gutters.
Compluius, ui, n. g. a gutter, wherem falleth
rayne from many houses.
Composito, sibi, etc. to put or ioyne together, to
make, or delyt, or dispose. Also to compate or cons
terre, to adorne, to gather, to recreate, to appeale,
to conclude, to accorde or agree, to synnise, ente,
or conclude a matter, to redeme, to dissemble or
seigne, to wyte or make a booke, to byng to sa
tion. Sometyme to burie.
Mernia limes composito Scirone patet, id est,
sepulto, layed in his graue, vel mortuo, dead.
Componere lites, to agree men together, which
are at varyaunce.
Componere bellum, to synnise warre, to make
peace. Iphewle **Componere contentiones**,
contouersias, discordias, tumultum.
Componere quæ simul tecum ferantur, packe
and lay together suche thynges as may be caried
with you.
Ad exemplum alterius se componere, to fa
tion him selfe to dooe as he seeth an other.
Componere capillos, vel crines, to sette or
dresse vp the heares.
Animos nostros ratio componat, sette reason
moderate and rule our myndes.
Exercitum componere, to sette an armye in
arraye.
Leges componere, to make or ordeyne lawes.
Membra defessa componere, to recreate or res
telle the wepy lymmes.
Componere se ad reuerentiam alicuius, to fa
tion or sette him selfe, as though he shewed a re
uerence to one.
Signa componere, to ioyne battayle.
Res suas componere, to dispose and set his
matters in an order.
Componere vitem in brachia, to sette the vine
alonge vpon the sayle.
Componere vultum, to sette or facion the
countenance, to looke sabbely, to make a graue
countenance.
Componere aliquem, to burie or laye one in
the earth.
Curas componere, to allwage care, to ende
forowe.
Fluctus componere, to quiete the rages of
the sea.

Amicos auersos componere, to reconcy
le friends that are fallen out.
Componere & transigere, to fall at agreement,
and dispatche a matter throughly.
Componere animos ratio dicitur, to sette
mens myndes in good quiete.
Componere dicta cum factis, to conferre a
mans wordes and dedes together.
Cur audes componere milite? why darst
thou compare thy selfe to me?
Componere historiam, to make or wyte an
hystorie.
Carmina componere, to make verses.
Laudes alicuius componere, to wyte ones
laude and prayse.
Componere itinera, to appoynte, or dispose
ones iourneys.
Componere fallacies, to inuente and imagyne
gyles and discretes.
Componere mendacia, to feigne or pyagyne
lyes.
Blanditias componere, to speake saye and
flatterynge.
Componere & constituere rempublicam, to
dispose the common weale, and leue it in good
order.
Componere pacem alicui cum altero, to sette
men at concord and vnitee.
Componere societatem, to assortate.
Literas alieno nomine componere, to coun
terfayte letters.
Componere urbem, to bulde a citee.
In alio infans componitur, The infant is
brought to faction in his mothers wombe.
Composito, aui, are, to beare, to cary together, to
conuicgh.
Compos, **compotis**, com. gen. he that hath his
purpose or desyre. also euer content.
Compos animi, of sound remembrance, not made.
Compos culpa, he that hath done offence, gyl
ty, or culpable.
Compos laudis, he that is prayled.
Compos patriæ, he that is come home into his
countrey.
Compos prædæ, he that hath gotten the praye
that he looked for.
Compos voti, he that hath his owne desyre or
appetite.
Compos rerum sempiternarum, he that hath
the knowlage of thynges euerylastyng.
Vix præ gaudio copotes, For ioye they coulde
not tell what they woulde dooe.
**Compos mentis, rationis, sanitatis, quod hæc
habeo**: **Compos voti, victoriæ, optati, quod
hæc opera & labore optinui**.
Vix copos sui est, he is almost beside him selfe.
Compotem facere gratulationis, to geue an
occasion to one, to gratifie or thanke his frende,
or rather to geue an occasion to reioyse on his
frendes behalfe for any pleasure that is hapned
or doth.

Compos scientiar, he that hath the vnderstandyng of a science.
Compos virtutum, vertuous.
Compos miseriarum, miserable of full of aduersities.
Compositē, in order.
Compositē & aptē dicere, cui contrarium est, sine ordine & modo dicere.
Compositē ambulare, to walke or goe with a certayne measure, no more at one steppe than at an other, as our gentle women dooe.
Compositio, ōnis, f. g. facture, proportion, a makynge, an ornament, a composition, or agreement, a confectiō of mynglyng of dyuers thynges together, a peace makynge.
Compositiones gladiatorum, were the byngyng in of swoord players into the fyghtynge place.
Compositio membrorum, the composition and facture of the partes of the body.
Compositio sermonis, the couchyng of woordes.
Compositio, aduerbially vsed. and **Ex compositio**, of purpose, for the nones, as it was agreed.
Compositū factum est, it was done of a sette purpose.
Compositor, ōnis, m. g. he that setteth, composeth or toygneth thynges together.
Compositura, æ, f. g. a composition, toygnynge, or setting of thynges together, a confectiō.
Compositus, a, um, settled, put, or toygned together, sette in arraye. For other englyshes looke after in the phraes.
Compositus in ostentationem, settled to make a great shewe or bragge of hym selfe.
In securitatem compositus, he that hath disposed and set his mynde to lyue without care and trouble, haupng countenance as though he were carelesse, or passed for nothyng.
Compositum agmen ad pugnam, a bende of men sette in aray ready to fyght.
Comæ compositæ, & crines compositi.
Compositum mare, a caulme sea.
Composita verba, woordes cunnynge and fitly sette together.
Composita hora, the howre prompted or appointed.
Vt compositum fuerat cum eo, so soone as they had fallen at agreement with him.
Compotatio, ōnis, f. g. a bankette or dnykynge together.
Compoto, aui, are, to dnyke with an other man.
Compotrix, icis, f. g. she that dnyketh with an other: a dnykynge gossyp.
Comprātor, ōnis, m. g. he that dyneth wyth an other.
Comprecatio, ōnis, f. g. a praynge, a despyng, a supplication.
Comprās, prādis, m. g. a pledge or suretee together with an other.
Comprecor, ātus, āri, to desyre or pray.

Comprehendo, di, ēre, to take holde on a thyng to comprehend or contene, to comprize. Also to fauour and defende, to compasse or attayne, to sette forth a thyng in woordes, to perceiue, to vnderstande sensibly, to dephehnde or come to the knowlage of a thyng.
Manu comprehendere, to take holde with ones hande.
Emittere & comprehendere, contrarie.
Comprehendere dicuntur plantæ, to take roote.
Comprehendere verbis, to set forth a thyng in woordes.
Comprehendere numero, to number.
Comprehendere & percipere, to vnderstande and perceiue.
Comprehendere signis, to know a thyng by certayne signes and tokens.
Animo & mente comprehendere, to conceiue in ones mynde.
Comprehendere contemplationem rerum naturæ, to haue the knowlage of naturall thynges.
Intelligere & comprehendere cogitatione.
Memoria comprehendere, to remember, to kepe in memozy.
Visu comprehendere, to see.
Adulterium alicuius comprehendere, to despynde or disclose a mans aduoutie.
Officijs aliquem comprehendere, to bynde one to him by friendly pleasures.
Comprehendere humanitate aliquē, to shewe great gentylnesse to one, to dooe many pleasures for him.
Comprehensē, bryefly.
Comprehensibilis, le, that maie be comprehended.
Comprehensio, ōnis, f. g. a takynge, a comprehending, conteynynge, perceiuyng, or vnderstandyng, a spyng out or reueylng of a thyng, sometyms a periode, or full sentence.
Comprehensus, a, um, holden, taken, comprehended, concluded, inclosed.
Comprēdo, and **Comprensus**, idem quod **Comprehendo**, and **Comprensus**.
Comprēsse, bryefly, compactly.
Comprēssio, ōnis, f. g. a pressynge or a strepte trussynge of thynges together.
Comprēssiuncula, æ, f. g. a diminutiue.
Comprēssus, a, um, thurst or prest together. also rauished.
Comprēssis manibus sedere, to syt ydell.
Annona comprēssa, in Liue, whan the pryce of coyne is rayled by meanes of regraters or foze stallers of the market.
Comprēssa in pugnum manus, the fyste.
Comprēssum atq; tacitum odium, pryuy and vnknownen hatred.
Comprēssa manu ferire, to strike with the fyste.
Comprēssus, us, m. g. a deslozacion or rauysment. also bryusyng or pressynge.
Comprimo, prēssi, ēre to presse, thurst or strepte together.

together, to holde of rethynge, to appeale, to mo-
 derate, repress of hepe vnder. Sometime to say
 pisse, to clyng together.
 Comprime, lette be, peace.
 Epistolam comprimere, to close a letter.
 Comprime re, the stylle, leaue of.
 Comprimere se, to seale of rethynge, to doot a
 thyng.
 Vix comprimor, quin inuolem illi in oculos,
 I can not forbeare to take him by the face.
 Comprimere aliquem, to beate of tourmente
 one. Comprimere animam, to holde in a mans
 breathe.
 Comprimere manus, to holde his handes that
 he seale not.
 Comprimere dentes, to grynde of crashe the
 teeth together.
 Comprimere alium, to stoppe the dealy.
 Moru comprimere, to bite.
 Comprimit rosa florem noctu, the rose clo-
 seth his flowre in the nyght.
 Comprime tela manu, holde thy handes, caste
 not thy sauleyn of darre.
 Lachrimas comprimere, to stent weepng.
 Plusquam vinum ad comprimendum stoma-
 chum valet, it is of more force to stoppe wome
 than wyne is.
 Comprimere audaciam alicuius, to repress of
 hepe vnder the rathe boldenesse of any man.
 Doctrina comprimere vitiosam naturam, to
 repress and hepe vnder.
 Seditionem comprimere, to appeale of say-
 pisse a sedition.
 Restringere & comprimere, to appeale of mo-
 derate.
 Iram comprimere, to assuage of stynt anger.
 Comprimere vocem, to hepe silence.
 Virginem comprimere, to rauyshe.
 Comprobatio, onis, f. g. the approuynge of al-
 lowng of a thyng.
 Comprobator, oris, m. g. he that alloweth of
 approueth a thyng.
 Comprobo, aui, are, to allowe, to make good of
 allowable, to declare a thyng to be true.
 Laudare & vehementissime comprobare.
 Studio se comprobare.
 Re aliquid comprobare, to shew a thyng to be
 true in dede.
 Testimonio alicuius rem comprobare, to ap-
 proue a thyng by the wytnesse of any man.
 Res somnium comprobauit, the thyng selfe
 proued the dyrame true.
 Compromissarius, a, um, the adiectyue of com-
 promissum.
 Compromissum, si, n. g. the authoritee graunted
 to the arbitrator by the assent of the parties.
 Compromissum facere de re aliqua, to sub-
 mitte him selfe to the arbitrement of a man in a
 ny matter.
 Compromitto, misi, ere, to commytte him selfe
 to the arbitrement of any indifferent person,

Comptum, ti, n. g. a certayne offering of lycours,
 whiche was made with meale.
 Comptus, us, m. g. fresh apparayle.
 Comptus, a, um, decked, trimmed.
 Compugno, aui, are, to fyght together, to con-
 tende in wordes, to byaule.
 Compulso, aui, are, the frequentatiue of compella-
 lo, to beate of styke agaynst a thyng.
 Compulsus, a, um, compelled, forced. Also hitte
 of knocked with any thyng.
 Compunctus, a, um, marked, spotted, pyched.
 Acum compunctus, pyched with a nedell.
 Compunctio, onis, f. g. a pyching. Sometime a
 stiche of greefe in a mans herte or other place.
 Compungo, pupugi, of punxi, ere, to punche,
 pyche of styke.
 Cauendum, ne aculeis vitice compungatur,
 Ye must beware that he be not stonge with a
 nettell.
 Sensus compungere res dicuntur, quæ of-
 fendunt, ut splendor oculos, gustum amari-
 tudo, &c.
 Compungere se suis acuminibus, to bete and
 tourment ones selfe with his owne subtyll in-
 uentions.
 Computabilis, le, that may be compted, teched,
 of numbrez, accomptable.
 Computatio, onis, f. g. an accompt of techyng.
 Computationem expostulare, to call for a
 compt of techyng.
 Computo, aui, are, to deeme, to accompt, to ret-
 ken, to decerne, to impute.
 Si computetur impendium operæ, if the pro-
 fyte of vantage of that labour bee accompted,
 techened, of valued.
 Computare digitis, of Articulis, to techen by
 pon the fyngers.
 Facies tua computat annos, thy face doth ret-
 ken thy yeres. of thy face declareth of what age
 thou art.
 Computresco, putui, trescere, to putrishe of
 rotte together.
 Comum, mi, ne. ge. a citee of fraunce on this
 syde the mountaynes, the inhabytantes wherof
 are called Comenses.
 Comus, the god of bankettyngs, of rere cups
 pers.
 Con, idem quod Cum.
 Conamen, inis, n. g. an indenour.
 Magno conamine aliquid agere, to doot a
 thyng diligently, with great labour and inde-
 uoure.
 Conamentum, ti, ne. ge. that whiche aydeth of
 helpeth in doynge of a thyng, of that one useth
 to reache of pluche at a thyng, that he can not
 easily come by.
 Conatus, us, m. g. the indenour of labour that
 one taketh in doopng a thyng. Sometime dis-
 ligence.
 Magno conatu, studioq; aliquid agere, to doo
 a thyng with great indenour and diligence.

Infringere conatus aduersariorum; to breake
the purpose and endeour of the aduersaries.
Obstare conatibus alicuius; to withstande of
lette that, whiche a man endeoureth of goeth
about.
Prohibere conatus, idem.
Concaco, aui, are, to besmyte.
Conca des, cecidim, plur, the loppinges of trees
or the fragmentes of shredes that be cutte of any
thyng.
Concalefacio, or Concalfacio, feci, ere, to in-
flame, to warme or make hot, to chaufe, styre,
or prouoke.
Concalefactorius, a, um, that heateth or maketh
warne.
Concalefactus, a, um, made hotte or warne,
chaufed.
Concalescio, factus sum, fieri, to be chaufed or
made warne.
Concaleo, concales, calui, ere, to be hotte, to be
warne, to be moued or chaufed.
Concalesco, lescere, to be hot, or to be made hot.
Concallo, lui, ere, to be made hard, as a mans
handes with much woorkyng, or his feete with
much goyng: And by a metaphore, a mans
mynde with much vse and exercise.
Concameratio, onis, f. g. a woopke made lyke
to a vault with arches, whiche we call skelinge of
chambres. also a couered walke or herbours made
in a gardeyne.
Concamero, aui, are, to vault or siele.
Concana, a citee in Spayne, the people whereof
be called Concani.
Concastigo, aui, are, to chastyse.
Concateno, aui, are, to chein or lynke together.
Concauo, aui, are, to make holowe.
Concauare brachia in duos arcus, to sette the
armes on bynbowe.
Concauus, a, um, holowe.
Concedo, cecsi, ere, to graunte, to prymytte or
suffer, to departe awaie, to go to a place, to cons-
sent, to geue place, to geue ouer, to remyt, to
condescende or agree, to dye.
Concede hinc, Go hence a little.
Concedere fato, vita, or Concedere, absolute-
ly, to dye.
Concedamus huc, lette vs be here.
Concedere octauam partem, to abate or res-
mytte the eight parte.
Concedere alicui, to gyue place to one.
Concede ad dextram, go on the ryght hand.
Concede hinc domum, go thy waie home.
Concessit in iras, he is angry.
Tempus est concedere, it is tyme to geue place.
Num ab oculis concessi tuis? Wyd I departe
out of your syght?
Concedere a, vel ab, huc, illuc, aliquo.
Concedas aliquo ab illorum ore aliquantif-
per, Go some whither out of their syght for a
whyle.
Tantisper ego ad ianuam concessero, in the

meane space I wyll go to the gate.
Quandocumq; concessero, when soeuer I shal
depart out of this lyfe.
In voluntarium ex his concessis, he went wyl-
lyngly into exyle.
Date hoc & concedite pudori meo, prymytte
and graunte this to my bashfulnes.
Concedere in sententiam alicuius, to graunte
or agree to ones sentence or iudgement.
Concedere Senatus petitioni tue, the Senate
condescended or agreed to your petition.
Concedere impunitatem, to pardon, or not to
punyssh.
Inimicitias hostis reip. concedere, for the com-
mon weales sake to remytte and geue ouer that
enmitye, whiche we haue conceyued agaynst one.
Ludum pueris concedere, to geue children leaue
to playe, or to suffer theim to playe.
Partem octauam partij concedere, to abate the
eighth parte of the pytye.
Tempus ad aliquam rem concedere, to geue
one tyme or leysure to dooe a thyng.
Vitam concedere, to pardon one his lyfe.
Concedere in diuinem alicuius, to geue or
submitte ones selfe to be an other mans subject,
or to lyue vnder his dominion.
Concedere de suo iure, to beare or suffer somes
what, or not to be the eygour of extremitee,
whiche he myght lawfully.
Concedere peccata liberorum misericordie
parentum, to remytte and forgiue the trespasses
of the children, for the loue of their parentes.
Nemini concedere de re aliqua, To geue place
to no man in a matier, or to knowlage him selfe
inferiour to no man.
Etsi de cupiditate nemini conceda, Although
there be no man more despyred than I.
Nemini in illa causa, studio, & cupiditate
concedebat, There was no man that more
earnestly despyred or endeouored to sette forth
that cause.
Nemini concedo, qui maiorem ex pernici-
e reipublice molestiam traxerit, There was
no man luyng that toke more sorowe, or was
more grieved for the destruction of the common
welth than I.
Omnes artes tuas tibi concedit, he geueth place
to you, or will not compare with you in any of
your practises or fentes.
Concedo, forsan aliquis, &c. I admytte the
case, perchance some man, &c.
Concedo tibi, vt ea prætereas, I am content
that you shoulde let those thynges passe.
Ne quis concessum puter, lette no man thynke
that it is lesfull, or permitted to be done.
Numine concedas mihi? wyl thou not geue o-
uer to me?
Concelebro, aui, are, to celebrate with other.
Concelebrare plateam hymenæo, to make
ioye abode with dymyng and dauncyng in the
honour of marriage.

Concelebrare conuiuium, to keepe a solempne feaste, or to honest a frast with his presence.
 Funus concelebrare, to keepe a solempne funes nerall or interment.
 Mercatus concelebrare, to keepe a solempn marte or fayre.
 Spectaculum concelebrare, to sette forth a goodly syght, or a maie game.
 Victoriam concelebrare, to make a mans vics to be famous and renowned.
 Concēlo, aui, are, idem quod celare, to concele or keepe close.
 Concētio, ōnis, idem quod concensus.
 Concentratio, aui, are, to gather together.
 Concēsus, us, m. g. a consent, many voyces in one tune, or accord in musyke: And by a metas phoze, agreement, concord.
 Concēsus in sermonibus & colloquijs, as grement in communication and talkyng.
 Conceptaculum, or Conceptabulum, li, ne, ge. any thyng that is holowe or apte to receyue and hold, as a vessell: or the place where any thyngs is receiued and kepte.
 Conceptiua feriae, holy daies kept at a tyme certayne perely.
 Conceptus, a, um, conceived, purposed. somes tyme gathered.
 Ne cum a vertice torrentis imbris conceptus affluerit, fundamenta cōuellat, Lest whā the streame gathered by the Moutes of rayne, ren into it, it should pull by the foundation of that, whiche is builded.
 Concepta verba, wordes expressed and pronounced.
 Conceptis verbis iurare, to sweare, an other man prestribyng or recptyng the wordes of the othe.
 Furto conceptus, begotten in auduty.
 Concepta actu pestis, pestilence ingendred through great heate.
 Conceptus, us, m. g. and Concēptio, ōnis, f. ge. the thyng that is conceived, or the conception it selfe.
 Concerno, creui, nēre, to see or perceyue.
 Concēpo, psi, ere, to pull in pieces, to rente or teare.
 Concēpere epistolas, to teare or rent the letters in pieces.
 Conceptus, a, um, that is rente and tozue in pieces.
 Conceptatio, ōnis, f. ge. debate, disputation, contention, variaunce.
 Concētrarius, a, um, contentious.
 Concētratorius, a, um, that pertyneth to contention or variaunce.
 Concētratorium genus orationis, a kynde of oration apt for matters in controuersy or suite.
 Concētratus, a, um, that is contended or stryued for.
 Concētratum, debated in reasonyng.
 Concētro, aui, are, to contend or fight, to strus

or strale, to chyde, to play or contende in any game or exercise for the victorie.
 Concertare velocitate nandi, to contende, who shall swymme faster.
 Concertare lingua, concertare verbis, to chyde or sholde.
 Concertare cum aliquo.
 Concēssio, ōnis, f. g. idem quod concessus.
 Concēssus, a, um, that grauntery or permitted.
 Concēssio, aui, are, to cease from labour, to be idle or vnooccupied.
 Concēssus, si, a. g. a thyng granted or permitted.
 Concēssus, us, m. g. permission, sufferance, leave or lycence, consente or agremente.
 Concēssus, a, um, granted, given, permitted.
 Iure aut legibus concēssum, permitted by the lawe.
 Concha, a, f. g. euerie fish that hath a shell. somes tyme a shell of a muscul, oyster, cockle, or other lyke fysh. somes tyme it is taken for a perle, becs cause perles do grow in shell fishes. Also euerie vessell, that is holowe and open aboue, as a bol, wherein linnen clothes be washed, or a trep, which is holowe and longe. somes tyme a wyne potte, wherein they dyd vse to dypke. also a trompette, as it seemeth made of earth, lyke to suche as paye men doe vse, which haue the fallyng sicknesse, & come from the place in Duchelande, called sainct Loynelis.
 Conchatus, a, um, facioned lyke the shell of a fysh.
 Conchis, is, f. g. a kynde of bearies, or after some, beanes sod in theyr coddies, or a meate made of beanes, beane potage.
 Conchon, chi, n. g. is called a vessell of the Grekes, or the holownesse of the eyes.
 Conchula, a, f. g. the diminutive of Concha.
 Conchus, chi, m. g. a perle.
 Conchyle, les, f. g. or Conchylum, li, n. g. a kynd of shell fysh, out of whiche a liquor is taken, wherewith sylke is dyed purple. It is somes tyme taken for the purple or violet colour.
 Conchylarius, a, um, of a purple colour.
 Conchylia vestis, a purple garment.
 Conchyra, a, m. g. he that seketh for the shells fyshes. out of the whiche the lycour is taken that dyeth purple: we maie take him for a fysher of oysters and muscles.
 Concido, cidi, ere, cism, to cutte in lytle pieces, to hache small, to iagge or pounce, to beate, to hyl or slea.
 Concidere minute, to cut in small pieces.
 Concidere vsque ad sanum corpus, to cutte to the quicke.
 Totis voluminibus concidere aliquem, to wypte whole volumes vtraie vehementely a gaynst one.
 Concidere exercitum, to beate downe and slea an armye.
 Concidere virgis, to beate one tyll he bleede, so beate tyll the bloud folow.

Concidere nucleum dentibus, to knache a nutte with ones teethe.
 Concidere & delumbare sententias, to make feeble or confounde mens argumentes.
 Concido; concidi, ēre, to fall downe, to dye, to saynt.
 Concidit crimen, the action is abated or fallen.
 Concidere sub onere, to fall downe vnder his burthen.
 Grauitur concidere, to haue a soze fall.
 Ad aliquem concidere, to make supplication to one.
 Concidere in praelio, to be slayne in battayle.
 Venti concidunt, the wyndes be slayed.
 Concidunt venæ, the veynes breyng emptye, fall together or diminish.
 Et muri ciuitatum concident, And the walles of all cittees shall fall all together.
 Concidere in optima causa, to bee vanquished in a good quarell.
 Animo vel mente concidere, to lacke courage or comforte, to saynt, or be abashed.
 Concidit animus, my hert is doone, or my hert sayleth me.
 Concidit fides, he hath lost his credence.
 Concio, concies, iui, to moue or stee, to call together.
 Concire, to call together a multitude.
 Concire iram, to moue or stee one to anger.
 Concire & concire seditionem, to reyle a sedition.
 Conciliabulum, li, n. g. a counsaile house.
 Conciliatio, ōnis, fœ. g. a reconcylyng of attone makynge.
 Conciliatio, & consociatio.
 Conciliatio gratiæ, a wynnynge of fauour.
 Conciliator, ōris, m. ge. he that by his woordes or meanes reconcileth folkes together.
 Conciliatricula, a diminutiue of Conciliatrix.
 Conciliatrix, icis, f. g. a woman that endeuoreth to make agreement betweene menne and their wyues.
 Conciliatūra, æ, f. g. a reconcylyng.
 Conciliatus, us, ma. ge. an assemblyng or gatherynge of people together.
 Conciliatus, a, um, assembled or sette together, reconciled. sometyme bought.
 Concilio, aui, are, to accord or make freendes together, to gette, to purchase.
 Conciliare affinitatem vel pacem, to make aliaunce or peace.
 Conciliare beneuolentiam, to gette fauour or loue.
 Conciliare odium, vel inimicitias, to gette hatred or displeasure.
 Conciliare pecunias, to gather moneys of the people.
 Conciliare & coniungere.
 Conciliare aliquem ad alterum, or alteri.
 Conciliare iudicium animos ad beneuolentiam erga se, to drawe the Iudges myndes to

fauour them.
 Conciliare & dirimere coniunctionem, contrary.
 Conciliare fidem, to make one to be beleued.
 Conciliare auctoritatem, to make moze esteemed and regarded.
 Somnum conciliare & fugare, contrary.
 Concilia eum huc, get him to come hysheer.
 Concilium, li, n. ge. a counsaile or assemble of counsailors. sometyme a compagne, also a certayne herbe is so called.
 Concilium vocare, to call a counsaile.
 Cœtus & concilium.
 Concilia & conuenticula.
 Habere concilium, to holde a counsaile.
 Dimittere & discindere concilium, to breake by a counsaile.
 Concilium Antiochenum, the generall counsaile holden at Antioche in Syria, in the yere of our lord. 346.
 Concilium Ariminense, a generall counsaile holden at Ariminum in Italy, the yere of our lord. 361. In the whiche, the articles of the counsaile of Nice, were confirmed.
 Concilium Arelatense, a generall counsaile holden at Arelance, the yere of our lord. 814.
 Concilium Basiliense, a generall counsaile holden at Basell, the yere of our lord. 1345.
 Concilium Calcedonense, a generall counsaile holden at Chalcedon in Bithynia, the yere of our lord. 453. In the whiche counsaile the heresie of Nestorius & Eutiches, were condemned. And all the bookes of the Maniches heresies were burned.
 Concilium Carthaginense, a generall counsaile holden at Carthage in Arike, the yere of our lord. 419.
 Concilium Constantiæ, a generall counsaile holden at Constance in Heluetia, the yere of our lord. 1414. and durd, iii. yeres and moze.
 Concilium Constantinopolitanum, a counsaile holden at Constantinople, the yere of our lord. 869.
 Concilium Ferariense, a generall counsaile holden at the citee of Ferraria in Italye, where the churches of the Latins and Greeces became one churche, in the yere of our lord. 1438.
 Concilium Lateranense, a generall counsaile holden at Rome in the palayse of the byshoppe of Rome, called Lateranum, the yere of our lord. 1215.
 Concilium Lugdunense, a generall counsaile holden at Lyons in France, in the yere of our lord. 1273. where the Greeces accorded with the Latines, in procedynge of the holy goste, from the father and the sonne in diuinitee.
 Concilium Nicenum, the first generall counsaile, whiche was holden at Nicea, a citee in Bithynia, the yere of our lord. 327.
 Concinnatio, ōnis, fœmi. gen. a makynge fyt or apt.

Concinnatitius, a, um, compendiously, and aptly gathered together.
 Concinnator, oris, mas, gen. one that maketh a thynge fitte.
 Concinnator causarum, a forger of causes.
 Concinnator capillorum, a trimmer of ones buthe of head.
 Concinnatorius, a, um, the adiective.
 Concinnatus, a, um, apparayled, trimmed.
 Concinnus, properly, honestly, trimly, featly, galantly, minionly.
 Concinnus vestitus, thynonly apparayled.
 Concinnus & blandus rogare, to aske a thynge featly, and with sayre wordes.
 Concinnitas, aris, f. g. & Concinnitudo, dinis, proprienesse, featnesse, aptnesse.
 Verborum concinnitas, the featnesse of wordes.
 Concinnus, aui, are, to make apt, prope, or featly also to make, to forge a thynge with lies and falsed wordes.
 Ut illi mastigia cerebrum excutiam, qui me infanum verbis concinnat suis, I will surely brayne thys knave, that with his wordes maketh me out of my wytte.
 Concinnare lutum, to make moxter.
 Concinnare se leuem suis, to put his frendes to no cosse.
 Nunquam erit alienis gratus, qui suis se concinnat leuem, He shall neuer be onerous to other, whiche will not boudayne his frendes.
 Concinnare struces patinarias, to make fasshy banhettyng dishes.
 Concinnare vinum, to myngle speces wpyth wyne.
 Concinnare vestem, to amende a garment, or make it fitte for one.
 Concinnare viam, to make some that a man may passe.
 Concinnare vxorem lachrymantem, to make his wyfe to weepe.
 Lachrymantem ex abitu concinnas tu vxorem tuam, By your departing hence, you make your wyfe to weepe.
 Concinnare pelles, to breste felles.
 Concinnare munusculum alicui, to prouide a presente of gifte for one.
 Concinnus, a, um, prope, wel facioned, minion, feat, handsome, well compact.
 Concinnus acutus sententia, prety and witty saynges.
 Concinnus & venustus sententia, feat and pleasant sentences.
 Concinnus & elegans, minion and prety.
 Concino, ui, ere, to syng, to agree in one songe, or one tune, sometime to prayse.
 Concinnunt tuba, the trumpettes soune.
 Concinnere lyra, to syng to the harpe, or to play on the harpe.
 Concinnere modis quibusdam, to syng in cery

ayle measures of proportions.
 Concinnere aliquem, to laude or prayse a man.
 Re concinnunt, verbis discrepant, in the thynge it selfe they accord, and disagree in wordes.
 Concio, iui, ire, to call together, looke Concio.
 Concire, to moue or stirre.
 Dispens, scelestus, quantas turbas cociui in sciens? I am vndoed wretche that I am, what a businesse hath I made in waters.
 Concire lites, to moue debate.
 Concio, onis, f. g. a pulpitte or stage, wherfi he standeth that exhorteth the people. Also an assemble of congregation of people, called together to heate the commandementes of the kynge or other in authoritee in the weale publike. also it is the oracion of proposition made vnto them, called a concion, a sermon.
 Concionem habere, to make an oracion to the people, to make a sermon.
 Concio & conuentus.
 Aduocare concionem, to call the people together.
 Ascendere in concionem, to goe vp into the pulpit: or to goe to make a sermon or oracion.
 Submouere concionem, to dissolue a congregation.
 Concionabundus, i, ma. g. one that maketh an oracion to the people, or that proposeth a matter solemnely.
 Concionalis, le, of or pertynyng to an assemble of people or oracion.
 Concionator, oris, ma. ge. he that preacheth or proposeth an oracion.
 Concionatorius, & Concionarius, a, um, pertynyng to a concion.
 Concionor, aris, ari, to preache or propose a matter to the people.
 Concipilare, idem quod corripere, & immolare.
 Concipio, concipis, cepi, ere, to conceiue a childe to conceiue or apprehend, to deliberate or determine in minde, sometime together together, as, Torrens conceptus imbribus, gathered.
 Concipere fedus, to make a league.
 Concipere iusiurandum, to receyte or prescribe the forme of an othe, to one that muste sweare the same after him.
 Concipere metum, to be a feared.
 Concipere oculus, to see and beholde.
 Concipere scelus, to imagine to dooe an vyl deed.
 Concipiunt aues.
 Concipere radices, to take rooffe.
 Oua concipere, dicuntur pisces, to brydde spawne.
 Concipere ingenio, mente, to conceiue in ones mynde, to imagine, to determine in the mynde.
 Auribus concipere, to heare.

Amorem concipere, to kyndle or conceyue a loue towards a thyng.
 Concipere calorem, to wake hotte.
 Concipere flammam, to take fyre, to flame, to kyndle in a light fyre.
 Furores mente concipere, to rage, or to bee madde.
 Iram acerbiorē concipere, to be very angry.
 Inimicitias concipere, to take displeasure, to fall out with one.
 Spem concipere, to take good hope.
 Concipere vadimonium, to recite the forme of a surety, to appere at a day appoynted.
 Concipere verba, to recite wordes that one must rehearse after him.
 Concise, in pieces, sometyne briefly.
 Concisura, re, f. g. a cuttyng or diuidyng.
 Concisus, a, um, byefe, thoste, beaten, cut, hacked, ragged or pounced, killed or slayne.
 Concise sententiæ, byefe sentences.
 Concisus ignominijs, al to rated with schauens derous rebukes.
 Exercitus concisus, killed and slayne.
 Concisum & laceratum, cutte and tozue.
 Concisa oratio, a thoste forme of speakyng.
 Concitate, swyftly, violently.
 Concitatio, ōis, a steryng or prouokynge.
 Concitator, mas. gen. one that moueth or stereth other.
 Concitatrix, the feminine.
 Concitatus, a, um, stered, prouoked, meued.
 Concitator cursus, a moze vehement or quier her course.
 Concito, aui, are, to moue or stere vp, to prouoke to reple vp, to trouble or make rough.
 Concitari in aliquem, to bee verpe angry or vexed with one.
 In iram concitare, to make angry.
 Concitare se in hostem, to renne violently agaynst his enemye.
 Fuga se in aliquē locum concitare, to fle and renne as fast as he can towards a place.
 Clamore concitare aliquem, to rayse vp one with cryng.
 Aus concitat alas, the byrde rayseth vp her wynges to fle.
 Concitare bellum, to rayse vp warre.
 Equum concitare calcaribus, to fetch vp the hofse with the spurres, or to thyste the spurres to the hofse, and gallop forth.
 Feras concitare, to hunte wilde beastes.
 Concitare grauedines, & destillationes, to ingender reumes and catarres.
 Concitare inuidiam, or odium in aliquem, to moue hatred or enuy agaynst one.
 Misericordiam concitare, to moue pitee.
 Risum concitare, to moue laughter.
 Concitare equum in aliquem, to spurre hys hofse and renne agaynst one.
 Concitare sui expectationem, to cause men to haue a trust or expectation in hym.

Concitare somnum, to cause one to sleape.
 Concitare yrinam, to make one to pyse.
 Concitus, a, um, of Concio, penultimam corripit, of Concio producit, moued, stired, troubled, made rough. Sometyne angered.
 Concitus ad rixam, prouoked to thydyng or byaulynge.
 Aequora concitauentis, the seas troubled with the wyndes.
 Concitum ferri, to be caried very swyftly and violently.
 Conclamatio, ōis, for ge. a thoute or noyse of many together.
 Conclamata vasa, proclamation made to trusse together, bagge and baggage, as is vled in the raplyng of a flegge, or remouynge of a campe in battayle.
 Conclāmito, aui, are, to make many cries, to stire often.
 Conclāmo, clāmas, aui, are, to crie, to crye together, to make a thoute or noyse. Also to make a cry or proclamation.
 Conclamatum est, It is at a poynte, or passe remedy.
 Corpora conclamata, bodie drabe and passe all hope of recouerte to life.
 Conclamare ad arma, whan all the world crieth warre.
 Vbi abiit conclāmo, heus quid agis tu in tegulis? whan he was gone, I tried vnto hym, howh fyre, what doest thou amonge the tyles.
 Vis conclamari auctionem quidem vouldest thou that it shoulde be proclaymed, that there shal be porre sale.
 Conclāue, uis, n. g. and Conclāuis, uis, for ge. a pryuy or secrete chaumbe. Sometyne a banquettyng house, or a parlour.
 Conclāua, orum, n. g. many chaumbres or places vnder one key.
 Conclāuium, uij, n. g. idem quod conclāue.
 Conclādo, fi, ēre, to conclude, to fynishe, to determine, to shutte vp or enclose.
 Concludere se in cellam, to locke ones selfe in a chaumbe.
 Concludere aliquo, to shut vp in some place.
 Cingitur atq; concluditur ipse portus vrbe, the haven it selfe is compassed and inclosed with the citee.
 Concludere aliquem in angustissimam formam sponsonis, in makynge a contract or bargayne, to wrape one in very stricte condicions.
 Concludere & perorare.
 Concludere & Definire.
 Concludere epistolam, to adde the conclusion to a letter.
 Verbis interdicti non concluditur, it is not comprehended or conceyued in the prohibition.
 Concluse, an aduerbe.
 Conclusio, ōis, f. g. a conclusion or ende of a matter.
 Conclusiuncula, the diminutiu of Conclusio.

Conclafus, a, um, shut up, inclosed, concluded.
Circumfcriptio conclusa, a last periode, proceeding and falling in a certain number.
Conclufum & comprehenfum.
Perfectum & conclufum, consummate, and fulfilled.
Conclufa oratio, pro numerosa.
Concoctio, onis, form. gen. digestion in the stomake.
Concoctus, a, um, fobbe digested.
Concompagio, onis, f. g. a bankette.
Concolor, oris, m. g. of the fame colour.
Concolor ei est, it is of the fame colour that the other is.
Concoquo, xxi, ere, to boyle or seeth, to concoct or digest, and by a metaphoze, to beare or suffer, to abyde or away with a thyng.
Cibus facillimus ad concoquendum.
Concoquere odia, to fuffre displeasures of malice lettynge them paffe, or forgettynge them.
Quem fenatorem ciuitas vix concoquere poffet, eum regem ferret. Moulde the citty fuffre him a thyng, whome they coulde fcarce abyde or away with, whan he was but a fenatour.
Concordia, x, f. g. conioyde or agreement.
Coniunctio & concordia.
Concordia & conspiratio.
Reconciliatio concordia, attone makynge.
Discors concordia, a vnyon of thynges together, haupng contrary natures and operations.
Concordia, a citee of Italy, an other of Spayne.
Also a goddesse of the Romayns.
Concorditas, aris, idem quod Concordia.
Concorditer, by one assent or agreement.
Concordo, aui, are, to be at a conioyde or agreement.
Concorporo, aui, are, to make one thyng of dyuers, to myngle.
Concors, ordis, om. gen. of one mynde or wyll, agreeable, of one assent. Sometyme equall.
Moderatus & concors ciuitatis status, a moderate and quiete state of the citty, whan all sortes of people agree well together.
Concratius, a, um, made of hurdellles or fuche lyke thynges, walled.
Concratitij parietes, walled wounde with redde lyke hurdellles, as they vse in the countrey.
Concredo, didi, ere, to delpue or committe a thyng vpon trust, to trust one with a thyng.
Concredere vites teneriores solo calido, to plante tender vyues in an hotte ground.
Concredere mari nauigia, To take the sea with shippes: Or to take shippynge, and so to sayle forth on the sea.
Concredere aliquid taciturnitati alterius, to tell a thyng secretly to one, whiche he woulde haue kept close.
Concredere aliquem in custodiam alterius, to commit one to an other manes custody.
Concremo, aui, are, idem quod Cremo, to burne.

Concrepo, aui, are, to make a greate noyse, or to create as a dooze dooth, in the openyng.
Concrepant arma, The hartneys maketh a tufshyng or tengllyng.
Concrepare digitis, to knache or fillyp wyth the fynget.
Concrefo, creui, escere, to growe together, to congele, to brynge harde together.
Concrefo & liquefo, contrary.
Mare concrefoit glacie, the sea freezeth.
Nubes concrefount, the cloudes congeale or gather thicke together.
Sanguis concrefoit, The bloude congeleth or waxyth thicke.
Concretio, onis, f. g. a gatherynge together, and waxyng harde of many thynges.
Concretum, ti, n. g. congeled, or conglutinate.
Concretus, a, um, lopyned or congeled together, as a thyng that is lypquid, to bee made harde, frozen, compact. Sometyme made.
Aer concretus in nubem cogitur, The ayre beyng congeled is gathered into a cloude.
Caelum crassum atq; concretum, and Aer purus & tenuis, opposita.
Induratus & concretus glacie, hardened and congeled, frozen.
Corpus concretum ex elementis, a bodys compact or made of the elementes.
Dolor concretus, an excedynge pensiuensse, whiche mortifieth and stoppeth all weepynge and mournynge.
Concretus, Coniunctus, Conglutinatus.
Concretus & Coalitus, made and nouryshed.
Lac concretum, creame or thicke mylke.
Concreta labes, a spotte whiche well neuer away, or be rubbed out.
Concretus, us, m. g. and **Concretio**, onis, f. g. a congeylng or conglutination.
Concrimino, aris, ari, to blame or accuse one.
Concrucior, aris, ari, to be tourmented.
Concubina, x, f. ge. a woman vfed in the steepe of ones wyfe.
Concubinarius, us, mascu. gene. hoozedome, fornication.
Concubinus, ni, m. g. he that lieth with one.
Concubitor, oris, he that meddleth with a woiman.
Concubitus, us, ma. g. the companyng together in the acte of generation.
Concubium, bñ, n. g. the fyrst sleape in the night, or the deepest of the nyght.
Concubius, a, um, the adiectiue.
Concubia nox, the deepest of the night, or the first parte of night before midnight.
Conculatio, onis, form. gen. a treadynge vnder foote.
Conculco, aui, are, to treade vnder foote. Sometyme to suppress or put to extreme vilany.
Concumbo, ui, ere, & **concubo**, ui, are, to lie together, to accompany together in the acte of generation.

Concu

Concupio, concupis, iui, ěre, & concupisco, iui, scere, to coueite oꝝ despye feruently.
In matrimonium illam deducere concupiuĩt, he feruently despyed to mary hir.
Concupiscētia, a, f, g. a feruent despye oꝝ appetite, as well of good thynges as badde.
Concupitus, a, um, despyed feruently.
Concuro, aui, are, to care for a thyng, to take hede to a thyng.
Concurre, curri, ěre, to renne with other, to ren together as souldiours doo in battayle. Some tyme to accord oꝝ agree, not to repugne one with an other: also to chaunce oꝝ happen.
Ad arma concurrere, whan the souldiours renne to arme them.
Concurrere inter se, to renne one agaynst an other.
Frontibus aduersis concurrere, to renne and bushe together as bulles and rammes doo.
Concurrere alicui obuiam, to ren to mete one.
Tot concurrent verisimilia, there come together so many thynges lyke to be true.
Multa concurrent simul, quamobrem coniecturam hanc nunc facio, there come many thynges together, why I doo this coniect.
Concurrere in sententiam aliquam, to agree oꝝ assent gladly to any sentence.
Somnia casu nonnunquam concurrunt, dremes oftentymes by chaunce happen and come to passe.
Concurritur, they renne together.
Nomina concurrent, the debtes whiche are owyng me be sufficient to pay all that I do owe.
Ne aspere concurrent verba, that the wordes mete not together and sounde vnpleasantly.
Concurrere cum summa, to be equal with any summe.
Concursatio, and Concursio, ōnis, f. ge. a rennyng together, a rennyng to and fro.
Concursator, ōris, a courrouer, one that renneth hither and thither.
Concurso, aui, are, to renne often together, to renne hither and thither.
Huc illuc concursare, to renne hyther and this ther.
Omnium domus concursare, to renne aboute to euery mans house.
Concursus, us, ma. gen. a rennyng of people together to one place.
Occupationum concursus, whan manie and diuers busineses chaunce together at one tyme.
A sper concursus verborum, a rough oꝝ vnpleasant metyng of wordes in oration.
Concursus facere, to assemble together hastily.
Concussura, a, f, g. and Concussio, ōnis, idem quod Concussus.
Concussus, us, ma. gen. a shakynge, mouynge, oꝝ troublynge.
Concutio, concutis, cussi, ěre, to shake, to moue, to brandish, to make to tremble.
Concutere mare, to make the sea troublous oꝝ

Touche, to touch, to handle, to move, to stirre.
Concussio, a fisto, **stantin**, **concussio**, **cautus**, **fiera**,
I trouble and make rough.
Caput concutere, to shake the head.
Hastam concutere, to make a spere.
Metus ossa concutit, feare maketh the bones
to tremble.
Republicam concutere, to trouble or dis-
quite the common weale.
Condaliū, **hij**, **n**, **gen**, a manner or fashion of ring-
ges, a thimble, such as taplers or mounailers
use for hurting their fingers.
Condare, the citter in Rens in Britayn.
Condecēter, agreeable, very comly, or comely.
Condecētia, **a**, **form**, **ge**, a besmyng or comly-
ness.
Condecet, (impersonall, it well becommeth.
Condecōre, comely, honozably.
Condecōro, **ai**, **āre**, to make cleantie or honest,
to polittie, also to honour a thyng in makinge
it more commendable.
Condemnatio, **ōnis**, **f**, **g**, a condemnation.
Condemnātor, **ōris**, one that condemneth. Some-
tyme an accuser that convinceth one to be gilty.
Condemnātus, **a**, **um**, condemned.
Pecuniā publicā condemnatus est, he is con-
demned for wastynge the common treasure.
Condemno, **ai**, **āre**, to condemn, or to cause to
be condemned.
Iniuriarum condemnari, to be condemned for
injuries that one hath doen.
Me ipsum inertiā condemnō, I condemne
my selfe of cleutfulness.
Sponsionis condemnari, to bee convicted or
condemned in the forfeite of the couenantes.
Condemnabo ego eodem te crimine, I will
condemne thee, or shewe thee to bee gilty in the
same faute.
Eius familiares de vi condemnati sunt, **hys**
familiers are condemned or proued to be gilty
for vsyng of vnlaufull violence.
Condemnare omnes de concilij sententia, to
condemne all by the aduysle or sentence of the
counsaile.
Condemnat accusator reum, whan he dothe
conuince hym, and causeth hym to bee condem-
ned.
Condēso, **ai**, **are**, and **Condenseo**, **ere**, to
make thicke, or gather together.
Condensant se in vnum locum oues, **The**
sheepe flocke thycke together in one place.
Se condensat aer, the ayre waxeth thycke.
Condēsus, **a**, **um**, thicke, close together.
Condensa arborum, places where trees growe
thicke together, as a foylet, woodde, or groue.
Condensa acies, the fronte of the battayle,
wherewith manye men are raunged thycke toge-
ther.
Condepso depsum, depfere, to myngle.
Condico, **xi**, **cere**, to appoynt, to ordeyne, to
promysse, to requyre or aske agayne, to deny, to
assigne

assigne by mouthe, to denounce or declare.
 Condicare cenam, vel ad cenam, to appointe a supper, or to promise to go to supper.
 Condicare operam, to declare or shew that he will take upon him that enterprise.
 Nummos tibi dominus condicere possit,
 The master may require the money ayant of you.
 Condicare, amonge the lawyers is to sue an action personall, to require that the defendant be condemned and constrained to deliuer, doo, or performe any thynge to him.
 Condictio, ōnis, f. g. an action personall in the lawe, or appoyntment of the action to the thirde day folowynge.
 Condictius, a, um, the adiective.
 Actio condicticia, the action personall in the lawe, whan we require any thynge of our adversary.
 Condictum, ti, ne, g. a promise, agreement, or appoyntment made amonge many.
 Condictus, a, um, appoynted, denounced, declared, promised, accorded.
 Condicta cenula, an appoyntement made to go to supper in some place.
 Condigne, worthely, honestly.
 Condignus, a, um, worthy, and accordynge, as it is esteemed.
 Condignissima, a towne of Cannania.
 Condimentarius, a, um, that pertyneth to sauce or seasoning.
 Condimentum, ti, n. g. that wherewith thynges be preferred from corruption, or els made delectable in taste, sauce, seasoning.
 Condimentum amicitiae, suauitas morum & sermonum, The sauce of friendshippe, or the thynge that maketh friendshippe acceptable and pleasant, is sweetenesse of maners, and gentyll wordes.
 Condimentis humanitatis mitigare seueritatem, to mitigate seueritee, and make it more pleasant with curteys and gentyll behauiour.
 Facetiae omnium sermonum condimenta, wittie and pleasant sentences make all mens communication delectable.
 Cōdio, iui vel dii, ire, to season meate, to powder or otherwyle order it, to preserve it from corruption. And by a metaphore, to temper wisely, to make more pleasant or acceptable.
 Labore & fame condiebant epulas, wth labour and hunger they made their meate pleasant.
 Condire tristitiam hilaritate, to temper wisely sorowe with mythe, or to mitigate.
 Condire mortuos, to embaume dead copes to preserve them.
 Asperitas ipsius humanitate conditur, His Harpenesse or seueritee is tempered with gentleness.
 Condiscipula, ae, f. g. a woman scholar.
 Condiscipulatus, us, mas, gen, the fellowship in

schooler.
 Condiscipulus, li, m. g. a scholer fellow.
 Condisco, didici, ere, to learne.
 Conditans, a, um, that whiche is to be preferred, or that may be saved.
 Conditio, ōnis, condicion, place, fortune, state, matter, waile, or meanes, propertee or nature election, choyse, couenant, law, an offer or promise conditionall.
 Conditione vii, not to refuse the offer.
 Conditionem accepit, he took the bargayne or promise, or he agreed.
 Conditio humana, the condicion or state of man.
 Frugum conditiones, the properties and natures of frutes.
 Conditio regionis, the nature of the country.
 Conditio temporis, the state of the tyme.
 Sequi aliquam vitam conditionem, to follow any state, condicion, or manner of lyfe.
 Aequa conditione causam agere, whan equalitye is betwene the parties that seue or pleade.
 Metri conditio, the qualitee, or faction of the metre or verse.
 Iniqua conditione agere, whan one hath more aduantage than the other.
 Meliore conditione est, he is in better state.
 Commodiore conditione praedia, fermes that be not very chargeable.
 Immortalium conditionem postulare, to desire to be equall with the goddes.
 Mortali conditione generati, to bee borne mortall.
 Ea conditione nati sumus, we be borne in such condicion.
 Sub ea conditione, vnder that condicion.
 Conditionem ferre, to geue or offer the condicion.
 Accedere ad conditionem, to agree.
 Offerre conditionem pacis, to offer meanes of peace.
 Ferre conditiones, est victoris, Accipere, victi.
 Perducere aliquem ad suas conditiones, to bynge a man to suche condicions and offers as he woulde haue hym.
 Controuersiae conditio, the state of the controuersie.
 Repudiare or respuere exquisitam conditionem, to refuse or forsake a very iuste and reasonable offer.
 Stare conditionibus, to abyde by the bargayne or couenantes.
 Fugere a conditionibus, contrary.
 Prouidere, ne duriorem vobis conditionem statuatis, see that ye make no suche agreement, that shall be littell for your aduantage.
 In superiore conditione poni, to haue the more aduantage.
 Conditio, ōnis, f. g. causing.
 Conditio ciborum, a causing of meate.

Conditio

Conditionalis, le, that pertaineth to the condicio
on of offer.
Conditionaliter, conditionally.
Conditivus, a, um, that is hidde of layde vp.
Conditiva cibaria, poudered meate, or other
wyse preserved.
Conditivum, ui, neut. gen. idem quod con-
ditorium.
Conditivus, a, um, that whiche may be pouder-
ed of kepte.
Conditivus cibus, poudered meate.
Conditior, oris, m. g. a maker of builder, a found-
er of the first inuenter of a thyng.
Historix conditor, the maker of wytter of an
hystory.
Conditior Peripateticæ sectæ Aristoteles, As-
trophile the fyrste author of the secte Peripa-
tetyke.
Conditior, oris, m. g. one that maketh sauce, or
seasoneth meate.
Conditorium, rij, n. g. a sepulchre, a place wher-
in ordynance for warre is kepte.
Conditivus, a, um, that, wherin any thyng is
hydde of layed vp.
Conditura, ræ, fæ. ge. sauce of pickle made with
spyes.
Conditus, a, um, hyd, layde vp, made, builded.
Tumulo conditus, buried in a tumber.
Ensis vagina conditus, a sworde put vp in the
scabbard.
Mensis condita, layde vp in a grayner, or
barne.
Conditus, us, m. g. idem quod conditio, a sau-
syng of seasoningg.
Conditus, a, um, sauced, seasoned, tempered,
made sauory, or pleasant, endauored.
Conditio oratio, woordes of language tempo-
red with honest and pleasant thynges.
Bene coctus & conditus sermo, very circum-
spect and pleasant talke.
Ius male conditum, vnsauory or naughty pos-
tage, potage yll seasoned.
Nemo vnquam suauitate conditior, no man
euer vsed moze swete, pleasant, or courtelyse
maner of speakyng.
Condiuincum, frautes in fraunce.
Condo, condidi, ere, to lay vp saulfe, or hyde, to
put in. Sometime to make of buyde, to found.
Condere capiuos in custodiam, to putte the
pylsoners in safegarde, to kepe them in warde.
Condo in crumenam, I put it vp in my purse.
Se ponere & condere.
Arca condere aliquid, to lay vp or hyde a thyng
in ones chest.
Condere terra, or humo, to bury.
In carcerem, or carcere condere, to caste in
pylson.
Condere corpora sepulchro, or in sepulchro,
to bury dead bodies, or lay them in graue.
Ensem condere in alicuius corpore, to thrust
his sworde into one.

Triticum condere in granaria, to lay vp wheate
in granaries.
Sol conditum in undas, the sonne goeth downe.
Iram condere, to kepe close ones anger.
Condere urbem, ciuitatem, arces, domos,
to buyde. &c.
Iura & leges condere, to make lawes.
Nomen memorandum condere, to get greate
renoume, or an immortall name.
Condere reipublicam, and **Occidere**, to
ruyne.
Condere carmen, to make a verse.
Condere bella, to describe or write of warres.
Iuramentum condere, to make of institute an
othe.
Condere historiam, to write an hystory.
Condoceo, condoces, cui, ere, to teache.
Condocefacio, cefacis, feci, cere, to make to
knowe, to instructe or teache.
Condoleo, condoles, ui, ere, to be very sick or
pyned.
Condoluit caput de vento, the wynde hath
made my heade ake, or my head ake with the
wynde.
Condolefco, scere, to be sorre, to be syke or
pyned.
**Condonatio, onis, form, gene. agrayng or for-
geyng.**
Condonatus, a, um, forgyuen, forgotten, pardoned.
Condonatum iudicium alicui dicitur, when
the person accused is either condemned or quitted
for the fauour of some man.
Condono, hui, are, to giue, to forgiue a debt or
duette, to pardon.
Condonare alicui munusculum, to giue one
a present.
Condonare aliqui pecuniam, to forgiue one
money that he oweth. Lyke wyse **Condonare**
pecuniam debitoribus.
Condonare peccatum, to forgiue a trespass or
an offence.
Condonare animaduersionem & suppliciu,
to remitte or pardon a mans punishment.
Condormio, tui, ire, to sleape with other.
Condormisco, scere, to sleape a litle, to nap.
Condrille, les, fæ. g. or **Condrillum**, li, neu. g.
wyde ephypp.
Condris, dris, form, gene. an herbe called false
dittayne, because it is lyke dittayne, but it hath
lesse leaues.
Condrites, bread made of Zea.
Conducibilis, le, profitable, commodious.
Conduco, xi, ere, to bypnyng with, to hyre, to byre,
to take an house or lande. Also to gather or as-
semble in one place, to conuerte, to take in hand
to doo a worke or busynesse for hyre or wages.
And in the thyrd person, it is to profite.
Conducit, it is profitable.
Conduci non possum, I can not be brought
to beleue: No man can make me beleue it.
Exercitus in vnum conducere, to bypnyng the
armies.

armies together into one place.
 Nimum magno conducere, to hye o: hie
 at to high a puce.
 Aliquem ad eadem faciendam conducere, to
 hye one to committe a murder.
 Fundum de aliquo conducere, to hye a ground
 of one.
 Conducere mercede, to hye for wages.
 Ea maxime conducunt, quæ sunt rectissima,
 Those thynges are moſte profitable, whiche are
 moſte honeſt.
 Conducit hoc tua laudi, This maketh muche
 for your prayſe.
 Conducere nauem, hortum, domum, locum
 &c. to hye. &c.
 Conductio, ōnis, f. g. a hying.
 Conductitius, a, um, that whiche may be hyed
 o: taken, o: is vſed to be hyed.
 Conductitæ operæ, hyed labours.
 Conductor, ōris, ma. ge. he that hyeth a thyng.
 ſometyme he that is hyed.
 Conductum, ti, n. gen. a thyng hyed.
 Conducti in vnum locum, gathered together
 into one place.
 Habere aliquid conducti, to hye a thyng.
 Conductus, a, um, gathered, aſſembled together
 hyed.
 Condulus, li, m. g. idem quod Condaliū.
 Conduplicatio, ōnis, f. g. a doublyng.
 Conduplico, aui, are, to double a thyng.
 Conduplicare beneficium, to double a be-
 nefite.
 Tenebræ conduplicantur, it waxed twyſe ſo
 darke.
 Condurdon, an herbe that beareth a red floure,
 and flouriſheth in Auguſt: beyng hanged about
 the neke, it helpeth the diſeaſe called Struma.
 Condus, di, m. g. a ſuarde of houſeholde, o: he
 that kepeth the ſtoze of houſeholde.
 Condylōma, ātis, neu. g. a ſwellng of the tuell
 o: foundement, procedyng of an inflamacion.
 Condylus, i, m. g. of Feſtus Pompeius is expoſ-
 ded a ryng, o: a thimble, ſuche as taylers, o: o:
 ther do vſe. Some oſther do declare it to bee the
 roundneſſe of the bones in the knee, the ancle,
 the elbow, the knuckles of the fyngers.
 Confabulo, aui, are, to tell tales, to common o:
 talke together.
 Confarcio, looke Confercio.
 Confarreatio, ōnis, fæ. ge. a marriage betwene
 a man and a woman, whiche was dooen wyth
 certayne ſolemnities in the preſence of the by-
 ſhop.
 Confarreatus, a, um, ſo married.
 Confarreo, aui, are, to wedde ſolemnely after
 that facion.
 Confatilis, le, that hath the ſame deſteny.
 Confecta, thynges diſpatched and concluded by
 reaſon.
 Confectio, ōnis, f. g. an atcheuyng o: byngyng
 of a thyng to paſſe, a chewing, a digeſtyng.

Confectio tributi, the impoſicion of a tribute.
 Annalium confectio, the wytyngs o: makynge
 of an hystorie.
 Belli confectio, the diſpatchyng o: atcheuyngs
 of warre.
 Escarum confectio, the chawpyng of meate.
 Conſector, ōris, ma. g. he that diſpatcheth, at-
 cheueth, conſumeth o: waſteth.
 Negotiorum confector, he that atcheueth
 matters.
 Conſectura, æ, f. g. a makynge, doynge, o: myn-
 glyng of a thyng.
 Conſectus, a, um, hylled, ſlayne, vndoone, gres-
 ued, ſore broken, perfected, atcheued, brought
 to an ende o: conſluſion, chewed, digeſted.
 Conſectus ætate, æuo, ſenecta, ſenectute,
 ſenio, very aged, at the pyttes bynke.
 Bellum confectum, warre ſynſhed and
 brought to an ende.
 Conſectus angore, cura, dolore, labore, cru-
 ciatu, morbo, ſlayne o: ſore broken, with an-
 gwyſhe, care, ſorowe. &c.
 Corpus ſenectute confectum, ac penè dila-
 pſum, A body ſore broken, and almoſte cleane
 decayed o: doone for age, o: beyng at the laſte
 caſte.
 Conſectus vulneribus, he that hath many ſore
 woundes.
 Conſectus cæde, ſlayne, murdered.
 Conſectus & trucidatus.
 Cibo confectus, hylde with eatynge.
 Cibus confectus, meate digeſted.
 Ciuitas ab aliquo confecta, deſtroied.
 Forma confecta macie, when leanneſſe dooeth
 diſfigure ones face o: fauour.
 Confercio, ferſi, cire, to ſtuſſe o: porre.
 Confero, tūli, ferre, to beare, to cary, to put o:
 lay together, to profite, to ſette forth, to prepare,
 to deuſe, to talke together, to geue, to compare
 o: conferre, to chaunge, to employ, o: beſtowe,
 to bynge, to go, to deferre, to put in, to lay to o:
 ſoygne.
 Ne poſterius, in me culpam conferas, Put
 not at the laſt the faute in me.
 Conſilia conferunt, They kepe theyr counſell
 together: O: they lay their wittes together: o:
 deuyſe amonge them ſelues.
 Nouiſſima conferam primis, I will lay to o:
 ſoygne the laſt to the fyrſt.
 Sitq; vtriq; proximū horreum, quo confe-
 ratur ruſticum inſtrumentum, To bothe nexte
 there muſte be a barne, wherein may be layed by
 together inſtrumentes belonging to huſbandry.
 Multa contuli in Catonem, I haue geuen o:
 attributed muche to Cato, I haue much fauour
 red Cato.
 Contuli me domum, I went home.
 Contuli me ad Catonem, I went to Cato.
 Confero me ad campum, vel in campum, I
 goe into the ſielde.
 Conferre amorem, to loue, to ſette o: caſte o:
 nes

nes loue.

Conferre animum alio, to sette hys mynde els where.

Conferre capita, to assemble for counsaile, to lay thei heades together.

Confer gradum, come forth, come hyther to me.

Conferre in pauca, to conclude shortly, to better in few wordes.

Conferre manus, to assaile eche other, to fight.

Conferre pedem, to come to the point, properly in contencion, where the parties doe ioygne.

Also to appoche or come nere.

Conferre se in pedes, to renne awaye, to take his heels.

Conferre studium, to employ his study.

Conferre tempus in aleam, to spende the time in playing at the dice.

Conferre verba ad rem, to do as he sayeth.

Si verba ad rem conferantur, if he dooe as he sayeth.

Confert, it is profitable.

Nos conferemus nostro sumptu, non tuo, we will geue it or bestow it of our owne coste, and not of yours.

Quæ dii immortales ad Cn. Pompeium consulerunt, which the immortall goddis haue gesuen to Cn. Pompeius.

Quem nymphe Pellicis ira contulit in saxū, id est mutauit.

Falso conferre aliquid in aliquem, to laye a thynge to a mans charge falsely.

Benignitatem in aliquem conferre, to shewe great liberalitee or gentilnesse to one, to dooe many pleasures for him.

Castra castris conferre, to pitche or campe ouer ryght agaynst an other.

Conferre causam, or culpam in aliquem, to lay the faute or blame in one.

Omnes meas curas cogitationesque in rem publicam conferebam, I employed all my cares and imaginations vpon the common weale.

Mores duorum conferre, to compare the manners of two persons together.

In carmen conferre, to make a thynge in verses.

In commune conferre, to lay together a position for the common profite.

Conferre & fabulari, to deuple and talke together.

Causam conferre in tempus, to excuse ones self by the tyme.

Dona alicui conferre, to giue gyftes to one.

In tempus ambulationis cogitationes conferre, to remitte or deferre his earnest cogitations till the tyme he go a walkyng.

Verba in pauca conferam, quid te velim, I wyll tell you briezely or in few wordes, what I would with you.

Coram inter nos conferemus, we wyll deuple and common of these mattices, whan we meete together.

Contuli iter, I tooke my iourney, or I went.

Ingenium ad rem aliquam conferre, to geue ones minde to a thynge.

Maledicta in aliquem conferre, to rayle or geue one these wordes.

Conferre officia in aliquem, to doo friendly pleasures for a man.

Omni operam in aliquid conferre, to employ or bestow all ones labour on a thynge.

Orationem ad seruitutem suam contulit, he touned his communication from other thynges and spake of his bondage.

Pecuniam in opus conferre, to bestow or lay out money vpon some worke.

Pestem hominibus hæc conferunt, These thynges engendze and bynge pestilence amonge men.

Conferre rationes, to cast accompt, or make a rekenyng.

Conferre sermonem cum aliquo, or inter se, to talke.

Conferre signa, to ioygne battaile, and by a metaphoze, to contende or stryue.

Conferre omnia sua studia in aliquem, to do all the pleasures that one can for a man.

Conferre suspicionem in aliquem, to suspecte one.

Aliquod stipendium nostro studio contulerunt, they gaue certayne money to the furthesaunce of our study.

Conferre tributum, to pay tribute.

Conferre vires in vnum, to assemble thei powers together.

Conferre se totum ad amicitiam alicuius, to geue him selfe holy to any mans frendshipp.

Conferre se in fidem & clientelam alicuius, to put or committe ones selfe into the handes or tuition of any man.

Conferre se in societate, to associate, to make hym selfe a companion.

Conferre aliquem alteri, or cum alterio, to compare one with an other.

Conferrumino, aui, are, idem quod Ferrumino.

Confertim, in a busshement together.

Confertus, a, um, full. also in a flocke or multitude, in a busshement.

Vt nunquam conferti, sed rari magnis interuallis præliarentur, that they myght fight, not a multitude together, but a few at ones, and a great distance a sunder.

Turba conferta, iter clausit, The people gathered together in a busshement, stopped the waye.

Qua parte hostium acies confertissima visa est, erupit, he brake oute on that side, where the hoste of the ennemies seemed to bee moste thicke of people.

Confertissima turba, In the thickest pzease.

Conferta vita voluptatum omniū varietate, I lyfe replenished with all kynde of pleasures.

Conf

Conferva, x, f. gen. an herbe, whiche groweth in
freshe waters, lyke to a sponge.

Confervico, bui, ere, to be hotte.

Confervico, scere, to waxe hotte.

Confessio, onis, f. g. a confessyng or acknowla-
gyng of a thyng.

Sit erranti medicina confessio, let the acknow-
lage of the faute be a medicine for him that
hath dooen amysse.

Confessione illius xui, by the confession and
reporthe of men of that tyme.

Urgetur sua confessio, his owne confession
is layde harde to his charge.

*Ad ignoracionis confessionem aliquem ad-
ducere*, to bynge one to acknowlage his igno-
raunce.

Confessor, oris, ma. ge. he that confesseth or ac-
knowlageth.

Confessus, a, um, that confesseth or acknowla-
geth. also cleare, manifest, withoute doubte,
certayne.

Confessares, a manyfest thyng, out of all cons-
trouersie.

Reus confessus, he that acknowlageth hym self
giltie.

Quæ ex confesso sunt turpia, whiche be mani-
festly known, or whiche every man graunteth
to be vn honest.

In confesso est, No man denieth it, every man
graunteth it.

Manys confessas alicui tendere, to lyfte up
ones handes, and confesse hym selfe vanquished.

In confessum venire res dicitur, whan every
man graunteth it to be so.

Confestim, esteloones, soothwith, incontinent,
by and by.

Sine vlla mora & confestim.

Confibula, æ, fœm. gen. a claspe or tache. also a
woodden pynne, or thyng made to clenche two
peeces together.

Conficio, conficis, fœci, ere, to performe, synithe
or make an ende of, to dispatche, to peryshe or
be consumed, to destroy or slea, to greue vexe or
torment, to explicate or declare, to byng to passe
together money, to breake, to consume or waste
to make, to chaw meate. also to digest.

Honestatis pars confecta est, quam tibi cu-
pio esse notissimam, the parte of honestie is
declared, whiche I woulde should bee vnto the
perfectely known.

Si me amas, confice, If thou louest me, byng
it to passe.

*Per magnam dices ex illa re pecuniam con-
fici posse*. Thou wylt say, that a greate summe
of money myght bee made of that thyng.

Conficere, to breake.

Nucem dentibus conficere, to breake a nut
with the teethe. also to consume or waste.

*Qui cum hic non videant me, credant me
conficere argentum suum*, who because they
see me not here, beleue I waste their money. Also

Confici, to be made.

*Quomodo potest ex multorum deorum a-
ceruo vnus deus confici*? By what meanes
may there bee of an heape of goddes one god
made?

Conficere pensum, to spynne oute hit threde,
or doo hit taske. It is translated into this sen-
tence: To haue dooen or brought to an ende
that thyng, whiche he was appoynted or com-
maunded.

Conficere prandium, to haue dyned.

*Pallium ad Phrigionem fert confecto pran-
dio*, whan dynet was doen, or whan he had dy-
ned, he caried hit mantell to the brouderer.

Conficere sollicitudines alicui, to bynge one
into heauynesse, or to make hym sorowfull.

Confeci, quæ iussisti omnia, I haue dooen or
dispatched all that ye badde me.

Sica hominem confecit, He murthered the
man with a dagger.

*Confici curis, dolore, angore, merore, in-
firmitatibus*, To be greued, vexed, or soze bro-
ken with care, sorow. &c.

Conficere ambulationem, to walke.

Absolutionem conficere, to dispatche or quitte
Prope centum annos confecit, He hath lyued
well nere a hundred yeres.

Conficere bellum, to atchieue or finish a warre
sometyme to fight.

Cibos conficere, to concorte or digest meate
sometyme to chawe.

Cursum annum sol conficit, the sunne goeth
a certayne course yerely.

Conficere cum aliquo de re aliqua, to cōclude
or falle at agreement wpyh one concernyng a
mattier.

Diem conficere, to spende the day.

Conficere diem extremum, to ende ones life,
to dye.

Facinus conficere, to commytte some naughty
deede.

Conficere exercitum, to gather an army.

Iter conficere, to dispatche or go a iourney.

Librum conficere, to write or make a booke.

Mandata conficere, to fulfyll or accomplishe
ones commaundementes.

Malum alicui conficere, to wooke one mys-
chiefe or displeasure.

Conficere munus susceptum, to atchieue or
accomplishe that one hath taken in hande.

Negotium conficere, to dispatche a busynes.

Nuptias conficere, to make a mariage.

Verustas omnia conficit, continuance of tyme
consumeth or weareth out all thynges.

Patrimonium conficere, to waste or spende as
way ones heritage.

Pacem conficere, to pacifye or quyet a coun-
tre.

Peculium grande confeci, I gate or gathered
together a great rycheffe or substance of money
and cattell.

Mille passuum conficere, to walke the space of a myle.
 Vario sermone sex stadia confecimus, we wente talkynge of diuers matters, the space of vi. furlonges.
 Rationes conficere, to caste accompt, to make a rekenyng.
 Reditum conficere alicui, to get one licence to retourne.
 Rem conficere, to dispatche a matter. also to consume ones substance.
 Sacra conficere, to doo diuine seruice.
 Sermone confecto, whan he had tolde hys tale.
 Tabulas conficere, to make rolles, registers oz rekenyng bookes.
 Confictio, onis, a saynyng.
 Confictus, a, um, deuised, feygned, counterfayted ymagyned.
 Confidens, entis, om. gen. he that regardeth no lawes, nor feareth any thyng, stubburne, styffe necked, foole hardy, rather, past all shame. sometye taken in good parte, it signifieth constant, assured.
 Confidenter, constantely, assuredly. sometye hardily, boldly, aduenturously, stubburnly.
 Confidenter restare in re aliqua, to abyde stiffely oz stubburnely in a matter.
 Confidenter colloqui, to talke boldly with out feare.
 Confidentia, æ, f, g. truste, hope, certayne assurance, constancie, boldnesse. also madde hardynesse, vnshamefastnesse.
 Improbilas & confidentia.
 Temeritas & confidentia.
 Confidentiloquus, he that speaketh boldly with out feare.
 Confido, di, vel firus sum, ère, to trust, to be sure, to dare, to haue a sure confidence.
 Confidere & metuere, contrary.
 Animo confidere, to haue a good hert.
 Timide confidere alicui, to be halfe astrayde, to trust one.
 Causa confidit, he trusteth on his matter, that it will not deceiue hym.
 Corporis firmitate confidere, cum ablatiuo, to trust in the strength of the body.
 In nullo illorum sibi confidebat, he putte hys truste in none of them.
 De urbis salute confidunt, They haue good hope of the sauegarde of the citee.
 Configo, fixi, ère, to speke oz thynge in to a thyng.
 Sagittis configere, to shoote throughe with arrowes.
 Cornicum oculos configere, a prouerbe, signifiynge to deface, condemne, oz foedoowe wth a newe inuencion. that whyche the antiquitee hath of longe tyme approued: oz to go aboute to blynde them that are very wyse and circumspecte.

Configere omnes curas in reipublica salute, to put his whole care to mayntaine and ppeferue the common weale.
 Configuro, ani, ère, to facion oz fourme, to make lyke.
 Configo, finxi, ère, to feygne a thyng to be true, to fourme oz make, to comment, to inuent oz imagine.
 Configere dolum, to fynde a meane to deceyue one, to deuise a craft to deceyue one.
 Hyrundines eadem materia nidos configunt, Swalowes make theyr nestes of the same matter.
 Apes fauos configunt, Bees make the hony combs.
 Configere & comminisci.
 Crimen in aliquem configere, to inuente oz imagine a false accusation agaynst one.
 Confinis, ne, next to, oz adioynyng, boundenge to. sometye almoste lyke, of the same sozte.
 Confinis ager, a fiede adioynyng, oz bounding to an other.
 Confinis meus, my neyghbour, whose ground lieth next to mine.
 Confine, is, neu. ge. a thyng oz place adioynyng to an other.
 Ei confine est, It is almoste lyke to that, oz of the same sozte.
 Confinium, nij, n. g. a bozder oz a marches of a countrey oz lande.
 Confinia, nium, plu. tertix declin. idem.
 Vicinitas & confinia.
 Confit, is, fieri, to bee made.
 Stercus quod ex pecoribus confit, douge that is made of beastes, beastes douge.
 Confit, it is made together.
 Confirmatio, onis, for. ge. a confirmation oz assurance.
 Confirmator, oris, ma. ge. he that affirmeth oz assureth.
 Confirmatus, a, um, confyrmid, made stronge, fortified, strengthned.
 Confirmata valetudo a morbo, helth well rescouered after sicknesse.
 Confirmata ætas, perfitte age, when one is become a man.
 Confirmitas, atis, for. g. assurednesse.
 Confirmo, aui, are, to confirme oz assure a thyng to be as it is spoken: to strengthen, to fortify, to make sure: to encourage, to make more constant and hardy.
 Confirmare animum, to take courage.
 Confirmare se, to make him selfe stronge after syknesse, to gette his strengthe agayne, also to take a good harte oz courage, and not to feare. sometye to pause and refrethe ones selfe after weyrynesse.
 Cum te confirmaris, ad nos venias, whan ye haue recouered your strength, come to vs.
 Confirmare se ad omnia, to settle ones mynde to abyde all maner of chaunces.

- M**ilitēs consolatur & confirmat, he comforteth the souldiours, and maketh them more constant and bolde.
- C**onfirmare amicitiam cum aliquo, to confirme amities and frendship with one, and make it more sure.
- C**onfirmare & Comprobare.
- C**onfirmare, & infirmare, refellere, refutare, contrary.
- D**ifficile est hoc de omnibus confirmare, It is harde to affirme this to be true of all without exception.
- C**onfirmare possum, I can assure you.
- C**onfiscatus, a, um, confiscate, taken as forsaite.
- C**onfisco, aui, are, to seise a thyng for a forsaite sure to the common weale, or to the prince.
- C**onfiscare hereditates, to seise mens heritages as forsaite.
- C**onfiscare homines, to take mens bodies and goodes to the princes pleasure.
- C**onfissio, ōnis, f. g. an hopping or trustyng.
- C**onfissus, a, um, trustyng, hopping, hauyng a sure confidence.
- C**onfiteor, fessus sum, eri, to confesse, to acknowledge.
- Q**uestione adhibita confiteri, By examinacion and tourmentes to confesse.
- M**orum animi sui lachrymis confitetur, with teares he vitereth the troublous motion of hys mynde.
- D**e re confitetur, the thyng it self he confesseth.
- V**ide me confitear, that I may confesse or tell you for myne owne parte.
- C**onfixus, a, um, pricked, thruste through, stiched. Telo confixus, thrust in with a weapon.
- C**onfixus, us, m. g. a stickyng or thurstyng in.
- C**onflagens, gium, f. g. places, wherunto manye wyndes doo blow.
- C**onflagito, aui, are, to despye importunately.
- C**onflagratus, a, um, bourned, consumed with fyre.
- C**onflagro, aui, are, to be on fyre, to be inflamed to bouene.
- C**onflagrare amoris flamma, to bouene in loue.
- C**onflagrare inuidia, and **C**onflagrare incendio inuidia, to be extremely hated.
- C**onflatile, statilis, n. g. that which is apte to be wrought or cast lyke mettall.
- C**onflatio, ōnis, f. g. and **C**onflatura, æ, a melting of mettall.
- C**onflatus, a, um, blowen, compacte, made, pressed.
- C**onflatus ex duabus naturis, compacte and made of two natures.
- C**onflati testes, forged witnesses.
- C**onflecto, xi, ere, to bende or bowe.
- C**onflexus, a, um, bowed or bended.
- C**onflictatio, ōnis, f. g. a beatyng or dasthyng of one thyng agaynst an other.
- C**onflictatus, a, um, greued, vexed, soze troubled.

- C**onflictatus graui morbo, tourmented or vexed with a greuous sicknesse.
- T**ēpestatibus conflictatus, soze doubled and beaten with tempestes.
- C**onflicto, aui, are, to fyght, to vex, or trouble. also **C**onflictor, atus sum, ari, com, to fyghe, to vex, to trouble or greue, or to be vexed, troubled or greued.
- R**empubicam conflictare, to vex or trouble the common weale.
- M**ultis incommodis conflictantur, they be vexed and troubled with many incommodities.
- I**udiciis turpibus conflictari, to contend in vn honest iudgements.
- C**onflicari cum aliquo malo, to fight or strue earnestly agaynst an euill chaunce or myfortune and to endeuour to beate it out.
- C**onflicari iniqua valetudine, doloribus, molestijs, to be greued or vexed with sicknesse. &c.
- N**ouissima valetudine conflictari, to lie sick in his death bedde.
- Q**ui cum ingenijs, conflictatur huiusmodi, he that keepeth company, or hath to doo with men of suche disposition.
- C**onflicari graui annona, to be soze greued with scarcitee and dearth of vintayle.
- S**iti conflictari, to be soze a thyrst.
- C**onflictio, ōnis, f. g. idem quod **C**onflictus & **C**onflictatio.
- C**onflictio causarum, the replication in controuersies, where the one affirmeth and the other denyeth.
- C**onflictus, tus, idem quod **C**ollisio.
- C**onfligium, ij, ne. g. the dasthyng together of the waues of water.
- C**onfigo, fixi, ere, to fyght, as men doo in battayle, and by a metaphoze, to contend or strue, to be contrary one to an other, to repugne.
- C**onfigere manu cum hoste, to fyght hande to hande with ones enemye.
- V**enti confligunt, the wyndes blowe contrary one agaynst an other.
- C**onfligunt leges & **C**ollidunt, looke **C**ollido.
- C**ausæ inter se confligunt, the controuersies agree not one with an other.
- C**onfligit magna ira, They fyght together with great wythe.
- C**onflo, aui, are, to blow together, to blow lyke as one bloweth fyre, to melte mettall, to forge or make, to procure or get. also to gather.
- S**tatuas argenteas conflauit omnes, he melted all the ymages of syluer: Likewise **V**asa aurea conflare.
- B**ellum conflare, to rayse warre.
- C**onflare exercitum, to gather an army.
- M**agna familiaritas conflata est, greute familiaritee was procured and gotten.
- Q**uibus ex rebus conflat & efficitur, id quod quarimus honestum, of whiche thynges that honestie, whiche wee desyre to know, is

compacte and made.
 Conflavit ex his omnibus populum, Of all these he gathered a great multitude.
 Et curvæ rigidum falces conflantur in enssem, And the crooked sythe is made into a harde swerde.
 Conflare invidiam, inimicitias, odium, to sterre or procure enuy, hostilitie, hatred.
 Conflare mendacium, to ymagine a lie.
 Conflata pecunia, money copned.
 Conflavit æs alienum, he is runne in debte.
 Malum ab aliquo conflatum & perfectum, an yuell or mischief brought to passe by one.
 Manum improborum conflare, To gather together a route of naughty felowes.
 Conflare negotium alicui, to bypunge one into busynesse and trouble.
 Conflare pecuniam, to gather money.
 Conflare accusationem, to forge.
 Periculum conflare, to bypung one in daunger.
 Seditio conflare, to reise or moue a sedition.
 Confluens, entis, ma. g. where two ryuers doo meete together.
 Confluges, gium, fœ. g. places, into the whiche many ryuers doo flow.
 Confluo, fluxi, ère, to come or renne together, to flow, to assemble together out of dyuers places.
 Confluebat ad eū magnus numerus, a great number came aboute him.
 Confluctuari, the imperfonall.
 Confluere ad aliqua studia, when many men with great desyre geue them selfe to any study.
 Ad nos pleræque causæ confluunt, moste causes be brought to vs, or most men bypunge theyr causes to vs to be pleided.
 Sentina confluit aliquo, the synke renneth to any place.
 Confluium, & confluxus, a meetynge together of many streames.
 Confluus, a, um, that whiche floweth together.
 Confodio, confodis, fodi, ère, to dig the earthe, to peerce or thrust through.
 Confodere aliquem vulneribus, to geue one many woundes, or wounde one in many places.
 Confodere & lacerare, to speake with vehemente and soze wordes agaynst one.
 Confodere hortum, to dygge a gardeyne.
 Confœdusti, olde wyters vñd for them, whiche were toggned in league, confederates.
 Confœra sus, a sowe, whiche was brought to sacrifice with all hie pygges.
 Confore, to be brought to passe hereafter.
 Et spero confore, and I hope it wil be brought to passe.
 Contório, iui, ire, to desyle with dytze, to bee squyt one.
 Conformatio, onis, f. ge. the facture, framyng, disposicion or facyonng of a thyng.
 Conformatio & figura totius corporis, the

feature and facion of the body, or the proportion and figure of the body.
 Vocis conformatio, the facyonng and tuning of the voyce.
 Sententiarum conformatio, the apt framyng of sentences.
 Cōformatus, a, um, fourmed, facyoned, made like.
 Conformis, me, of a conformiter, or lyke (in facion, convenient.
 Conformo, aui, are, to bypunge to a facion or figure, to make apt or lyke to a thyng, to frame.
 Genuit & conformauit nos natura ad maiora, Nature hath brought forth and facyoned vs to greater thynges.
 Conformare se ad alicuius voluntatem, To facion him selfe after an other mans wyll and pleasure.
 Filios conformare, to beget or bypunge by childen in good maners.
 Orationem conformare, to facion ones style or fourme of wytyng.
 Mores conformare, to facion ones maners.
 Conornico, aui, are, to make lyke a roose, arche or vault.
 Conforto, aui, are, to comforte.
 Confossus, a, um, dygged, wounded.
 Confoueo, confoues, foui, ère, to nurythe together.
 Confractus, a, um, broken.
 Confracta illis naus est, they had a shipwacke.
 Confragōsus, a, um, rough as a grounde, which is not playne, yt to go in, also harde to be vnderstande. rude in language.
 Versus confragosi, verses rough and displeasunt.
 Confragosa loca, rough places full of stones.
 Confragus, a, um, idem quod confragōsus.
 Confremo, mui, ere, idem quod fremo.
 Confrico, ui, are, to rubbe harde.
 Confringo, frēgi, ère, to breake or bryse.
 Confringere rem, to spende or consume away all his substance.
 Confringere tesseram, to be out of fauour, or no moze welcome to one.
 Ne dens sub forfice confringatur, That the toothe be not broken with the pyngons.
 Confilia confringere, to breake by or dysolue counsailes by power or vnlesfull meanes.
 Iura confringere, to breake and violate lawes.
 Confugio, confugis, fugi, ère, to flee, to renne for succour.
 Confugere ad aliquid, to resort to any thyng for succour or for excuse.
 Quid te futurum? quo fugies? what shall bee dooen of thee? whether wilt thou flee?
 Confugere in naues, to flee to the shippes.
 Supplicem confugere ad aliquem, to come humbly to one for succour.
 Ad vota precesq; confugere, when all hope is paste to fall to entrete and prayer.
 In misericordiam alicuius confugere, to flee

of appeale to ones mercy.
Nec tu eo nunc confugies, *Neither shall ye make your excuse by this: of you shall not laye this for your excuse.*
Confugit ad opem medicam, he resorteth to phisicke for ayde and helpe.
Confugium, *gñ*, *neu. gene.* a place of refuge or succour.
Confusio, *fñ*, *fulci*, *to stape*, *underlette*, or *proppe* bp.
Confulgeo, *fñ*, *gère*, *to shyn* byght.
Totæ ædes confulgebant tux, All your house byd shyn.
Confultus, *a*, *um*, *stayed*, *underlette* or *proppe* bp.
Confundo, *fñ*, *ère*, *to confounde*, *to meddle together*, *to trouble*, *to disturbe*, also *to myxt* out of order, *to disorder*.
Confundere aliquem dolore, *to trouble*.
Confundere in vnum corpus, *to byng* confusely into one company.
Fædus confundere, *to disturbe* the makinge of a league.
Sermones in vnum confundere, *to speake* confusely al at ones.
Vera cum falsis confundere, *to myngle* true thynges with false.
Iter confundere, *to trouble* and let a iourney.
Lachrymas confundere lachrymis, *to weepe* one in an others bosome.
Confundi, *to be abashed* or *a shamed*, *to be dismayed*.
Confuse & Confusim, *confusely* without order.
Confuse & permiste, *cui contrarium Descripte & Electe*.
Confusio, *ónis*, *f. g.* a confusion or disorder, also a trouble of mynde, a dismayng.
Confusus, *a*, *um*, *confounded*, *disordered*, *troubled*, *dismayed*, *abashed*, *astonied*.
Confusus animo, *troubled*, *dismayed*.
Pudore confusus, *soze abashed*.
Castra confusa tumultu, *the campe troubled* with tumult and rustlyng.
Olympus confusus, *cloudy* wether.
Permixtum & confusum.
Confusa oratio, *a confuse oration*, withoute good order or disposition.
Confusa rubore rosa, *a speckled rose*.
Confusum os, *a face halfe redde*, *halfe pale*.
Prolem confusam vtero capere, *to conceive* of many men.
Confutatio, *ónis*, *for. g.* a confutation, a dissoluyng of contrary argumentes, a disprooung of that whiche is spoken.
Confuto, *ai*, *ère*, *to confute*, *to reproue* or *banquish* by wordes, also *to stirre*.
His dictis confutabitur, *here he shalbe tolde* his owne.
Congedus, *a river in Spayne*, *nere to the towne* called *Bilbilis*.
Congelatio, *ónis*, *f. g.* *freezlyng*,

Congelatur, *it is frozen* or *congeled*.
Congelidus, *a*, *um*, *like warme*.
Congelo, *cóngelas*, *ai*, *ère*, *to congele* or *warm* thyche.
Congelauit otio, *he is as it were frozen* for ydelnesse.
In lapidem congelare, *to harden* into the nature of a stone.
Congeminatio, *ónis*, *f. g.* a doublyng.
Congemino, *ai*, *ère*, *to double*.
Crebros ensibus ictus congeminant, *They lay on with theyr swerdes thicke & thye folde*.
Congeminare vocem, *to crye* often.
Congemo, *cóngemis*, *gemui*, *ère*, *to wayle*, *lament*, or *weepe* with other for a thyng.
Congener, *eris*, *om. g.* of one stocke or kynd.
Congénero, *ai*, *ère*, *to begette*, *to associate* or *adde* to.
Congénitus, *a*, *um*, *begotten*, *ingendred*.
Congénulo, *ai*, *ère*, *to kneele*, *to bow the knees*.
Conger, *idem quod Congrus*.
Congeries, *gerièi*, *f. gen.* an heape or laynge together of diuers thynges.
Congerminasco, *scère*, *to budde* together.
Congérmino, *ai*, *ère*, *to growe* ioyntly together to be associate or coupled together.
Cóngero, *esci*, *ère*, *to gather* together, or *heape* bp, *to heape* or *cary* together.
Congérere causam in aliquè, *to lay* the fault, or *caste* the blame on one. *Aphewys Crimen* in aliquem *congerere*.
Oscula congerere, *to kysse* one oftentymes.
Maledicta in aliquem congerere, *to rayle* or *scolde* at one, *to giue* one shewde wordes.
In quem cum di atq; homines omnia ornamenta congererint, *tum tu ipse plurima & maxima*, *To whome as bothe god and man haue plenteously giuen* all maner of goodly or namentes: *so you also especially very many and excellent*.
Congérro, *ónis*, *ma. ge.* a mery companion, *he that kepeth company* only in pastime and merrye deuylyng.
Congestitus, *a*, *um*, *that is cast* bp in an heape.
Congestitus locus, *a place* whither the filthe of a citee is carped, *a layestall*: also *a place* where as is no firme lande, but holow grounde.
Congéstus, *us*, *m. ge.* an heapyng or gathering together.
Congéstus, *a*, *um*, *made* in an heape, *caried*, or *heaped* together.
Congialis, *le*, *that conteyneth* the measure *congius*.
Congiarius, *rii*, *n. g.* an almesse, or other liberal gyfte gyuen by the prince or greate man, *to hys* people, *be it* in money, coyne or vitayles, *some tyme* giuen to a peculiar person.
Multitudinem imperitam congiarijs lenire, *with liberall giftes* to mitigate and please the ignorant and rude people.
Cóngius, *ii*, *ma. ge.* a measure, *conteynynge*. vi.

Sextarios, and recepueth in weyght of oyle. ix. li. of wyne. x. li. of hony. xv. li. And is of our measure a pottle and one pynte.

♣ Congius, after Budei, the eight part of Amphora, & containeth like Sextarios, every Sextarius beyng. 24. ounces, that is a wine pinte and an halfe, so that Congius is of our measure a gallon and a pynt. If you take Sextariū, as physicians doo, to be but. 18. ounces, or. 20. ounces: then is it but a pottle, a quarte, halfe a pint, and. iiii. ounces, or otherwise accordyng to the rate. It is vled for a gallon of our measure.

Congiarius, a, um, and Congialis, le, that holdeth. vi. Sextarios.

Conglaciatus, a, um, frozen.

Conglacio, aui, are, to freeze, or let to freeze.

Conglaciari Tribunatus Curioni, Curio letteth the office of Tribune to freeze, as who sayth, he doeth nothinge in the office woorthye of remembrance.

Conglobatim, in a rounde fourme, lyke to a botte of chede.

Conglobatio, ōnis, a gatherynge together in a rounde heape.

Conglobatus, a, um, gathered or made rounde together.

Sanguis conglobatus, blond clouttered together.

Conglobo, aui, are, to bynge or come rounde together, to gather together in plumpes.

Conglómero, aui, are, to wynde vp in a botome. also to lay in an heape.

Vt fortuna omnia in me conglómerat mala, How fortune heapeth all euyls vpon me.

Conglutinatio, ōnis, fœm. gen. a ioyngynge or glewyng together.

Conglutino, aui, are, to ioygne together as it were glewed.

Conglutinare & dissoluere, contrary.

Si vtilitas amicitiam conglutinaret, eadem cōmutata dissolueret: If profite should knitte and ioygne frendeshipp, the same beyng chaunged, woulde dissolue it agayne.

Conglutinantur consuetudine voluntates, the appetites or myndes of men, by longe familiaritee, are ioygned or knitte together.

Vulnus conglutinant folia vitium, vyne leaues close the wounde.

Congraco, the actiue, or Congracor, ari, to eate and bynke exceedynglye, after the common woorde, to make good chere.

Congratulatio, ōnis, fœm. ge. a reioysyng with an other man, for his good fortune, congratulation.

Congratulor, âtus sum, ari, to reioyce with an other man of his good fortune, to declare in wordes the ioy that we haue for an other mans prosperitee, to congratulate.

Congrédior, effus sum, edi, to go with an other, to fyght or dispute, to go in hande to talke with one.

Congredere actutum, go to hym quickly.

Si ipse coram congredi poteris, yf you your selfe can come to speake with hym.

Congredi aliquem, to enter communication with one, to go to talke with hym.

Congredi cum hoste, to cope with ones enemye, to fyght, to ioygne battayle.

Congredi alicui quotidiana consuetudine, to haue accesse to one dayly, to be with one euery day.

Congregabilis, le, that lightly assembleth together.

Congregatio, ōnis, fœm. ge. a congregation or assemble.

Congregatus, a, um, gathered or assembled together.

Congrego, aui, are, to gather or assemble together.

Libenter se cum aequalibus congregant homines, men kepe company gladly with theyr equals.

Congregare se ad alterum, to affociate hym selfe to an other.

Quicum te aut voluntas congregasset, aut fortuna coniunxisset, with whome either your owne wyll had affociate you, or fortune coupled you.

Congressus, us, masc. gen. a battayle. also company with other, a meetyng or reioysyng of men together.

Congressio, idem.

In congressum & colloquium alicuius venire, to come to one to haue communication with hym.

Congressus quotidianus, dayly meetyng.

In congressum nostrum reseruabo, I wyll kepe it tyll we mete.

Multi in eo congressu perierunt, Many were slayne at that reincontro of conflict.

Congrex, of the same floke.

Congros, a faute in an olive tree.

Congruens, entis, om. gene. accordyng, apte, agreeable.

Congruenter, aptly, fitly.

Congruentia, æ, fœ. g. agreeableness, metenesse, lykenesse.

Congruo, grui, ère, to agree, to accord, to serue well to a purpose.

Congruere & differre, contrary.

Congruere & conuenire.

Congruit mulier mulieri magis, one woman agreeth best with an other.

Tempus ad illud congruit, the tyme serueth well for it.

Congruit eius sermo cum tuis literis, Hys wordes agree well with your letters.

Ne nos inter nos congruere sentiant, That they perceyue not that we be agreed betwene our selues.

Congruunt extrema primis, the begynnyns agreeth with the latter endyng.

Nostri sensus congruunt, we be of one wylde mynde.

Congruere, cum moribus alterius, to agree well with the maners of an other man.

Congrus, & Conger, gri, ma. g. a sphe called a congre.

Congruum, na. g. a greable.

Congruus, a, um, apte, mete, convenient.

Congylis, lis, f. g. looke Rapum.

Coniectarium, ri, n. g. for Confectarium Nostrius legit.

Coniectatio, onis, fcm. ge. a conjecture of diuination.

Coniectio, onis, fcm. ge. an hurlynge, flyngyng or castyng.

Coniecto, aui, are, to suppose, to iudge, to coniecte of dyuine, to gather by argumentes and tokens.

Coniectare aliquid euentu, to coniecte of dreame of a thyng by that that foloweth.

Vultu offensionem coniectare, to gather by ones countenance, that he is not well pleased with vs.

Haud dubio coniectatur argumentu, a man may gather by a good token of argument.

Coniector, oris, m. g. an interpretout of dreames, a coniectour that dweth coniecte what shal happen, a southsaier.

Coniectura, e, f. g. a coniecture of diuination.

Aberrare coniectura, to coniecte wryngs, to gesse otherwyle than the thyng is.

Coniectura aliquid assequi, to hitte a thyng by gesse of coniecture.

Coniectura augurari, to coniecte of gesse.

Coniectura colligere, to gather by coniecture.

Coniecturam facere, to coniecte.

Ex vultu coniecturam facere, to gather by ones countenance.

Coniecturam facio de meo stomacho, I gather of coniecte howe it is by myne owne stomache.

Coniectura consequi, to hitte a thinge by coniecture.

Profiteri coniecturam somniorum, to profess the interpretation of dreames.

Coniecturalis, le, that whiche is coniected of gathered by coniecture.

Coniecturo, as, to coniecte, Senec.

Coniectus, us, idem quod coniectio.

Coniectus oculorum, the castyng of the eyes a lyde.

Lapidum coniectus, the castyng of stones.

Coniectus, a, um, coniected, diuined, caste, hurled.

Coniecti in te omnium oculi, All men behold you: and by translation, you be in greate admiration of all men: Or they looke for some greate thyng of you.

Oratio coniecta in charissimos viros, words rashely spoken agaynst veray noble and famous persons.

Conifet, conifera, apum, an adterline.

Conifera arbor, a tree, whiche beareth fruite byng smaller at the one ende than at the other.

Coniferi, in Bacchus army, were they, whiche carried Thyrsos, that is, speares wrapped about the toppes with hye leaues.

Conicio, conicis, icci, are, to caste together, to coniecte, to deuine.

Coniecit se in fugam, he fledde.

Coniecit se intro, he went his way in.

Coniecit se in pedes, He stoode him to flight, he tooke his legges and ranne away.

Conicere pecuniam, to bestow money.

Conicere in leticiam, to make gladde.

Conicere in saginam, to put to saytyng, to goe where he may sell his bealpe.

Conicere in vincula, to caste in prison, or to lase a man in the stockes or gyues.

Conicere tela, to caste darts, or to shote.

Acute arguteque conicere, to coniecte finely and wittly.

Conicere aliquem in amorem, to caste of byng one in lone.

Conicere pallium in collu, to caste hys clothe on his necke.

Hic se coniecit intro, he conueighed him selfe in quickly.

Hostem in fugam conicere, to bycomfyt or put his enemy to flyght.

In quod me conieci malum, Into what mischiefe or trouble haue I cast my selfe.

Conicere in morbum, to caste into a sickness.

In nuptias conicere, to cause one to be married agaynst his will.

In plagas conicere, to bytue or byng one into the nettes, to intrappe or snare one.

Maledicta conicere in alicuius vitam, to curse or speake euill of a mans lyfe.

Oculos conicere in aliquem, to looke vpon one.

Conicere culpam aut causam in aliquem, to caste the faute or blame on one.

Conicere in librum, to wryte in a booke.

In eandem epistolam plura praterea conieci I haue wrytten manye thynges besydes in the same epistle.

In intimum domus se coniecit, he bydde him selfe in the innermost parte of the house.

Sub scalas se coniecit, He byd hym selfe vnder the stappes.

In ordinem iudicum conici, whan a naughty felow is made one of the numbre of bypyght and iust iudges.

Verba conicere in interdictum, to speake muche or rayle agaynst a proclamation, or commaundement geuen.

Tu conicito cetera, coniect thou the residue.

Flammam temporum conicere in aliquem, to say that one is the cause of the trouble or damage of any time.

Sextarios, and recepueth in weyght of oyle. lx. li. of wyne. x. li. of hony. xv. li. And is of our measure a pottle and one pynte.

Congius, after Budei, the eight part of Amphora. & containeth sixe Sextarios, eury Sextarius beyng. 24. ounces, that is a wine pinte and an halfe, so that Congius is of our measure a galon and a pynt. If you take Sextariū, as phisicians doo, to be but. 18. ounces, or. 20. ounces: then is it but a pottle, a quarte, halfe a pint, and. iiii. ounces, or otherwise accordyng to the rate. It is vsed for a galon of our measure.

Congiarus, a, um, and Congialis, le, that holdeth. vi. Sextarios.

Conglaciat, a, um, frozen.

Conglacio, aui, are, to freeze, or let to freeze.

Conglaciarius Tribunatus Curioni, Curio letteth the office of Tribune to freeze, as who sayth, he doeth nothyng in the office woorthye of remembrance.

Conglobatim, in a rounde fourme, lyke to a bot: some of thede.

Conglobatio, ōnis, a gatherynge together in a rounde heape.

Conglobatus, a, um, gathered or made rounde together.

Sanguis conglobatus, blond clouttered together.

Conglobo, aui, are, to bynge or come rounde together, to gather together in plumpes.

Conglómero, aui, are, to wynde vp in a botome. also to lay in an heape.

Vt fortuna omnia in me conglómerat mala,
How fortune heapeth all euyls vpon me.

Conglutinatio, ōnis, fœm. gen. a ioyngynge or glewynge together.

Conglutino, aui, are, to ioygne together as it were glewed.

Conglutinare & dissoluere, contrary.

Si utilitas amicitiam conglutinaret, eadem cōmutata dissolueret: If profite should knitte and ioygne frendeshyp, the same beyng chaunged, woulde dissolue it agayne.

Conglutinantur consuetudine voluntates, the appetites or myndes of men, by longe familiaritee, are ioygned or knitte together.

Vulnus conglutinant folia vitium, byne leaues close the wounde.

Congraco, the actiue, or **Congraco**, ari, to eate and bynke exceedynge, after the common woorde, to make good there.

Congratulatio, ōnis, fœm. ge. a reioysyng with an other man, for his good. fortune, congratulacion.

Congratulor, âtus sum, ari, to reioyce with an other man of his good fortune, to declare in wordes the ioy that we haue for an other mans prosperitee, to congratulate.

Congredior, effus sum, edi, to go with an other, to fyght or dispute, to go in hande to talke with one.

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Si ipse coram congredi poteris, yf you your selfe can come to speake with hym.

Congredi aliquem, to enter communication with one, to go to talke with hym.

Congredi cum hoste, to cope with ones enemy, to fyght, to ioygne battayle.

Congredi alicui quotidiana consuetudine, to haue accesse to one dayly, to be with one euery day.

Congregabilis, le, that lightly assembleth together.

Congregatio, ōnis, fœm. ge. a congregacion or assemble.

Congregatus, a, um, gathered or assembled together.

Congrego, aui, are, to gather or assemble together.

Libenter se cum aequalibus congregant homines, men kepe company gladly with theyr equals.

Congregare se ad alterum, to as sociate hym selfe to an other.

Quicum te aut voluntas congregasset, aut fortuna coniunxisset, with whome either your owne wyll had as sociate you, or fortune coupled you.

Congressus, us, masc. gen. a battayle. also company with other, a meetyng or reioysyng of men together.

Congressio, idem.

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Multi in eo congressu perierunt, Many were slayne at that reincountre or conflict.

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Congros, a faute in an olive tree.

Congruens, entis, om. gene. accordyng, apte, agreeable.

Congruenter, aptly, fitly.

Congruentia, æ, fœ. g. agreeableness, metenesse, lykenesse.

Congruo, grui, ẽre, to agree, to accorde, to serue well to a purpose.

Congruere & differre, contrary.

Congruere & conuenire.

Congruit mulier mulieri magis, one woman agreeth best with an other.

Tempus ad illud congruit, the tyme serueth well for it.

Congruit eius sermo cum tuis literis, Hys wordes agree well with your letters.

Ne nos inter nos congruere sentiant, That they perceyue not that we be agreed betwene our selues.

Congruunt extrema primis, the begynnynge agreeth with the latter endyng.

Nostri sensus congruunt, we be of one wylde mynde.

3. Congruere, cum moribus alterius, to agree well with the maners of an other man.
Congrus, & Conger, gri, ma. g. a sylle called a congre.

Congruum, na, g. a greable.

Congruus, a, um, apte, mete, convenient.

Congylis, lis, f. g. looke Rapum.

Coniectarium, ri, n. g. for Coniectarium Nostrius legit.

Coniectatio, onis, f. m. ge. a conjecture of divination.

Coniectio, onis, f. m. ge. an hurlyng, flynginge or castyng.

Coniecto, aui, are, to suppose, to iudge, to conjecte of dyuine, to gather by argumentes and tokens.

Coniectare aliquid euentu, to conjecte of dreame of a thyng by that that foloweth.

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Coniector, oris, m. g. an interpretour of dreames, a coniectour that dweth coniecte what shal happen, a southsaier.

Coniectura, e, f. g. a conjecture of diuination.

Aberrare coniectura, to coniecte wryngs, to gesse otherwyle than the thyng is.

Coniectura aliquid assequi, to hitte a thyng by gesse or coniecture.

Coniectura augurari, to coniecte or gesse.

Coniectura colligere, to gather by coniecture.

Coniecturam facere, to coniecte.

Ex vultu coniecturam facere, to gather by ones countenance.

Coniecturam facio de meo stomacho, I gather or coniecte howe it is by myne owne stomache.

Coniectura consequi, to hitte a thyng by coniecture.

Profiteri coniecturam somniorum, to profess the interpretation of dreames.

Coniecturalis, le, that whiche is coniected or gathered by coniecture.

Coniecturo, as, to coniecte, Senec.

Coniectus, us, idem quod coniectio.

Coniectus oculorum, the castyng of the eyes a syde.

Lapidum coniectus, the castyng of stones.

Coniectus, a, um, coniected, diuined, caste, hurled.

Coniecti in te omnium oculi, All men behold you: and by translation, you be in greate admiration of all men: For they looke for some greate thyng of you.

Oratio coniecta in charissimos viros, wordes rashely spoken agaynst veray noble and famous persons.

Conifet, conifera, a, um, an adteritue.

Conifera arbor, a tree, whiche beareth fruite being smaller at the one ende than at the other, nylde a pynne appull.

Coniferi, in Bacchus army, were they, whiche carried Thyrsos, that is, speares wrapped about the toppe with iuy leares.

Conicio, conicis, ic, ci, &c, to caste together, to coniecte, to deuine.

Coniecit se in fugam, he fledde.

Coniecit se intro, he went his way in.

Coniecit se in pedes, he abode him to flight, he took his legges and ranne away.

Conicere pecuniam, to bestow money.

Conicere in leticiam, to make gladder.

Conicere in faginam, to put to fastyng, to goe where he may fyll his bealy.

Conicere in vincula, to caste in prison, or to lase a man in the stocks or gytes.

Conicere tela, to caste dartes, or to shote.

Acute arguteque conicere, to coniecte finely and wittly.

Conicere aliquem in amorem, to caste or byng one in lone.

Conicere pallium in collu, to caste hys clothe on his necke.

Hic se coniecit intro, he conueighed him selfe in quickly.

Hostem in fugam conicere, to bycomfyt or put his enemy to flyght.

In quod me conieci malum? Into what mischiefe or trouble haue I cast my selfe?

Conicere in morbum, to caste into a sickness.

In nuptias conicere, to cause one to be married agaynst his will.

In plagas conicere, to bytue or byng one into the nettes, to intrappe or snare one.

Maledicta conicere in alicuius vitam, to respozte or speake euill of a mans lyfe.

Oculos conicere in aliquem, to looke vpon one.

Conicere culpam aut causam in aliquem, to caste the fault or blame on one.

Conicere in librum, to wryte in a booke.

In eandem epistolam plura praeterea conieci I haue wrytten manye thynges besydes in the same epistle.

In intimum domus se coniecit, he hydde him selfe in the innermost parte of the house.

Sub scalas se coniecit, he hyd hym selfe vnder the stappes.

In ordinem iudicum conici, whan a naughty setow is made one of the numbre of bypyght and lust iudges.

Verba conicere in interdictum, to speake muche or sayle agaynst a proclamation, or commandement geuen.

Tu conicio cetera, coniect thou the residue.
Flammam temporum conicere in aliquem, to say that one is the cause of the trouble or damage of any time.

De se conijcere, to gather or coniecte by ones
 selfe. *idem quod Myrrhis. Diol.*
 Coniosis, the fyrst foundation of Bees wark in
 making the honey.
 Conion, called of the latyns Cicuta, of some is
 taken for hemlocke, although it be ascribed to
 grow amonge wheate.
 Conisco, aui, are, to put the one at another with
 their heades, as rammes, bulles, and deere doo.
 Coniugalis, le, and Coniugialis, le, that des
 longeth to wedlocke.
 Dii coniugales, goddes that haue the premi
 nence in wedlocke.
 Festa coniugalia, feastes at weddinges.
 Fœdus coniugiale, the bonde of wedlocke.
 Coniugalis choros, the bedde, wherein the hals
 bande and wife doo lye.
 Coniugata, be those wordes, whiche being of one
 kynde, be derpyed one of an other, as of In
 iusticia, iustus, & iustum, wherof an argument
 maye be made in this wyse: If iustice be to bee
 honoured and loued of men: chiefly and befoze
 other thynges, a iust man must nedes be had in
 estimation and reuerence amonge men.
 Coniugatio, ônis, f. g. a loyngnyng together, or
 a deriuation of wordes that be as it were of one
 kynde or lynage.
 Coniugator, oris, m. g. a loyngner, one that loy
 neth or coupleth.
 Coniugium, ij, n. g. marriage. sometyme carnall
 copulation.
 Coniugia, sometyme for them that be coupled
 as mates together, as,
 Bina coniugia, two couples of mates, two ma
 les and two females.
 Potiri coniugio alterius, to haue an other mās
 wyfe.
 Coniugo, aui, are, to poke together, to mary.
 Coniugus, and Coniugulus, a, um, that whych
 is loygned or coupled with a mate or felow.
 Conium, nij, n. g. looke Conion.
 Coniuncte, or Coniunctim, together.
 Coniunctio, ônis, fœ. gen. a loyngnyng toge
 ther. sometyme affinitie, amitee, familiaritee or
 acquaintance, mutall loue or conçoide.
 Verustus est amor, consuetudo, studia paria,
 quod vinculum, quæ res deest nostræ con
 iunctioni? There is olde loue, acqeyntance,
 studies lyke, what bonde, or what thyng lac
 keth, that we shoulde not be familiar?
 Spero & opto nobis hanc coniunctionem
 voluptati fore, I desyre and also trust that this
 alyuance shall be ioyfull vnto vs.
 Conciliare coniunctionem, to get acqeyntaunce
 or familiaritee.
 Coniunctio, amicitia, & beneuolentia.
 Coniunctio & familiaritas.
 Coniunctio & conspiratio.
 Conuenientia & coniunctio naturæ.
 Sanguinis coniunctio, kynred, affinites.

Coniunctio & disunctio, contrary.
 Coniunctissime, & amantissime.
 Coniunctissime uersati sumus, we were verie
 familiar together.
 Coniunctus, ti, arig: a frende or very familiar
 and well trusted.
 Coniunctus, a, um; loygned, allied, coupled,
 familiar, knytte in frendeshyppe, sometyme
 married.
 Coniunctissimi inter se, very greate freendes
 and familiar one with an other.
 Par amicitie coniunctissimum, two entere
 and very familiar freendes.
 Vt ad omnes causas coniunctiores reip. esse
 mus, that wee myght bee the better affectioned
 together towards the common weale, what so
 euer shoulde chaunge.
 Coniuncta & sociata.
 Coniuncti inter se atque impliciti.
 Propinquitate, & natura alieni coniunctum
 esse, to be of kynred or affinitie with one.
 In quo non sit coniunctum consilium meum
 cum tuo, wherein myne aduysle or counsaile
 doeth not agree with yours.
 Fidissima gratia coniunctus alicui, loygned
 in thist faythfull and trusty frendeshyp.
 Coniuncta mihi uita de re publica & priua
 ta cum illo fuit, he and I were alwaies solle
 citouse together, bothe for our common and pri
 uate weale.
 Digno coniuncta viro, married to a worthy
 housebande.
 Coniunctis sententijs discernere, whan a
 whole company with a full consent or depneth a
 thyng to be doen.
 Coniungo, xi, ere, to loygne together, to couple
 in marriage.
 In negotio se coniungere, to associate hym
 selfe with an other in a matter or busynesse.
 Conciliare & coniungere.
 Coniungit amicitias naturæ similitudo, the
 lykenes of nature or disposicion loygneth men
 together in frendeshyp.
 Coniungere sibi fœminam in matrimonio,
 to wedde a wyfe.
 Coniungere connubia, idem.
 Castra oppido coniunxit, he pitched his cæpe
 harde by the towne.
 Bellum coniungere, to loygne in warre.
 Coniungere dextras, to take by the hande.
 Fœdere coniungi, to be alyed, or knitte toge
 ther in league.
 Aetas hunc mihi coniunxit studijs commu
 nibus, hath made him my companion in study.
 Causa tua coniuncta est cum clarissimis viris,
 many right noble men are in lyke case or condi
 tion as you be.
 Vsu cum aliquo coniungi, to be of acqeyn
 taunce.
 Coniuola, hyd, secreta.
 Coniuratio, ônis, f. g. a conspiracy.

Facere coniurationem, to make a coniuration
or conspiracy.
Prodere coniurationem, to betray a conspy-
racy.
Coniuratus, a, um, that conspireth or confederas
teth together.
Coniurati, men confederated together for some
yll purpose.
Coniuro, aui, are, to coniure or conspyre with o-
ther for an yll purpose. Sometime to swear.
Coniunx, iugis, or Coniunx, iugis, co. g. a mate
a husbände or wyfe.
Coniza, zæ, f. g. an herbe, wherof be two sortes,
the greater and the lesse, some call it in Englysh
flebayne.
Conlâbor, loke Collabor.
Conlatro, aui, are, to barke or raple at a thyng.
Conligo, loke Colligo.
Conliquesco, loke Colliquesco.
Conlâculo, loke Collutulo.
Connas, a drunken minstrel, that after was a great
doer in the places Olimpicis: he was of victour,
and yet veray poore.
Connatio, onis, f. g. a swymmyng together, as
fitthes doe. Sometime in Plautus, accompa-
nyng of diuers with one woman.
Connâro, aui, are, to swymme together.
Connectio, onis, f. g. a byndyng together, also a
conclusion.
Connecto, xui, ère, to bynde together.
Connectere alicui rei aliquid, to adde somes
what to a thyng.
Vestem connectere, to tuche or trusse a gar-
ment.
Connexum, i. n. g. a conclusion.
Connexus, us, masc. g. a knittynge or tyngs to-
gether.
Connexus, a, um, knit or tied together.
Connexiuus, a, um, that coupleth together.
Connitor, nixus, or nixus sum, niti, to endeuour
or labour together earnestly. Sometime to trauell
with chyldre, to leane vpon.
Conniti in aliquo locum, to labour to ascende
into a place.
Vno animo conniti, to endeuour with one ac-
corde or mynde.
Toto corpore connixus, endeuoring and thus
styng forwarde with the whole bodie.
In hastam connixus, leanyng on his speare.
Conniuentia, æ, f. g. a sufferance of a thyng, or a
feignyng, not to se or knowe.
Conniueo, conniues, penultima producta, or
Conniuo, is, iui, vel xi, to wynke, and is vled
to be spoken whan men wyl let thynges passe
that oughte to be looked on, to wynke at a mat-
tier, to make as though he knew it not, to dissem-
ble, to take patiently, to beare or suffer a thyng.
Oculi somno conniuentes, The eyes beyng
heavy for lacke of sleape, can scant loke vp.
In ceteris conniuebat, In other thynges he
winked & made as though he knew not of them.

Conniuere claustra stomachi, dixit Gellius,
for that the mouth of the stomake openeth and
shutteth agayne.
Connixus, a, um, that endeuoureth. Sometime
that byingeth forth pong.
Conno, aui, are, to swymme together.
Connodo, aui, are, to knyt together.
Connubialis, le, perteynyng to wedlocke.
Connubium, bi, neu. gen. matrimonie, weds
locke.
Celebrare connubium, to kepe a wedding.
Iungere & sociare connubio, to mary or wed
together.
Inire connubium, to marie.
Vitare connubia, to leade a single lyfe, to eschus
marriage.
Connubo, ère, to mary together.
Connudo, aui, are, to discouer or make naked.
Connus, Socrates maister in musike.
Conoides, the female of the Eppes tree, & what
so euer is small vpwarde lyke the fruite of this
tree.
Conon, onis, a famous captayne of Athenes.
Cononienfes, people of Harbone in Fraunce.
Conopeum, péi, or Conopeum, and Conopi-
um, n. g. a canopy, properly such one as hangeth
ouer beddes, and is wrought lyke a nette, to kepe
out gnattes, that do styng men in theyr beddes.
It is vled for a tent or paulion. Some haue taken
it for a testoz to hange ouer a bedde.
Conor, âris, âri, to endeuo, to labour or go about
to byng a thyng to passe, to attimpte.
Perdite aliquid conari, desperately, or with all
ones power to endeuour.
Conari alicui obuiam, to make haste to meete
with one.
Conari manibus pedibusque, to endeuour with
hande and fote, with tooth & nayle, or as muche
as one can.
Occulte aliquid conari, to endeuour a thyng
piously.
Conari aliquid fallatix, to goe about to deuise
some deceypte.
Magnum opus & arduum conari, to go about
a great and harde enterpryse.
Egone istud conari queam? coulde I attempt
or goe aboute such a mattiere?
Conquadratus, a, um, made square.
Conquadro, âci, âre, to make square.
Conquassatio, onis, f. g. a shakynge, a vexacion or
trauaplyng.
Conquassatus, a, um, shaken, broken, spogled, was-
ted, vered.
Conquassata terræ motibus, shaken with earth
quakes.
Conquasso, aui, are, to bryake in pieces. Somtyme
to bere, to shake, to waste or spoyle.
Conquassare nationes, to spoyle, stroye, or wast
countreies.
Conqueror, quæri, to complayne, to make mone.
Deplorare & conqueri de re aliqua, to lament
and

and complayne for any thyng.
 Conqueri fortunam aduersam, to complayne
 of aduersitee.
 Nequicquam cōqueri, to make none in vaine.
 Conqueritur tibi, he maketh his none to thee.
 Patris in se seuitiam conquerens, complaining
 of his fathers crueltie towarde hym.
 Conqueri cum aliquo de alicuius iniuria, to
 complayne or make his none to a man for the
 iniury that one hath doone hym.
 Conquestus, us, m. g. and Conquestio, onis, f. g.
 a complaynyng or none makynge.
 Conquiesco, cui, esse, to cease, to leaue of, to
 be alayed, or asswaged, to be at rest or quiete, to
 delyte ones selfe in a thyng, to repose or recreate
 hym selfe in a thyng.
 Ab armis conquiescere, to reste or be at quyet
 from warres.
 Conquiescere ab execrationibus, to curse no
 more.
 Nisi perfectare, de me non conquiesci, you
 neuer ceased or leste of in myne assaye or busi-
 nesse, tyll you had brought it to passe.
 Conquiescere in loco, to reste or abyde in a
 place.
 In his studiis conquiesco, I repose or delyte
 my selfe in these studies.
 In alicuius amicitia conquiescere, to delyte
 ones selfe, or take pleasure in a mans frendship.
 Calor conquiescit, the heate is alayed, or assuas-
 ged.
 Conquiescere à re aliqua, not to be troubled or
 busied any more with a thyng, to cease of, or be
 at quiet from it.
 Conquiescere in eadem mensura honorum,
 to holde hym selfe content with. &c.
 Conquiescent studia, nisi, &c. I wyl not medle
 with studie, or I wyl geue ouer studie for a time,
 excepte. &c.
 Conquinisco, quexi, niscere, to douch with the
 head, to boowe or encline.
 Conquiro, siui, irere, to seke all aboute, to searche
 for. Conquirere opes meretriceo quæstu, to
 gather richesse by whoore dome.
 Cōquirere vndique, to serch for in euery place.
 Terra maris, conquirere, to serche for, both by
 sea and lande.
 Conquirere & comparare.
 Conquisitè, exquisitely, with great learnyng and
 diligence.
 Conquisitio, onis, f. m. gen. a serchyng, a choo-
 syng.
 Conquistor, oris, m. g. a sercher. also an officer,
 which is sent to attache a man for a great offence.
 sometyne a commissioner that hath the charge to
 muster and take by men of warre.
 Conregione, olde wyters used for E regione, on
 the other syde, or agaynst a thyng.
 Cōreus, rei, m. f. gen. he that is accused with an
 other.
 Consaburense, people of Spayne.

Consalutatio, onis, f. ge. a salutynge together, a
 greetynge.
 Consaluto, aui, are, to salute or greete one an
 other. Consalutant inter se, they salute eche
 other.
 Consalutant dictatorem, they salute him by the
 name of dictatour.
 Consanasco, is, or Consanasco, nui, scere, &
 nascere, to become hole.
 Consanguineus, a, um, consyn, kynne.
 Consanguinei, de sometyne called bytherne,
 that haue one father.
 Consanguinitas, atis, f. g. a kynrede.
 Consano, aui, are, to heale. sometyne to waite hole,
 or become hole.
 Consarcino, aui, are, to patche to.
 Consarrio, iui, ire, to pouerge or weede corne.
 Consaucio, aui, are, to wounde.
 Conscleratus, a, um, become mischeuous and
 naughte.
 Concilero, aui, are, to make mischeuous.
 Consclerare oculos dicitur, whiche beholds
 deeth any myscheuouse acte, that he myghte haue
 letted, or haue chosen whether he woulde haue
 seene it or no.
 Concclerate aures paternas, violate your fas-
 thers eares, with tellyng thynges abhominable.
 Conscendo, di, ere, to clymbe.
 Nauim, or in nauim conscendere, to take
 shippynge.
 Equum conscendere, to take ones horse, to
 leape to horsebacke.
 Montem conscendere, to clymbe by an hyll.
 Conscensio, onis, f. g. a takynge of shyppe.
 Conscientia, æ, f. g. a conscience, the testimony or
 witnes that ones owne minde bereth, knowlage,
 remorde.
 A recta conscientia discedere, to doe contrary
 to ones conscience.
 In conscientiam assumere aliquem, to disclose
 a secreete mattier to one.
 Maleficiorum conscientia stimulant, remorde
 of his naughty actes pricketh hym.
 Conscientia bene actæ vitæ, The testimonie
 that ones owne mynde beareth of the honest lyfe
 that he hath ledde.
 Exonerare conscientiam, to dyscharge our
 conscience.
 Ascitus in conscientiam facinoris, made priuy
 to any mysse.
 Officij sui conscientia frui, to take pleasure in
 the testimony that his owne mynde beareth of
 any freendely scruple that he hath shewed to a
 man.
 Labes conscientia in animo habere, to haue a
 corrupte conscience.
 A recta conscientia trasuersum vnguem non
 oportet discedere, we must doe nothyng that
 our owne conscience doeth testifie to be yll done.
 Remota hominum conscientia, no man know-
 yng what we doe.

Opprimi conscientia scelerum, to bee confounded with the remors of ones owne wicked actes.

Conscindo, scidi, ere, to cut in peces. also to scorne or rebuke one openly.

Concindere sibilis, to hyffe one oute of the place.

Conscio, scui, scire, to knowe with other, to know ones selfe fautes.

Conscisco, scui, ere, to consente, determyne, or graunt to a matter wyllyngly, to doe or woozhe a thing. Also to drawe to, after. *Calepyne.*

Facinus fœdum consciscere, to comit a naughtye and dishonest acte.

Fugam sibi consciscere, to flee.

Voluntarium exilium consciuerat, he went in banishment wilfully.

Censuit, consensit, cōsciuit, vt bellum fieret, he thought good, he agreed, he determined.

Diligens pastor stabulum cotidie conuertit, nec patitur stercus humorem consciscere: or (after the better ppyntes) *stercus aut humorem rem consistere*, a diligente shepheard eury day sweepeth his stable, and letteth not the dung drawe mofsure to it: Or to gather dunge and mofsure.

Consciscere sibi mortem, to kyl hys selfe wylfully.

Conscisura, æ, f. g. a gash or cuttyng.

Conscissus, a, um, cut in peces.

Conscius, a, um, that is of ones counsaile, that knoweth with an other, that is ppynt to a thyng. also gilty, or culpable.

Conscius sceleris, partie or ppynt to the offence: accessory.

Conscius mihi sum, my conscience beareth me wytnesse.

Ego qui mihi sum conscius, I that knowe myne owne herte or mynde.

Animus conscius, a mynde that knoweth it selfe gyltie or culpable.

Nec mihi conscius est vllus, no man knoweth it but I.

Meorum omnium consiliorū conscius, which knoweth all my secretes, or ppynt to all my secretes.

Mens sibi conscia recti, a conscience bearynge wytnesse to a man of his honest behauiour.

Comperi ex his, qui ei fuere conscij, I knewe it by them that were of his counsaile.

Futuri conscius, that knoweth what shall chaunce hereafter.

Vultus conscius, that sheweth it selfe to begiltye.

Conscius alicui in priuatis rebus, that knoweth a mans priuate affayres.

Conscribello, aui, are, to wyte together, vled of olde wyters.

Conscribo, psi, ere, to wyte, to wyte thynges together. also to enroll or register names.

Questionem conscribere, to wyte ones examination, and confession.

Syngraphum conscribere, to make an obligation. **Milites conscribere**, to wyte the souldiours names at the musters; to take vp souldiours to goe to warre. *Alphewyse* **Conscribere exercitum**.

Conscriptio, ōnis, f. g. an enrolment; a regestryng, or wytyng.

Conscriptus, a, um, wyitten, enrolled, regestred.

Officium conscripti, the office of a senatour.

Milites conscripti, souldiours enrolled.

Conscripti, they whose names be wyitten or regestred to supply a number, which doe lacke, or such as be new cholen or added vnto the other, properly spoken of the senatours of Rome.

Consecro, secui, are, to cutte or hache.

Consecari minutatim, to cut or hache in small peces.

Consecrānei, suche as be dedicated to one secte or opinion.

Consecrāneum, idem quod consecratum.

Consecratio, ōnis, f. g. a dedication or consecration.

Consecrātus, a, um, geuen or bent.

Consecrātus & addictus alicui sententia, geuen or addicte to any opinion.

Consecro, aui, are, to dedicate or consecrate; to make holy, to make a thyng remayne, to put in remembrance by wytyng. also to attribute to.

Consecrare memoriam nominis, to put hys name in perpetuall remembrance.

Delubra consecrare, to dedicate temples.

Alphewyse **Consecrare ades, terram, aram, domum, simulachra, &c.**

Ars curandi corporis deorū inuentioni consecratur, the inuention of Philosophy is attributed vnto the gods.

Magnitudinem ingenij alicuius consecrare, to put in perpetuall remembrance, or to make immortall.

Consecrare suas origines, by wytyng to put their begynnyng in perpetuall remembrance.

Consecrānei, they that be of one secte.

Consecrarium, ij, neu. ge. a bryefe argument or collarie.

Consecrarius, a, um, the adiectiue.

Consecratio, ōnis, f. g. a folowynge or pursuyng, also an imitation.

Consecrator, ōris, masc. ge. he that foloweth or pursueth.

Consecratrix, the feminine.

Consecratio, idem quod Sectio.

Consecro, aris, ari, to folow, to pursue diligently, to hunte after, to labour to attayne or get, to endeavour to haue. also to imitate or endeavour to doo lyke.

Omnia me mala consecrantur, All puelles folow me.

Conuitiis consecrari aliquem, to rayle at, or reproche one spitefully.

Hostes consecrari & conficere, to pursue and slea ennemies.

Opes consecrari, to hunte after richesse, to flus die to get rycheffe.
 Consecrari alicuius beneuolentiam largiri- one, to endeouour to geat ones fauour and good wyll, with gyses and bybes.
 Consecrari feras, to hunte beastes.
 Consecrari etiam minutissima, to endeouore to come to the knowlage of the smallest thynges.
 Quid singula consecrator? why doe I endeouore to recite or speake of euery thinge?
 Consemineus, a, um, and Conseminalis, le, for wen with diuers seedes, or planted with dyuers plantes.
 Sylua conseminea, in whiche dyuers kyndes of trees are planted.
 Consenesco, ui, ere, to be or ware olde.
 In armis, or sub armis consenescere, to leade all ones lyfe in warre.
 ✥ Nemo potest vno die consenescere, a mā can not be olde the first day.
 Consensio, ōnis, for, ge. a consent or accorde, one mynde or purpose.
 Consensus, us, ma, ge, accorde, agreement, a consente.
 Omnium consensu, by the accorde and agrement of all.
 Consensus & dissensus, contrary.
 Consentaneus, a, um, agreeable, meete, conueniente.
 Consentaneum sibi, agreeable to it selfe.
 Aprum & consentaneum.
 Consentaneum est, it is meete, or it is good reason.
 Consentaneum & dissentaneum, contrary.
 Consentia, ōrum, such thynges as be agreed vpon by the consent of many.
 Consentia, a citee of the Brutians.
 Consentini, people of that citee.
 Consentio, iui, ire, to consent, to agree, to accorde, to be of one opinion. also to be conuenient.
 Consentire & pugnare, contrary.
 Vno ore omnes consentiunt, I allowed it, or agreed with one consent.
 Consentire sibi, to abyde styll in his opinion, to be alway lyke hym selfe, not to bee contrarie to it selfe.
 Consentit vultus cū oratione, his countenance declarerth him to speake as he thinketh: his wordes and chere consent or agree.
 Consentire cum aliquo, de re aliqua, to agree with one concernyng a matiere.
 Consentire magna conspiratione amoris, to agree and loue eche other greatly.
 Consēpio, sēpis, sēpsi, ire, to inclose with an hedge, to enuiron or compass.
 Consēptum, ti, n. g. an inclosure or place inclosed, a cloase.
 Consēptus, a, um, enclosed, hedged in.
 Consequens, quētis, that foloweth, ensueth, or is conuenient or agreeable.
 Consequenter, consequently.

Consequētia, thynges which doe folow or ensue, or be agreeable or conuenient.
 Consequētia & consentanea.
 Consequētia, a, f. g. a sequele, a consequence.
 Per consequēcias contingit, when a thyng happeneth not immediately of that which is willed, or done of the parties, but necessarily of the sequele.
 Consequi, arum, sequeles.
 Consequor, eris, utus sum, sēqui, to folowe, to folowe immediately, to ensue, to obteyne or geat, to expresse in wordes, or acte, to ouertake in iourneyng or goyng.
 Viden' homini sarcinatos consequi, cum datiuo? do you not see men with fardells folowing of hym?
 Verbis consequi non possum, I can not expresse it in wordes.
 Cursu feras consequi, to hunt.
 Consequuntur equites, the horsemen folowe immediately.
 Aliquem certamine consequi, to vanquish, to ouertake.
 Voluptati vt mēror consequatur, that sorowe or heauynesse mighte folowe immediately after pleasure.
 Mors illum ex egritudine consequuta est, he died of that sicknesse.
 Si accelerare volent, ad vesperam me consequantur, if they wyll make haste, at night they may ouertake me.
 Hoc videmur esse consecuti, This much we seme to haue attained.
 Animo aliquid consequi, to comprehend or conceiue in the mynde.
 Inuestigare & consequi.
 Per aliquem aliquid consequi, to obteyne a thyng by an other mans meanes.
 Consequi coniectura, to hitte by coniecture, to gesse.
 Quid ex eo consequutus es? what haste thou wonne therby?
 Si quid dicendo consequi possum, If I be habile or can doe any thyng with eloquent pleading, or yf I can doe any thinge with my tonge or eloquence.
 Memoria consequi, to remembze.
 Consequi aliquid diligentia, to attaine or geat a thyng by diligence.
 Consequi gratiam, gloriam, laudem, dignitatem, commodum, famam, maiestratum, fructum, premium, &c. to purchase, geat, obteyne or wyne fauour, glory, &c.
 Anni consequentes, the nexte yeres folowyng.
 Nullam partem tuorum meritorum consequi possum, I can not requite the hundredth part of the pleasure that ye haue shewed me.
 Consequūtus, a, um, that foloweth or ensueth, also that is obteyned or gotten.
 Consero, sēui, ere, to sow, sette, or plant.
 Conserere agros, to plant.

Conserere

Conferere leges, to constitute or ordeyne lawes.
 Bella conferere, to make or styre occasion of warres.
 Consero, conserui, ere, to entermingle, to ioigne.
 Conferere prælum aut pugnam, to ioygne battayle, to fyghte.
 Conferere manus, to fyghte hande to hande.
 Conferere certamen, to consende or striue.
 Diem nocti conferere, to ioigne daie & night together in doyng a thyng.
 Conferratus, a, um, facioned or made lyke a saw.
 Conserre, as it were interlaced.
 Confessor, oris, m. ge. he that copeth or fighteth with an other.
 Conseruus, a, um, ioygned, enterlaced, entermynghed. Conseruus & intextus alicui rei.
 Conseruatio, onis, f. g. a keepng, mainteyngng preseruyng.
 Conseruator, oris, m. ge. one that maynteneth and preserueth, a protector, or defendour.
 Conseruator, & oppugnator, contrary.
 Conseruator & custos.
 Conseruatix, the feminine.
 Conseruatus, a, um, saued, maynteyned, preserued.
 Conseruitium, ij, neu. gene. a felowshyp in seruice.
 Conseruo, aui, are, to kepe, to preserue, or main-
 teyne, to defende.
 Tueri & conseruare.
 Conseruare fidem, to dooe that one hath promysed.
 Conseruare incolumem, to kepe in safegarde or out of daungier.
 Iusiurandum conseruare, to keepe or obserue an othe, to doe that he hath swozne to doe.
 Conseruare aliquem, to preserue one.
 Patriam conseruare, to defende and mainteyne ones countrey.
 Memoriam alicuius rei conseruare, to remem-
 bre or kepe in mynde.
 Rem suam conseruare, to saue or keepe his goodes and substance.
 Conseruus, ui, m. g. a felow or companion in ser-
 uice. Conserua, the feminine.
 Concessor, oris, m. g. he that sitteth with or neere other.
 Concessus, us, m. g. men sitting together. It may
 be taken for a sessions or sittynge of men, whiche
 be commissioners.
 Consideo, confides, sedi, sidere, to sitte, abide,
 or tarye in a place, to sojourn, it maie bee vfed
 to sit at a sessions, to bee sette in companie with
 other.
 Tuto confidere in aliquo loco, or apud ali-
 quem locum, to remayne or abyde saufely in a
 place.
 Confidere in solitudine, to kepe hym selfe or to
 tary and abyde in a solitary place.
 Confidere in otio, to be at quiet and leysure: or

out of trouble and busynesse.
 Consedit in mente iustitia, Justice is placed
 in the mynde.
 Consedit vtriusq. in quaestura nomen, the
 same and renoume of them both rested in theyr
 questourshyp, or byd not encrease, or was not
 augmented any thyng after they had bene ques-
 tours.
 Considero, loke Consydero.
 Consido, considis, sedi, sidere, to reste or abyde
 after the remouynge from an other place: or to
 reste at the bottome, as dyegges in dyynke, to
 lyghte as a byrde doeth after he hath flownen.
 Ignis consedit, the fyre is allwaged or stinted.
 Confidere & regnare in aliqua regione, to as-
 byde (especially after trauayle) and reygne in as
 ny countrey.
 Cura consedit, care is allwaged or ceased.
 Vbi ira consedit, whan his anger was appeased
 Dum considat, relinquatur, it is leste vntyll it
 synke downe and be seiled in the bottome.
 Confiditur, the impersonall.
 Consignatio, onis, f. gen. a sealynge, or wrytyng
 signed.
 Consignatus, a, um, signed, put in wrytyng.
 Consignata in animis notiones, knowlages
 printed in mens myndes.
 Consignificatio, onis, f. g. a declaracion by some
 meane or token.
 Consignifico, aui, are, to shewe by tokens, to
 signyfic.
 Consigno, aui, are, to scale, to sygne, to marke.
 Consignamus literis, when we put any thyng
 in wrytyng.
 Consignare literas, to scale letters.
 Legem consignare, to adde a condicion to that
 whiche is put in wrytyng alreddie.
 Consileo, consiles, lui, ere, to kepe silence.
 Consileo, filui, scere, to be still, to kepe silence,
 to holde ones peace.
 Consiliarius, ri, mascu. gene. one that geueth
 counsaile.
 Amici & consiliarij, freendes and counsay-
 lours.
 Consiliator, oris, m. g. a counsaylour.
 Consiligo, inis, f. gen. an herbe called of some
 Leonis pata, Of Vegetius and Ruellius Pul-
 monaria, It is veray medicinable for the lightes
 and lunges of beastes, it is called of the frenche
 men Bomelea, or Pate de lyon. in Englyshe
 beare foote.
 Consilium, a towne of Italye neere to Taren-
 tum.
 Consilio, consilis, lui, lire, to leape together.
 Consilio, aui, are, to aske or geue counsaile.
 Consilium, ij, n. g. counsaile, iudgement or ad-
 uise, a purpose or intende, policie, apoyntment.
 It may be taken for commissioners or iudges al-
 signed.
 Consilium est ita facere, I haue purposed so to
 doe, or it is wisdome so to doe. Vestrum est co-
 silium

filium non solum meum, quid sit faciendum,
 you must consulee and dyuise as well as I, what
 is to be doen.
 Ambiguus consiliū, that can not tel what aduise
 to take, that can not tell what to doe.
 De consiliū sententia aliquid facere, to dooe a
 thyng after the aduise that is geuen hym, or els
 accordyng to the aduise and opinion of the coun-
 sayle that doth determine it.
 Consilium adificandi abiicere, to leaue of his
 purpose or intende that he had to buylde.
 Afferre in templum consilium furri, to come
 into the temple of purpose or entent to steale.
 Clausa habere sua consilia, to keepe his coun-
 sayles secreete.
 Labi consilio, to take yll aduise for hym selfe, to
 take aduise that is not good for hym selfe.
 Nihil mihi accidit, quod maioris consiliū sit
 Nothyng hath chaunced to me that hath neede of
 greater aduise or counsayle.
 Velut consilio petitur esset, as though it had
 be done of sette purpose or for the nones.
 Tuum consilium est, aduise you.
 Hoc vestrum consilium fuit, this was your
 dytce.
 Quo consilio hac imus, vpon what consideras-
 tion or policie doe we come hither.
 Casus & consilium, opposita.
 Consilium capi, I take aduise or counsayle, I
 purposed.
 Habere consilium, to consulee.
 Magni consiliū est, quid sit faciendum, it is a
 matter that nedeth great aduise and coun-
 sayle, what is to be doen.
 Eo consilio, for that intent or purpose.
 Non est consilium, I intende not, I purpose
 not.
 Consimilis, le, in all thynges lyke.
 Mos consimilis vestrum, a facion in al pointes
 lyke yours.
 Isti formæ, mores vt consimiles forent, that
 his condicions myght bee lyke to this his fauour
 and beautie.
 Consimilis moribus, lyke in maners.
 Consisto, constiti, stère, to stande faste or sure, to
 abyde boldely by a thyng, to consiste, to stande
 styll, to recke, to be at quiet.
 Consistit alius, the bealy is costur.
 Consistit morbus, the sicknesse standeth at a
 staie, neither encreaseeth nor diminisheth.
 Consistere mente, to be of sounde memozy.
 Consistere & commorari, to stand styll and as
 byde. Consistit triduum Rome, he abode
 thre dayes at Rome.
 Consistere ad anchoram, vel in anchoris, to
 lye at anchoze.
 Stomachus consistit, the stomack leaueth vo-
 mitynge.
 In hoc tota causa consistit, herein consisteth or
 standeth all the whole matter.
 In iudicio cum aliquo consistere, to stande in

iudgemente and pleade or contende agaynst a
 man.
 Legatum consistit, the legacie that is geuen is
 of good force or baileable.
 Consistit autoritas illius vini intra Gallias,
 that wyne is onely esteemed in fraunce, or is not
 pyaped or set by out of fraunce.
 Non consistere mente, lingua, oratione, when
 ones mynde and his tonge faileth hym.
 Mente consistere, to bee quiete, and not to be
 troubled or dismayed.
 Virum consistit fides, sayth and promesse is
 kepte firmly on both parties.
 Rem publicā in vnius anima consistere, when
 the common weale dependeth wholly vpon the
 lyfe of one man.
 Omnis spes eorum consistit in ea re, all theys
 hope is onely in that.
 In sententia consistere, to abyde in ones opia-
 non.
 Tranquillo animo consistere, to bee in great
 quietnesse of mynde, without feare or trouble.
 Pectore consistere nihil consilij potest, I can
 not tell what I should doe.
 Consistit tibi omnis causa familiar, the whole
 charge of the familie resteth in you.
 Consistere verbis cum aliquo, to agree with
 one in wordes.
 Consistit in digitos, he standeth on tip toe.
 Consistorium, rñ. n. ge. a counsayle house, especy-
 ally in a pryncis house. Sometyme the counsayle
 assembled in such a place.
 Consitio, ònis, f. g. a setting or plantyng.
 Consitor, òris, m. g. one that planteth.
 Consitura, a, f. g. idem quod consitio.
 Consitus, a, um, sette, sowne, planted.
 Consmittere, for committere.
 Consobrina, a, f. ge. the feminine of Conso-
 brinus.
 Consobrini, consyns germainys of two sisters, like
 sters sonnes.
 Consoceri, they two, whose sonne and daughter
 are married together.
 Consociatio, ònis, f. g. a companyng or felow-
 shipp, association.
 Consociatus, a, um, assoiate, ioygned in felow-
 shyppe.
 Consocio, aui, are, to assoiate, to ioygne a felowe
 or companion to one.
 Consociare armacum populo, to assoiate or
 ioygne them selves in felowshyppe of warre with
 other.
 Consociare consilia cum aliquo, to delibcrate
 or consulee with one.
 Consolabilis, le, that may be comforted.
 Consolabundus, he that comforteth a man.
 Consolatio, ònis, f. m. gene. comforte in ad-
 ueritate.
 Consolator, oris, m. g. a comforter.
 Consolatorius, a, um, that comforteth.
 Consolida, a, f. g. the name of an herbe, called
 consrey,

conspect, or *Camfpey*.
Consolidatio, *ónis*, *form. gen.* is where one that
 had the vse and profyte of a thyng, called of the
 lawyers, *Vsu fructuarius*, hath rendred the tith
 thereof, to the lord of owner.
Consólido, *ái, áre*, to make sounde that was bro
 ken, to consolidate.
Consólór, *áris*, a deponent, to geue comforte, or
 take comforte.
Consolari miseriam & calamitatem, to com
 forte one in miserie and trouble.
Consolari aliquem de morte patris, to com
 forte one for the death of his father.
Consólór, *áris*, *atus sum*, the passyue.
Consonnio, *ái, áre*, to dreame.
Consonans adiectiuum, consonant, meete, agree
 able.
Per omnia consonans sibi, lyke of agreeable to
 it selfe in all poyntes.
Consono, *nui, áre*, to make sowne together. And
 by a metaphoze, to accord or agree.
Consonat moribus oratio, his talke agreeth
 well wth his maners, or is very lyke hys ma
 ners.
Consonare sibi, to be alwayes lyke hym selfe,
 not to chaunge or vary.
Consonum, *ni, ne. gen.* a thyng meete and con
 sonant.
Consonus, *a, um*, of lyke tune or sowne.
Consópio, *sópis, piui, íre*, to lay, bynge, or lull
 a slepe.
Conforanni, people of *Aquitayne* in *France*.
Confors, *órtis, om. gen.* a fellow or companyon.
 a parte taker. Sometime it signifieth lyke. They
 are proprely called *Confortes*, whose landes
 bounde together.
Temporum cum aliquo consors, partaker of
 aduersite and dangerous tymes with other.
Generis consortes, kyns folke, allyances.
Socius & consors.
Confors consilij publici, he that is one of the
 common counsaile.
Confors laboris, partaker of labour or tra
 uayle.
Confors thalami, a wyfe.
Confors casus, a lyke chaunce.
Confortes periculorum, they that be together
 in lyke peryll and daungier.
Confortio, *ónis, f. g.* fellowship. Sometime com
 munitie and participation.
Confortium, *tij, neu. ge.* fellowship or company
 societee.
Conspectus, *us, m. g.* a beholding, or syght.
In conspectu esse, to bee in syght, or in a place
 where one may be seene.
E conspectu euolare, and fugere *conspectu*,
 to goe quickly out of syght.
Ne quis conspectus fieret, That men myght
 not gather aboute to beholde it.
In conspectu oppidi esse, to bee so nere, that
 they within the citee may see them.

Frui conspectu alicuius rei, to haue the full
 syght of a thyng.
Prodire in conspectum, To come abroad in
 syght.
In conspectum cadere, to be of suche sorte that
 it may be seene.
Cadit in conspectum, It is of that sorte, that
 it may be seene.
In conspectum se dare, to come forth: & shew
 them selves, that they may be seene.
Conspectum alicuius vereri, to be a frayde to
 come in ones sight.
Conspectus, *a, um*, beholden, solemnely looked
 on, diligently regarded.
Supplicium conspectius, an execution or pun
 nishment, whiche many men goe to beholde.
Nihilo mea turba quam vilius conspectior
erit, my company or trayne shall bee no greates
 ter to see to, or no moze notable, than any of
 theirs.
Mors conspectior, moze notable death.
Conspérgo, *spérsi, gère*, to scatter or sparte as
 boue abundantly, to strawe. by translation to
 myngle.
Conspérgere ante ades, to strawe herbes or
 greene graske before the doores.
Conspérgere hilaritate, to myngle with mirth
 and pleasauntnesse.
Conspérgere aliquem lachrymis, to make
 one to weepe.
Conspersus, *a, um*, spynkled, strawed, scattered
 myngled.
Conspicillum, and *conspicillum*, *i. n. g.* a loupe
 to looke out of an house or wall, a payre of spec
 takles.
Conspicio, *conspicis, spéxi, ére*, to se or beholde,
 to attende, regarde, or consyder, to beue.
Conspicere ex alto, to beholde from an hygh
 place. *Corde conspicere*, to perceyue in ones
 mynde.
Conspicere aliquem mente, to ymagyne that
 he seeth one.
Conspicere sibi, quæ sint in rem suam, to see
 and know, what is profitable to him selfe.
Locum insidijs conspicere, to view and see a
 place meete to set an ambushment in.
Conspicere dicuntur res inanimata, to be turs
 ned, or to stande toward a thyng.
Conspice, quibus vitij affectus sit, Regarde
 or consyder what fautes he hath.
Conspicior, the passyue.
Bonis animi conspici, to be esteemed for vertue
 and knowlage.
Conspici infestis oculis, to be spitefully looked
 on, of them that enuy and hate one.
Conspicor, *áris, ári*, a deponent, idem quod
Conspicio.
Conspiciuus, *a, um*, that one seeth or perceueth
 very playnely: as, redde and other thynges of
 hygh colour, that is greatly in syght, clere, that
 euery man hath in regarde and admiration.

Ocultus & conspicuus, contraty.

Conspicius forma, of goodly shappe and fauoure.

Venustas conspicua, notable of excellent beautie.

Conspicius homo, a man in greate admiration. Laude conspicuus, greatly praised of renowned.

Magnitudine conspicuus, merueylous greate of notable, and muche prayed for the greatnesse of it.

Fons conspicuus in planicie, A well so cleare that a man may see the botome.

Conspiratio, ónis, f. g. a conspiracie, consente, agreement, whan many accorde together, as wel for a good intente as an yll.

Conspiratus, us, m. g. a conspiracie, consent, or agreement.

Conspirati, They whiche haue conspired, and be confederate agaynst one.

Conspiro, áui, áre, to blowe together, and by a metaphoze, to conspyre of consent, to be alied or agreed together, to doo any thyng good or yll.

Conspirare, to wynde hym selfe rounde lyke an adder.

Conspirare & consentire.

Senatus cum populo conspirauit, The Senate conspired and agreed with the people.

Conspisso, áui, áre, to make thicke.

Conspódeo, spóndi, ére, to promyse mutually, one to an other.

Conspónsi, they which haue mutually promysed the one to the other.

Conspónsor, óris, m. ge. he that is bounde with an other for any man.

Conspuo, spui, ére, to spitte on one.

Conspúco, áui, áre, to violate or defyle, to make foule.

Conspúto, áui, áre, to spitte often on one.

Constabilio, iui, ire, to make sure, stable, or stronge.

Constans, ántis, om. gene. constant, stable, or stedfast.

Constans amicus, an assured freende.

Lewis & constans, contraty.

Mobilis & constans, contraty.

Rumor constans, a certayne rumour.

Voce constanti negare, to deny playnly.

Constanter, constantly, stedfastly.

Constantia, æ, f. g. constance or stedfastnesse.

Constantinópolis, a citee in Thrace, sometyne called Byzantium, and afoze that Lygos. It ioygneth to the sea Pontus Euxinus, on the narrowest parte betwene Europa and Asia. It was sometyne the chiefe palayce of the moste christen Emperour Constantine, and is now the pompous denne of the great turke, enemy to Christis fayth. It was taken of the turkes the yere of our lord. 1452. Mahumetes beyng great turke, and Constantine emperour of Grece.

Constantinus, the name of dyuers Emperours:

The most excellent was sonne of Constantius, (a noble and valyaunt prince, fellow in the empire with Maximinus) and of Helene, a woman bozne in Englande, than called Britygne: After he had atteyned the monarchie, he dayly moste studiously laboured to augmente the faythe of Christ: not withstandyng in his time were dyuers heresies and horrible contencions amonge the byshoppes, whiche he dyd cyther dissolue, or at the least way reuerently moderate with a wonderfull temperaunce. He reigned. xxx. yeres, and was buried in Constantinople. He dyed in the yere of our lord. 330.

Constat, it costeth, it is solde for.

Consternati, men ouerthrowen. sometyne abashed, or troubled in mynde.

Consternatio, ónis, f. ge. an a bashment, a great feare or trouble of the mynde.

Consternium, nij, n. g. a place where men layed their garmentes whan they were bayned.

Consterno, áui, áre, to ouerthrow, and by translation, to make soze a frayed or a bashed, to a stony she.

Consternari animo, to bee soze troubled and abashed.

Consterno, stráui, stérniere, to strawe, to paze, to liuer the flosse with any thyng.

Campi consternuntur milite, all the fiede be couered. &c.

Terram consternere tergo, to lie vpright vpon the grounde.

Consternere cubilia gallinarum, to make hennes nestes.

Lapide consternere, to paze with stones.

Luto consternere, to couer with earthe, as men vse in makyng of floszes.

Constipatus, a, um, gathered thycke or close together.

Constipo, áui, áre, to make thicke or fast together to stiffe by together, to thurst by many in one place together.

Constituo, ui, ére, to appoynt or ordeyne, to purpose or determyne to doo a thing, to promyse, to place or settle, to erect or buylde, to couerant.

Constituere & designare.

Habeo constitutum, or constitutum est mihi I am so determynd, I haue so purposed.

Constitueram vt irem rus, I had appoynted to go into the countrey.

Constituimus inter nos, We haue ordeyned amonge our selues.

Constituere alicui, vel cum aliquo, se venturum, to promise to one, that he will come.

Ad constitutum venire, to come at the daye appoynted.

Constituere tempus, to asseyne or appoynte the tyme.

Hominem ante pedes Manilij constituunt,

They brought the man befoze Manilius.

Constituere aliquem magna gratia apud regem, to byngne one in greate fauour with the kynge

Domos constituere, to builde houses. **Aphes**
Oppidum, currim, mania constituere.
Finem rei constituere, to make an ende of a
 thyng.
Diem colloquio constituere, to appoynt a daye
 to common of the matter.
In verbis ius constituere, to take the wordes
 of the lawe as they lye, without any interpre-
 tation.
Necessitudinem habere constitutam cum a-
liquo, to have very neere frendshipp of familie
 with one.
Intra syluam aciem constituerat, he had pla-
 ced or lodged his army within the woodde.
Constituere spem in aliquo, to putte hope in
 one. **Constituere amicitiam cum aliquo**,
 to constitute in diem tertium, to determine to
 dooe a thyng the third daye following.
Constituere disceptationem, to make his plea
 formall: or to foresee that which shall come in
 contention, to determine what is that is in
 controuersie betwene them.
Constituere iudicium, to admitte the processe
 and sute of any matter.
Iudicium constituere dicebant veteres, pro
 constituere actionem. **Vide actionem constit-**
Rarum est, vt iudicia propter id constituantur,
 It chaunceth seldome, that the iudges
 shuld sitte in iudgement or examination of that.
Constituere maiestatem, to conspyre or ad-
 uance the reuerence due to the supreme au-
 thoritee.
Constituere quaestionem, to decreet, that vpon
 streite examination, execution be doone.
Constituere quaestionem nouam, to appoint
 extraordinary iudges, vpon a matter, that hath
 not bene wont to come in examination.
Patriam mihi sanctitatem in illo colendo cō-
stitui, I purpose to vse as great reuerence to
 warde hym, as if he were my father.
Constituere statum causæ, is when the iudge
 dooeth determine, whether it bee a matter in
 lawe, or a matter in dede, which is in controu-
 ersie.
Crucem sibi constituere, to make a rodde for
 his owne taylor, to doe that, which is for his
 owne hurte.
Constituere rem nummariam, to appoynt a
 certayne order concernyng the value and course
 of money.
Constituere vadimonium, to put in pledges.
Constituere testem aliquem in alium, to cause
 witnesse to be brought forth agaynst one.
Summam totius huius in aliquo constituere,
 when the parties contendyng do rest principal-
 ly vpon one poynte, and endeavour to cons-
 firme that.
Constituere & regere inscitiam iuuenum, to
 rule and gouerne.
Constituere pecuniam, to promise money to

bee payed, which was before due by an obly-
 gation.
Constituta, drum, statutes, actes, or ordinances.
Constitutio, oris, f. g. an ordinance, a decree, a
 complexion, the determination of a thyng, whiche
 after it hath bene well debated, is brought
 to an ende, inuencion.
Constitutio corporis, the complexion.
Constitutio causæ, whiche our lawyers dooe
 call the matter in debate.
Religionum constitutio, inuencion and ins-
 titucion.
Constitutor, oris, ma. ge. he that ordeyneth or
 maketh any thyng.
Constitutorius, a, um, adiectiuum.
Constitutus, us, ma. ge. idem quod constitutio.
Constitutus, a, um, ordeyned, appointed, deter-
 mined. **Constitutum patrimonium**.
Constitutus ad eadem, appointed and mar-
 ked to be slayne.
Existimat patrimonium fore suum per te cō-
stitutum, he recogniseth, that the landes, whiche
 he hath, came by your meanes, or that you
 were the cause that he came by his liuelode.
Corpus bene constitutum, a body well com-
 plexioned.
Præclarissime constituta respublica, a common-
 weale in right good order and facion.
Consto, stui, stare, to stande together, to persist
 or abyde, to perseuer or continue, to be manifest
 or known, to agree, to petyne. **Sometyme to be**,
 also to be comparte and made.
Constant sententia, the opinions do agree.
Constat animo, he is of steadfast mynde.
Constat mens, he is not troubled or dismaide.
Mente vix constat, he is almost dismaide or
 besyde him selfe.
Constat hoc mihi tecum, we bee both agreed
 in this.
Constat ratio, there is a reasonable cause.
Constare sibi, to abyde in his opinion.
Ille sibi constat, he is alway of one sorte or
 facion.
Constet modus, Let there be a measure.
Constitit nusquam, he abode in no place.
Constat omnibus, it is euident to all men.
Non constat et color nec vultus, his counte-
 nance and colour do chaunge.
Nec auribus, nec oculis satis constare pore-
rant, They coulde not tell certainly wherto to
 loke, nor wherto to harken.
Fides constitit pratoris, the ppetor kepte pro-
 misse, or did that he promised.
Me constare mihi scis, you knowe, that I am
 alwaie lyke my selfe, or alwaies one man, or
 abyde still in one opinion.
Constare in sententia, to keepe one minde still,
 to perseuer in one opinion.
Si humanitati tuæ constare voles, if you wyl
 continue still in your gentleness.
Constant officia tua in me, your frendly pleas-
 sures

Sures toward me are manifest.
 Mea in te omnia officia constabunt, non se-
 cus ac si te vidissem, All the pleasures that I
 can doe you, shall be shewed as well as though
 I had seene you.
 Quominus mea in te constarent officia, That
 I myght be the lesse beneficiall toward you.
 Chare constat mihi, I bought it derely.
 Gratis constat, it costeth me nought, I had it
 for graund mercy.
 Minoris constat dimidio, it costeth lesse by
 the halfe.
 Vilissime constat, It is verarie good cheape,
 it coste little or nothyng.
 E quibus omnia constant, Of whiche all thynges
 are compact or made.
 Constat experimentis medicina, phisick standeth
 chesly in practyse.
 Vis constare magistratibus reuerentiam? woulde
 you that there shoulde be due reuerence geuen
 styll to the magistrates?
 Quis feret vxorem, cui constant omnia? who
 will suffre a wyfe, that hath all thynges at his
 will? Constat, it is manifest.
 Non satis constabat animis, They were not
 verarie certayne or sure, they were in doubte,
 they doubted.
 Constat de hac re, of this mattier it is agreed,
 there is no controuersy in this thyng.
 Constat de eius innocentia, His innocencie is
 well known or tried.
 Constratus, a, um, couered ouer, pauced.
 Constrata naues, couered shippes.
 Constrata naues tempestatibus, Shippes
 beaten together and byuiled with tempestes.
 Constrepto, strepui, ere, to make a noyse together.
 Constrictus, a, um, streigned, bounde harde,
 wyonge.
 Constringo, strinxi, ere, to bynde faste, to
 wyonge harde.
 Constringere supplicio, to cause him to dye.
 Quadrupedem constringere, to bynde hande
 and foote lyke a beast.
 Necessitate constringi, to bee constreigned
 with necessitee.
 Constringendum se tradere libidinibus, to
 yelde them selues as pryncers or captiues, to
 the fylthy luste of the bodye.
 Constructio, onis, f. g. edifyng, composition.
 Constructio hominis, the facture or forming
 of a man.
 Constructio verborum, the order, construc-
 tion, or placynge of woordes.
 Constructus, a, um, builded, made, cast by in an
 heape: furnyshed, garnyshed, prepared.
 Construo, uxi, ere, to build, to ordeyne, to heape,
 one thyng on an other.
 Construere pecuniam, to gather money.
 Acerui nummorum construuntur apud eum,
 He hath gathered together great heapes of
 money.

Construere vocabula, to make netre woordes.
 Aggerem construere, to cast or make a bul-
 warke.
 Nidos aues, construnt, The byrdes make
 their nestes.
 Nauem construere, to make a shype.
 Aedificium construere, to buylde an house.
 Constuprator, oris, m. g. an adulterer.
 Constupro, aui, are, idem quod Stupro.
 Constupratum iudicium, a iudgement corru-
 pted with bybes.
 Consuadeo, suades, suasi, suadere, to counsaile
 or exhorte earnestly.
 Consualia, orum, n. ge. places dedicated to the
 god of counsaile Consus.
 Consuator, oris, ma. ge. one that counsaileth or
 exhorteth.
 Consuantes, people of the Alpes.
 Consudo, aui, are, to sweate vehemently, and
 Consudasco, idem.
 Consuefacio, efacio, feci, ere, to accustome, to
 enure, to teache by vse.
 Consuefacere, and Disuefacere, contrary.
 Consuesco, suui, scire, to be wont, to haunt or
 vse a thyng muche, to accustome, sometyme to
 vse carnally.
 Cum eius consuevit matre clanculum, he had
 company with his mother pryvely.
 Nec magis humo quam stagno consueuerant,
 they are accustomed to be as well in water
 as on the lande.
 Consuescere alicui, to haunte muche to one,
 or to be muche in ones company.
 Consuescere iuencum aratro, to accustome
 the bulloche to drawe the plough.
 Consuetio, onis, f. m. g. is vied of Plautus for
 Consuetudo.
 Consuetudo, inis, f. g. custome or vslage, also com-
 pany or familiar couersation, faction or maner.
 Tam parua consuetudinis causa, for respect
 of so small acquayntance.
 Praeter consuetudinem, agaynst the faction or
 custome. Pro mea consuetudine, accordynge
 to mine vslage and custome.
 Ad Graecorum consuetudinem, accordynge
 to the custome &c.
 Consuetudo morbi, the course of the speke-
 nesse, whan it retourneth certayne tymes.
 Si corpus supra consuetudinem incaluit, be
 more whot then it is accustomed to be, or then
 it is wonte.
 Non est mea consuetudinis, it is not my fas-
 sion. Consuetudo & institutum.
 Consuetudo & exercitatio.
 Consuetudinem facere alicui cum aliquo, to
 make one verarie familiar and well acquainted
 with a man.
 Victus alicuius consuetudo, the manier of
 ones liuynge.
 Consuetudo & familiaritas.
 In consuetudinem vertere, to byng into a cus-
 tome.

Rome.

Amicitia, consuetudines, vicinitates,

Consuetus, a, um, accustomed.

Consul, lis, ma, g. a chiefe officer among the Romans, wherof were two, which had the chiefe rule of the citee for one yere. Of poetes it is vsed for a yere space.

Consularis, re, of or perteynyng to the consull.

Consularis vir, he that had bene Consull, or were mete to be consull.

Consulariter, lyke a Consull.

Consulatus, us, the office of a consull.

Consulo, lui, ere, with a datyue case, to geue counsaile, with an accusatiue case to aske counsaile. Also with a datyue case it signifyeth to prouyde, to helpe to.

Grauiter de se consulere, to doo some hurte to hym selfe, to take suche counsaile that may bee hurtefull to hym selfe.

Consulere sine abiecto, idem quod Consulere.

Consulere in longitudinem, to prouyde or prepare for the tyme to come.

Oro te, in commune vt consulas, I pray you that you will doo indifferently for both partes. In humiliores crudeliter consulebatur, The byler sorte were cruelly handeled, or Warpeleye punished.

Consulere de aliquo bene, to intreate or handell one gentilly.

Malè consulere, contrary.

Consulere & providere.

Consulere & prospicere.

Consulere dignitati, æstimationi, famæ, to prouyde for, or haue consideration and regarde to ones honoz, estimation, and good name.

Pessime in te atq; in illum consulis, you dooe that whiche is veray hurtefull and vnprospereable bothe for your selfe and hym.

Consulere alicui, to prouyde for ones profyte, or to haue consideration of a man.

Concordiæ consulere, to haue respect to concord and vnites.

Per literas consulere aliquem, to aske counsaile of a man by letters.

Consulam hanc rem amicos, I will aske counsaile of my freendes concernyng this mattier.

Dij consulunt rebus humanis, neq; solum vs niuersis, verumetiam singulis, The goddes dooe conueighe the state of the worlde, and not onely the whole in generall, but also the perteyners. And in the same sence, Dij mundum hunc omnem administrant, the goddes conueyghe, that is to say, do rule, gouerne, and order. &c.

Consulte, prudently, considerately.

Consultatio, ónis, f. g. a deliberacion or consultation, a demaundyng of counsaile in a matter.

Responde consultationi meæ: aunswere me to that I asked the counsaile of?

Consultus, better standyng with wysedome or reason.

Consulto, aui, are, to geue or aske counsaile, to consult or deliberate.

Male corde consulare, to thynke naughtily or shrewdly in ones mynde.

Consultare aliquem, to aske counsaile of one. Deliberare & consulare.

Consulto, deliberately or aduisedly, with good counsaile, aduisement, and deliberacion, of sette purpose.

Consulto, & fortuito, contrary.

Consulto, the ablatiue case for consulere.

Opus est consulto, it behoueth to take good aduise.

Consultor, óris, ma, ge. he that geueth counsell. sometyme he that asketh counsaile.

Consultrix, the feminine.

Consultum, ti, n. ge. the thyng that is consulted. sometyme an acte of counsaile, decrees, or ordinance.

Consultus, a, um, the participle, demaunded or asked counsaile of.

Consultus, a, um, the adiectiue, wyse, cunnyng, full of knowlage, whom a man maye well aske counsaile of.

Consultus eloquentia, depe eloquent.

Natura consultus non disciplina, wyse and cunnyng by nature, not by learnyng.

Consultissimus iuris, a very good and perfect lawier.

Consultus vniuersæ disciplinæ, cunnyng and perfectly seene in all partes of any knowlage.

Consummatio, ónis, f. g. a perfection, a full finishing, the totall summe.

Consummatus, a, um, perfect at a poynt.

Consummatus homo, a perfect felow, an absolute man.

Consummo, aui, are, to summe vp in a rekenyng, to synnise or perfourme, to make vp, or make perfect.

Consumo, sumpsi, ere, to consume or destroe, to spende or bestow, to waste or weare out, to byng to nought.

Consumere diem in apparando, to spende all the daie in preparyng.

Consumere fidem, to lose credence.

Consumere operam, to emploie labour.

Consumere orationem, to tell a longe tale without a conclusion.

Effundere & consumere bona omnia, to wast and spende all a mans goodes riottously.

Vetustas consumit ferrum, continuance of tyme weareth out Iron.

Cuius omnes curæ in te consumuntur, all whose care and sollicitousnesse is set vpon thee.

Aetatem consumere in studio, to spende all ones lyfe in study.

Consumere diem, annum, tempus, horas, ætatem, to passe ouer, or spende the daie. &c.

Eum diem ibi consumpsi, I passed forth all that daie there.

Preces consumere, to make longe intreatyng and bespyng

Despyng in bayne.
 Consumere omnem nostram diligentiam in
 realiqua, to bestow all our diligence in a thyng.
 Consumere studium, operam, curam, orium,
 to bestow of employ. &c.
 Consumor, the passive, to wither or wast awaie.
 Consumi incendio, to be consumed with fyre.
 Consumi siti, to be deade with thyrst.
 Consuo, sui, ere, to sowe together one thyng to
 an other.
 Consuere dolos, to ymagyne deceit.
 Consumptio, onis, f. m. gen. a consumpunge or
 spendyng.
 Consumptor, oris, m. g. one that consumeth or
 wasteth awaie.
 Consumptus, a, um, consumed, wasted, wythes
 ted awaie.
 Consurgo, exi, ere, to arise together with other.
 Consurgunt venti, the wyndes arysle or begin
 to blowe.
 Consurgere in venerationem, to rise vp to do
 reuerence to one.
 Consurgitur, the impersonall.
 Consurrectio, onis, f. g. the rysyng vp of many
 together, most commonly to doe reuerence.
 Consus, i, m. g. the god of counsaile.
 Consyderare, with consideration, aduisedly.
 Consyderatio, onis, and Consyderantia, e, f. g.
 consyderation.
 Consyderatus, he that doeth a thyng with con-
 syderation.
 Consyderatus, a, um, particip. considred, bies
 wed, regarded.
 Consyderatum, & meditatum.
 Consydero, aui, are,, to consyder, to regarde or
 biewe.
 Contabesco, scere, to wyther or pyne awaie.
 Contabulatio, onis, f. g. a flooze boozed, or a
 boozdyng of a flooze.
 Contabulo, aui, are, to boozde or to laie boozdes
 on a roufe or flooze.
 Contactus, a, um, touched, stayned, coloured,
 infected.
 Contacti religione dies, dates reputed of the
 paynymes to be infortunate to beginne any en-
 terpryse.
 Sale modico contactum, coznde with a little
 salte.
 Colore croci contactum, stayned or died with
 saffron colour.
 Contacta halitu eius, nulla fera attingit, no
 beaſt toucheth those thynges that he hath brea-
 shed on.
 Contactus, us, m. g. atouchyng, sometyme car-
 nall dealinge.
 Contagio, onis, f. g. idem quod Contagium.
 Contagio aspectus, the infection that com-
 meth by lokyng on a thyng.
 Contagio belli, whan by the occasion of one
 warre, an other ryseth.
 Sed etiam illos ad quos conscientia contagio

pertinebit, But theim also, whiche be condemp-
 nyng and agreyng to the same naughtynesse.
 Contages, is, f. g. idem quod contagio.
 Contagiosus, a, um, contagious, that soone in-
 fecteth other.
 Contagium, n, n: g. a contagious or infective
 sicknesse, also an infection.
 Contaminatus, a, um, despyled, corrupted, dis-
 honested, disteyned.
 Contaminatus & integer, contrary.
 Contamino, aui, are, to violate or despyle, with
 mixtyng thynges together, or with touchyng a
 thyng vncleanly, to disteyne, to dishonest.
 Manus contaminare, to committe some heys-
 nous act.
 Contaminare fabulas, to make one comedie
 of many.
 Contaminare & honestare, contrary.
 Contaminare se vitijs, to dishonest ones selfe
 with vice and leaudenesse.
 Contechnor, atus sum, ari, to inuent some thing
 to deceiue, to imagine some subtill deuyse.
 Contectus, a, um, couered, hidde.
 Contego, exi, ere, to couer or hyde a faute, that
 it be not espyed.
 Contegere tumulo, or sepulchro, to bury.
 Contemero, aui, are, to violate, polute, or defile.
 Contemno, tempſi, ere, to despyse or contemne,
 whiche is lesse than despylyng, to despy, not to
 regarde.
 Contemnere & admirari, contrary.
 Contemnere & efferre, contrary.
 Contemnere, despiciere, & pro nihilo habere.
 Contemnere aliquem prae se, not to regarde
 one in comparison of him selfe.
 Deridere & contemnere.
 Contemplatio, onis, f. g. a beholdyng, specia-
 ally in the mynde, with deuotion to god, cons-
 templacion.
 Consyderatio, & contemplatio.
 Contemplatiuus, a, um, contemplatiue, that con-
 sisteth onely in contemplacion.
 Contemplator, oris, mas. ge. he that beholdeth
 with great affection.
 Contemplatus, us, idem quod contemplatio.
 Contemplor, aris, ari, to beholde intently
 with great affection. Also Contemplo, aui,
 are, of olde wyters vſed for Contemplor.
 Contemplari & intueri.
 Contemporaneus, a, um, that is in one tyme.
 Contemporanei, they that be at one tyme.
 Contemptibilis, le, that is to be despyled or not
 regarded.
 Contemptim, disdeignefully.
 Contemptio, onis, contempt.
 Contemptio & despicientia.
 Contemptor, aris, ari, to sette lyttell by, out of
 vſe.
 Contemptor, oris, m. g. one that despyseth or
 contemneth, that setteth nothyng by a thyng.
 Contemptrix, icis, f. g. the feminine.
 Contemps

Contemptus, us, m. g. despitte, contempe.
 Contemptus, a, um, contemned, not esteemed,
 nought set by.
 Contemptus & abiectus.
 Despicatus & contemptus.
 Contendo, di, ere, for intendere, to bend harde,
 to stretch out, to strepne, to knytte of the
 strept. Also to goe towards a place, to ende-
 uour earnestly, to enforce, to requyre of desyre
 effectually, to aspyre and defende an opinion:
 to contende of resyste, to strue, to cast of shoote
 a dart of arrow, to continue, to make haste,
 to goe.
 Contendere aliquid ab aliquo, to requyre some
 thyng of one earnestly.
 Contendere sacramento, to wage the lawe.
 Contendere agmen, to leade forwarde an ar-
 mie with haste and speede.
 Eniri & contendere, to labour and indueour
 earnestly.
 Contendere omnibus nervis, and Contens-
 dere omnes nervos in re aliqua, to labour
 and endeavour to the uttermost of a mans power.
 Non erat causa, cur a te hoc tempore aliquid
 contenderem, there was no cause why I shuld
 earnestly requyre any thyng of you at this time.
 Omni studio a te contendo, I desyre of you
 with all my hert, or I requyre you as earnestly
 as I can.
 Ludo contendere cum aliquo, to plaie with
 one who shall have the victory.
 Voce contendere, to crie or speake out aloude,
 to strepne the voyce.
 Ut Asclepiades contendit, As Asclepiades
 doeth aspyre and defende.
 Pugnare & contendere.
 Contendere aliquid contra equitatem, to con-
 tende of stryue to attayne a thyng contrary to
 equitee.
 Vocem contendere, to streigne the voyce.
 Contendere iurgio cum aliquo, to chyd with
 one. Summo iure contendere, to vse the ex-
 gour of extremitie of the lawe.
 Contendere ciuilitur, to contende of sue after
 the maner of citelens.
 Cursum aliquo contendere, to renne towards
 any place.
 Cursu contendere, to trie maiesties in renning.
 Contendere iter constitutum, to goe on the
 iourney that he appoynted.
 Romam contendit, he goeth to Rome.
 Contendere tormenta, to bend ingins of war.
 Contendere vincula, to tye or bynde the bands
 des harde.
 Contendere poplitem, to stretch out the knee.
 Contendere cursum aliquo, or ad aliquem, to
 renne towards a place or person.
 Ad ades contendit, he went towards the
 house.
 Contenebrare, to waxe darke.
 Quoad contenebrauit, untill it waxed night.

Contente, continually, without intermission,
 earnestly.
 Contentio, onis, f. g. bablyng, an endeavour to
 dooe a thyng, an earnest maner of speaking, a
 comparing or conferring with other thynges.
 also resistence, stryfe or debate, bawling, va-
 riance. Also a sharpe oracion apte to confyme
 or expreue, a continuance, an enforcement of
 setting forth with vehemency, streingnyng.
 Contentio studiorum, pynfullnesse in study.
 Contentio animi, and Relaxatio, contrary.
 Labor & contentio.
 Magna animi contentio adhibenda est in ex-
 plicando Aristotelem, In expoundinge Aris-
 totle, the minde muste bee verie attentive of
 wholly bent to consider the matter.
 Contentio vocis, and Submissio vocis, con-
 trary, loudespeakinge and softe speakinge.
 Sine intermissione vocis contentio, a con-
 tinuall speakinge without fetchyngs of breath,
 or pausing.
 In contentionem venire, to come in contro-
 versie.
 Honorum contentio, great labour or earnest
 suite for promotions and advancementes.
 Contentiose, earnestly, Subbournely, with
 contention.
 Contentiosus, a, um, contentious, and passiue-
 ly, that is dooen stubburnely, or with earnest
 endeavour.
 Contentus, a, um, participium, a contedo, stre-
 ched out, streigned.
 Contentus, and Remissus, contrary.
 Arcus contentus, a bowe bended.
 Contentus, a, um, adiectiuum, a continuo, that
 whiche is contrined, Also contente of satisfied.
 Contermisus, a, um, boundyng nere together.
 Contero, triui, ere, to weare out with occupyinge.
 also to make warre, to breake small, as breake
 into crommes, or cloddes into duste: to waste or
 consume, to spende in vayne.
 Conterere ratem, to spende his lyfe.
 Conterere diem, to spende the daie vnprofit-
 ably.
 Conterere operam, to lose labour or payne.
 Conterere quantum, to spende all that he hath
 gotten or wonne.
 Conteris tu tua me oratione mulier, Thou
 mahest me wery woman with thy talkinge.
 Conterere iniurias obliuione voluntaria, wyl-
 lingly to forget iniuries dooen to vs.
 Contraneus, nei, m. g. a countreie man.
 Conterreo, terrui, terrere, to make asfede.
 Contestatus, a, um, proued by wytnesse.
 Contestor, aris, ari, to call to witnesse, to desyre,
 to complayne to one lamentably.
 Contestari litem, to perpleade, where the one
 hath fully purposed, the other hath fully an-
 swered.
 Contexo, texui, ere, to weaue, togyne, to worke
 together, to linke together, to tye together.

Contexere interrupta, to ioyne together thynges that be broken.
Contexere dolos, to fynde crafty meanes.
Quam festine crimen contexitur, howe pleasantly or feately this accusation is imagined and diuised.
Contexere carmen, to make a verse.
Contexte, and **Contextim**, ioygnedly, and as it were weauiyng together.
Contextus, us, ma, g. a weauiyng or ioyngyng together.
Contextu pennarum corpori tegumenta faciebat, he made hym garments with the feathers of foules, wouen or wrought together.
Contextu longiore loqui, to speake longe of one thyng, without charynge or mynglyng of other.
Vno contextu, continually together, without interruption.
Contextus, a, um, wouen, or wrought together.
Conticeo, contices, conticui, ere, to holde ones peace, to kepe sylene.
Conticuerunt literæ, the exercise of learyng ceased, or there were no letters wrytten.
Studium nostrum conticuit, Our study ceased, and was leste of.
Conticesco, cui, scere, to kepe sylene with other.
Conticinium, nij, ne. ge. bedde tyme, or the first part of the night, whan menne prepare to take theyr reste, and all thynges be in sylene. **Conticinium**, after **Grasius**, seemeth to bee the tyme betwene the fyrst cockecrowyng after midnyght, called **Gallicinium**, and the bryake of the daye, called **Diluculum**, loke the prouerbe, **Præquam gallus iterum cecinerit**.
Contignatio, onis, f. g. the raftering or rearinge of an house, the rouse of an house. also a collar or boorded floure.
Consigno, aui, are, to rafter an house.
Contiguus, a, um, that whiche toucheth, or is nexte to a thyng.
Continens, entis, f. g. fyne or mayne lande that is none yle.
Continens, entis, f. g. the adiectiue, ioyngyng to, continuall, without separation or space betwene.
Continent, chaste in absteynyng from women, and all other pleasures. also no extorcioner nor poller, or a man nothyng couetouse.
Continencia adificia, buildynges ioygned one to an other, without any separation or space betwene.
Labore continenti, with continuall labour.
Imber continens, continuall rayne, or a great shower, duryng a long tyme.
Continencia fundo prædia habet, he hath manours ioyngyng to his lande.
Incontinenti, incontinent, forthwith, by and by.
Scriptura continenti expositum, declared in one continuall worke, makyng no diuision of bookes, volumes, chapyters, or partes.

Partus & continens, labor, sparyng and abstaynyng from all pleasures.
Continens, amonge the **Rhetoricians**, the very poynt of the matter in controuersie.
Continenti biduo, two daies continually.
Continenter, continually, continently, chaste, firmly.
Continencia, e, f. g. continence, absteynyng from pleasure, a vertue refuysing thynges that are pleasant. Also refuysence of yll.
Continere, continens, ai, ere, to refuysne, to kepe backe, to kepe close, not to tell of them, to hyde, to conteyne, to kepe together, to withholde, or lette, to holde, to ioyne together, to kepe and preserue.
Continebat me tempestas, The foule weather letted me.
Continere se domi, to abyde at home. **Ephe** wife **Continere se ruti**, tectis, mœnibus urbis, in occulto.
Continere amicitiam, to mainteine frendship.
Nulla res vehementius temp. continet, no thyng doth moze preserue, kepe, and holde together. &c.
Continere odorem, to keepe a good sauoure longe.
Neruis & ossibus consinentur, they are compact and made of synewes and bones.
Continetur publica salus incolumitate illius, doth depend.
Contine caput quæso, Holde my heade, I pray the.
Audita continere, not to blabbe out that one hath heard.
Continere canes catenis, to kepe dogges tyed by in chaynes.
Feras septis continere, to haue parkes.
Continere exercitum in castris, to kepe the army within the campe.
Continere in officio, to kepe in obeyssaunce.
Aluum continere, to stoppe the laste.
Animam continere, to holde ones bzeath.
Continere gradum, to abyde, to stande still.
Continere iracundiam, to refraine ones anger. **Continere lachrymas**, to forbear weauiyng.
Contineo me ab exemplis Grecis, I dooe not alledge the examplis of the Grecians.
Continere linguam, to refrayne to speake.
Continere risum, to forbear laughyng.
In ieiunio continere aliquem, to kepe one fastyng, or without meate.
Nequeo me continere, I can not refrayne.
Continere alio dicitur mulier prægnans.
Honestas continetur ex quatuor virtutibus, honestee consisteth in foure vertues.
Continere gaudium, to hyde ones ioye or gladnesse.
Contingens, gentis, the adiectiue, that chaunceth or fortuneth.
Contingo, contigi, ere, to touche, to come vnto to an-

to annoynt.
Contigit, in the thynde person, it happeneth, it fortuneth, it chaunceth.
Contingere se inter se, to touche one an other.
Contigerat nostras aures, it came to our heares. **Limen contingere alicuius**, to come to ones house.
Contingere terram osculo, to kysse the ground.
Visu contingere, to see.
Fines aruorum contingunt, they boorde upon.
Portum contingere, to enter into an haven.
Melle contingere, to annoynt with honey.
Contingere alicui rei, to bee adioynnyng to a thyng. **Sale contingere**, to powder meate.
Contingere aliquorum familias, or domum, to be kynne to one.
Propius contingere aliquem, to be nere hithe to one.
Crimine contingi, to be gyltie, or to haue consented.
Si mihi vita contigerit, if god sende me lyfe.
Continuatio, onis, f. g. a continuation.
Continuitas, atis, f. g. idem.
Continuo, an aduerbe, by and by.
Continuo, vbi interrogatiue or negatiue, is put for Non ideo, or Num ideo.
Continuone si ille stulte dixit, tu stultius facies? If he haue spoken foolishly, wilt thou therfore doe more foolishly?
Non continuo si in gregem sicariorum me contuli sum sicarius, I am not therfore a murderer, because I haue associated my selfe and kept company with murderers.
Continuo, qui, are, to continue, not to cease, to ioyne to, or to buylde to.
Continuare agros, to ioyne fielde to fielde.
Continuare domos, to buylde houses together.
Continuus, a, um, continuall, without intermission, that continueth for euer, that hangeth well together.
Ordo continuus,
Continuus spiritus, one bzeath without paryng.
Continui dentes, plaine and vnyforme teeth, as a mans be, **Serrati dentes**, contrary.
Continuus & intermissus, contrary.
Continuum triduum, thre whole daies together.
Contollo, tollis, tollere, to beate together.
Contollam gradum, I will go forward faster.
Contor, atus sum, ari, to abyde, to inqwyre diligently.
Contorqueo, oris, ere, to wind or wreath about, to tourne round, to wrethe to ones purpose, to hurle violently.
Conterquere amnem in alium cursum, to turne the course of a ryuer.
Contorque telum, to shoote an arrowe, or hurle a darte, and therewith to hytte or perce a

thyng.
Curram contorque, to tourne round.
Contorque aliquem ad iristitiam, to enforse one to sadnesse, to make sadde.
Contorte, stowardely, obdurely, as it were wrethed or wrythed.
Contortio, onis, f. g. a wrythynge or wrythynge.
Contortuplicatus, a, um, combydus, hard to be pronounced.
Contortuplicata nomina, names so difficult, that they may vnneth be pronounced.
Contortuplico, atis, ere, to wryppe or wrynde a thyng so, that with grene peryne it maye bee vnwounded.
Contortus, a, um, wretched, wronge, or made crooked, curled, or crisped, wrythled.
Comua contorta, crooked hoynes.
Contortus crinis, curled heare.
Contortulus, a, um, the diminutive of Contortus.
Contortæ res, thynges wounded and wrythled, also wretched matters, or suche as one parte agereth not with an other.
Contra, agaynst a place, a person, or a thyng, on the other parte, otherwyle then. It is sometyme an aduerbe. Sometyme a preposition.
Contra disciplinam meam te gessisti, ye haue behaued your selfe otherwyle then I did instructe you.
Aspice contra me, loke this way toward me.
Facere contra aliquem, to do agaynst one, or that is displeasent to him.
Contra expectationem, otherwyle than was looked for.
Contra aliquem stare, to stande ouer ryghte agaynst one, on the other syde.
Contra ac, contra atque, contraquam, othera wyle than.
Contractio, onis, f. g. scare, a thynking of gatherynge together, a frounyng, a contraction of moynnyng, a drawynge in, a saynyng of courage.
Contractio frontis, frounyng of lowynge.
Contractio animi, a stonyng of the minde.
Contractio nervorum, wrynyng of the synewes, the crampe.
Contractio & productio, contrary.
Proiectio & contractio brachij, the castynge out and pluckynge in of the arme in gesture.
Effusio animi & contractio, contrary, sadnesse of mynde, thought.
Contractiuncula, æ, f. g. a diminutive of Contractio.
Contractus, a, um, gotten, drawen together, short, narowe, wrynkled.
Bona contracta, goodes gotten by conquest.
Res contractæ, bargaynes, contractes.
Frons contracta, a frounyng forehead.
Exiguus & contractus locus, a small and narrowe roume.
Spaciosum & contractum, contrary.
Contractiores noctes, thorte nightes,

Contractus & brevis ambitus verborum, a
bryfe and shorte perode.
Contracta & astricta eloquentia, a kynde of
eloquence in fewe woordes and bryfe sentences.
Contractus, us, m. g. a contract or bargayne.
Contradico, ixi, ere, to contrary in woordes, to
saie contrary.
Contradictio, onis, a contradiction, a speakyng
contrary to one.
Contradictum, ti, n. ge. a thyng spoken agaynst
a man.
Contrado, didi, ere, idem quod Trado.
Contraeo, to go contrary or agaynst a thyng.
Contraho, axi, ere, to gather together, to com-
mitte, to make a contracte or bargayn, to drawe
together, to make shorte. Also to plucke or
shynke in, to purchase or get.
Nervi contrahuntur, the sinewes be shynken.
Contrahere as alienum, to be indebted.
Contrahere animum, to take thought.
Contrahere bona, to geat goodes.
Contrahere frontem, to lowze.
Contrahere cum aliquo, to make contracte
or bargaine with one.
Contrahere tempus, to abydge the time.
Contrahere aduersam valetudinem, to geat
sykenesse.
Contrahere milites, to gather souldiours
together.
Contrahere & dilatare, contrary.
Dissipare & contrahere, contrary.
Contrahere collum, to shynke in the necke.
Contrahere ad colloquium, to byng together
to communication.
Lac contrahere, to tourne mylke into a conrd.
Contrahi incommodis amici, to bes soyy for
his frendes hurtles.
Id eius culpa contractum est, he offended in
that thyng, that was committed by his faute.
Contrahere eruginem, situm, mucorem, to
waxe rusty, hoze, and full of filth and vniue.
Contrahere amicitiam, to wyn frendshyppe.
Animum demittere & contrahere, to bee as
frayde, to waxe faynt herted.
Cicatrices vulnerum contrahere, to heale the
scarres of woundes.
Periculum contrahere, to bynge hym selfe in
danger.
Ne contrahas aut demittas animum, Let not
thy courage fayle the, take a good herte.
Contrahere sibi causam mortis, to bee cause
of his, owne deathe.
Litigium inter aliquos contrahere, to make
debate and contencion betwene men.
Contrahere inimicitias, inuidiam, iram, odi-
um, offencionem, morbum, to pourchase or
geat. &c.
Iter contrahere, to shorten ones iourney.
Noxam contrahere, to fall into some sickness,
to committe somme offence.
Pituitam contrahere, to engender fleums.

Tristitiam contrahere, to make sadde.
Vultum contrahere, to looke lowly.
Res contrahere, to bargayne.
Contraliceor, liceris, liceri, to cheape and pro-
fer monie for a thyng, that an other was a-
bout to bye.
Contrapositus, a, um, idem quod oppositus.
Contrarie, one agaynst an other.
Contrarius, a, um, contrary, repugnant, agaynst.
In contrarias partes disputare, to dispute pro
& contra.
Decernit contrarium, ac paulo ante decreue-
rat, he doth appoynte it otherwise then he had
determined a lyttell before.
Versantur retro, contrario motu atq; caelum,
they are moued contrary to the syngement.
In contrarium cadere, to be turned cleane
contrary.
Contrascriptum, ti, neu. gene. a thyng wrytten
agaynst one.
Contrasto, stiti, are, to be against one, to repugne.
Contrauenio, trauenis, eni, iri, to happen con-
trary, to come contrary, to speake agaynst one.
Contrauersum, contrary wyle.
Contractabiliter, after the maner of touchyng or
handlyng.
Contractatio, onis, f. g. a touchyng or handling.
Contracto, aui, are, to touche often, to handle.
Contractari oculis, to be viewed or conside-
red, to be seene or looked on.
Contractare mente, to reuolue and thinke of.
Contremisco, tremui, scere, idem quod contremo.
Non contremiscamus iniurias, lette vs not
feare, &c.
Contremo, ui, ere, to tremble or shake for feare.
Contribuo, bui, ere, to attribute, to conferre, to
geue with other, to contribute.
Contribuere in regna, to diuide it into roialt-
mes. Contribuere se alicui, to become one of
his, or to be at his commaundement.
Contributio, onis, f. g. contribucion, whan
many geue theyr portions.
Contristo, aui, are, to make soyy or heauy.
Auster contristat caelum, The south wynde
maketh a lowzyng wether.
Contritor, oris, m. g. one that bryketh in small
pieces, or weareth out a thyng.
Contritus, a, um, broken small, wozyne out, much
bled, common.
Contrita praecepta, pceptes, that euery man
knoweth and bledh.
Controuersia, ae, f. ge. controuersye, debate or
variance.
Nulla controuersia mihi tecum est, There is
no controuersie betwene you and me.
Sine controuersia, without doubt.
Dirimere controuersiam, to fynne the or ende
the controuersy.
Controuersia verborum inter eos est, in their
reasonyng they vary onely in woordes, or they
reason onely of the woordes.

In con-

In controuersiam inuentionis deducta herba,
an herbe wherof men doubt who did fynde it.
Controuerſia non erat, quia verum dicerent,
there was no difficultee, but that they might
speake the trowth.
Controuerſioſus, a, um, idem quod Contro-
uerſus.
Controuerſor, aris, ari, to contende or vary.
Controuerſus, litigious, or full of controuerſy.
Controuerſus, a, um, that is in controuerſy.
Res controuerſa, a matter in controuerſy.
Gens controuerſa natura, people of naturefull
of contention and variaunce.
Contrucido, aui, are, to murder or ſlea cruelly.
Contrudo, ſi, ere, to thruſt in harde together.
Contrudere in naues, to byng into the ſhips
pes. alſo to put or thruſt in.
Contruoco, aui, are, to miniſhe or cutte away
part of a thyng.
Contruſus, a, um, thruſt together.
Contubernalis, lis, com. ge. a ſelow or compa-
nion, or of one company, a chaumbe ſelow,
one of the ſame houſe. ſometyme a gueſt.
Contubernium, nij, n. g. a companie of x. ſoul-
diours together vnder one ſente or pavilion,
and the tent or pavilion of that company. alſo
familiaritee, ſelowſhip in one houſe.
Contueor, eris, eri, to defende, to ſee, to regarde
very ſtedfaſtly.
Contuitus, us, m. ge. an earneſt lohyng or be-
holdyng of a thyng.
Contumacia, æ, f. g. diſobedience, a ſelfe will,
a ſrowardneſſe, a ſtubburneſſe, a ſoleinneſſe.
Sometyme conſtancie in opinion.
Contumacia præſumpta, amonge the lawiers
a kynde of ſtubburneſſe, whan the officer war-
neth a mans freendes or familie, that he muſte
appere at a certayne day, and he will not, be-
cauſe the officer ſpake not to him preſently.
Contumacia vera, whan he beyng warned him
ſelfe, doth not appere.
Contumaciter, diſobediently, ſtubburnely.
Contumaciter reſiſtit ſcalpturæ lapis, the ſtone
is very harde to be grauen in.
Contumax, acis, om. g. diſobedient or ſrowarde
in opinion: he that will not be perſwaded, he
that doeth not appere whan he is ſummoned,
ſtubburne, ſelfe wyllled, ſolleyn. ſometyme it
ſigniſieth conſtantly ſufferyng in the good part.
Contumax triticum, harde wheate that wyll
not be eaſily broken or bzuiſed.
Emori contumax, loth to die.
Contumaces boues, curſt oxen that will not be
ruled.
Contumelia, æ, f. g. a thyng dooen or ſpoken in
deſpite of a man, a repproche, a rebuke, a checke,
a taunte.
Contumeliam dicere, and Iacere contume-
liam, to ſpeake a thyng in deſpite of a man, to
taunt or rebuke.
Contumelia magna verborum interrogare

aliquem, to demaunde a queſtion of one with
verie ſpitefull and ſauntynge woordes.
Grauiſſimas contumelias inſorquere, To
ſpeake verie ſpitefull tauntes one to an other.
Contumelioſe ſpitefully, repprocheſully.
Contumelioſus, a, um, that vſeth to ſpeake re-
bukeſully: or that is dooen to a mans rebuke,
ſpitefull, repprocheſully.
Contumulo, aui, are, to bury, to lay in earth.
Contundo, contudi, ere, to breake in pierces, or
ſtrike downe, to beate or knoche: and by a me-
taphoꝛ, to conquer or ſubdue, to tame, to ſup-
preſſe or kepe vnder, to ſwage or mitigate.
Contundere facta alicuius, to putte an other
mans actes out of eſtimation or remembrance.
Contundere pugnis, to beate or thumpe with
the fiſtes.
Contundam tibi nares, I wyll knoche thee on
the noſe.
Contundere & frangere.
Obterere & contundere.
Animum contundere, to tame or abate ones
courage.
Iram contundere, to mitigate and ſwage ones
wrathe.
Contundere virtutem, to ſuppreſſe vertue.
Contuor, eris, tūrus, or tūrus ſum, tui, to ſee or
beholde diligently.
Contuoſi oculi, eies lookyng narrowly.
Conturbatio, ois, fœm. gen. a troubyng or
diſquietyng.
Conturbator, oris, ma. g. one that troubleth or
diſquieteth, or that conſumeth his goodes
riottouſely.
Conturbatus, a, um, troubled, diſquieted.
Conturbo, aui, are, to mingle or confounde, to
trouble, alſo to ſpende in waſte.
Conturbare fortunas, to ſpende all his goodes
in waſte.
Conturbare baſia, to kiſſe ſo often, that one can
not numbre it, or kepe the compt. Carul.
Conturbare rationes, to ſpende all that he
ſhould haue made rekenyng of.
Contuſio, onis, fœm. gen. a punnyng or bea-
tyng.
Contuſus, a, um, beaten, broken, punded,
knocked.
Contutor, oris, ma. g. he that is tutour or ga-
dian with an other.
Contus, ti, ma. g. a ſpeare or longe pole. alſo a
longe pole with yron at the ende, wherewith
ſhyppmen do gage the water, and ſhoue ſootly
the veſſell in ſhalow places.
Conuador, ari, to compell one to fynde ſuccies
to appere at the daie appoynted.
Conualeſco, conualeſ, ualui, ere, and Conuale-
ſco, ſcis, ſcere, to waxe ſtronger, to recou-
er helth, to encreaſe or growe.
Conualeſcunt opes, richeſſe increaſe.
Conualuit opinio, That opinton is greatly
encreaſed amongemen.

Conuallis

Connallis, *lis*, for, g. a valley, hangge hills on bothe sydes.

Conualso, *auis*, are, to trusse bagge and baggage, to gather by wealth.

Convecto, *auis*, are, frequentatium a coueho, to tary offe.

Conuector, *oris*, *ma*, gen. a marpner that conueigheth ouer many, a passenger.

Coueho, *xi*, *ere*, to cary or conueigh by carte, shippe, or beaste.

Conuello, *uulsi*, *llere*, to shake or pull out of his place, to plucke vp all together, to plucke vpbv the rootes wholly, to diminish or abate, to trouble, to abolyshe or fordoe, to confute, also to take from one by robbery.

Conuellere gratiam, to bynge out of fauour or credence.

Conuellere repagula, atq; refringere valuas, to pull of the barres and boltes, and to breake open the gates.

Conuellere fundamenta, to shake the foundations.

Conuellere vires, to abate ones strengthe, to make weake.

Cur ea, quæ mutare non possumus, conuellerem malum, quam tueri? why desire we moze to abolyshe or fordoe, or to speake agaynst such thynges as wee can not chaunge, than to desende them?

Quæ conuelli non possunt, whiche thynges can not be confuted.

Conuellere aliquem de pristino statu, to trouble or disquiete.

Conuellere statum reipublicæ, to trouble the state of the common weale.

Conuellere aliquid alteri, to steale from one.

Conuelo, *auis*, are, to couer, to lay a cloth ouer.

Couena, *a*, *com*, *ge*. one of them that cometh out of one countrey to dwell in an other.

Conueniens, *entis*, conuenient, mete, agrepyng together, also comyng together.

Conuenienter, conueniently, agreeably, to the pointe.

Conuenientia, *a*, *scm*, *ge*. a congruence. also a comyng together of people, proportion or agreeableness.

Conuenientia partium corporis, the apte proportion of the partes of the body.

Conuenio, *conuenis*, *eni*, *ire*, to come together, or to assemble in one place, to resorte to a place, to common or talke with, to be meete, to ingender. Sometyme onely to come, also to agree, to sewe at the lawe, to bynge in iudgemente, to accorde.

Conuenire sibi, to speake or doe one thyng stil as he begonne.

Conuenit inter me atque hunc, It is agreed betwene him and me, he and I be agreed.

De precio conuenit, wee are agreed of the price.

In manum conuenit, He is my wyfe.

Conuenire in manum, to be affianced or betrothed on the womans parte onely.

Conuenit, I am contented, also it is conuenient, meete or fytting.

In urbem crebro conuenio, I come often into the cite.

Conuenire de re aliqua, to assemble together about a matter.

Conuenit mihi hoc recum, In this that I speake, you and I agree.

Conuenit hoc tibi mecum, you and I agree in that that you doo speake, you be of mine opinion in this.

Nec locus nec sermo mihi conuenit cum eo, we agree neither of the place, nor yet the wordes that were spoken.

Ne inter consules quidem satis conueniebat, The consuls did not well agree betwene themselves.

Conuenit inter eos ratio accepti atque expensi, they be agreed what was receyued, and what was layde out.

Pactis conuenit, It is agreed by covenannt.

Id conuenerat signum, that was the signe or token that they agreed vpon.

Pax ita conuenerat, or **Conuenerat pax** in has condiciones, The peace was concluded vpon these conditions.

Factum conuenit, they agree that it was done.

Conuenit numerus quantum debui, There is the full some of that I ought you.

Conuenit in eum hæc suspitio, He may be well suspected for that matter.

Non conuenit in eum hæc contumelia, this reproche toucheth him nothyng at all.

Conueniunt hæc vites ad, vel in quemuis agrum, These vines will proue well in all manner of groundes.

Conuenit aliam statem, aliud factum, i. decet.

Conuenit optime ad pedem cothurnus, the slipper is as meete for the foot as may be.

Conuenit in me quiduis harum rerum, Any of these thynges may be well spoken of me.

Conuenire aliquem, or Conuenire aliquem in ius, to conuent one or sew him in the lawe.

Conuenire aliquem, to talke or common with one.

Conueniebat in tuam vaginam, the sword was meete for your sheathe.

Conuenibo, vld of olde wyters in the future tense.

Conuenta, *orum*, couenantes, agreementes.

Conuenta frangere, to breake couenantes.

Conuenticulum, *li*, *n*. g. a congregation, a littell assemble, most commonly for an yll purpose.

Conuentio, *onis*, f. g. a couenannt.

Conuento, *auis*, are, to resorte or come often to a place.

Conuentus, *us*, *mas*. ge. an assemble of people, warned by the high officers commandemente, a multis

a multitude of diuers people resortinge to one place, also a conuention.
 Conuentus maximus, may bee taken for a parliament.
 Conuentus iuridici, may bee vsed for the courtiers.
 Minores conuentus, sessions of the peace.
 Conuentus & frequentia, Conuentus & turba.
 Conuentus agere & celebrare, To holde of kepe assemblies, as the sessions of iustices.
 Conuentus, a, um, accorded, commoned of talshed with.
 Conuenta pax, peace accorded.
 Conuerbero, aui, are, to beate.
 Conuerrior, oris, ma. g. one that bjaitheth, eubboth of swepeeth.
 Conuerro, uerri, and uersi, ere, to sweepe together into one place. Also to rubbe, to bjaith. Sometime to strike or beate.
 Conuersatio, onis, f. ge. conuersation or familiaritee. Sometime conuersion or tounyng.
 Conuerso, clearly.
 Conuersio, onis, for, ge. alteration or chaunge, a tounyng about.
 Incitatio conuersio, a swifter turning aboute.
 Conuersio rerum, change and alteration.
 Annorum conuersiones, reuolutions of yeres.
 Conuerso, aui, are, to tourne about.
 Conuersor, atus sum, ari, to be conuersant.
 Conuersus, a, um, tourned, conuerted, translated. Sometime contrary.
 Conuersa ad aquilonem spelunca.
 Conuerto, uerti, ere, to conuerre, to tourne, to retourne, to chaunge or transfoyme, to translate.
 Conuertere se in fugam, to renne away.
 Conuertere se aliquo mente & cogitatione, to set his minde and cogitation on a thyng.
 Conuertere in serium, quod per iocum dictum erat, to turne that to earnest, that was spoken in iest.
 Conuertere homines in admirationem, to make men to meruaile.
 Conuertit mentes militum, it changed. &c.
 Conuertit aetas tua septenos octies solis am fractus, you be. lvi. yeres olde.
 Conuertere hominem a consuetudine, To cause a man to leaue his accustomed facion.
 Exercitum conuertere, to mustre and make a hewe of his army.
 Conuertere ordinem, to chaunge.
 Conuertere e Græco, to translate.
 Gressus conuertere, to tourne backe agayn.
 Conuertere ora & oculos in aliquem, To looke earnestly vpon one.
 Conuertere se ad otium, to geue hym selfe to ydelnesse.
 Conuertitur animus ad sensum & nutum alterius, His mynde is facioned to the wyll and becke of an other man.
 Conuertere terga, to retine away.

Conuertere in beluam, to turne into a beaste.
 Conuertor, is vsed of Plautus for Conuerto.
 Conuestio, tui, ire, to appaile or becke.
 Conuestiantur herbis prata, The meadows are sowed and furnished with herbes & grasse.
 Conuexitas, atis, for. g. the crookednes and bending of the innde of that which is holowe and turned downe.
 Conuexo, aui, are, to bere or trouble.
 Conuexum, i, n. g. the crookednes and roundnesse of a thyng that is holowe, and tourned downe warde.
 Conuexus, a, um, rounde and holowe within, crouked and bending downe round on eury syde.
 Cælum conuexum, the firmament crouked and bending downe rounde.
 Cæli conuexa fueri, to looke vp into the firmament, to looke vp to heauen.
 Conuicinium, nij, n. g. a neighbourhood.
 Conuictor, oris, ma. g. a dayly compaignon at table, or a dayly guest.
 Conuictus, a, um, vanquished, ouertome.
 Conuictus, us, masc. gene. a luyng together in house, or at one table, ordinary fode, meate and drinke.
 Conuictus & consuetudo.
 Conuictus & societas.
 Conuictum habere cum aliquo, to vse ordinarly to be at meate and drinke with one.
 Conuincio, uici, ere, idem quod Vinco, to ouercome, to proue manifestly.
 Redargui & conuinci.
 Conuincere leuitatis, to conuicte one of lightnesse.
 Conuinxio, onis, fæm. ge. a binding or linyng together.
 Conuiso, uisi, fere, to go to see, to visite.
 Conuitiator, oris, m. g. he that speaketh to menes rebuke, a railer.
 Conuitor, aris, ari, to speake in repproche, to checke or taunte.
 Conuitium, iij, n. g. or after some Conuicium, cij, a repproche or rebuke, a checke or taunte, a worde spoken to a mans rebuke.
 Conuitium dicere, to speake to a mas rebuke.
 Conuitium facere, to doo a thyng to a mans rebuke.
 Dicere, fundere, ingerere conuitia, and Proscindere conuitijs, conuitijs confectari, To checke, to taunt, to raple.
 Conuitium, is sometyne vsed for Clamor, quasi conuocium.
 Conuida, x, com. ge. a bidden guest, he that is invited or bidden to dinner or supper.
 Conuiuiam sibi abducere, to bypunge one to a dynner or banquet.
 Agere conuiuiam lxtum, to bee mery at the table.
 Conuiualis, le, perteynyng to feastes or banquettes.

Conuiuium

Conuiuator, oris, ma. ge. a feaster or banketter.
 Conuiuiones, companions at drynkyng or bankettyng.
 Conuiuium, uij, n. g. a feaste or banquet.
 Agere & celebrare conuiuium, to keepe a great feast or bankette.
 Mutua inter se conuiuia curare, to feaste one an other.
 Conuiuo, uixi, ere, to lyue, to liue together, to be at meate and drinke together.
 Conuiuior, aris, ari, to make a feast or banquet, or to take meales with other men.
 Conuiuari de publico, to make feastes at the charges of the common weale.
 Conuocatio, onis, f. g. a calling or assembling of many together, a conuocation.
 Conuoco, aui, are, to call together, or to assemble many together.
 Conuolo, aui, are, to flee together, and by translation, to speede, to make haste.
 Conuoluo, lui, ere, to wyappe or wynde about a thyng, to tumble or rolle rounde.
 Magno cursu verba conuoluere, to speake thicke, to speake. ix. wordes at thyse.
 Conuoluolus, li, maf. gen. a little worme with many feete and heary, that eateth the leaues of bynes.
 Conuoluulus, or Conuoluolus, or Cissampelos, is an herbe, which hath a leafe like to pue, but muche thynner, and a floure lyke a lilly, and windeth aboute lyke a byne, some hath white flowers, some violet, I suppose it to bee withwynde, or byndweede.
 Conuomo, ui, ere, to bespue.
 Conuomere lectum, to bespue his bedde.
 Conuori, sworne bytherne, or men makynge one another of promyse.
 Conus, i, maf. gen. properly a pyne apple tree, by translation, it is a figure, in facion lyke to a pyne apple, also the crest of an helmet or salet.
 Conuulnero, aui, are, to geue one many woundes.
 Conuulsio, onis, f. g. the sickenesse in greke cald Spasmos, which is an affect of the sinewes and muscles, wherein sometyme all, sometyme parte of the body is drawen and stretched, will he or no that suffereth. If it be in parte of the body, it is called in englysh the crampe: If it be in all the body, it hath yet no name in englishe, because it hapneth seldom.
 Conuulsiones, prickynge ache, or shootynge ache, suche as is in the sicke stomake, or in a wounde.
 Conuulsus, a, um, plucked by wholly by the roote taken with the crampe, pulled or shaken.
 Suagi conuulsarobora terra, And great trees plucked by by the roote earth and all.
 Conyza, called of some Cimicaria, commonly Pulicaris, an herbe, wherof be two kyndes: the bygger, called also Cunilago, hath a stalke triculibites hygh: the lesse onely a foote hygh: bothe haue leaues lyke the olue, heary and

fatty, looke Coniza.
 Coons, the eldest sonne of Antenor.
 Coopericulum, li, n. g. a couer.
 Cooperio, cooperis, perui, ire, to couer or ouerwhelme.
 Cooperire aliquem lapidibus, to stone one to death.
 Cooperitus, a, um, couered, ouerwhelmed.
 Cooperitus flagitijs, ouerwhelmed with lewdenesse.
 Cooperitus miserijs, ouerpressed with myseries.
 Cooptatio, onis, f. ge. a choosynge into a place, or roume.
 Coopto, aui, are, to choose a gine place to one in a colledge: to take choise of thynges equall, or almost equall.
 Coorior, oris, or oreris, coortus sum, iri, to aryle by from many places and costes together, to assaile or set vpon.
 Cooritur tempestas, the tempest aryleth.
 Cooritur pestilentia, beginneth.
 Coos, vel Cos, vel Co, vel Coum, the name of an yle nigh to the Rhodes.
 Copæ, arum, a citee of the Bæotians.
 Copen, olde wyters vled for copiosum, plentifulous.
 Cophantus, an hille of Bactria, in India, which euer burneth.
 Cophes, a pyne in India.
 Cophinus, i, m. g. a baskette, or panier.
 Copi, for Copioso.
 Cópia, a, f. g. plenty, abundance, eloquence, power, leaue or licence, multitude, also ayde, rycheesse, substance. An army of souldiours. sometyme prouision of thynges necessarie, vi. sayles.
 Copiam dare, to geue power or licence, also to geue occasion.
 Copia est. Nam apud patrem tua amica tecum sine metu vi sit, copia est, for thou mayest now bynge to passe, that thy wench maye be with thy father without any dreade.
 Copia est, I may or mought.
 Copia est illi in ocio viuere, he may liue.
 Ego in eum incidi infelix locum, vt neque eius sitamittendi, neq. retinendi copia, I am unhappely come to that poynt, that I maye neither leaue hir, nor kepe hir.
 Copia vix fuit eum adeundi, with great difficulty or payne mought I come to him.
 Copia cunctandi non est tibi, Thou haste no leysure to tary, or to stande linyng about the matter.
 Copiam aliam querere, to seeke for other ayde.
 Copia est tibi magis, thou mayst more easily.
 Copia nulla est tibi in illo, he can nothyng helpe thee.
 Copiam efficere alicui, to fynde the meanes that one may come in.

Copiam facere argentum, to lende one money.
Copiam facere, to communicate any thyng with an other.
Copiam pugnæ facere, to byng forth his armie, that his enemies may fight if they will.
Copiam facere consilij sui, to admitt enterie man that will come to aske him counsaile.
Copiam scientie suæ facere alicui, to communicate his science or knowlage.
Opes copiarum, substance and riches.
Vberras in dicendo, & **copia**, flowynge eloquence.
Copiarum pedestres, an army of footemen.
Navalis copia, a fleet of shippes.
Pro copia, as much as I am able, as much as I shall be in my power.
Pro copia & sapientia, according to our power and wisdom.
In angustum oppidum nunc meæ coguntur copiarum, All the helpe of myght that I have is now brought into a verie narrow streete.
Exigua amicorum copia, very few frendes.
Copiarum cornu, was the hoine of a goly with whose mylke Jupiter was nourished in Creta, of two maidens, **Idas** and **Ide**, daughters of **Delisseus**, which hoine Jupiter gave to his saide nurses in reward, hauing therewith this comoditee, That what soever thyng they wished for, it should abundantly come out of that hoine, wherof came a proverbe, when men would declare plentie of any thyng, they signifye it in these two wordes, **Copiarum cornu**.
Copiola, a, f. g. a diminutive of **Copia**.
Copior, aris, ari, to be well storied of thynges.
Copiose, abundantly, plentifully.
Copiose & abundanter, Large & copiose.
Copiose aliquo proficisci, to goe to a place, with a great trayne of company.
Copiosus, a, um, plentiful, abundant, riche, having great knowlage or eloquence.
Urbs celebris & copiosa, a citee greatly frequented and full of people.
Amplum & copiosum, Lautum & copiosum.
Tenuis & copiosus victus, contrary.
Doctus & copiosus homo, a man of great learning and eloquence.
Copis, plentiful.
Copo, onis, idem quod caupo.
Copona, a, a taverne or vitaplyng house, or the woman that kepeth the vitaplyng house.
Copra, a, f. g. a kynde of cakes.
Cópula, a, f. g. a couplyng or ioynged together, couples or fetters.
Copulate, in couples, or as it were ioynged together.
Copulatio, onis, f. g. a couplyng or ioynging together.
Copulativus, a, um, that coupleth or may couple together.
Copulatus, a, um, coupled, ioynged together.

Natura copulatum, convenient or agreeable to nature.
Cópulo, aui, are, to couple together, to bynde or ioyne together.
Copulare concordiam, to reconcile, to make at one.
Coquina, a, f. g. a kitchyn.
Coquinaria, a, f. g. cookery.
Coquinarius, i, m. g. he that selleth meate ready boyled.
Coquinarius, a, um, perteynyng to cookery.
Coquitor, aris, ari, to do the office of a cooke, to play the cooke.
Coquius, a, um, idem quod Coquinarius.
Cóquito, aui, are, to boyle often.
Coquo, coxi, etc. to seeth or boyle, to make rype, to make ready, to digest, to trouble or vex.
Coquantur fructus, quando perfecte maturi resunt.
Coquere ex oleo, to seeth in oyle.
Coquere lateres, to make bricke.
Aestas coquit glebas, maketh drye.
Coquere bellum, to prepare or prouide for warre priuely.
Coquit me illud, that troubleth me greatly.
Coquit me cura, care and heauynesse consumeth me, or maketh me pyne away, or doeth soe vex and greue.
Coqus, qui, m. g. a cooke.
Cor, ordis, ne. ge. the hert. Sometime it is taken for the minde.
Cor ne edito, dooe not torment thy mynde with care and heauynesse. It was one of **Pythagoras** counsailes.
Stupor cordis, dulnesse or heauynesse of spyte and courage.
Alto de corde, from the bottome of the hert.
Cordi est mihi, It pleaseth me well, it helpeth me.
Vterque vtrius cordi est, eche of them loue other hertily.
Patrio corde, with a fatherly affection.
Aequo ferre corde, to take patiently.
Micat cor timore, the herte panteth.
Cora, a citee that **Dardanus** buylded, of the whiche the inhabitants are called **Corani**.
Coracius, a part of the hill **Taurus**.
Coracini, people of Asia.
Coracius, a, um, of a crow or rauen.
Coracius color, a blacke colour.
Coracius, a certayne sea fishe, or rather of the rper **Apulus**. **Plin. li. 9.**
Corallum, in, n. g. a stone called corall, whiche byng in the sea, is a tree or bush: And out of the water becometh a stone. **Solinus** wytteth, that it chaungeth his colour out of the water.
It is founde (as **Hermolaus** wytteth) in the redde sea, in the Persian sea, aboute Sicile, in the north sea, about the ples **Orchades**. While it is in the water, it is greene of colour. **Auicenna** affirmeth, that there be thre kyndes thereof, whyte,

whye, redde, and blacke, also that it is colde in the firste degree, and drie in the seconde. But Constantine saith, it is colde in the seconde degree.

Coraloachates, a stone with golden raies.

Coram, befoze, openly in presence.

Coram me presente dixisset, he should haue saied so befoze me, whan I was present.

Coram in os laudare, to prayse one to his face.

Coram ante oculos adducere, to bring befoze ones face.

Coram ex ipso audiebamus, we heerd him self speake it, when we were with him.

Coram, sometime here in this place.

Corambla, *x*, or **Coramble**, *es*, *f. g.* an herbe that maketh the eyes duske and weake of sight.

Corax, a learned man of Sicilie, who wrote first of rhetorike, also an hill in Sarmatia, and a ryuer rennyng out of the hill Caucasus.

Corax, *acis*, *m. g.* a rauen.

Coraxi, people of Colchis.

Coraxicus, a part of the hill Taurus.

Corbis, *is*, *f. g.* or after Priscian the *mas. gen.* a baskette or panier.

Corbis messoria.

Corbita, *ta*, *for. ge.* a great shyppe, beryn clove in saylpyng.

✶ **Corbitam dare**, a prouerbe, signifyng to helpe one slowly.

Corbito, *ai*, *are*, to lade a greete shyppe: And by translation to gourmandise and fyl ones belly.

Corbona, the treasure of the temple amonge the Jewes.

Corbula, *x*, *f. g.* or **Corbulum**, *li*, *n. g.* a littell baskette, a panier or maunde.

Corcalis, *lis*, a certayne precious stone.

Corcholis, a kynde of apes, whiche hath a tuft tayle.

Corchorus, *ri*, *m. g.* or **Corchoron**, *n. g.* a vyle herbe called chickewede.

✶ **Corchorus inter olera**, Iacke will be a gentelman. A prouerbe, notyng one that is of no estimation, and yet will be compted amongst the wyldest.

Corculum, sweete herte. Also wyle men were so called amonge the Romaynes.

Corcya, *ra*, *f. g.* an yle in Grece.

Corcyreus, *a*, *um*, one of that yle.

Cordapsus, a sickenesse that is now called Illiacus, which is a peyne in the guttes.

Cordate, wylfely, discretely.

Cordatus, *a*, *um*, wyle, discrete, of an honest mynde and good iudgement.

Cordatus homo, a wittie man, and of great memorie.

Cordilio, a stoike philosopher, so seuer, that he contemned the acquaintance and frendshipp of kynge and great princes.

Cordilla, or **Cordyla**, the yonge frye of the fishe called Tunie.

Cordistæ, a certayne nation, that abhorreth gold, neyther will they bringe it into theyr region, nor suffre other to be spoiled of it.

Cordolium, *lij*, *n. g.* sorow, grieve at the hert, an hert soze.

Corduba, a citee in Spayne.

Cordus, one of the maisters of Alexander the Great: also an historiographer.

Cordus, *a*, *um*, that thyng, the whiche springeth and cometh late in the yere.

Cordiagni, latewarde lambes.

Cordum fornum, latewarde hase.

Corefa, an plande in Grece.

Corgo, olde wyters vled for Profect.

Coria, *orum*, *neu. ge.* are in buyldyng certayne setting and laying of thynges in one order, whether in heght or in thickenesse, rowes, lynes, or courses.

Coriacea, a certayne herbe.

Coriaceus, *a*, *um*, of leather.

Coriago, *ginis*, *for. gen.* the sickenesse of cattall whan they are cloung, that their shynges doo cleue fast to their bodies, hyde bounde.

Coriandrum, *dri*, *n. ge.* the herbe and seide called Coriander, or Colander.

Corianum, *idem*.

Coriarius, *ri*, *m. g.* a tanner, or coxer, also a certayne herbe vled to tanne leather.

Corias, *x*, a certayne fische.

Coriatum, *riatij*, *neu. gene.* a thyng made of leather.

Corica, two ples by Deloponnesus.

Corinium, a towne of Dalmatia, called nowe **Lozimum**. Also a towne in England, called **Claudiocestria**, Gloucester.

Corinnus, a poete, whiche wrote of Troie befoze Homere.

Corinthas, *adis*, an herbe called also Menais.

Corinthius, and **Corinthiacus**, *a*, *um*, that whiche is of the citee of Corinthus.

Corinthia vasa, plate of the mettall of Lozins the, whiche was a mixte mettall.

Corinthus, a citee in Achaia, whiche was in that parte of Grece, whiche is now called **Morea**, wherof came a prouerbe.

✶ **Non est cuiuslibet Corinthum appellere**, it is not in euery mans power to arriue at Lozins thus, whiche dooeth signifie, it pertyneth not to euery man to attempte thynges dangerous, or harde to atchieue.

Coriolanus, a noble man of Rome.

Corioli, a towne of Latium.

Corion, *ri*, *neu. g.* an herbe called also **Cypericon**, **Androcemon**, and of some **Herba perforata**, commonly **Herba diui Ioannis**, saint Johns woozte. It is also diuers other herbes, as apereth in Diosc. li. 3. ca. 171. 172. &c.

Coriscus, a lyght darte lyke an arrowe.

Coritus, *ti*, *m. g.* a bowe case.

Coritus, an hyll of Thessaly, and a kynge, on whose wyfe Jupiter begat Dardanus.

Corium, rij, n. ge. the skynne of a beast, leather, and in building, it is a course of bricke, stones, or other matter.

✱ **Canis assuetus corio**, A prouerbe, signifyng that one ones rooted in naughtinesse, can neuer be withdrawen.

Corna, na, the name of two cities.

Cornelia, the proper name of diuers noble women, of whiche one was sister to Scipio, mother to Cyberius Gracchus, and Caius Gracchus, who beyng men of excellent eloquence in the latine tongue, were taught onely of theyr fated mother. This woman was of a mercuri- lous temperaunce: For on a time beyng in company with other ladies of Rome, (beholdyng her meane appaile) was demanded, if she had no better rayment: She poyntyng to hir two sonnes, whiche than wente befoze hir, answered: No here is my frefhe appaile, wherein I delite.

Cornelius, a propre name of diuers noble Romans, of whom mention shal be made in their surnames.

Cornescio, nescis, escere, to waxe hard as horne.

Corneolus, a diminutue of Cornus.

Cornetum, ti, neu. gen. a groue where the trees Cornus growe.

Corneus, a, um, of or lyke horne. Also of the woode Cornus.

Cornicen, nicinis, ma. g. a blower in an horne.

Cornicor, aris, ari, to make a chattering lyke a chough, or to gape for a pray, as Erasmus doeth expounde it.

Cornicula, la, for. gen. a diminutue of Cornix a chough.

Cornicularius, a certayne office in armes concernyng capitall sentences.

Corniculum, a litle horne. also after some, a certayne gift giuen to souldiours, it was sometime a towne in Italie.

Cornificius, a learned man in the time of Salust.

Cornigenus, a, um, of the kynde whiche hath hornes.

Corniger, ra, rum, horned, all thyng that beareth hornes.

Cornipes, pedis, om. gene. that hath an harde houe or horne on their feete.

Cornix, nicis, f. g. a birde called a crowe.

✱ **Cornicum oculos configere**, to prick oute the crows eyes: A prouerbe vsed whā we wold signifie, that one with a new deuple, had obscured the doctrine or estimation of them, whiche had ben afore him, and had made theym to seme, they knew or sawe nothyng. It maye be also said, where one man wold make all other men blynde, that haue been befoze hym, and doeth reproue or dissolue that, whiche hath ben allowed by wyle men.

Cornicibus superstes, spoken prouerbially of one that is longe liued.

Cornu, vndeclined, **Cornum**, ni, n. g. and **Corz**

nus, nus, ma. gen. a horne: by translation the corners and wyndynges of ryuers. Also the two wynges of a battayle be called **Dextrum cornu**, and **Sinistrum cornu**.

Cornua antennarum, the endes of the sayle pades.

Cornucopia, an horne that Hercules plucked from Achelous, whiche horne the nymphes or immortall ladies filled with sweete floures and frutes: There is befoze an other opinion therof.

Cornupeta, a beast that striketh with his hornes.

Cornus, nus, or **Cornus**, ni, f. g. a tree called in frenche yng **Corneillier**, of this be .ii. sortes, the male and the female: the male is not in England, and therfoze hath no English name, vnlesse ye will call it longe cherie tree. The female is a tree, that some bouchers make pyckes of, and is in Englande, of some called dogge tree, or gatten tree.

Cornum, ni, n. g. the fruite of **Cornus**, called **Corneillies** in frenche, which be like to olives, but they be redde, and somewhat longer.

Cornutus, a, um, that whiche hath hornes.

✱ **Cornutam bestiam petis**, thou settest on an horned beast: A prouerbe, spoken of one, whiche prouoketh him, of whome he is lyke to haue the woofe.

Cornutus, the name of a learned man in the time of Nero.

Coræbus, looke **Choræbus**.

Corolla, la, f. g. a litle crowne or garlande of flowers.

Corollarium, rij, n. g. an addicion or aduantage. also **Corollaria** be certayne gistes giuen at feastes, or to people when they behelde com- mon plaies.

Coron, wilde rue.

Corona, na, f. g. a crowne, a garlande, a chaplet, a company of people standyng rounde like a circle. also the circle aboute the moone.

Corona militares, garlandes of dyuerse sortes:

One (named **Triumphalis**) was fyrst of laurell or bay leaues, afterwarde of golde, whiche the chiefe capitayne ware on his heade, whan he had the whole victorie agaynst his enemies, and his seruantes dyd weare garlandes of olyue.

An other (called **Obsidionalis**) was geuen to the chiefe capitayne, whan he had reyled a siege, laied aboute any of theyr townes or fortreffes, and that garlande was of the grasse growyng in the place, where the siege was layed. An other (called **Ciuica**) was of holly, beinge euer greene, wouen with oken leaues, this garlande was geuen to him, whiche had saued a Romayne from takyng, fightyng valiantly for him. **Muralis**, was geuen to him that fyrste scaled the walles maugre the enemies: and therfoze it was made lyke vnto battymentes **Castrensis**, was geuen to him, whiche fyrst by force entred the campe of the enemies. **Naualis**, was put on his

his head, whiche in battayle on the sea, fpyke boorded the myppe that was assailed. Oualis, was wome of the chiefe capitaine, whan the victorie was without sheddyng of blood, or that the battaile lacked his circumstance in the appointment. Muralis, Castrensis, and Naualis, were of golde: Oualis, was of the litle sweete bushe called Myrrus.

Coróna, was also a certayne sygne, whiche seruantes (sette to be solde) vsed to weare. also the sygne of Ariadne in the firmament, whiche hath. ix. sterres in forme of a crowne. it is also the water table or copping of a wall.

Coronamentum, ti, n. ge. roses, violetttes, and other floures, wherof garlandes be made.

Coronarius, ria, he or she that maketh crownes or garlandes.

Coronarius, a, um, that belongeth to garlandes or crownes.

Coronatus, a, um, crowned, or wearyng a garlande.

Corone, a towne in Grece in the partes now named Morea.

Coroneola, a kynde of roses.

Coronea, a citee in Beotia, where no molles brede, if any be brought thither, he dieth.

Corónis, nidis, f. ge. the nose of a myppe. also an ende, the extreme part, the toppe of a thyng, the horne or other lyke. Sometyme the conclusion, or that, which doeth finishe.

Vique ad coronidem, euen to the ende.

Coronis, the daughter of Leucippus, on whome Apollo begatte Esculapius.

Coróno, aui, are, to crowne, or sette a crowne or garlande on ones head.

Corónopus, an herbe, whiche by the description of Dioscorides and Theophrastus, some suppose to bee Dent de leon, other, herbe Iuie, or crowfoote, wey bread. Falchius sayeth, it is sometyme called Cornucruinum, Pes cornicis, and Sanguinaria, because it stynteth bleedynge. Ruellius, after the mynde of Leoniceus saith, it is named Capreola, Dens canis, and sometyme Sanguinaria, because it prouoketh bleedynge.

Coróphium, a kynde of crabbe fysh.

Corporális, le, corporall.

Corporatio, ónis, and Corporatura, ra, the quantitee, state, or faction of the body, copulation, copulencie.

Corporatus, a, um, copulate.

Corpóreus, a, um, that is of a bodily substance.

Cóporo, aui, are, to kyll.

Cóporor, aris, ari, to be fashioned or made a body.

Corpulentia, a, f. g. copulencie, fleshyneffe.

Corpulentus, a, um, copulent or grosse in body, fleshy.

Corpus, corporis, neu. gen. a body. Sometime it signifieth but fleshe only: Sometyme all maner of substance, also a whole felowshipp or compas-

nie, or a multitude of people: Sometyme a volume or some of a booke.

Vires & corpus amisi, I haue lost my strength and haue nothyng on me but skin and bones.

Habitus corporis, the fourme and plyght of the body, or the complexion.

Corpore viriati, they that lacke some membe at their natiuitee.

Corpus arboris, the body of a tree.

Corpus reipublice, the whole common weale.

Genitalia corpora, the lower elementes.

Prima corpora, idem.

Corpusculum, li, n. g. a littell or small body.

Corrado, rasi, dere, to shave or scrape, to take away, spoile, sell, or alienate, to scrape together.

Correctio, ónis, f. g. a correction, amendement, a redresse. also a figure of rhetoric.

Corrector, óris, ma, g. a correctour or amender of faultes.

Corrépo, répsi, répere, idem quod Repo.

Corréptor, óris, ma, g. he that taketh or plucketh a thyng to hym.

Corréptus, a, um, taken, attached.

Corrideo, risi, ridere, to laugh with other.

Corrigia, a, form. g. a thonge of leather, a lachet of a shoe.

Corrigiola, la, f. g. an herbe, which renneth on the grounde lyke grasse, but it hath leaues lyke rewe, somewhat longer and softer, vnder the whiche the seede spryngeth, and hath floures partely white partely redde. Manardus saith, it hath leaues lyke to an ashe, and therefore is called Fraxinella.

Córrigo, rexi, rigere, to correct or amende, to streighten, to make right, to redresse.

Corrigere aliquem ad frugem, to amende one, and make him honest and thysse.

Corrigere & Depravare, contrary.

Corrigere & emendare.

Corrigia, a, form. ge. a tree, hauyng a leafe like Adrachne. Plin. lib. 13. cap. 22. the fruite of it is called Pappus.

Corripio, corripis, pui, pēre, to rebuke, properly it is to take a thyng quickly and with haste, to shorten.

Corripere sese ad aliquem, to goe to one hastily.

Corripere sese intro, to enter in hastily.

Corripere se repente, to go his way sodenly.

Corripitur febre, he is taken with a feuer.

Corripitur somno, he is faste a sleape.

Cursum corripere, to sette a rennyng hastily.

Corripere morsu, to bite.

Gradum corripere, to go a pace.

Viam corripere, to take the way and goe forwarde.

Tanto celerius viam corripiemus, we wyll take our waie, and go so muche the faster.

Corriuales, they whiche doo loue together one woman.

Corriuare, is properly of beastes, to go together

to wateryng.
 Corriuatio, ónis, form. g. a rennyng together in
 forme of a ryuer.
 Corriuor, áris, ári, is of waters, whan they of
 small brookes doo become riuers.
 Corriuátus, a, um, the adiectiue.
 Corróboro, áui, áre, to make stronge or bigge, to
 harden.
 Corroborátus, a, um, made stronge or bygge,
 hardened.
 Corródo, rósi, ródere, to gnawe about.
 Corrósus, a, um, gnawne about.
 Corrógo, áui, áre, to gather together, to despye
 earnestly.
 Corrotundo, áui, are, to make rounde.
 Corróda, dæ, f. g. an herbe called wilde sperage.
 Corrugí, fózowes made in hilles, to conueighe
 water to washe the owze of mettall.
 Corrógo, áui, are, to wrinkle.
 Corrugare frontem, to frowne.
 Corrugatus, a, um, wrinkled.
 Corrumpto, rupi, rumpere to corrupte, to marre
 or spille, to viciate, to destroye, to suborne, to
 tempte or procure by giftes.
 Corrumperé aliquem ex optimo, of a very
 honest man to make a very naughty pack.
 Corrumperé igni, to bourné by.
 Corrumperé opportunitates, to lose oppor-
 tunitie or occasion.
 Corrumperé rem familiarem, to waste his
 substance.
 Fontes corrumpere, to infecte.
 Corrumperé & Deprauare.
 Corruptela, læ, f. ge. any thyng that corrupteth
 or defyleth, corruption or defyllyng.
 Corrupté, corruptly.
 Corruptio, ónis, a corruption.
 Corruptor, óris, ma. ge. a destroyer, a waster, a
 corrupter of thynges.
 Corruptrix, triciis, the feminine.
 Corruptus, pra, tum, corrupted, destroyed, vis-
 ciate, rotten.
 Video corruptum hic ex adolescente optimo
 I see him here of a very honest yonge man to bee
 cleane changed, and become naught.
 Corrumpi situ, to moulde and waxe hoze.
 Corruo, rui, ruere, to falle downe together, to
 fall greuously, to fayle or erre.
 Corruerunt opes, the goodes were wasted.
 Rifu corruui, I coulde not stande for laughlyng.
 Cors, cortis, idem quod Chors, a courte.
 Corfoides, a certayne stone.
 Corsica, an yle in the myble sea, betweene Gean
 and the yle of Sardinia called Cors, it is now
 vnder the citee of Gean.
 Corsicum mare, the sea about the yle of Cors.
 Cortex, córticis, m. & f. g. a rynde or barke.
 Corticula, læ, a litle rynde or barke.
 Corticátus, ta, tum, haupnge a rynde or barke.
 Corticósus, a, um, that hath a thycke barke or
 rynde.

Cortina, na, f. ge. a diers batte. also it is a table
 of Apollo, from the whiche he gaue aunswere.
 Lato taketh it for a vessell, out of the which oyle
 is lette renne. Also that whiche is called a cour-
 teyn of linnen cloth or sylke. also a pan or ket-
 tell, wherein water was hette.
 Cortina, a citee of Crete.
 Cortinále, lis, neu. g. the place where vessels bee
 sette, wherein wyne and hony be sodden.
 Cortinon, rabyde seede.
 Cortona, a citee in Tuscanie.
 Cortyna, or Gortyna, a citee in the yle of Landy.
 Corus, ri, ma, ge. the westerne wynde north west
 and by west.
 Corus, vox hebraica, a certayne measure compres-
 hendyng (as Josephus and Budci witnesse)
 one and forty Medimnos Atticos, euery Me-
 idmnum containyng sixe Romaine Modios, of
 our measure. 738. galons: which differeth farre
 from the opinion of Hieromie byð Clay, esteem-
 yng Corum, at thirtie Romaine Modios.
 Coruncanus, a Romaine, whiche firste of any of
 the common people was made high bishop.
 Corusco, áui, are, to brandish or glitter, to shine.
 Coruscare mucronem, to brandish a sword.
 Corúscus, a, um, that glistereth or shineth, that is
 brandished, or that shaketh.
 Syluæ coruscae, trees shakynge and tremblyng
 with the wynde.
 Coruinus, a, um, of a crowe.
 Coruinus, the name of a noble oratour. reade in
 Messala.
 Coruis, a place in Cheshaly, into the whiche trans-
 gressours were hurled downe headlong.
 Coruus, ui, m. g. a rauen or crow. also a cer-
 tayne fische.
 Coruus crocitat, the rauen crieth.
 Coruos in cruce pascere, to be meate for cros-
 wes, to be hanged on a gibbet.
 Corybantes, the priestes of the ydole Cybeles,
 whiche as madde men, wagging theyr heades
 and daunsyng, playnge on cimballes, ranne
 aboute the stetes, prouokynge other to doo the
 semblable.
 Corybántius, a, um, perteynyng to the sacrifices
 of those priestes.
 Corybas, antis, the sonne of Jason and Cybeles.
 Corycia, a promontory in Crete, and an haven in
 Bethiope.
 Corycides, the surname of the Muses of an hyll
 or denne in Parnalus by Delphis, called Cor-
 rycius.
 Corýcium, cij, neut. gene. a gardeniaundes,
 walllette or scrippe, or other lyke thyng to putte
 in vitayles.
 Córýcon, a promontory or elbow of Pamphilia
 vnder the which, the citee Atalea, is situate.
 Corycos, or Corycus, the name of a mountayne
 and citee in Sicile, by the which is a caue called
 Corycius.
 Corycus, a mountayne and haven of Pamphis-
 lia, of

lia, of the which certayne rousers on the sea were named Coricæi, whose falsehode in beggylng the marchauntes resorteinge thither, is growen to a prouerbe: and of theim all crafty and wply spies and serchers oute of matters are called Coricæi.

✱ Corycæus auscultauit, a prouerbe, spoken, whan a thyng greatly dissembled and kepte secrete, is by some spie disclosed.

Corydalis, li, f. g. a certayne birde, after some a larke, also the herbe Capnon.

Corydon, a Shepards name in Theocrite and Virgill.

Corydus, a byrde of small estimation, whiche singeth not, but charactereth, also the name of a parasite.

Corylæum, ti, n. g. a groue of hasils.

Corylus, li, f. g. an hasyll and an hasyll nutte, or filberde.

Corymbe, bes, idem quod Corambole.

Corymbethra, Juie. Diosc.

Corymbion, bi, the herbe called Lychnis coronaria, Diosc.

Corymbios, i. hædera alba. Barbar. in Corol.

Corymbus, bi, m. g. a beary of Iuie, or other, whiche doo grow in the same fourme. Corymbus, or Corymbum, is also the stemme of a Myppe, and the fruite or berry of the herbe called Chrysóchoma.

Corymbifer, bifer, um, that beareth bearies.

Corymbites, tæ, a kynde of spurge.

Corynéphoros, he that beareth a clubbe.

Coryphæus, phæi, ma. g. the chief in euery order, or in knowlage.

Corythus, a towne in Tuscan, nere to Aretium.

Corytus, ti, m. ge. a bowe case, or a quiver for arrowes.

Córyza, the pose or distillation out of the head into the eis and nose.

Cos, looke Coos.

Cos, cotis, f. g. a whette stone.

Cosmæta, tæ, com. gen. a chaumberer, a man or woman that apparaileth their maistresse.

Cosmiana vnguenta, very sweete oyles named of Cosmus.

Cósmicus, a, um, wordely, or of the worlde.

Cosmitto, for committo.

Cosmographia, æ, the description of the worlde.

Cosmógraphus, phi, m. g. he that descriueth the worlde.

Cosmus, mi, the worlde.

Cosmus, mi, a propre name.

Cossa, a towne of Umbria.

Cosim, idem quod Coxim.

Cossus, si, m. g. a worzme bredde in trees, whiche the people of Phrygia dyd eate for a delicate meate. also a man or woman, that haue theyr bodies riuelled or full of wrinkles. Plinie hath Cosses in the plurall numbze.

Cossus, a Romayne.

Costa, æ, f. g. a rybbe.

Costa nauium, the sydes of Myppes.

Costa aheni, the sides of a caudion.

Costatus, a, um, that hath rybbes.

Costum, or Costus, an herbe called commonlie Cocus, & Herba Mariæ: it hath but one stalke halfe a cubite highe, and leaues lyke Betayne, sayng that they be thynner, and moze sauourie, reade Plin. lib. 12. cap. 11. It is also a straunge herbe, wherof be. iii. kyndes, Arabicum, Indicum, Syriacum.

Cosyra, or Cosura, an yle in Afrike.

Cotaria, æ, f. ge. a quarrie, where whette stones be founden.

Cothurnus, ni, m. g. a kynde of busshyns to hunt in, which might indifferently bee putte on either legge, also a slypper, spectally high soled. Sometime it is taken for a plaier in tragedies: Sometime for a tragedie: and for an high and arrogant fourme of speakyng or writyng.

Cothurnatus, a, um, that weareth suche a busshyn or slypper, or vseth a tragicall maner in writyng or speakyng.

Cotacula, læ, fæ. ge. not a little whet stone, but a touche stone, to trie golde or syluer.

Cotidie, dayly, day by day.

Cotia, the Alpes.

Cotiso, a kyng of the Danes.

Coton, an haven made with stone. also a towne in Syria, of the whiche a certayne kynde of small fygges are called plurally Cotona, Cóttona, or Cottona.

Cotónea, æ, f. g. a quince tree.

Cotóneum, nei, neu. g. a quince: also an herbe, whiche the frenche men call Halum.

Cotia, an oratour of Rome, greatly commended of Cicero.

Cóttabus, bi, the sounde, whiche a stroke maketh with any thyng, a clappe.

Cottona, looke Coton.

Cotula, the coddies or Maies of the pulse Cicer.

Cótula, an herbe, which hath leaues lyke Lamomill, and a yelow floure like to an oxe eye. Of this be diuers kyndes, one is called Buphtalmos, an other Cotula foetida, whiche hath a white flower.

Cotula, a measure, looke Cotyla.

Coturnix, nicis, fæ. ge. a byrde, called a quayle, whiche (as Plinie and Solinus write) appeareth not vntill the ende of sommer, and than they flee ouer the sea easily withoute makyng hast: and whan they perceyue lande, they assemble in flockes, and flee muche faster. They wypte also, that these byrdes doo feede on seedes of venemous herbes, and therefore in the olde tyme they wer not eaten of wyse men: For that byrde hath the fallynge puell. Auicen, Galene, and Lucretius affirme, that this byrde feedeth on the herbe Elleborus, or Veratrum, whiche of it selfe is venemous: all be it phisicians giue it sometime for the purgation of melancolie. Auicen writeth, that eatyng of quayles is to be feared,

rid, lest thereby may be engendered the crampe,
and sickness called Teranus, *Teranus* is a disease
Coryla, or Coryle, a measure, which after the
saying of Galen, was in some place. xii. ounce
measures, in some place. xvi. Julius Dollus
saith, it is the thyrde parte of Cornix, that
whiche is called Georgica, of petteynge to
husbandrie, receiveth in weyght of wyne. i. lb.
and halfe an ounce: of oyle. xi. ounces, of hony
i. li. di. and. vi. drammes: of our measure a pinte
and one ounce. That which is called Veieriharia,
or belonging to horse lethes, is in measure.
xii. pynches, and conteyneth of wyne. xi. ounces,
and. ii. scruples, one obolum, and one siliqua:
of oyle. x. ounces: of hony. i. lb. iiii. ounces di
one dramme, and one scruple: It is of our meas-
ure iuste halfe a pynce.
Coryla, called also Hemina, a measure after Bus-
det, beyng halfe sextarius, conteynge in weight
xii. ounces: If sextarius be bas. xviii. ounces,
or as physicians doo take it, then is Coryla,
but halfe therof. The length and bredth of this
measure (as Glarian describeth it) is. iii. in-
ches, the depth only. ii. inches, which conteyneth
the weight of a pounce Romaine in wyne or
water.
Coryla, is also a vessell or cuppe to drynke of,
suche as Diogenes vsed, before he learned of a
chylde to drynke out of his hande.
Coryle, coryles, f. g. sometyme signifieth all the
holowenesse of a cup. also the ioynte of a mans
thigh. Eras. saith, that Coryle in greke, among
many other thinges, signifieth the holow parte
of the hande.
Coryledon, ledonis, f. ge. the herbe called Vm-
belicus Veneris.
Corylum, a place in the mountayne of Iuda, oute
of the whiche renneth thre great ryuers, Sca-
mander, Granicus, and Aefopus.
Cotys, a kynge of Thrace, whiche in the ciuile
warre fauoured the part of Pompeie.
Covinus, ni, m. g. a maner of charpot.
Covinarius eques, an horse man that fought
leappng out of a chariot vnto an horse bakke.
Covinum, a towne in Dorset shyre, called Dors-
chester.
Counos, the yle of Shepey in Kent.
Cous, a, um, of the yle of Cos.
Cous, in greke is a sphe.
Coxa, x, f. g. idem quod coxendix.
Coxendix, dicis, f. g. the hippe or huckle bone,
the ioynte of the hippe, the haunch.
Coxendicis morbus, the ache of the hip, com-
monly called Sciatica, which cometh of a grosse
fleumatike humour, that lieth aboute the synue
called Ichias, in the holow bone of the hippe.

C Rabus, Bris, ma, gen. a great waspe cal-
led an hoznette, whiche syngeith popsona-
ly. And who that is longe with an hoz-
net, shall hardly scape an ogew. *Pol. lib. ii. ca.*
And there is another without a synge. *Ar. lib.*
de part. an. i. ca. i. lib. i. ca. i. lib. i. ca. i.
Crabronum, a proverbe, when a man
prouoketh one to his owne harme.
Spicula Crabronum, the sting of a waspe.
Cracca, a kynde of pulle, wherein culuers greatlye
delite.
Cracentes, men that are leane, sometyme it is tak-
en for graciles.
Cracuta, dogges, engendered of mouises and
dogges.
Cragus, a mountayne of Asia, dedicate to Ipe-
pollo.
Crambe, es, f. g. a kynde of cole wortes.
Crambe repetita, is called of Juuenalis, a bea-
stimation to often hearde with muche tedious-
nesse to the hearers.
Cranus, a kynde of Athenes, who succeeded
Ecrops.
Crambion, bij, v. g. idem quod Pityusa.
Craneum, a place of exercise at Louthe.
Craneus, the first kynge of Macedon, betwene
him and Alexander Magnus reigned. *xxvii.*
kynge, aboute the space of. 500. yeres.
Cranocolaptra, x, f. g. a kynde of the spider
called Phalangij.
Cranos, or Cranium, nij, n. g. the skull.
Crantor, oris, the name of a philosopher.
Crápula, la, f. g. an inflammation and heade
ache, whiche cometh of excess of drynkinge. It
is also taken for drunkennesse, or any disease
caused by surfetting.
Crapulam edormiscere, to slepe out drunken-
nesse vntill one be freshe agayne.
Crapulam exhalare, to vomite whan one is
drunke.
Crápula, is also a thynge, wherewith wine is
tempered, after some the dregges of rosyn.
Crápulor, aris, ari, to surfette.
Cras, to morow, in time comyng.
Crasis, sis, f. g. gen. a greke woorde signifieth
complexion, temperature or mixture of naturall
humours.
Crassamen, minis, & Crassamentum, ti, neu. g.
the thickenesse of any thyng.
Crassesco, fescis, fescere, to make fatte or full of
fleshe, or thicke, to waxe fatte.
Crassitudo, dinis, f. g. ge. fatnesse, thickenesse,
grossenesse.
Crassities, idem.
Crassiuenum, nij, neu. gene. a kynde of tree
called Acer.
Crassus, a, um, fatte, fleshy, thicke, grosse, possie,
sometyme dull, blocky, blunt, cosly.
Crassa Minerua, a grosse witte, whiche doeth
nothyng exactly.
Crassa compedes, weyghty gyues.

Crassiore mufa, with a more playne of intelligible sence.
 Crasse, thicke, grossely.
 Crassum, si, n. g. a grosse or thicke thyng.
 Crassus, the surname of noble Romayns. One, named Lucius Crassus (next to Cully) was the most excellent orator amonge the Romayns, of whome, and Marcus Scaevola, Cully writeth in this wise: Thynke not (I say) Crassus, that in this citty were euer two more excellent persons. For where it is well known, that of all consailers, the one (Scaevola) was most eloquent: the other (Crassus) was in counsaylunge most excellent. Likewise in all other thynges they were vnylike one to an other: but so as ye coulde not tell vnto whiche of them ye woulde wishe to be like. For Crassus of all delicate and toly, was the most loby: Scaevola of al that wot loby, was most frethe and pleasant. Crassus with gentillesse had sufficient seueritee; in the great seueritee of Scaevola lacked no getillesse.
 Crassus, called Marcus, was the rycheest pivate person of the Romayns: he had in his treasure. 7100. talentes, whiche amounteth of our money to. 1100.50. li. or more truly after the computation and valuation of Tostall, to. 852000. li. sterlinge, besydes that he had geuen the .x. part of his mouables to Hercules in offerynge, and had made a feast to all the people of Rome, appointing to euery man the rate of thye Minas. He woulde say, he ought not to be called a riche man, except he could with his yerely rent maine kepe a legion, whiche commonlye conteyned 6000. foremen, and .500. men of armes. By whiche wordes it may be well supposed, that where Plinie esteemeth the riches of Crassus to be. 20000. Sestertia, whiche in the rate of our money is. 131065. li. the same summe was the yerely reuenues of Marcus Crassus, euerly Sestertium, beyng. vi. li. xi. s. ix. d. ob. which reuenues were not only of his possessions, graine, fruit, and cattell, but also of the labours of bondemen, whiche he dyd lette to hye, they beyng instructed in al maner sciences and artes. of whome were. 500. carpenters, of all the other a muche greater numbze. All that they gained, came to his coffers. Moreover he practised vsury, lendyng lightly to all men that would borrow, but if they brake promise with him, he was in exactyng therof extreme and rigourous. He gatte infinite substaunce by men atteynted in the tyme of Sylla. He was excedyng couetouse and vnstable, but vsyng muche liberalitee and affabilitee towarde the people: he was alway in greate estimation amonge them: he was eloquent, and woulde pleade in euery common cause. Finally, beyng sterred with couetousenesse and enuy, at the greate honours that Caesar and Pompeie had obteyned, he procured warre agaynst the Parthians, by whome both he and his sonne with. 30000. Romayns

were slayne, many also were taken, whiche as Plutarke writeth, hapned by his negligence, beyng most industrious aboute the gathering of money, than in gouernyng his army. He dyd also the incarnation of Christ. 51. yeres.
 Crastino, an, are, to deferre from day to daye, to delaye of tyme on the morowe.
 Crastino, idem quod Crastinus.
 Crastinus, a, um, pertynyng to to morowe, or time to come.
 Crastina hora, the next day folowynge.
 Aetas crastina, the tyme to come.
 Crastinus fructus, new fruite.
 Cratægonon, or Cratægonon, goni, a, g. an herbe, whiche Plinie saith is like an ear of wheate, with many stirmes springing out of one roote, and full of knottes, the same lyke mat. Theophrastus affirmeth it to be the tree called in Italy Aquifolium. Ruellius saith, it is the seconde kynde of the herbe Persicaria, called of the frenchemen Curage; in englishe this herbe is called Arismet.
 Crater, tæris, ma. g. a basyn of a water cundite, whereinto the water renneth out of pyppes or cockis.
 Cratæra, ræ, or Crater, tæris, a great cup, also a great hole on the top of the metuaylouse hill of Etna in Sicily, out of the whiche issue flames of fire. it is also the vessell of a well: also a vessel, wherein meate is sod or brought to the table.
 Craterites, te, m. g. a pious stone.
 Craterra, ræ, f. g. a bucket to take by water.
 Craterus, one of great Alexanders companions.
 Crates, a philosopher, whiche to the intente he might more quietly study philosophy, threw all his gooddes into the sea, sayng, Hence with a mischiefe, ye vngyracious appetites, I had lief for drowne you, than ye shoulde drowne me: supposyng he mought not haue vertue and ryche together.
 Crates, tis, f. g. an hurdill, a grate of yron or woodde: also the watyng of an house claid or thatched. Comtyme an harrow or dragge, wherewith they brake cloddes.
 Crathis, the name of two riuers, the one in Grece, the other in Calaber.
 Craticula, læ, f. g. a gredeyion, wheron meate is broyled.
 Cratylus, the name of a philosopher to whome Plato wrote a booke.
 Cratinas, a ryuer in Afrike.
 Cratinus, a poete, whiche wrote comedies.
 Cratio, iui, ire, to couer with grates, to wattill. also to harrow or brake cloddes.
 Cratippus, the name of a philosopher.
 Cratitius, a, um, that is made of or lyke hurdels wattelid.
 Cratitij parietes, wattled walles made lyke hurdels, as they vse in the countrey.
 Cratos, power or dominion.
 Crauron, a certaine disease in cattell when by a whote

whose humour falling out of their heades the
 lightes dooe rotte.
 Crea, x, f. g. the mynne, behinde the whiche is
 the calfe of the legge.
 Creatio, ōnis, f. g. a makynge of creatyng.
 Creator, ōris, m. g. the first maker of a thyng.
 Creator urbis, the founder of first builder, the
 first maker of causer of the citee.
 Creatus, a, um, looke Crea.
 Creatura, x, f. gen. a creature of thyng made of
 nothyng.
 Creber, bra, brum, frequent of accustomed. also
 standyng of beyng thicke together as trees.
 Crebri, many.
 Creberrimus rumor, a rumour muche spoken,
 a very great rumour.
 Creber in eo fuisti. Thou diddest speake of
 that many times.
 In scripto multo essem crebrior quā tu, I
 woulde write to you moze often tymes than ye
 doo to me.
 Aphricus creber procellis, which often tymes
 causeth tempestes.
 Scitis creberrimum fuisse sermonem, me, &c.
 you know that there was great talke.
 Sylva crebra, a thicke woodde.
 In eo creber fuisti, thou haddest that muche in
 thy mouth, of, thou spakest often, of muche of
 that.
 Crebresco, brui, brescere, to be wonte, to bee
 commune.
 Crebritas, atis, and Crebritudo, oftensse, of
 thickensse in beyng of growyng together.
 Crebrisurus, a trench fortifyed with many
 stakes.
 Crebro, often.
 Credibilis, le, that whiche may bee beleued, cre-
 dible.
 Credibiliter, credibly.
 Creditor, ōris, m. ge. he vnto whome a man or
 weth any thyng, he that lendeth or trusteth, a
 creditour.
 Creditrix, the feminine.
 Creditum, ti, ne. gen. that thyng that is owed,
 debte.
 Creditus, a, um, trusted, beleued, owed.
 Credo, didi, dere, to beleue, to trust, to commit
 of deliuer a thyng to be safely kept, to putte into
 ones handes, to publishe, to haue a sure confy-
 dence, to thynke, to know surely, after Donas-
 tus. to lende one money of any other thyng.
 Credere verba alicui, to tell to one his coun-
 sayle. Creditur tibi, I truste thee.
 Creditur male, it is yll lente.
 Credo, Ironice dictum.
 Debeam credo isti quicquā furcifero, si id
 fecerim, I weene I should be somewhat in this
 knaues daungier if I did so, should I? spoken
 in mockyngly.
 Credōne tibi hoc nunc, peperisse hanc ē
 pamphilo? thynkest thou that I beleue this,

that thou tellest me. &c.
 Recte non credis de numero. &c. you dooe
 well, that ye doo not beleue. &c.
 Credere se alicui, to put him selfe in to ones
 handes.
 Pecuaria præsidio canum credere, to truste
 dogges to kepe beastes well, and in saulsegarde.
 Summam belli puero credere, to putte the
 whole charge of the warre into a childe's handes.
 Non me tuis rebus crederem, I wolde not be
 so bolde to lodge in thy house.
 Credere libris, to put in writyng.
 Veritus se credere nocti, he durste not goe as
 byode in the night.
 Credo, interpositum. Exarsi non solum præ-
 senti (credo) iracūdia, as I wene, as I beleue.
 Quid his rebus credis fieri? what thinkest thou
 maie be dooen by this meannes?
 Credis huic, quod dicat? Doest thou beleue
 that he saith?
 Credere alicui de re aliqua, to beleue one in a
 mattier.
 Nobis de Casare creditis.
 Committere & credere.
 Male credere, to mistrust.
 Crede hoc meæ fidei, beleue me in this, truste
 me truly.
 Credere se Neptuno, to take the sea.
 Credere alicui argentum, to trust with money
 to lende one money.
 Credere pecuniam, to lende money.
 Credo, I beleue well.
 Nunquam hoc mihi voluit credere, he woulde
 neuer disclose so much to me.
 Credidi tibi consilia mea omnia, I haue dis-
 closed of committed all my secrete counsailes to
 you. Creditur, the impersonall, men beleue it:
 of, money was lent.
 Creduis, vel creduas, for credas.
 Credulitas, tātis, f. g. lyght beleue.
 Credulus, a, um, that beleueth lyghtly, of lyght
 of beleefe.
 Cremastères, the sinewes, whereby the stones of
 a man or beast doo hang.
 Cremasthra, a certayne hangyng vessel, wherein
 men bled to put their fragmentes of meate, such
 as our hearon cupboorde is.
 Crematio, ōnis, f. g. a bournyng.
 Crematus, a, um, bourned.
 Crementum, increase.
 Cremera, a ryuer.
 Crémium, mij, n. ge. fried meate bourned to the
 panne, after Calpine, but Columella semeth
 to take it for byrthe of drie stiches to kende
 fyre with.
 Cremo, aui, are, to bourne.
 Cremōna, a towne of Italy.
 Cremor, ōris, m. g. the iugre of barley stiped in
 water, beaten, and pressed.
 Crena, x, f. ge. the dente about the leafe of an
 herbe, of tree lyke to a saw. It is also the scoze
 the

the notche of taylor, whiche menne vnlearned make on stiches for their remembraunce. also the nocke of a bowe or arrowe.

Creocaccabis, a kinde of meate made of fleshe chopped, with blud, sewet, and swete licour.

Creon, tis, the name of a kynge, whose daughter Jason married, whan he forsoke Medea. also a kynge of the Thebanes, father to Jocasta, wyfe of Oedipus.

Creophilus, the name of a poete, whome some affirme to be maister to Homere.

Creo, aui, are, to geue the first beyng vnto any thyng. also to get a childe, to cause, to create, to make, to ordeyne.

Creare magistratum, to ordeine an officer.

Errorum creare, to make one to erre.

Fastidium creare, to make lothsom or weery.

Erumnas alicui creare, to purchase one muche trouble.

De stirpe humili creatus, descended of bozne. &c.

Creare periculum alicui, to procure a man great daungier or trouble.

Aduersam valetudinem creare, to make sicke, to breede a disease.

Carmina creata, verses made.

Creontiades, the sonne of Hercules by Megara, the daughter of Creon of Thebes.

Crepa, of olde wryters vsed for Capra, a goat.

Crepax, p̄cis, that maketh a noyse.

Creperus, a, um, doubtfull, ambiguous.

Crepi, idem quod Luperci.

Crepidā, a, f. g. a lowe voided shoe with latches, whiche couereth litle or nothyng of the vpper parte of the foote. Some take it for a cozled shoe, or slipper, because of the noyse, whiche it maketh whan a man goeth.

608 mab Crepidarius, rij, ma. g. he that maketh shoes or slippers.

Crepidatus, a, um, that weareth a voyded shoe or slipper.

Crepidō, inis, f. g. a creke, shoze, or banke, where on the water beateth. also the mouth of a well, the toppe of a steepe rocke, and the extreme parte of any place.

Crepidula, l̄a, f̄em. gen. a diminutiu of Crepidā.

Crepitaculum, li, n. g. a tymbzel or other instrument made of brasse, which beyng touched with the hande, maketh a sounde, a rattle.

Crepitacillum, a diminutiu of Crepitaculum.

Crepis, pidis, idem quod crepidā.

Crepis, a fine cake of hony and flower.

Crepito, aui, are, to make a noyse or creakyng.

Crepitare dentibus, to crashe with the teeth.

Crepat mihi venter, my bealy coureth.

Creputum, li, n. g. an ozament of the heade, whiche with mouyng of the heade, maketh a sounde.

not noys Crepitus, us, ma. g. a bounse, a greate dynne or noyse, a farre.

Dentium crepitus, the craschyng of the teeth.

Crepitus pedum, the noyse, the which the feete make in goyng.

Creputum reddere, to breake winde. *609 f*

Crepo, crepui, seldome crepui, pare, to make a great noyse or sounde, to geue a croke or crashe. also to breake or burst, to speake or talke, to preache, to prayse.

Siquid veri crepat, if he speake any thyng that is true.

Creput fores, the dooze creaked.

Intestina tibi crepant, thy bealy crouleth.

Crepā, a citee of Liburnia.

Crepundia, ōrum, n. g. trifles or small giftes geuen to litle children, as litle belles, tymbzelles, poppettes, and such like toyes. also the fyrst apparail of children, as swathels, waste cores, and suche like. And by translation they saye, A crepundis erat virtuti deditus, from his childshode he was euer giuen to vertue.

Crepusculum, li, n. g. the twye lycht, eyther in the euening or in the moynyng.

Cresco, creui, crescere, cietum, tu, to growe, to waxe bigger, to increase in honour or richesse.

In domo alicuius creuisse, to haue ben brought vp of a childe in ones house.

Crescere in multas opes, to become very riche.

Factis alicuius crescere, to become more honourable by an other mans deedes.

Animi creuerunt, they waxed haute and hyghe mynded, by reason of riches: or they took a better harte or courage.

Crescere in altitudinem.

Crescere ex accusatione alterius, to gette riches by accusyng of an other.

Cres, cretis, one of Creta.

Cresseis, a nymph of the sea.

Cressa, a woman of Creta. Also an haven of Caria, ouer agaynst Rhodes.

Creta, a, f̄em. g. and Crete, tes, an yle lyng betwene Peloponesus, and the Rhodes: It hath on the north parte of the sea Aegeum and Cretense: on the southe the sea of Egypt and Africa. It is now called Candy. In this yle was Jupiter nourished: whom the painhims named their chief god. There Minos reigned, and Masdamathus gouerned vnder him with most exquisite iustice, of whose lawes other countreys tooke their first paterne: yet not withstandyng the people of that countrey were noted to be vicious and shamefull liers: as Epimenides wrote in a verse, recited by saint Paule, in his epistle to Titus, sayng: Cretes alway been liers, vngacious bestes, and slouthfull paychers, this is now vnder the Turke.

Creta, t̄a, f. g. chalke.

Cretaceus, a, um, of chalke.

Cretatus, a, um, laied with chalke.

Cretatis pedibus homines, men marked to be solde: whiche from greate riches were fallen into great pouerty.

Cratens,

Cræteus, **Cræsius**, & **Créticus**, a, um, of **Cræta**.
Crætheus, the son of **Æolus**, whiche begat **Æon**,
 on the daughter of his brother **Salmoneus**.
Crerhmos, i. vel. **Creramus**, an herbe growyng
 on the sea rocks, whiche we call **Sampere**: it
 is offsome called **Crera marina**, The leaues are
 kepte in byne or salte, to be eaten with fleshe, as
 a sauce.
Cræthon, the sonne of **Dioclis**.
Créticus, a foote in meeter.
Crétizare cum cretensibus, A prouerbe vled
 wher a crafty man will deceiue him that is crafty:
 A theefe steale from a theefe, or a lier lie besyde
 for them, that vse to make leasynge.
Crétio, ónis, f. ge. a certayne solempnitie, whan
 one is admitted to his heritage.
Cretofus, a, um, full of chalke or chalky.
Crétula, a diminutiue of **crera**.
Cretus, a, um, bozne.
A sanguine Troiano cretus, descended of the
Troianes bloude.
Crétura, idem quod **Cyribia**.
Creusa, the daughter of **Ægeon** of **Lozinthe**,
 whome **Jason** married.
Creusis, a towne of **Scotia**.
Crex, **crecis**, f. g. a certayne birde, whiche semeth
 by **Aristotle**, to be that, which in some places of
 Englande is called a **Daker** hen.
Cribo, aui, are, to liste or lare.
Cribrum, bri, n. g. a sieue or a sarge.
Farrinarium cribrum, a rangeyng sieue.
Arctum, or **angustum cribrum**, a syne syene.
Cribo incernere, to list, or trie out by listyng.
Cribrum excussorium, loke **Excussorius**.
Cribo aquam haurire, A prouerbe vled,
 whan a man spendeth his labour in vayne.
Cribrarius, a, um, of a sieue.
Cribraria, æ, fœm. gene. the finest floure after
 three listynges.
Crimen, minis, n. ge. a fault, an offence, blame,
 matter laied agaynst one by actiõ or suite: som-
 tyme a false suspicion. also the crimination, ac-
 cusacion, or the laiyng of a thyng to a mannes
 charge, for the whiche he is woorthie punishment.
Crimen fortunæ, a faute comitted by chance,
 and not of purpose.
Relegamus ad crimen fortunæ, we put the
 faute in fortune.
Crimen facere, to committe an offence.
Crimen alicui inferre, or **dicere**, and **Inten-**
dere crimen in aliquẽ, **criminis reum agere**,
 to accuse or charge one with an offence: or to lay
 to ones charge.
Esse probro & crimini, to be to a mannes re-
 buke and blame, to be woorthie reproche.
In crimen vocare aliquid.
In crimen dare, and **Crimini dare**, to blame
 or rebuke a man for a thyng.
Trahere in crimen, to laie to a mans charge,
 that he is one of the trespassours.
Auerrere crimen in aliquem, to cast the faute

vpon an other.

Venire in partem criminis, to be partaker of
 any faute.

In crimen vocare aliquid, for **Dare crimini**.
Fama nostra vacat crimine, our good name
 is not deteyned: or there is no mistepoite that
 goeth on vs.

Criminalis, **criminal**, wher in is an offence or fault.

Criminari, for **Criminatur**.

Criminatio, ónis, fœ. ge. blame, fals report, res-
 proche, false accusacion.

Criminor, aris, ari, to blame, to rebuke, to laye
 to ones charge, to accuse.

Hunc metuebam, ne me criminaretur tibi, I
 feared this man, least he woulde accuse me to
 you, or complayne on me to you.

Apud populum Romanum criminatus est,
 bellum illum ducere, he complained or made
 reposte. &c.

Non libet omnia criminari, I will not lay all
 to his charge that I can.

Criminose, criminally, rebukely.

Criminosus, a, um, readie to accuse men, rebukes
 full, blame woorthie, reprochable.

Criminosum hoc ei est, He is woorthie to be
 blamed or punished for this: or this is a thyng
 for whiche he is woorthie to be condemned.

Crimissa, a citee.

Crimissus, a ryuer of **Grece**.

Crimnodæum, grosse waters, that haue resis-
 dence like meale or flower.

Crimanthemon, mi, the wilde lillie.

Criminalis, le, that belongeth to the heare.

Criminalis, lis, n. gen. a thyng to bynd vp the heare
 as a cope, a fillet, a heare lace, or such lyke.

Criniger, that hath much heare.

Crinis, nis, ma. g. heare of the head. sometyme a
 peruke. also a certayne bonde to tie a thyng
 with.

Erecti crines horrent, wy heare standeth an
 end for feare.

Passi crines, the heare cast abrode, and hang-
 yng loose about the head.

Deducere crines pectine, to kembe the head,
 properly as women doe.

Effundere crines, to spreade the heare abrode.

Impexi crines, a head vnkempt.

Ligare & euincere crines, to bind vp the heare.

Promittere crinem, to lette ones head growe
 longe.

Crines Polypi, the finnes.

Crinire, to beginne to haue heare growyng.

Crinita stella, a comete or blasynge sterre.

Crinitus, a, um, that hath muche or longe heare.

Crinomenon, that wherin the chiefe controuersie
 lie is.

Crinon, a redde lillie. **Cras** saith, that **Crinon** is
 the floure of a gourde.

Crinor, niris, niri, to haue a bushe of heare, or
 to be made to haue a bushe of heare.

Crinitur arbor, the tree hath many leaues or
 boughes.

boughes.
 Crisnon. i. Buglossum magnum. Diosco.
 Crisis, iudgement.
 Crissa, a towne builded by Crisus the sonne of Phocus.
 Crispans, artis, curled, wrinkled, braided.
 Crepitus crispans, a cracke, sowne of noyle, that continueth not, but goeth by stoppes, as cricke, cracke, crocke, ticke, tacke: also a tremis blyng of quaueryng noyle.
 Crispatus, a, um, that is curled or wrinkled.
 Crispina, by the description of Jo. Agricola, seemeth to be the byer called Respis.
 Crispina, of some is taken to be Oxyacantha, that is Berberie tree.
 Crispulus, a, um, that hath curled heare.
 Crispus, a, um, curled, wrinkled. It was also the name of Salustius.
 Crisum lignum, rough wood, ful of beynes.
 Crispo, aui, are, to curle or brynde, to make to shyne or glister.
 Aurora crispit pelagus nouo Phœbo, The mornyng whan the sonne ryseth, maketh the sea to glister and shyne.
 Crista, x, f. ge. a crest, or any thyng growyng on the head of a foule or beast, as a cockes combe, or the feathers on the head of a byrde, called a coppe.
 Crista galli, a cockes combe.
 Crista gallinæ, after Ruellius. li. 3. cap. 103. seemeth to be Meruin, called of the Grekes Peristerion, in latine Veruenna, or Verbenata. In his seconde booke, cap. 118. he descriueth it to be that, whiche Plinie calleth Alektorolophos, and Dioscorides Horminum, or Orminum hortense, an herbe muche lyke hores hounde, named of the frenchemen, Oruala, Tout bone, of the Italpans, Sclaria: of some Cetrum gallinæ, or Gallicentrum: of other Salvia transmarina.
 Cristatus, a, um, that hath a crest or coppe.
 Cristata auis, a cocke.
 Cristula, læ, a litle crest.
 Critæ, arum, neu. gen. they that be iudges in any matters.
 Crithe, es, f. g. a weart on the vpper lidde of the eie lyke a barley corne.
 Crithmus, or Crithamus, called also Batis, in Englyshe Sampere, loke Chethmos.
 Critheis, the daughter of Atellus, and mother of Homer.
 Crithiasis, a disease in hores.
 Critias, one of the thirtie tyrannes of Athenes.
 Criticus, ci, mal, ge. he that iudgeth the actes or woordes that men doo write.
 Critici dies, the daies wherein physicians giue iudgement of the continuance of the sickenes.
 Crito, a philosopher of Athens, familiar with Socrates.
 Critobulus, a physician, of whome Plinie speaketh, lib. 7.

Critolaus, a philosopher of Athens, and a capitaine of Traia, whiche destroyed the citee of Corinth.
 Crobialon, a towne in Paphlagonia, wherby renneth the ryuer Parthenius.
 Cróbylon, li, ne. gen. a caule to weare on ones head.
 Crobylus, a ruffian baude, so naughty, that of hym grew a proverbe, Crobyli iugum.
 Crocallis, lis, ma, gen. a precious stone, like to a cherie, or after some printes, lyke to ware.
 Crocatus, Crócinus, and Cróceus, a, um, of or lyke saffron.
 Croceus color, yelow colour lyke saffron.
 Crócinum, ni, neu. gen. a swete oyle made of saffron.
 Crocio, ciui, cire, to crye like a rauin.
 Crócito, aui, are, idem.
 Crocis, cis, f. g. an herbe that magicians vse.
 Crocitus, us, ma, gen. the noyle that a rauyn or crowe maketh called crokyng.
 Crocátio, or Crocitatio, idem.
 Crocodilæa, x, f. g. the dunge of cocatrice, wherewith women byd peincte their faces.
 Crocodilon, a towne of Phenicia.
 Crocodilus, an hill of Cilicia.
 Crocodilus, li, ma. gen. an yll beaste bredde in Egypt, and liueth partely in water, partely on lande, and is in facion lyke a dragō, but he hath small eies, verie longe teethe like to a sawe, & lacketh a tongue, and moueth onely the vpper iawe, and hath great and strong naples on his feete. there hath been seen of them. xx. foote long, or after some. xxii. cubites longe, and the skyn of his backe is vnpenetrable. he deuoureth not only men, but also beastes, whiche come nigh to the riuer of Nilus. And yet not withstandyng, the Egyptians did honour that beast, in so muche, that if any were kyled, they caused hym to be salted and buried. They bypge footth egges, no bygger than geese egges, and that. lx. at a time, the male and female sittyn on them by turne. reade Plin. li. 5. cap. 29.
 Crocodili lachrymæ, crocodiles teares. A proverbe, applied vnto them, whiche hatynge an other man, whome they woulde destroe, or haue destroyed, they will seeme to be soze for hym. It is taken of the propheete of Crocodilus the monster, who beholdynge a man comynge, whom he woulde deuoure, weepeth: and after he hath eaten the body, he wasmeth the head with his teares, and than eateth it also.
 Crocodilinus, a, um, of a crocodile.
 Crocodila, a beast lyke to a crocodile.
 Crocodilium, an herbe (after Plinie) lyke the thistill called Camælion niger. Ruellius supposeth it to bee that, whiche is commonly called Carlina, or Cardina.
 Crocomagma, mātis, neu. gene. dyegges of the oyle of saffron.
 Crocōta, tæ, fæ. gen. a garment of saffron colour that

that women used to weare.

Crocotillum, veraiie slender oz thynne.

Crocotirium, rij, n. g. cake breade.

Crocoton, idem quod Trama. But Cras. saith, in the prouerbe Feli crocoton, that it is a round puffed garment, that riche matrones used.

Nonius accompteth it among delicate garmēt.

Crocotula, the diminutiu of **Crocota**.

Crocotularius, rij, maf. gen. a dyer of saffron collobred garmentes.

Crocum, ci, n. g. oz **Crocus**, ci, ma. g. saffron. it is hotte and dry in the fyft degree. **Crocum**, is also the pelowe chieues in the myddes of a lyle.

Crocus, the sonne of **Eumenes**, the nurse of the **Muses**, who was touned by **Jupiter** into the signe called **Sagittarius**, some wyte his name **Crotus** oz **Croton**.

Crocota, a beaste, whiche **Solinus** calleth a monster, begotten betwene the beaft **Hiena**, and a **lyonelle**: he neuer closeth his eyes oz wyneketh: on bothe sides of his mouth, he hath as it were one toothe: he breaketh all thynges with his teethe quickly, and swalloweth, and forthwith digesteth it. The nature of him is betwene a dogge and a wolfe, but he is muche worse than any of them. he counterfeiteth the voyce as well of men as of other beastes.

Crcsus, kyng of **Lydia**, sonne of **Halyattes**, subdued many great countreys in **Asia** and **Grece**, and gathered innumerable rycheffe, he on a time demaunded of **Solon**, who was the happpest man that euer he see. He said **Cellus**, a man of **Athenes**, who had honest and good sonnes: and they also had likewise good chyldren: all which he saw in his lyfe. And whā he had liued a good time honestly, at the last, syghyng agaynst and vanyquyng the enemies of his countrey, he dyed a faire deathe, and was in the same place honorably buried of the **Atheniensis**. Whan **Crcsus** asked, who was most happye nexte **Cellus**, he saied, **Cleodis** and **Bito**, whiche were **Argiues**, and had a competent liuyng, and in all games, in prouyng of strength, they obtained the price. **Crcsus**, being abashed, said vnto **Solon**: My frende of **Athenes**, settell thou so lyttell by our felicitye, that thou preferrest befoze vs these priuate persons? **Solon** answered: Cruelly **Crcsus**, in proesse of time, many thynges are sene, whiche men would not see: and many thynges be suffred, that men woulde not suffre. And spekyng much of mans calamitee, at the last he concluded, sayng: The ende of euery thyng is to be loked on, whereto it shall come. For god plucketh by by the rootes many men, vnto whom he gaue all fortune at pleasure. **Crcsus** made hereto no countenance, but estemyng **Solon** for a foole, consydeyng he passed so light vpon thynges, whiche appered good, let hym depart. A good space after. **Crcsus** by the comfourt of **Apollon** answerd at **Delphos**, attemptyng warre agaynst **Cyzus** kyng of **Persia** was

at the last taken of hym, who caused a greafe pile of wood to be made ready, and **Crcsus** gyued to be set on the toppre thereof: Than forthwith **Crcsus** remembryng the woordes of **Solon**, that no man lyuyng was blessed, oz on all partes happy, lamentyng, cried: O **Solon**, **Solon**, **Solon**: whiche **Cyzus** heyrng, caused to be demaunded of him, who it was that he named. **Crcsus** with mushe difficulte told what he was, and declared all that befoze is rehersed. whiche whan **Cyzus** had herde, recognisyng him selfe to be also a man, sore repented, that he went about to burne hym, which was equall to hym selfe in honour and rycheffe: and commanded him to be taken from the fyre, whiche than began to flame: and so with great difficulte he was deliuered. Afterward **Cyzus** entertained him honourably, and vled his counsaile, whiche in many thynges he founde very profytable.

Crolla, idem quod **Corolla**.

Cromion, an opyon.

Cromis, he to whom **Hercules** gaue the hoxses of **Diomedes**, whiche wolde eate men.

Cromna, a citee of **Paphlagonia**.

Cronciades, one of **Hercules** soones, by **Mezgara**, the daughter of **Arcon**.

Cronia, orum, n. g. plu. nu. the feastes dedicate to **Saturnus**, whiche were also called **Saturnalia**, in the whiche littell presentes and gyftes were sent from one to an other.

Cronium, is the noythe sea called **Mare concretum**, oz **Glaciale**, the frozen sea.

Cronius, one of the **Centrautes**.

Cronon, the thirde kinde coniza.

Cronos, **Saturnus**.

Crotalia, orum, n. g. certayne peeces, haupyng that name of the towne, that they make.

Crotulum, li, ne. ge. an instrument, whiche the **Aegyptians** vled in sacrifice, made of. ii. plates, which beaten together made an harmonie. it is also a rattil for a childe to playe with, a cymbale. some haue taken it to be a great ringe of brasse, striken with an Iron rodde, to make an harmonie, suche one I sawe an Irishman vse in London.

Crotalus, li, maf. gene. he that hath a soungng voice and a Whill.

Crotaphitz, the muscles, which are in the temples.

Croton, looke after in **Ricinum**. **Crastinus** saith, it is a kinde of flies, not greuous, neither with suckyng nor otherwyle. **Hesychius** saith, **Croton** is a kynde of gumme in **Aegypt**, of whiche **Pli. li. 24. ca. 11.** sheweth diuers medicines.

Croto, oz **Croton**, form. gen. an auncient citee in **Italye**, in the goulfe called **Tarentinum**, the countreie of **Wilo** the famous mastlar.

Crotus, looke **Crocus**.

Cruciabilitas, atis, f. g. tourment, affliction.

Cruciata, rz, f. g. of some is taken for the herbe called **Custama**.

Cruciatus,

Cruciatus, tus, m. g. idem quod cruciamentum.
 Cruciatio, idem.
 Cruciamentum, ti, n. g. tourment, payne, affliction, greefe.
 Crucibilis, le, that tourmenteth or putteth one to payne.
 Crucibiliter, with great tourmentes and paynes.
 Cruciarus, a, um, worthy tourmentes and paynes, worthy to be hanged.
 Crucifigo, fixi, figere, to crucifie, to naye to a crosse.
 Crucifixus, a, um, crucified, nayed to a crosse.
 Crucinum vinum, or Crucium, lower wyne.
 Crucio, aui, are, to tourment, to afflict, to put to payne.
 Crudaria, a, form. gene. a beyn of spluer in the top of an hyl.
 Crudelis, le, cruell, fierce, vngentyl, vnttractable, that will not be moued with prayer.
 Ferus, crudelis, inhumanus.
 Poene crudeles, terrible and cruell paynes.
 Crudelitas, atis, f. ge. crueltee, fierkenesse, outrageousnesse.
 Adhibere crudelitatem in aliquem, to shewe crueltee to one.
 Omni crudelitate lacerare aliquem, to tourment or bere one with all maner of crueltee.
 Anhelare ex intimo pectore crudelitatem, to shewe crueltee euen from the bottome of his herte.
 Crudeliter, cruelly.
 Acerbe & crudeliter.
 Crudeo, dui, descere, to ware rawe.
 Crudeo morbus, The sicknesse increaseth more and more.
 Pugna crudeo, The fyghte waxeth more fierce and cruell.
 Cruditas, ratis, f. g. rawnesse of the stomake or yll digestion.
 Crudus, a, um, rawe, freshe, or newe made, not ripe, vndigested: sometyme harde, greene, fierce, cruell, terrible.
 Crudus homo, whose stomake can not digest well: also he that hath a cruell and terrible countenance.
 Crudus ensis, a cruell swoorde.
 Cruda poma, frutes that are not ripe.
 Vlnus crudum, a freshe and newe wounde, a greene wounde.
 Alnus cruda, The stomake that casteth vp meate vndigested.
 Cibi crudi, meates vndigested.
 Cortex crudus, a greene barke.
 Crudum solum & immorum, a ground that is not labourd and wel husbanded.
 Castus crudus, pro duro & crudeli.
 Cruentari oculi, eyes redde as bloudde, bloudde shotte.
 Cruenter, bloudily, with much effusion of bloudde.
 Cruento, aui, are, to make bloudde.

Morsu cruentare, to bteyntill it blede.
 Cruentare rempublicam vulneribus, by translation to sla and putte to deathe many of the citelens.
 Cruentari scelere, to be dyspayned or dishonored by some naughty acte.
 Cruentus, a, um, blouddy, cruell, fleshed.
 Cruentia victoria, a cruell victorie, wherein many men be slayne on both sydes.
 Vox cruenta, and Cruentia oratio, a cruell and blouddie sentence.
 Bello cruentior ipso, more cruell and bloudde.
 Crumena, a, f. g. a pourse.
 Cruma, loke Crisma.
 Cruor, oris, ma. ge. bloudde: whiche cometh out of a wounde.
 Crunos, an hanen of Thrace.
 Cruppellarij, certayne souldiours or swoorde plaiers, so armed with whole harness of yron, that they coulde neyther dooe nor take hurte.
 Tacitus, li. 3.
 Cruricrepida, they that bee settred or gyred.
 Crurifragium, i, neu. gen. breshynge of the legges.
 Crurules, lum, hoses or ornamente for the legges.
 Crus, cruris, that parte of the legge, that is from the knee to the anke, called the thanke.
 Distorta crura, crooked legges.
 Crus arboris aut vitis, the stocke or bodie of the tree or vyne benethe the bowes.
 Crisculum, li, n. g. a littell or small legge.
 Crisma, atis, n. ge. a pympber, whereon women and maidens do plaie with their fingers.
 Crusta, a, f. ge. the vpper parte of euery thyng that is not eaten, also the scurf or scabbe of a wound, also playster of a walle, the harde scale or crust that any thyng is couered with, bullions or ornamente of plate, whiche may be taken of.
 Marmoris crusta, hardes of marble, wherewith they used to playster theyr walles.
 Crusta parietum, the parieting of walles.
 Crustarius, i, ma. g. a pargettour, or he that couereth walles with hardes or such lyke thyng.
 Crustaceus, a, um, that hath a scale, a cruste, or harde couerynge, or wherupon playster or thyne hardes of stone be laied.
 Crustata animalia, beastes that haue scales or harde couerynges.
 Crusto, aui, are, to laie playster or parget, or settell thynne hardes of stones on walles: And to sette bullions of siluer or golde about cuppes, to garnyshe theim.
 Crustosus, a, um, that hath an harde cruste or scale.
 Crustula, la, f. g. a diminutive of Crusta.
 Crustularius, ri, m. g. a paster.
 Crustulata, a meate made of crustes of bread.
 Crustulum, li, n. g. a diminutive of Crustum, a wafer or lyke thyng, that men geue to children.
 Crustum, ti, n. g. a crust, of bread, of a pastie, or

of meate roasted, dyed, or fried.

Distringere huius panis crustum, chyppe this bread.

Crustumina pira, peates redde on the one syde.

Crustumium, a towne in Italy.

Crustuminum vinum, wyne of that towne.

Crux, crucis, f. g. a crosse, galowes, or other like. also any thyng that troubleth, greueth, or toz menteth a man.

Agi in crucem, to be hanged.

Cruci dare aliquem, to hange one.

In crucem tollere, and Cruci affigere. To hange vp, or to crucifie.

In malam crucem, with sorowe, with a mys chiefe.

Crymodes febris, a fruer comynge when the lightes are infected of the discafe called ignis sacer.

Crypsorchis, is where a mas stones are remoued out of their place.

Crypta, x, f. g. a vaulte lowe in the grounde.

Crypticus, a, um, secrete or hydde vnder the grounde.

Cryptoporticus, ci, f. g. a place vnder the ground, with wyndowes lyke to a parloure, where men dooe dyne in the sommer tyme for heate: a crowdes, and a close place, compassed about with a wall, lyke the other vnder the ground.

CrySTALLINA, orum, neu. gen. vessell of cuppes of cristall ston.

CrySTALLINUS, a, um, of cristall.

CrySTALLUS, li, for. g. and CrySTALLUM, li, n. ge. a ston called Cristall.

C ANTE T.

CTeatus, the father of Amphimachus, one of the capytaynes of the grekes at the sieg of Troie.

Ctenes, num, n. g. plu. the fortyteeth.

Cteniatus, tri, ma. ge. an horseleache. He that healeth diseases of horses and cattell.

Ctenos, in latine iumentum.

Ctesias, an opatour of Scille.

Ctesiphon, the name of a warkema, which made the great temple of Diana at Ephesus, a worke wonderfull and renoumed throughe the worlde, whiche was after hourned by one Herostatus, onely because he woulde for some deede be spoken of. It is also the name of hym that perswaded the Atheniens to crowne Demosthenes in the theater.

Ctesiphon, is also a towne in Parthia.

Ctesippus, the sonne of Chabrias.

C ANTE V.

CVba, x, f. g. an horse litter or bedde.

Cubario, onis, f. g. a lyng.

Cubarus, us, and Cubitus, us, masc. gen.

a lpytynge on byoode, as an henne dooeth: a

lyng downe.

Cubicularis, re, and Cubicularius, a, um, that pertyneth to the chaumber.

Cubicularis vestis, a nyght gowne.

Cubicularius, ri, m. g. a seruante that awayteth in the chaumber, a chaumberelayne, or groome of the chaumber.

Cubiculum, li, n. g. a bedde chaumber.

Cubicus, a, um, square as a dyc.

Cubile, lis, n. g. a bedde. somtyme it is taken for a closette. also an hennes or other byrdes nest, a dogges couche or cannell, a beastes denne.

Cubile saluatorium, a chappell or oratorye, where ymages were sette.

Cubilia ferri eruere, to dyspyyon mynes.

Terra cubile erat Anacharsi, Anacharis vled to lye on the grounde.

Inire cubile alterius, to lye with an other mans wyfe.

Cubilia auaritia alicuius, the neste.

Cubitalis, lis, neut. gene. a foresleeue of a garmente, whiche keuereth the arme from the elbowe downewarde.

Cubitalis, le, om. ge. a cubite hygh.

Cubito, aui, are, to lye often with one.

Cubitor, oris, ma. ge. an ore or horse, which will laie him downe, whan he shoulde woozke.

Cubitus, ti, m. g. & Cubitum, ti, n. g. an elbowe. somtyme a measure called a cubite, that is to saie, one foote and an halfe. but a cubite in geometrie conteyneth. vi. of our common cubites.

Cubitus, us, m. g. a lyng downe.

Cubitus pronus, a lyng flat on the face.

Cubitus supinus, a lyng vpyght.

Cubitus in latus, a lyng on the one syde.

Primus cubitu surgat, postremus cubitu eat, Lette him ryse fyrst and go to bedde laste.

Cubo, bui, are, to lye downe, to kepe ones bedde in chynesse, to lye in chylde bedde. somtyme to lye at the table.

Cubare in faciem, to lie nourselyng on the face.

Cubus, bi, ma. g. a fygure foure square lyke a dice. It is somtyme vled for a dyc.

Cucubo, aui, are, to make a noyse lyke an oule.

Cuculio, onis, ma. gen. a heueryng of the head, whiche men did vse whan they walked in the nyght, a kynde of whoddes.

Cucullatus, a, um, that hath a cappe or hooode.

Cuculus, or Cuculus, li, ma. g. a byrde called a cuckowe. It is also taken for hym that hath to dooe with an other mans wyfe.

Cucullus, li, masc. gene. a hooode, that menn or women dooe weare for the rayne, or whan they mourne. also a coynct of paper that grossers put spice in.

Cucuma, x, f. g. a vessell of brasse or tynne fashioned lyke a cucumer, wherewith bathes were fylled and emptied.

Cucumella, x, a diminuttue of Cucuma.

Cucumer, or Cucumis, eris, m. g. a fruite calsed a cucumber. also a certayne fyne.

Cucumis,

Cucumis sylvestris, called also **Cucumis anguinus**: of herbaries, **Asininus**, wilde cucumber, or leppng cucumber.
Cucumis, is also a bullion of copper, sette on bzidels or paytrels of hozles, for an oznamment. Sometime it is taken for a certayne vessel.
Cucumerarium, rij, n. ge. a gardeyne where cucumbers dooe growe or be kepte.
Cucurbita, x, f. g. a fruite called a gourd. also **Cucurbita**, and **Cucurbitula**, is a cuppe, wherewith surgians doe drawe out bloudde, with scarifying of the skyn, called cuppyng.
Cucurbita sylvestris, **coloquintida**.
Cucurbitarium, a place wher gourdies be sowne.
Cucurbitarius, a louer of gourdies.
Cucurbitinus, a, um, lyke a gourd.
Cucurbitula, lx, fœ. ge. a littell gourd. also a scarifying cuppe.
Cucurio, **cucuris**, iui, ire, to make a noyse lyke a rocke.
Cudo, udi, ere, to stryke as smythes dooe. also to coyne.
Argentum cudere, to coyne moneye, and by translacon, to fynde meanes to geat money.
In me hæc cudetur faba, The peryll of this will lyght on my necke, or I shall beare the blame for this.
Cudon, onis, ma. ge. a cappe of fence, made of a rawe skynne.
Cuias, atis, om. gen. of what secte or countrey. olde wyters vsed **Cuiatis** & **hoc cuiate**.
Cuias es tu? what countrey man art thou?
Cuiates philosophi estis? of what secte of philosophers are you?
Cuius, a, um, whole.
Cuium pecus? whose cattell.
Cuia interest, to whom it pertyneth.
Cuiam vocem audio? whose voice do I heare.
Cuiuscunq; modi genus hominum, of all maner of sortes of men, of what sorte so euer.
Cuiusmodi, vndeclined, what, what facion, what maner, of what sorte.
Cuiusmodi homines erunt? what maner of men shall they bee?
Cuiusmodicunque mater sit, what maner of mother so euer she bee?
Cuiusmodi est, suche as it is, of that sorte as it is.
Cuiusdammodi, idem quod **Cuiusmodi**.
Cuiusquemodi, suche as it is.
Cuiusquemodi sunt, suche as they be.
Vereor enim cuiusquemodi es Rosci, ne ita hunc videâr voluisse seruare: vt tibi omnino non pepercerim: For I feare Roscius (what maner of manne so euer thou arte) lest it bee thought, that I was mynded so to defende hym, that I haue not spared to speake against the ouer freely.
Culcitra, x, fœ. ge. a mattresse, a pallet, a flocke bedde, a feather bedde, or suche lyke.
Culcitra plumea, a feather bedde,

Culcitula, x, f. g. a diminutive, a litle mattresse.
Culcitra, x, a litle flasse, or bundell of woodde vsed in sacrifice.
Culeolus, a diminutive of **Culeus**.
Culest, vsed of **Plautus**, for **Qualis est**.
Culeus, lei, ma. g. among the Romayns was the greatest measure, and receiued .xx. measures called **Amphora**, whiche amounteth to, 2804. pounde of measure, euer pounde beynge .xii. ounces, of our measure, fise scoze galons. But the true measure of **Culeus** (after **Budis** compte) conteyneth, 90. galons of **Parise** measure, after, 32. ounces to the pint. for **Culeus** conteineth, 20. **Amphoras**, euerie **Amphora**, 48. **Sextarios**, and **Sextarius** lacketh of the **Parise** pint, the sowerth parte, that is, 8. ounces, & is a pint and an halfe of our measure, so that **Culeus** is of our wine measure, 180. galons.
Culeus was also a sacke of leather, wherinto they that had slayne theyr fathers or mothers were sowne, and with theim also were put a rock, a serpente, and an ape, on lyue, and thowen all together into the riuer of **Tiber**: And this was the punishment of parricides or murderers of their parentes. Some wyte it **Culleus**, or **Culleum**.
Culex, **culicis**, m. g. a gnatte.
Culicem colant, camelum deglutientes, they straigne a gnatte through their teeth, and swallowe downe a camelle, an apte prouerbe applied by our sauour Christ vnto the pharisees, whiche byd aggrauate small offences, and magnifye greate enormities. It may be nowe vsed against suche persons as seeke out and punyssh the small offendours, and leat the great trespassours agaynst the lawe go quite unpunished. Also theim that are scrupulous in thinges of lyttell importance, and in ambition, auarice, extortion, auoutie, thefte, murder, treason, or heresie: they fynd no daungier of conscience.
Culicis, re, om. gene. that conteyneth the measure **Culeus**.
Culicij panes, great loues of browne bread.
Culicilega, the byrde called a waggetayle.
Culigna, x, a bolle, or dyshe to drynke of.
Culina, x, f. g. a hytchyn. sometyme the meate that is dyessed.
Culinor, aris, ari, to dooe the office of a cooke.
Culeolum, li, neu. ge. the ryne or vtter thale of a nutte, whiche is greene.
Culmen, inis, n. g. the rouse of an house, the top of any thyng, beane strawe, or thatche of an howse, the highest or principall poynt.
Regale culmen, royall maiestie.
Peruenire ad culmen, to come to the highest.
Culmus, mi, n. g. or **Colmus**, the rede or strawe of coyne from the roote to the eare.
Culpa, x, fœ. g. an offence done not wyttynge, or not intendyng to do harm, a fault, blame, wite.
Culpam committere, to commyt an offence.
Culpam in alterum conferre, to lay the blame to an

to an other.
 Dare veniam culpæ, to pardon, to forgive.
 Culpa teneri, to be in faulte.
 Absesse a culpa, carere culpa, consortem culpa non esse, non residere in aliquo culpam, in culpa non esse: extra culpam esse, vacare culpa, not to be in the faulte, to be blameles.
 In culpam convertere fortunam, To blame fortune, to lay the faulte vpon fortune.
 Liberare aliquem culpa, to declare that one is not in the faulte.
 Luere culpam, to satisfie or be punished for an offence done.
 Vitio & culpa dare alicui summam laudem, to laie that to a mannes reproche and blame, that is worthe great prayse.
 Culpa in te residet, The faulte resteth vpon you.
 Simili sunt in culpa, they be in lyke faulte, or they be no lesse to be blamed.
 Culpa habet a me procul est, this chaunced not through my defaulte: or I am nothing guilty in this matter.
 Is in culpa sit, let him be blamed.
 Maxima in eo culpa est, there is a veray grente fault in him, or he is much to be blamed.
 Morrepiare culpam, for satisfaction of an offence, to put to death his murdres.
 Hoc prætexit nomine culpam, He colouryth or couereth his offence or faulte by this name of marriage.
 Sustinere culpam rei, to be blamed.
 Culpa, is vñd in the plurall numbre.
 Culpatio, ðnis, f. g. a blamyng.
 Culpro, auj, are, to blame often, a woide out of vse.
 Culpro, auj, are, to blame, to lay the wyte of faulte on one.
 Culcellarus, a, um, that is sharpe or edged lyke a kullfe.
 Culcellus, li, ma. g. a littell knife, or a whyle.
 Culcris, tri, masc. g. & Cultrum, tri, n. g. a knife, a culter of a plough, and the partie of a shille nexte to the handell.
 Culter venatorius, a woodknife.
 Culter popinarius, a dyssyng knife.
 Culter tonsorius, a rasour.
 Culinus, ðnis, f. m. g. gen. tilling or husbandinge of the grounde.
 Culinus, ðris, ma. g. an husband man that tpylth the ground, or one that inhabiteth any place.
 Cultor veritatis, an honest playne man without gyle or fraude.
 Cultrarius, rij, masc. gen. was he that kylled the beast, and diuided him in sacrifice to ydols. It may bee now taken for a slaughter man.
 Cultricus, a, um, that cutteth lyke a knife.
 Cultrix, icis, the feminine of Cultror.
 Cultrum, ti, neu. gene. a thyng that is tyllid or husbanded.
 Cultura, rz, f. g. husbandyng of the ground,

teylyng.
 Cultus, us, ma. gen. apparayle, deckyng, tpyng myng. sometyms seruys: sometyms honoure doone to god.
 Cultus vite, lare thyng of a mannes estate and lyfe, with all honeste commodities and pleasures.
 Cultus agrorum, labouryng, tpyng husbandyng of the grounde.
 Cultus hominis, the ornament and instruction of a man of better and knowlage.
 Cultus, a, um, decked, tpyng, apparayled, tilled, straped, well husbanded.
 Culullus, li, an earthen cuppe, such as the galtee cuppes be, or a little chalice or cuppe of earth, whiche the byshop vñd in sacrifice.
 Cum, with, a proposition seruyng to the ablas tyue case.
 Cum dicto, foloweth with a thing.
 Cum imperio est, he beareth a rule.
 Cum maxime, especially.
 Cum maxime, as much as.
 Cum potestate est, he is in authoritie, and in an high officer.
 Cum primis, betaye. Cum primis nobilibus, betay noble.
 Cum stomacho, disdainfully.
 Cum tempore, in a certayne space.
 Recordari cum animo, to remembre, or to resuoule in his mynde.
 Statutum cum animo habere, to be determyned in his mynde.
 Cum populo agere, to demaunde or aske of the people, what they wolde haue doone in the matter.
 Cum tua pace, sayng your displeasure.
 Cum venia tuaz, with your licence.
 Cum causa facere, to dooe a thyng for some shyll or consyderacion.
 Cum cura legere, to reade attentively with diligence.
 Cum catenis esse, to be in cheynes.
 Cum diluculo, or cum prima luce, abitt, or departed as sone as the dale appered.
 Cum decimo, ager effert, The fildes yeldeth ten for one.
 Cum fide, persolueret, to paie truly and faithfully every pennie.
 Cum magna fide vir, a veraye sure and trustie man.
 Cum bona gratia dimittere aliquem, to dismyt one, so that he is well content with vs.
 Cum laetitia viuere, to lyue in ioy and miche.
 Cum bona spe adolescentis, betaye towardly yonge men.
 Cum bona venia audire, to here patiently, or without displeasure.
 Cum eo, so that, on that condicion.
 Obsequar voluntati tue, cum eo ne dubites &c. I will obeie your mynde, so that, or on that condicion ye wyl not doubt, &c.

Cum,

Cum, is sometyne an aduerbe, sometyne a conjunction, and signifieth whan, whyles, where, where as, seynge that, for as muche, as well.

Cum mihi tum illi, as well to me as to him.
In Cum, is somethyng lesse vnderstanded, in Cum, some thyng more.

Quod cum omnibus confitendum est, tum nobis precipue, whiche thyng ought to be confessed of all men, and of vs mooste specially.

Cum, signifieth an beuall, cum totum vultu.

Nam cum sedulo munditer nos habemus, vix egre amatorculos inuenimus, although we apoynt vs neuer so cleanly: per vnueth tynde we any louers. Whan it signified whan, where, and for as muche, the auncient wyrtters wrote it Quom, & Quam, in dale hollid ad adpud.

Cum, whan Tamen foloweth, moost commonly signifieth where as, all though, all be it.

Cum, seynge that: as, Cum haec ita sint, tanto magis te aduigilare equum est, Seynge that these thynges be so, it is good reason that you take so muche the more heed.

Cum hoc non possum, illud minus possem, Seynge I can not dooe this, muche lesse can I dooe that other thyng.

Cum, for quod, as, Tibi maximas gratias ago, cum tantum mea littere potuerunt, I thanke you hertily, that my letters coulde dooe so muche with you.

Cum, for preterquam quod, as, cum vno ore omnes omnia bona dicere &c. Besyde that this was to me very pleasant, all my neighbours also so, with one accord.

Cum, for Quia, or Quandoquidem, after Donato, Cum propter summum ingenium, tum propter singularem modestiam, so well for his excellent witte, as especially for his singular modestie.

Luxuria vero cum omni aetate turpis, tum festiue fardissima, so vncleanly luste is a foule thyng in every age: so especially in olde men it is mooste fylthy.

Or, lechery in verbe is a foule vice at all tymes: yet in age it is moost vnhonest, or though it be vnhonest in all ages yet in olde age it is mooste dishonest.

Cum, sens that: as, lam biennium est cum ille mecum esset: capiti. It is now two yeres sens that he came first to me.

Dia est cupidines exciderunt, it is longe or a great while sence.

Dies hanc multi intercesserant cum legati venerunt, There passed not many daies, but that the ambassadours came.

Cum for In quo, as, Utinam illum diem videam, cum tibi gratias agam, I pray god I maie ones see that daie, wherein I maie geue you thanks.

Aphempe Tempus erit cum, &c.

Cum dare potuerit, sometyne in the stulle

lwe for cum dederit.

Praefertim cum se feruam fateatur totum, et specially seynge he geuureth hym selfe to be your seruaunt.

Cum minimum, at the least.

Cum primum statim, by and by, as soone as.

Cum plurimum, for the mooste part.

Vel cum tardissime seprimo, Or whan it cometh moost slowly, on the seuenth daie.

Cumago, Come, es, a towne of Ionia, in the lesse Asia, wherof Sibilla Lamea was named.

Cuma, Arunt, a citie in Campania.

Cumani, are also a people in Colus, aboue Act.

mbas, of whom the proverbe goeth, Sero sapi-

amie Cumani, or cumani, or cumani, or cumani.

Cumanus, or Cumaeus, a man of that citie.

Cumarius, is, a blew of this colour.

Cumba, looke Cuba.

Cumbo, is, ere, was used of olde wyrtters to be

downe, out of vse.

Cumera, is, a great vessell, eyther of wyther, or

of earth, wherein cosse was kept.

Cumerum, ri, n. g. a vessell used at weddinges.

Cuminum, ni, n. g. an herbe and seede called Cu-

mine, which was wont to be sowed with cueling.

Cumuni, Bygone in France.

Cumulare, abundantly, with large measure.

Cumulare planum aliquid facere, to make a

thyng as playne and manifest as ned to be.

Cumulatum, by heaped, or heaped up.

Cumulatus, a, um, augmented, heaped, abundant.

Cumulatum gaudium, ample ioye.

Locus cumulatus, a place, wherein lyeth a

great heape of thynges.

Cumulatorius scelerum, a verie naughty

felowe, full of mischief and lewdnesse.

Cumulator gloria, gredder honoz and renome.

Cumulator gratiam referre, to requyte

ones genylnesse becaie abundantly.

Cumulo, aui, are, to make an heape, to sell, to

adde more to.

Cumulare & augere, to cumulate, to augere.

Non possum, non cōsiteri, cumulari me ma-

ximo gaudio quod. &c. I can not choose, but

confesse, that I am exceeding gladde for that.

Cumulare gaudium, to encrease ones ioye or

gladnesse.

Cumulari gaudio, to be exceeding ioyous and

gladde.

Africanus eloquentia cumulanit bellicam

gloriam, Africanus with his eloquence, byd

greattely augment the glory of his knightly pro-

wesse, or Africanus beside his prowess and glo-

ry in warrefare, was of notable eloquence.

Cumulare sibi inuidiam, to make ones selfe

greatly spied or hated.

Nunc meum cor ira cumularat, Now am I

exceeding angry.

Laudibus aliquem cumulare apud alios, to

praise a man greatly.

Cumulare scelus, scelere, to heape mischief

upon

bypon mischief.
 Cumulare benefacta, to dooe pleasure bypon
 pleasure.
 Publicæ necessitudinis pignora priuatis cu-
 mulat officijs, Quer and besyde the tokens of
 that loue and frendshipp, whiche we haue toge-
 ther for the common weales sake: he sheweth
 to me many frendly pleasures in our ppyuate
 affayres.
 Cūmulus, li, ma. gen. an heape: And by transla-
 tion, the encrease, augmentation, or plentie of
 any thyng. Sometyme a waue of water.
 Tux literæ cūmulum gaudij mihi attulerunt,
 your letters haue made me excedyng glad.
 Vt tantus cūmulus accedat mea commenda-
 tione, That so muche mate be added thorough
 my commendation.
 Ad summam lætitiā meam, quam ex tuo
 redditu capio, magnus huius aduentu cūmu-
 lus accedit, The gladnesse that I haue for your
 retourne, whiche is so great, that almost it can
 not be moze, is muche encreased by the comynge
 of this man.
 Cūnabula, orum, n. g. plu. tantum, idem quod
 Cūnæ, arum.
 Cūnabula auium, brydes nestes.
 A primis cūnabulis, euen from his infancie.
 Vbi gentis nostræ cūnabula, in whiche place
 our nation had the fyrst begynnyng.
 Cūnæ, arum, plura. tantum, cradels, wherein
 chyldzen bee rocked. Sometyme it is taken for
 the age of infancie. also for the begynnyng of
 thynges.
 Cūctābundus, slowe, lynyng.
 Cūctāns, prolongyng, deferyng, lynyng,
 doubtyng.
 Cūctānter, slowly, softely and sayte.
 Haud cūctānter, forthwith, by and by, with-
 out delay.
 Cūctatio, ōnis, f. g. a taryng or abydyng, a
 prolongyng of tyme, a doubtyng, lynyng.
 Eximere cūctationem, to put out of doubt.
 Abiecta omni cūctatione, without any moze
 taryng or lynyng.
 Inijcere cūctationem, to make one be in a stur-
 die, whether he shall doe a thyng or no.
 Cūctatio, & mora. Cūctatio & dubitatio.
 Cūctātor, ōtis, masc. gene. a taryer, a defery-
 rer, a lynyng, a prolonger of tyme. It is als
 so he that speaketh lyytell, and taryeth long in
 his speakyng.
 Cūctātor & tardus. Cūctātor & segnīs.
 Cūcti, all together, full and whole.
 Cūcto, aui, are, is vsed actiuelly of Plautus.
 Hesitare, cūctare, & dubitare.
 Cūctor, āris, ari, to tary to prolonge tyme, to
 abyde, to doubte.
 Cūctus, a, um, all together, full and whole.
 Cūneatim, wedge wise, by littell bandes or
 panies, imbattayled wedge wyse.
 Cūneātus, a, um, that whiche appereth to be in

the salde fourme of a wedge.
 Cūneo, aui, are, to make in fourme of a wedge.
 Also to ioyne or fasten in buydyng, as one
 toppe of stone is cocketted within an other.
 Hispania cūneatur angustis, Spayne hath
 many streetes or corners lyng out wedge-
 wyse.
 Cūneolus, li, ma. g. a diminutive of Cūneus.
 Cūneus, nei, m. g. a wedge to cleare wood with
 small and thynne befoze, and brode and thicke
 after. By translation it is a company of foot-
 men in battayle, that goeth in a lyke order, small
 befoze and brode behynde. There was a lyke
 fourme in the Theatre or place, where menne be
 helde plaies. It is sometyme taken for a com-
 pany of people.
 Cūneus ager, a promontory of Portugall.
 Cūniculāria, littell ples in the myddell sea.
 Cūniculārius, ri, ma. ge. a mynour, he that myn-
 neth vnder the earth.
 Cūniculātim, by holes or mynes vnder the erth,
 or after the facion of a pyper.
 Cūniculōsus, a, um, full of mynes or holes vn-
 der the ground, or full of conies.
 Cūniculus, a diminutive of Cūneus.
 Cūniculus, li, m. g. a beast called a conie. also an
 hole in the ground, a myne vnder the earth:
 sometyme a pyper of leade.
 Agere cūniculos, to myne vnder the ground.
 Cūniculis oppugnare, by translation to goe
 about a mattier couertly, by gyle or deceipt.
 Cūniculis hostium cūniculos excipere, to
 countremyne, to myne agaynst other to meete
 them.
 Cūnila, cūnilæ, f. g. an herbe, wherof be. iiii. kind-
 des: One is called Capitata, whiche is oure sa-
 uerie. An other Gallinacea, whiche some dooe
 call Origanum, Heracleoticum, in englishe
 the maioran, whiche hath the small leafe. The
 thirde is that, whiche is also called Origanum,
 whiche I suppose to bee peny for all with the
 brode leafe.
 Cūnilāgo, inis, f. g. a kynde of sauerie.
 Cūnina, the goddesse of infantes.
 Cūnire, to myne.
 Cūnnus, a womans wickette.
 Cupa, æ, f. g. a cuppe. also a great wyne vessell,
 a tonne or pyper.
 Cupēdia, æ, f. g. the desyre of deyntie fare.
 Cupēdia, ōrum, n. g. plu. delicate meates.
 Cupedinārius, ri, ma. ge. an housholder that sellet
 meate and drynke, a vitayler.
 Cupedo, pedinis, idem quod Cupido, and Cus-
 piditas.
 Cupēdula, læ, fam. gen. delicate meate, or deyn-
 tie fare.
 Cupes, delicate meate. also a deyntie mouthed fe-
 lowe, one that deylteth in deyntie fare.
 Cupherion, flux of bloudde at the nose, whiche
 (as Vegetius saith) chaunseth often to hor-
 ses, whiche be galoped to farre.

Cupide,

Cupide, desirously, greedily, with great affection, gladly.
 Cupiditas, âtis, f. g. desyre, conetousnesse. Some-
 tyme dishonest loue.
 Reuertit cupiditas cibi, I am a hungred
 agayne.
 Ardere cupiditate, to desyre exceedingly.
 Coercere cupiditates, to moderate the affec-
 tions.
 Injicere cupiditatem hominibus, to make men
 desirous.
 Cupiditas & auaritia.
 Studia cupiditatisque honorum.
 Cupido, inis, mas. gen. the sonne of Venus, god
 of loue.
 Cupido, inis, f. g. sometyme. m. g. desyre, conet-
 tousnesse of any thyng.
 Auri cæcus cupido, blynde desyre of money.
 Cupido cepit me, I was desirous.
 Illum incescit cupido, he had a mynde of fans-
 tasie.
 Cupidines, in the plurall numbze.
 Cupidus, a, um, desirous, couetous, sometyme
 that loueth or fauoreth earnestly, desirous to
 be in ones company, glad and sayne.
 Cupidus & moderatus, contrary.
 Cupidissimus mei, my veray frende.
 Cupiens, entis, he that desyreth a thyng.
 Cupiens tui est, he loueth the hartly.
 Cupienter, with great desyre.
 Cupio, iui, ere, pitum, to desyre vehemently, to
 wyshe, to couete, to be sayne, to haue a greate
 affection, to will well to one, to be muche desy-
 rous, to be right sayne.
 Cupere & optare.
 Nimis quam cupio, I desyre vehemently, I
 haue great affection, I woulde veray sayne.
 Cupio omnia quæ tu vis, I am ready to dooe
 you pleasure or seruyce, in what matter soeuer
 you will haue me.
 Cupit te conuentum, he desyreth to speake
 with you.
 Cupio matrem reuisere, I woulde sayne goe
 see my mother agayne.
 Ego Fundanio non cupio? Am not I ready
 or dooe I not desyre to dooe any pleasure for
 Fundanius?
 Omnia alicuius causa cupere, to be glad and
 ready to dooe all the pleasure in the worlde for
 a man.
 Cuius causa omnia cum cupio, tum me her-
 cule etiam debeo, For whose sake I am not
 onely ready to dooe all the pleasures in the
 worlde, but also that moze is, I ought, and
 am bound so to dooe.
 Cupire in quarta, apud antiquos.
 Cupitor, ôris, ma. g. one that desyreth or wolde
 sayne haue a thyng.
 Cupitus, a, um, desyred, coueted.
 Cupra, a towne in Italy.

Cupressetum, ti, neu. gen. a place where Cypres
 dooe growe.
 Cupressifer, a, um, that beareth Cypres trees.
 Cupressinus, a, um, and Cupressicus, of Cy-
 pres tree.
 Cupressus, si, or us, f. g. a cypres tree.
 Cupreus, a, um, of copper.
 Cuprum, i, n. g. metall called copper.
 Cur, wherfoze, or why. sometyme with interroga-
 tion. sometyme without.
 Cura, æ, fœ. g. care, thoughte, studie, diligence,
 wathe or labour. also loue.
 Dare aliquid curæ corporis, to employ some
 parte of tyme to cherishe his helth.
 Insomnes curæ, that hepe from sleape.
 Confedit cura, the care of heuynesse is asswaged.
 Cura est, negotij quid sit, I am solicitous,
 what the matter is.
 Curæ habere, Curæ esse, to care for.
 Curas adimere, to put out of care.
 Curam figere, infigere, configere, defigere,
 to sette care or studie on a thyng.
 Curis laxari, to be out of care.
 Cura & diligentia.
 Antiquissima cura, the chiefe and principal care.
 Adhibere curam in re aliqua, to take good
 hede, to bee carefull and diligent in a matter.
 Cura aliquem afficere, and Curam injicere
 alicui, to make one solicitous, carefull or heauy.
 Delegare curam alicuius rei alicui, to commyt
 the charge of a thyng to one.
 Leuare aliquem cura, to diminishe ones care
 or heauynesse.
 Hæc mihi cura nunc maxima est, This is the
 thyng that I am now most carefull for.
 Fecerunt curam, they tooke hede.
 Fluctuat æstu curarum, or vndis curarum, he
 is soze disquieted with diuers matters: or he is
 veray solicitous and carefull.
 Cura aliquem liberare, to put one out of care.
 Abigere curas, to dypue awaie care.
 Cura consumi, & confici, to consume and pine
 awaie with thought and care.
 Curantia, idem quod Curatio.
 Curare, carefully, diligently.
 Curatio, ônis, fœ. ge. an healyng or turyng, spe-
 cially of phisitions, a diligent tending or cures-
 syng: an office, a cure or charge, a commission
 appoynted to a man.
 Curatio & administratio rerum, The charge
 and administracion of thynges.
 Curationem deferre ad aliquem, to appoynt
 and assigne the cure and charge of a thyng to
 a man.
 Curatio mea est, it is mine office or charge.
 Curator, ôris, m. g. a gardiane in forage, or he to
 whom the custodie of a madde or foolyshe man
 is comitted, he that hath the custodie of a ward.
 also he to whom any thyng is committed to
 surueie, or to prouyde thynges necessary for the
 weate publike, or to order suche thynges as he
 hath

selfe. When he was accused of withholding of
 monie, he brought forth a iron barrell, whi-
 che he occupied when he dyd sacrifice: and tooke
 a solenne othe, that of all the praye that was
 gotten of theim, whom he banquished, he kepte
 no more but that barrell to his owne use.
 Curmunda, a poore, or rather an hebe, haung
 in thyng a rynde, that men used to ease it with
 out pulling.
 Curo, cure, to cure for a thyng, to take hede to,
 or be diligent about a thyng, to see what to be
 doing of a thyng, to prouide, to passe for, some
 tyme to prepare, to heale one that is sicke, to
 take refectiō or comfort, to purney.
 Medicaminibus curari, to be healed by me-
 dicines.
 Cura ut valeas, loke to thy health.
 Curasti probe, Thou haste doone every thyng
 well, thou hast sene well to the matter.
 Curabo, I will dooe my diligence.
 Curabo illi pecuniam, I will prouide, that he
 shall haue monie.
 Curabitur, it shall be prouided, it shall be done
 with diligence.
 Curare xdes, to take hede to the house, that
 nothyng be lost.
 Huic mandes, si quid recte curatum velis, If
 ye well haue a thyng well husbanded, committe
 it to this mans ordering.
 Curare equos, to kepe and dresse horses.
 Curare ocreas, to dresse bootes.
 Curare aliena, to meddle with other mennes
 matters.
 Ciceronem cedere domo & patria curasti,
 thou hast so wrought or prouided, that Cicero
 is constrained to forsake his.
 Adhuc curauit hoc vnum quidem, vt mihi es-
 set fides, I haue alwaies hytherunto bene cared
 full for this one thyng.
 Curare amicos, to entertayne frendes or ac-
 quayntaunce.
 Mea mandata de domo curabis, you shall see
 to those thynges, whiche I willed you to dooe
 concernynge my house.
 Curare mandata alicuius, to see to those thyng-
 ges, that one gaue him in charge to doe.
 Curare faciendum, to cause or make it to bee
 done.
 Curare fidem, to kepe promise.
 Curare munus suum, to dooe his office.
 Legatis imperat, vbi quisque curaret, he tel-
 leth his leutenantes, where euery one of their
 charges did lye.
 Non curat redire, he passeth not whether he
 come againe or no.
 Te curasti molliter, thou haste cherished thy
 selfe well.
 Cura asseruandum vinctum, see that he bee
 kepte fast in prons.
 Quid me curas, quid rerum geram, what
 hast thou to dooe? or what carest thou what I
 go about?

Quidam, suamque vitam bene curant, which
 make much of them selfe, and leade their lyfe
 pleasantly.
 Curare rebus alienis in vestimento & cibo,
 to serue an other man for nothyng, and sende
 himselfe to spende his meate and drinke and
 apparell in an other mans seruice.
 Curare prandium, to make ready dinner.
 Curare xdes, hanc. Least these thynges be
 well done, or wel handled.
 Mederi & curare, to be healed with more grece
 and payne.
 Curare cutem, to make good chere, to cheere the
 hym selfe.
 Curare corpora sua somno & cibo, to cherishe
 their bodies with meate, drinke, and slepe.
 Currere, he that runneth.
 Currere in citare, to exhort or sette him
 forwarde, that of his owne courage is well dis-
 posed to a thyng.
 Currulo, quickly.
 Currulo percurrere, renne quickly.
 Curriculum, li, nage, a diminutiue of Currus, a
 littell carre or chariot, a shorte space of tyme.
 also a rennyng place. Sometime a rennyng or a
 course. And by a metaphore, a matter, wherein
 one is conuersant, and well exercised, sometime
 fame or prayse.
 Curriculum, is used of Cicero, for the auncient
 maner of iudgeynge or geuyng sentence in the
 Senate.
 Curriculum vnum facere, to renne one race.
 Curriculum solis & lunæ, the course of the
 sonne and moone.
 Currulo celeritate, to renne apace.
 Curriculum vitæ, the space of ones lyfe.
 Curriculum mentis, matter, wherein the
 minde is exercised.
 Curriculum industriæ, a cause or matter,
 wherein a mans studye or industrie is shewed
 or proued.
 Quartum curriculum obtinere à diu o Iulio
 Mamartina vina, that wyne had the fowerth
 prayse geuen to it: as was prayled to be the best
 sayng thre.
 Quum de currulo petitionis deflexisses, af-
 ter that ye leste to lye with other for offices and
 dignities in the common weale.
 Curro, cucurri, rere, to renne. also to flowe as
 ryuers doe. It is also to passe awaie faste as
 wyppes doe.
 Currere subsidio, to renne to succour.
 Placido currere fluctu, to sayle prosperously.
 Aetas currit, the age passeth.
 Nox inter pocula currit, The nyght passeth
 awaie whiles they drinke merrily.
 Curritur, the impersonall.
 Ad me curritur, they renne or resort to me.
 Curruca, ca, f. gea litle byrd, which hatcheth and
 byngeth by cuckow byrdes. It is supposed to be

be an hedge sparrowe, or rather a tytyng.
Curus, us, m. g. a rarte, a waggen or chariot. In
 Grepple it is sometyme bled for the carte hoyses.
 Also by a metaphore it is bled for a triumphe.
Agere currum, to dypue a carte, or chariot, or
 waggen.
Cursum, rennyng with all speede, verie speedily,
 rennyngly, hastily.
Cursum legeré, to reade a pale, to reade roundly.
Cursum, and **Sensum**, contrary.
Cursum, & breuiter aliquid attingere, to touc
 the a thyng bryefly and in fewe woordes.
Currito, aui, are, to renne often.
Curso, aui, are, to renne alwaies or often, to
 renne aboute hyther and thither.
Cursor, oris, ma. gen. he that renneth in poste, a
 rartour, a lackaye.
Armillati cursores, postes.
Cursorius, a, um, pertaynyng to rennyng.
Cursum, a, f. g. a course.
Cursum, us, m. g. a course, a rennyng, a maner of
 lypnyng, a trade or pprocess in a mans affayres.
Cursum vitæ, the course & short space of the lyfe.
Cursum eunt in hac sententiam, they agree glad-
 ly to this sentence or opinion.
E cursu ipso reuocauit voluntas tua, your wil
 or pleasure called me backe whan I was well
 entred.
Quamquam vos iam pridem estis in cursu,
 althoughe that you be all redy well entred in the
 matter.
Omnis omnium cursus est ad vos, the resort
 or refuge of all men is to you: Or, all men re-
 sozte and flee to you.
Cursus honorum, the tyme that one beareth
 rule or authozitee in the common weale.
Ad honorem eo cursu venit, qui semper pa-
ruerit omnibus, he came to honour or aduans-
 cement by that waie or meane, that hath euere
 bene open to all men.
Cursum atque exitum rei perspicere, to for-
 see & perceiue what waie thynges wyll goe for-
 warde, and to what ende they wyll come.
Cursum tenere, to holde on the course that one
 hath begun.
Mihi cursus in Græciam est per tuam pro-
uinciam, I must take a iourney into Grece by
 your prouince.
Curtius, a famous Romayne, which for the weale
 of his cuntry, caste hym selfe into a gapyng
 quare of the earth.
Curto, aui, are, to make shorte or dimynish.
Curtus, a, um, shorte, littell or small.
Curta supellex, littell or small substance.
Curta sententia, an vnperfite sentence that
 lacketh somewhat.
Curuamen, inis, n. ge. a crookednesse or bending.
Curuatio, onis, f. g. a bootwying or crookwying.
Curuatura, a, f. g. idem.
Curuatus, a, um, bended, boowed, croked.
Curuca, a, f. g. a bird, in whose neck the cuckow

(as Aristotle saith) doth lay his egges, a tytyng.
Curuico, scere, to be croked.
Curupes, uipedis, com. ge. he that hath a cro-
 ked foote.
Curulis, and **Curula**, wer littell cartes or dreyes,
 haung in them chayers of yuooy, wherin they
 satte, which were heade officers of Rome, espe-
 cially the ediles: sometyme it is bled of poetes
 for the same officers.
Curulis, le, the adiectiue: as,
Curulis cella, a chayer of estate.
Curuo, aui, are, to bowe or make crooked.
Curuus, a, um, crooked, boowed.
Cuscuta, a, f. g. a weede, whiche twineth about
 herbes, haung a redde stalle.
Cuso, the frequentatiue of Cudo.
Cuspidatim, poyntyng, or poyntwysle.
Cuspidatus, a, um, poynted.
Cuspides, is bled for earthen pyres.
Cuspido, aui, are, to poynte or make sharpe at
 the ende.
Cuspis, idis, f. g. sometyme signifieth the point
 of a weapon: sometyme the Steele: sometyme the
 speare heade.
Custodia, a, f. g. the custodie, keepyng or ward:
 sometyme he that kepeth: sometyme he that is
 kepte: sometyme the pyson, or place, where
 any thyng is kepte, a wathe, also the place where
 the wathe men be.
Publica custodia, a common pyson.
Priuaa custodia, a priuate warde, whan one
 man is committed to the keepyng of an other.
Custodio, stodis, iui, iri, to kepe, to obserue, to
 retaine.
Custodire modum, to kepe measure.
Morem custodire, to kepe the custome, fasson
 or maner.
Memoria custodire, to kepe in memoize.
Custodiendum est, we must obserue & beware
Custodire & obseruare aliquem, to marke
 and wathe one that he dooe no harme.
Custodit nomen loci hac herba, this herbe re-
 teyneth or kepeth stil the name of the place.
Custodire literis, to kepe in wrytyng.
Custodire parsimoniam, to kepe and obserue
 a certayne sobyietee in dypnyng and eatyng.
Custodire, sagely, takyng good heed.
Custoditio, onis, f. g. a keepyng.
Custoditus, a, um, kepte.
Custos, odis, com. ge. a keeper, a wathe, a war-
 depne, a gardian. Also he that is assystent to
 any accusor, not onely to helpe hym, but to see
 that he bee not corrupted. In bynes it is the
 younge branche that is cutte of, haung. ii. or. iii.
 budde.
Ad limina custos, a porter.
Custos gregis, a sheparde.
Custos ianitrix, a woman porter.
Custos exactor, the ouer seer of any worke or
 busines that is to be doone with diligence.
Cuticula, a, f. g. a thynne skynne.

C ANTE V.

Cutiones, they, whiche in tellyng, make many piz-
ces as they come to a poynte.
Cutis, tis, f. ge. the skynne, also a thynne rinde.
Curara cute homo, grosse and well fedde.
Curare cutem, to make good there.
Cutis vuae, the skynne of huske of a grape.
Cutis arboris, the bark of a tree.
Cutis terræ, the upper parte of the earth.
Cuturnium, a vessell, out of whiche wyne was
powzed in sacrifices.

C ANTE Y.

CYamea, α, f. ge. a stone, which beyng
broken, is lyke a beane.
Cyamus, mi, ma, gen. a beane, also a cer-
tain cuppe.
Cyane, es, a mayden of Syracusa, who beyng
rauided of hir owne father, drewe hym after-
warde by the heare to be sacrificed: and was
hir selfe kylled vpon his bodye, to seale the pe-
nitence that Bacchus had sent for that abhomi-
nable acte.
Cyaneæ, plandes of rather rocks vnder Bos-
phorus Thracius.
Cyaneë, or Cyanea, a nymphe, the daughter of
the ryuer Meandrus.
Cyaneus, & Cianus, a, um, of a bypghte blew
colour, lyke a saphyre loupe.
Cyanippus, a man of Syracusa, that rauished
his owne daughter Cyane.
Cyanus, ni, m. g. a blew floure growyng among
roze, called a blew bottell. It is also a preci-
ous stone called a turquoyse. also a byrde called
Ceruleo, loke there.
Cyaraxes, the sonne of Phraortes, kyng of Per-
sia and Media, father of Astages.
Cyathisso, au, are, to syppe, or to quaffe all out,
or halues: Or rather to fyll out drynke to one,
to serue one of drynke in his cup.
Cyathus, thi, ma. g. a cuppe. it is also a measure,
conteynyng of oyle one vnce and an halfe: of
wyne, one vnce. v. drammes, and one scruple:
Of hony, two vnces and an halfe also a certayne
poule of weight, of. 16. drammes.
✱ Cyathus, after Budei and Clarian, the. xii.
parte of Sextarius, that is. ii. vnces measure,
or after Fuchsius and phisicians, accomptyng
but. xliii. vnces to Sextarius, Cyathus is an
vnce and an halfe.
Ad Cyathos stare, to attende on ones cuppe.
Cybea, α, f. g. a kynde of great shippes.
Cybele, les, or Cybeles, lis, or after some Cy-
belle, the wyfe of Saturne, named of paynyms
the mother of the goddis, whiche hath dyuers
other names, as shall appere in their places.
Cibindus auis, a byrde, whiche is enemye to the
egle. Erasmus saith, it is Accipiter noctur-
nus, the night hauke.
Cybister, éris, ma. g. a certayne tumbler or dan-
cer, whiche tumblyth rounde.

C ANTE Y.

Cybiſtēma, áris, neu. gen. the maner of theſe
tumblyng.
Cyblum, bi, a ſphe, which is ſoure ſquare. It is
also a meaſure called quadantall. Loke there.
Cyborium, ij, n. g. loke Ciborium.
Cyclades, the ſyſie ples in the ſea called Ae-
geum.
Cycláminus, ni, f. g. or Cycláminum, ni, n. g.
an herbe called of the latines Rapum, Tuber
terræ, of ſome Vmbelicus terræ, of the Spo-
theraries Panis porcinus: an other is of the
ſame name, whiche they call Sigillum Mariae,
it is named in engliſhe rape violet.
Cyclas, cycladis, f. g. a womans gowne with a
longe trayne, veray thynne and ſclender in ma-
ner of a veyle.
Cycloborus, a riuer of Attica, ſwift and violent.
Cyclopædia, the learnyng and knowledge of all
ſciences.
Cyclops, ópis, m. g. an auncient people inhabi-
tyng the yle of Syſile, whiche were lyke yggan-
tes, hauyng but one eye in theyr foreheads.
Cyclus, cli, m. g. a round place in Athens, where
thynges were ſolde, also a coyne or poyle.
Cycnus, a capitayne of the Agurians, who bee-
wraylyng the death of Phaeton, was turned in-
to a ſwanne.
Cýdarum, ri, n. g. a bote.
Cydias, a peynter, whiche peincted the Argos
nautes.
Cydnus, a ryuer in Cilicia, whiche renneth from
the great mountayne Taurus, & paſſeth through
the citee Charſos, whiche ryuer is ſo colde, that
whan the great Alexander in his iourneye a-
gaynſt Darius, went into it to reſteſſe hym, he
was ſo mortified with colde in all his bodye,
that he ſhulde haue dyed, had not that excellent
and faithfull phisicion Philip recouered him.
Cydon, one of the notable townes of Landy, also
a man of Cozynth, whiche kepte ſo great hoſ-
pitalitee, that thereof grew a pꝛouerbe.
Cydonea, an yle by Aetbos.
Cydonium, ni, n. g. a quince pear.
Cygneus, a, um, of a ſwanne.
✱ Cygnea cantio, a ſonge of a ſwanne. A pꝛo-
uerbe applied vnto them, that in their later
daies, diſpute, reaſon, or wypte moſt eloquently
and pleaſantly.
Cynólogus, is bled of ſome for one that ſingeth
pleaſantly and ſweetly, lyke a ſwanne.
Cygnus, or Cycnus, ni, m. g. a ſwanne.
Cyleno, the daughter of Atlas, and mother of
Pycteus.
Cylicrani, a people of Spayne.
Cylindraceus, a, um, that is in ſourme lyke a
langat or a roller.
Cylindrus, dri, ma. ge. an inſtrument, whiche is
longe and rounde lyke a pyllar, and turneth,
wherwith the cloddes of earthe are broken, cal-
led commonly a roller. It is also any thyng that
is eaſy to be rolled or tumbled.

Clindri,

Cylindri, be also littell small stones, longe and round lyke a roller.
 Cylisma, Ais, n. g. a rolling or tumblyng.
 Cylix, idem quod Calix.
 Cyllarus, the horse of Castor.
 Cyleborus, the sonne of Ethelenus.
 Cyllastris, tris, m. g. barley breadde.
 Cyllene, an hill of Archadie, where they say Mercurius was nourished.
 Cyllenius, one of the names of Mercurie.
 Cylo, onis, m. g. one that is lame and maymed.
 Cylidros, a serpente that rolleth hym selfe as he goeth.
 Cyma, æ, fœm. gen. of Cyma, Ais, n. g. pong colewoortes. Also the tender parte of the stalk of euery herbe.
 Cymatilis, le, of blew colour lyke the sea.
 Cymatilis vestis, a blew garmente, and not chamblette, as some take it.
 Cymba, æ, f. g. a bote.
 Cymbalaris herba, an herbe that groweth in mud walles, haung a leafe like to Iup, but veraye muche lesse, and a littell purple flower.
 Cymbalista, æ, maf. gen. he that plaith upon cimbales.
 Cymbalum, li, n. g. an instrument of musike.
 Cymbalisso, aui, are, to play on the cymbales.
 Cymbium, bij, neu. ge. a peece of cuppe to drinke wyne in.
 Cymbrica Chersonesus, the countrey of Denmark.
 Cyme, a citee of Ieolis.
 Cymes, Sibille, called Cumæa.
 Cuminum, ni, n. g. cummin.
 Cyminus, a lake in Italy.
 Cymodoce, the daughter of Oceanus, and Cethis.
 Cymosus, a, um, that hath a tender stalk.
 Cymothoe, the daughter of Aereus, and wife of Neptune.
 Cyna, æ, a certayne tree in Archadie, wherof they make theyr garmentes. also a cappe that the Lacedemonians vsed to weare.
 Cynaglossus, described of Plinie to haue litte burres, is that, whiche in english is called dogs tonge, or houndes tonge.
 Cynamulgus, a certayne bird in Arabie.
 Cynanthropia, idem quod Lycanthropia.
 Cynæthium, a citee of Archadie.
 Cynamia, æ, a dogflie.
 Cynanche, es, f. ge. a spekenes called the squinke, whiche is in the throte and iawes.
 Cynara, an herbe now called Artichokes.
 Cynasonas, a pyne, wherewith women trym by theyr heare.
 Cyneas, an excellent wyse man, who byng sente from kynge Porphus ambassadour to Rome, the nexte daie after he came thither, he saluted the whole senate & gentylmen by theyr names. Seneca in prologo libri. i. Decla. saith, that he saluted the Senate, and all the people stanz

byngt about to beholde him, by theyr names.
 Cynegética, volumes written of hunting.
 Cynegirus, a capitayne of Athens.
 Cynia, idem quod Cynocrambe.
 Cynice, es, fœm. gen. the sette of philosophers called Cynici.
 Cynici, were a sette of philosophers, whiche sig nyfeth doggish, for the sympleude of their edicions. For they barked at all men, and occupied womenne openly, and lyued without any prouision. The fyrst author thereof was Antisthenes, and nexte him folowed Diogenes.
 Cynips, cyniphis, a fue with longe legges, called also Musca canina, a græte, or muge.
 Cyniphis, or Cyniphos, a ryuer of Arike, by the whiche are bredde great gotes.
 Cyniphus, a, um, of that ryuer or of gotes.
 Cyniphia pellis, the skynne of a gote.
 Cynaberis, is that, whiche the apothecaries doo call Sanguis draconis.
 Cynacauma, an inflammation or bournyng, comyng of the bytyng of a madde dogge.
 Cynochala, idem quod Poligonum.
 Cynocéphalus, a beaste lyke an ape, greater and moze puissant, and hath the heade moze lyke a dogge. Diodorus Siculus saith, that in body and fourme, he is lyke to a man, and hath a like uoys. I suppose it to be those, whiche we call Babrons. Horus Apollo wytteth, that they howle. xii. tymes in a daie, and as often in the nyghte, declarynge euery houre of the daye and nyghte by makynge their wyne. Also that the dogge of that kynde so lamenteth the wane of the moone, that durynge the tyme that she is darke, befoze the change, he neuer looketh backward, nor eateth any thyng, but sheweth a countenance of sorowe. Also people vnder the greates Lane, haung heades like dogges, are so called.
 Cynocéphalia, æ, f. g. an herbe, the floure wher of is lyke a dogges head, called of the Latynes, Herba pulicaris, because the seedes bee lyke to fleas.
 Cynocéphalum, idem quod psyllium. Dios.
 Cynocrambe, the herbe Cynia. Dios.
 Cynodontæ, are dogges teethe, whiche doo growe in their latter age.
 Cynoglossa, or Cynoglossos, an herbe called houndes toungue.
 Cynomazon, is interpreted to bee Camalion, whiche put in poysage, doth kyll dogges.
 Cynomorion, called also Orobanche, a weede growyng amonge beanes and peason, and destroyeth them.
 Cynomia, æ, fœ. ge. a flye that doeth sucke the bloude of beastes, some call it an horse fly, all be it by the etymologie of the woorde: it myght be better called a dogge fly. It is also the herbe called Cynocéphalia.
 Cynopolis, a citee, where Anubis was honoured.
 Cynorrhodon, the flower of the red lily.
 Cynorrhodus, f. g. named in latine Rosa canina,

that whiche they call swete hyar: or Eglantyne.
 Cynos, in latine Canis, a dogge: Also a citee in
 Locris.
 Cynosarges, a place in Athens, where children,
 whiche were bastards, were exercised.
 Cynobatos, ti, for. g. the wyld eglantyne, called
 also dogge hyar.
 Cynosorchis, an herbe called also Orcius, of the
 apothecaries Testiculum canis, and Satyrion.
 It hath leaues lyke an olyue, softe and lyng
 on the grounde, the roote is round lyke the
 stones of a man, loke Orchis.
 Cynosrhodos, eglantyne.
 Cynosura, a figure of Heres in heauen, called
 Vrsa minor, It was also the name of one of
 Jupiters nourses.
 Cynofura oua, egges that proue not vnder a
 foule that lytteth.
 Cynozolon, a synkynge herbe of the kynde of
 thystelles, the stronge sauoure whereof, causeth
 the tyckes to falle from a dogges eares.
 Cynozon, idem.
 Cynthia, one of the names of Diana.
 Cynthus, an hyll of the plande Delus, where
 Apollo and Diana were bozne.
 Cyparissa, a citee of Achaia.
 Cyparissia, x, f. g. the fyrst kynde of spurge, the
 greatest of theym all.
 Cyparissus, the sonne of Telephus, whiche be-
 wayng the death of a tame hynde, slayne by
 his louer Syluanus, was tourned into a Cy-
 ptes tree.
 Cyparissus, si, f. g. a cypres tree.
 Cypérus, ri, ma. g. is that, whiche of the apothe-
 caries, is called Iuncus odoratus, or rather an
 other lyke vnto it, a kynd of Galingale.
 Cypérus Babylonicus, galyngale.
 Cyperus, & Cyperis, an herbe, hauynge leaues
 lyke sedges, also a roote lyke gynger.
 Cypria, was one of the names of Venus.
 Cyprinus, a, um, of the tree called Cypres.
 Cyprinum oleum, an oyle made of the tree
 called Cypres.
 Cyphi, a confection vsed in sacrifice of the prie-
 stes of Egypt, made of these thynges folowing,
 mel, vinum, vuapassa, Cyperus, resina, fese-
 lis, aspalathus, myrrha, bitumen, iuncus,
 bryon. &c.
 Cyprinus, a tectayne fysh of the kynde of conger,
 some saie it is a carpe.
 Cyprium, ij, neu, gen. or Cyprium xs, a mettall
 called copper.
 Cyprium, in the Sabyne tunge signifieth good.
 Cyprius, a, um, of the yle of Cypres.
 Cyprus, an yle in the sea called Carpathium, as
 gaignst the countrey called Syria, on the northe
 it hath Cilicia: on the southe & the east Egypte.
 It is in length, after the description of Stras-
 bo. 175. myles, after. 8. furlonges to the myle:
 Some suppose it was at the fyrst a porcion of
 Syria, diuided by erth quakes. This countreie

aboundeth in wyne, oyle, mettall, vitriole, and
 canes, wherof sugar is made. Also Venus was
 there had in great reuerence, in so muche that
 men beefore they did set foorthe theyr dought-
 ers in marriage, offered them to suche strangers
 as came into the countrey, to be by theym deflou-
 red, & afterwarde married them to husbandes.
 Cyprus, pri, f. ge. a tree, called also Lygustrum,
 looke there.
 Cypsella, a towne of Thate.
 Cypselos, the wake of the eare.
 Cypselus, cypseli, m. g. a hynde called a martlet.
 Cypselus, a kyng of Corinthus, father of Per-
 rander, one of the seuen sages of Grece.
 Cyprasia, a citee in Galatia, called Carosa.
 Cyrcilus, a man of Athens, who was stoned to
 death, for perswadyng them to yelde the citee
 to Heres.
 Cyrema, id est conceptus.
 Cyrenaica, a countrey in Arike called also Pen-
 tapolitana. It hath on the west the great Sues-
 tis, and the lesse Arike: on the northe the parte
 of the middell sea called Lybicum: on the east,
 Maritima: on the south the desertes of Libia,
 in this were the notable citres, Beronice, Ar-
 sinoe, Ptolomaies. &c.
 Cyrenaica secta, a secte of philosophers, who
 affirmed the chiefe felicitie to be in carnall des-
 lertation, of whom Triskippus was chiefe.
 Cyrenaici canes, dogges engendred of wulfes
 and dogges.
 Cyribia, orum, chafe of wheate and barley.
 Cyrites panis, fine bread of flower or meale.
 Cyrene, es, or Cyrenæ, arum, a famous citee in
 Libia: also a citee in the yle of Cypres.
 Cyreneus, a man of that citee.
 Cyrillus, the name of dyuers learned byshops, of
 the whiche one wrote agaynst Nestorius.
 Cynea, x, f. g. a goblette to drynke wyne in.
 Cynus, the yle, whiche is called Corsica, or Cors-
 se, the people wherof are called Cynij.
 Cyrrellis, a goddesse, worshipped in the countrey
 called Cyrestica.
 Cyrtha, a towne of Phocis, by the whiche be the
 fieldes called Cyrthæi campi.
 Cyrthea, a citee in the mountayne of Helycon.
 Cyrserum, ri, n. g. a great shyppe or carrake.
 Cyrus, the name of two ryuers, the one in Arme-
 nia, the other in Media.
 Cyrus, a noble kyng of Persia, the son of Cam-
 byses and Mandanes, the daughter of Arias-
 ges, kyng of Media. This man excelled all
 menne of his time in goodly personage, gen-
 tlynesse, prowesse, liberalitee, wisdom and mes-
 mozie. Solinus wyrteth, that of the excedyng
 multitude of men whiche were in his hoste, he
 so retyened the names, that he called euery man
 by his propre name, whan he spake vnto them.
 The residue of his wonderfull vertues bee
 wyrtten by Xenophon most eloquently in Greke.
 At the laste beyng insatiabie in couetyng coun-
 treis

Itetes, he was slayn by Colchis, quene of
 Colchis, whiche was a daughter of him reade
 Iustine, li. i. Herodotus, and Solinus. Valer.
 Max. li. i. cap. 7. Cyssophyllon, idem quod Cyclaminus,
 Cystiolithi, ortum, m. g. certayne stones, whiche
 growe in Cyprus, holseme agaynst diseases of
 the stomacke. Cysus, vel Cysus, a kynne of yew, that groweth
 in Cyprus: also the name of a ryuer. Cyreus,
 a towne of Colchis. Cyteus, of Cytelus, a, um, of Colchis, of
 Cydon. Cyteorum, a towne of Cappadocia.
 Cythéra, órum, n. g. an yle agaynst Candie, and
 dedicated to Venus. Cythère, es, and Cythéræ, æ, one of the na-
 mes of Venus. Cytheria, an harlotte, loued of Cornelius Cal-
 pus, the poet. Cytharon, a forest of woodde in Scythia, conse-
 crated to the muses. Cythnos, one of the yles called Cyclades.
 Cylinus, n. m. g. the first budde of the floure
 of a pomegranate. Cysius, si, m. g. an herbe, whiche is good to geue to
 cattell agaynst the rotte, some call it tetrifolie.
 Cytorus, an yle of Daphlagonia, where is mythe
 Cytrago, gnis, f. g. the herbe, whiche is com-
 monly called basilme, of the apothecaries Melissa.
 Cyrtarus, the high part of the firmament, also the
 holes of an honycombe called Cyrtari: And so
 is the huske of an acorne, that groweth to þe stalk.
 Cyzicenus, a philosophier of Athens, excellent in
 geometrie. Cyzicum, a famous citee of Bithinia, so named
 of the kynge Cyzicus. Cyzicus, the name of an yle by Grece, also a citee
 of Propontis.

DANTE A.



Ax, arum, people
 of Scythia.

Dacia, a countrie
 beyond Hongary.
 it hath on the north
 Sarmatia of Eu-
 rope: on the west
 the Iazigians of
 Octanest: on the
 south, Mysia su-
 periorē, & Du-
 naw: on the est, þe

lower Mysiam, and Dunaw. they call it nowe
 Transyluaniam, they doe not wel, whiche call
 Denmarke by this name, wiche is Dania.

Dachrymæ, for Lachrymæ.

Dacicus, a, um, pretepyng to the countreye cald

Dacia. Dacnades, looke Dagnades.
 Dacus, ci, one of the countrey of Dacia.
 Dacus, and Dacius, a, um, idem quod Dacicus.
 Dactylicus, a, um, of the foote in meter called
 Dactylus. Dactylides, grapes beyng longe lyke a synge, of
 lyke a date. Dactylion, li, neu. ge. is taken for a synge. also
 the herbe Scammonia. Dactylitis, Aristolochia longa.
 Dactylotheca, ex, form. ge. a glooure, also a pre-
 cious stone. Dactylus, li, m. g. a synge, a foote in meter, ha-
 ving the first syllable longe, and the other two
 shorte. It is also a date, also a shell fyre, a pre-
 cious stone, and an herbe good to heale syn-
 ges, and to prouoke bleding at the nose. Dactylus
 idem, a pponie. Dacala, n. ge. were fastes celebrated yearly in
 the honour of the reconeyng of Juno to Ju-
 piter: Made before in Citheron. Also Dacala,
 was the generall denomination of ymages
 wroughte, of whom it seemeth to some, that
 Dardalus tooke his name. Dardala, of Lucre-
 tius is vled for Terra, for the diuersitee of thin-
 ges & fourmes that bee in it: Also it is a towne
 of Lycia, where Dardalus was buried.

Dardala, a bowe, wherewith they play on a hittle
 of byll.

Dardalus, the name of an excellent carpenter of
 Athens, whiche first founde the sawe, the swy-
 bylle, and the augoure, and made the place in
 Crete, called Labyrinthus.

Dardalus, la, lum, and Dardaleus, a, um, of Dar-
 dalus.

Dardice, a certayne people of Scythia, on the
 part of Asia.

Demogorgon, ónis, whom paynyms called the
 god of the earthe, first creatour of the earthe.

Dæmon, mōnis, (as Proclus wyrteth) is taken
 in diuers significacions: One is that, whiche
 euery wher hath soueraintee, and prouydeth
 nexte vnto God: And so Jupiter called Sas-
 turne Dæmon. Also that whiche for euery man
 particularly prouydeth. Also the reasonable
 soule, is of Plato, in his booke Timæus, cal-
 led Dæmon animalis. And in his booke, Sym-
 posium, the loue of the minde aboute the con-
 templation of the diuine pulchritude or vnspas-
 sable beaultie is called Dæmon. Porphyrius
 supposeth, that Dæmon in euery man was no-
 thyng els, but vnderstandyng. Plato affirmeth
 (in his booke Phædo) that vnto the soules,
 whiche dooe come vnto this lyfe, is geuen Dæ-
 mon, whiche is the beholder and sercher of his
 thoughtes and deedes, whiche after that the
 soule is departed from the body, remapneth
 styll with him, and forthwith byngeth hym
 sodenely before the Iudge, where by his testis-
 monie he eyther deliuereth or condemneth him.

Sometyme Daemon is taken for God. And therefore Apuleius intituled his booke De deo Socratis, and not De damone Socratis: All thowge Socrates him selfe alwaye so named that thyng, that restrayned hym from dooynge or commyttynge any thyng that was yll or vnconuenient. Whoe ouer, Demon; beynge a Greeke woorde, is diuersely wyttyn: One waye with the pythell, or called Omicron, And than dooeth it signifie that, whiche the Latines call Genius. Cicero nameth it Lai, whiche signifieth priuate Goddes or spiritus; appoynted vnto euery particular persone or howse: the whiche in effecte is our good aungell or hadde. Sometime it is wyttyn with the great O, called Omega, and than it signifieth God, entwisidome, or fortune. A phoyse Dæmonium, in the neutre gendre, signifieth God, godhead, the power of god, whiche dooeth order and gouerne the whole worlde. Dæmonias, in the male gendre had dyuers significacions, and the one contrary to the other. For it signified happy, lyke to God, diuine, and meruailouse. Contrary wyle, miserable, unhappy and vnfortunate. Therefore, where this worde Dæmonium, is wyttyn amonge the ancient Grekes, that onely senten; wherein it is, will not be well vnderstande, without considering what goeth before, and what foloweth after. Notwithstandynge amonge christen authours, Demon, and Dæmonium, be indifferently taken for a diuell or a dampned spirite. Dæmoniacus, & Dæmoniosus; possessed with an euill spirite. Dæmonicus, a, um, dyuellysh. Demonifuga, the herbe called Perforata. Dætor, a Cretiane mentioned in Homere. Dagnades, a kynde of byrdes, whiche the Egyptians vnde to ty with theyr garlandes whan they were dnyng, which with continuall synging, bytyng, and pluckynge at them that dranke, woulde not suffre them to sleape. Dai, people of Persia, whiche were all Sheperdes and grauers. Dalæ, people of Scythia, valiant and cruell in battayle. Dalida, vel Dalila, an harlot dwellyng in Gaza in the countrey of the Philistines, which deceiued the stronge Samson. Dalmatia, a part of the great countrey called Illyria or Slaunonia, it hath on the west Croatia, on the east Bosnia, on the north, the great mountayne Albanus mons, and the countrey called Seruia, on the south the sea Adriaticum, or the goulfe of Venice. Dalmata, a, a man of that countrey. Dalmaticatus, apparayled lyke a Slaunoyse, or haunynge a coate with longe fenes ouer the hande. Dalmaticus, a, um, of Dalmatia. Dalmatica vestis, loke Chirodota.

Damæne, m, & f, ge. a salow here. Damæne, m, & f, ge. a salow here. Agitare damas, to hunt with the houndes. Damascene, a part of Syria, called also Mesopotamia, m, & f, ge. a salow here. Damascenus, a, um, of Damascus. Damast, a, um, of Damascus, whiche growe about Damascus, greater and longer than other damascus; whan they be dyed, we call theyr pyunes Damascene, whiche are more commended than other of that kinde: they loue the beautey and the streyned stillacion. Damascius, an historiographer, whiche in the tyme of Herodotus wrote of thynges doon before the tyme of Peloponnesus. Damascus, a salow here in Syria, supposed to be the first that ever was inhabited. Damastichinus, one of Perces capitaynes. Damasonium, among the grekes is that most excellent and petyous fruite called Myrobalanum Indum. Damatris, the priest of the temple of the goddesse Damia. Damia, one of the names of the goddesse Cybele. Damianus, a sophister of Ephesus. Damnas, for Damnatius, is sometyms vnde amonge olde Cyllians. Quisquis mihi heres erit, dare damnas esto; fideique eius committo vti det quantas summas distauero; who so ever shall be myne heire, shall be bounde to pay it, and I put him in trust to pay all such money as I shall appoynt. Damnatio, onis, f, ge. a condemnation. Damnatio, more worthy death. Damnatarius, a, um, that condemneth or giveth iudgement agaynst one. Damnataria tabella, a bill wherein ones condemnation is written. Damnatius, us, m, ge. idem quod damnatio. Damnatius, a, um, condemned, reproued, compelled, bounden by necessitye. Tuus est damnatus gnatus non tu, Thy son is bounden to doe it, and not thou. Damnicus, a, um, that is hurtful or noysome to one. Damniculus, a, um, idem. Damno, aui, are, to condemne, to discredit, to compell, to deliuer, to blame, to reprove. Damna tempora infelicitatis, to say that the time is vnfortunate. Damna res capitalis, to be condemned of a deadly offence. Stulticia damnare aliquem, to condemne one of folie. De maiestate, or maiestatis damna, to be condemned of treason. Damna causa indicta, to be condemned being absent, or not suffered to speake. Damna votis, to obteyne that, for whiche a vow was made, and to be bounde to performe the vowe.

Inter ipsam dimicationē adeū Iunoni Mo-
 re vout, cū illis damnatus vōt, cum victor
 Romam reuertisset, dictatura se abdicauit,
 In the middell of the fight, he vowed to make a
 temple to Iunō Minerva, whiche vow (having
 his desire, and beyng a conquerour, retourn-
 ned to Rome) he became bounde to persourne,
 and furnished the office of Dictator.
 Damnari vout, is taken of Virgile, to auowe
 oʒ bynde by auowe.
 Damnoſe, hurtfull, with great perill.
 Damnoſus, a, um, harmefull oʒ hurtfull, oʒ ha-
 uyng much harme, damageable.
 Damnum, ni, ne. gen. harme oʒ hurte, damage,
 losse.
 Damni dari formula, an action of trespassse, for
 takyng away any thyng from vs.
 Damno auctas, he that is more indamaged.
 Damnum contrahere, to gette losse oʒ harme
 by any thyng.
 Magnum damnum factum est in Seruo, I
 haue a great losse by the death of Seruius.
 Damnum dare, to hurte oʒ to doe harme.
 Quid facias illi, qui damnum dederit aut ma-
 lum? What wilt thou doe to him that doeth
 hurte oʒ displeasure?
 Damnum refarcire, to recompence for harmes
 that are dooen, to make satisfaction oʒ amēdes.
 Damnum maximum est, nisi eo ad mercatum
 ueniam, It wyl be my greates losse, excepte I
 come thither to the marke oʒ fayre.
 Damno esse, to be to a mans hurt oʒ damage.
 Damnum facere, to lese.
 Nihil damni facis, Thou leest nothyng, oʒ
 thou haſte no losse.
 Damocles, one of the flatterers of Dionysius.
 Damocras, a Shepherdes name in Virgile.
 Damocrates, a phisicion.
 Damon, a philosophers name of Pythagoras
 secte.
 Damophila, a woman of Grece excellently well
 learned.
 Damosstratus, a Philosopher that wroote of
 ſilhes.
 Damoxenus, a poete of Athens.
 Dan, a towne, whiche is in the boundes of Judea,
 on the northe parte.
 Danaë, the daughter of Acrisius, kyng of Argis-
 ties, vnto whome (beyng closed in a stronge
 towre) Jupiter came in the ſozme of a ſhower of
 golden rayne in at the houle toppe, and gatte on
 his Perſeus, who was afterwarde a valyaunt
 knight. He gaue that name fyrſt to the countrey
 and people of Perſia. By this fable is ſigny-
 fied, that Jupiter ſente treaſure priuilege vnto
 Danaë, and alſo to them that had the keepyng of
 hir, wherewith they beyng corrupted, ſuffered Ju-
 piter to entre into the towre, and accompliſhe
 his pleaſure. The fable declarerh the force of
 money and giſtes in aſſauyng of chaſtiter.
 Danaides, the daughters of Danaus.

Danaus, a kyng of Argis, that had ſittie daugh-
 ters, whiche (all ſayng one) ſlew their hulbandes
 in one night.
 Dandaria, the countrey of the people called
 Dandaride.
 Dani, people of Germany called now Daci.
 Daniel, elis, an holy prophete of the tribe of Ju-
 da, a noble man boine, beyng a yonge childe
 was brought to Babilon, and became a man of
 ſuche temperance, that amonge the Jewes, he
 was taken to be Eunuchus, oʒ a man gelded.
 He continually bewayled Hieruſalem, and in
 faſtynge reſtrayned all maner concupiſcence. In
 ſourme of body, he was dry and leane, but in
 the fauour of god he was beautifull. By his
 prayer he reſtoied Nabuchodonosor to his fyrſte
 figure, where he was tranſformed of god into
 a monſtrous beaſt, not withſtandynge, that a lit-
 tle befoze, he by the ſame Nabuchodonosor kyng
 of Babilon, was throwen into a doungreon a-
 mong hungry Lyons, which neuer would touche
 him to hurte him. He beyng afterwarde deliue-
 red, propheticd bothe of the comyng of Chriſte,
 and of the Emppres of Babilon, Media, Per-
 ſia, Grece, and Romaines: And finally died at
 Babilon: and there was buried: he liued befoze
 the incarnation of Chriſt. 619. yeres.
 Danisma, ſis, n. g. ſurie.
 Danista, a, m. g. an ſurer.
 Dauisticus, a, um, pertainyng to ſurie.
 Danies, a poete of Floence.
 Dantiſcum, a towne of Polonia.
 Danubius, a ſamouſe riuer called Dunowe (af-
 ter the diſcription of Plinie) hath his begyn-
 nyng in Germanie, out of an hill called Arno-
 ba, and paſſyng by countreys innumerable, res-
 teryneth his name: but as ſoone as he entereth in-
 to Illiria, he is called Iſter, and receyuerh into
 him. lx. other riuers, well nigh the haſte of them
 beyng nauigable. Finally, beyng in ſixe wound-
 derfull great armes, he falleth into the ſea called
 Pontus. The ſame is affirmed by Cæſius, ſay-
 yng that he calleth the hill, wher Dunow ſpryn-
 geth, Arbona, and not Arnoba.
 Danunt, Plautus doeth vſe for Dant.
 Dapalis cœna, a ſupper, wherewith many and di-
 uers meates.
 Dapaticæ, feaſtfully, plentifully.
 Dapaticum, ample, magnificent.
 Dapes, um, ibus, f. g. plu. delicate and precious
 diſhes oʒ bankettes. alſo meates hurtfull and to
 be eſchued.
 Inemptæ dapes, ſuche diſhes as one hath of his
 owne prouiſion vnought.
 Menſæ extructæ dapibus, furniſhed with de-
 licious diſhes.
 Daphne, the propre name of a littell mayden
 and alſo of a woodde.
 Daphnia, a, f. g. a precious ſtone holſome againſt
 the fallynge ſyckeneſſe.
 Daphnitis, tis, f. g. perwinckle.

Daphnis, idis, in latin is a laurell. also the sonne of Mercury. also a delectable place without the citie of Antioche: And the name of a porcion of Lycia by the sea syde.

Daphnites, one of the names of Apollo.

Daphnoides, an herbe like to Laurell, now called Rozell or Laurie, whiche causeth a vehement purgacion. In the plurall numbze they be the bearies of laurell.

Daphnon, ónis, ma. gene. a place where laurell groweth.

Dapifer, pifera, rum, he that beareth a disse at a banket.

Dapino, áui, áre, to prepare and make ready costely and delicate meates.

Dapsa, or rather Daps, apis, a sacrifice, whiche was made in wynter and in spyng tyme.

Dapfile, abundantly.

Dapsilis, le, abundant, liberall, or large, sumptuous, costely.

Dapsilis lectus, an excellent good bedde.

Dapsilia dicta, wordes frankly spoken.

Daradus, a ryuer of Libia, now called Darat.

Dardanarius, ñ, ma. ge. a forstaller of markettes, which doeth bye before hande, to selle deere afterwarde: or he that keepeth in his coyne to make a greater dearthe.

Dardania, the countrey where Troie stode, of the towne of Troie.

Dardania artes, witchcraftes.

Dardanides, dx, one of the storke of Dardanus.

Dardanis, idis, a woman of Troie.

Dardanius, a, um, of Troie.

Dardanium, a certaine ornamēt, of the shouldres or armes.

Dárdanus, the name of a pynce, reygnyng in that parte of Phrygia, where Troie stode, whiche was of him called Dardania.

Dardanus, is also the herbe Cicuta.

Dares, an historiographer of Phrygia, whiche wrote of the battayle of Troie.

Daricus, a coyne of the Persians haupyng Darius ymage.

Darideus, the name of a kynge of Persia, in the tyme of Tyberius, Caius, and Claudius, the emperours.

Dariorigum, Mannes in Britayne.

Darius, the name of diuers kynges of Persia.

Darisan, of Euricius Cordus is named to bee Asphalaton, how be it phisicians agree not what it is.

Daruernum, Douer.

Darus, a riuer of Hungarie called Mora.

Daschylos, a towne of Bithynia.

Dascia, x, f. g. thickenesse of breath.

Daspis, the herbe Chrysospermon.

Dassarita, people of Thrace.

Dastylus, the father of kynge Gyges.

Dásypos, sypodis, m. g. an hare or coonle.

Dararius, a, um, geuen, or that muste be geuen. also an officer in Rome, whiche subscribed the

date of letters.

Darátim, one geuyng to an other, as in the tossing of a ball.

Ludere pila datatim, to tosse.

Dates, one of Darius capitaynes.

Dathiathum, a kynde of Frankensens of the myddle soyle.

Dathus, a place in Thessalie, nere to Sterymon, where plentie of golde is founde.

Datio, ónis, f. g. a geuyng.

Dato, áui, áre, to geue often.

Dator, óris, m. g. he that geueth: a geuer.

Datum, ti, n. g. a thyng geuen.

Datus, us, m. g. a geuyng.

Datus, a, um, geuen.

Data opera, for the nones, of purpose.

Darylus, a right honourable man of Athenes.

Daucus, the yelowe carotte, the rootes wherof sodden in brethe are pleasant and holisome.

Constantine saith, that it is hote and drie in the seconde degree. Wher kyndes there be of this herbe, whiche I will not speake of, because they are not so necessary.

Daulia, or Daulis, a towne of Phocis, vnder the dominion of kynge Cereus.

Daunia, a part of Italy, now called Apulia.

Dauni, a people of Italy.

Dáunifer, a capitayne of Darius.

Dautia, idem quod Lautitia.

DE, of, but togynged with a verbe or nount it signifieth withdrawynge, or takynge as waite, as Decortico, I barke or take a waite the rynde.

Depilo, I pluche away the heare. Sometime it signifieth downeward, as, Deorsum descendo, I goe downeward. Sometime contrary: as, Dehortor, I geue contrary aduise. Dedoco, I teache contrary. Sometime it signifieth for, as, Quantum me amas de fidicina hac? How wel dooest thou loue me for this singyng wenche?

De die, to day, sodeinly, the same day without warnyng.

Ergo ne vna orationis pars de die dabitur mihi? Than shall I not be suffered to speake one littell worde to daye?

De die viuere, euery day, from day to day to lyue.

De compacto, by agreement.

De filia te adij, I came to speake with you for or concernyng your daughter.

De illis verbis caue tibi, Beware how thou speakest suche wordes.

De imperio decertatur, they fight for the empyre or chiefe rule.

De improviso, at aduventure, vnought for, or vnlooked for, sodeinly.

De industria, of purpose, for the nones.

De integro, eftsoones, from the begynnyng.

De manu in manum, from hande to hande.
 De istac re amo, I loue thee for hir sake.
 De mea sententia, by my counsaile.
 De meo, of my good, of my owne inuencion, at
 myne owne coste and charge.
 De tuo, of thy good, of thine own inuencion.
 De suo, of his owne coste and charge.
 De meo exemplo edificet, lette him builde ac-
 cording to my plotte.
 De more, as it hath been accustomed, or as the
 facion is.
 De calcaria in carbonariam, out of the lime
 hyl into the cole pitte, A prouerbe, wherby is
 signified, from one mischief to an other.
 De lana caprina, A prouerbe, where men
 contende for a trifle, as who saith, whether a
 gote beare woulde or heare.
 De media nocte, at midnight.
 De nihilo nihil est irasci, It is folp to be angry
 for nothyng.
 De nocte abiit, he went away in the nyght.
 De nocte vigilare, to wake in the night.
 De pace legatos mittebat, he sente ambassa-
 dors to treate for peace.
 De prae facili exores, Thou shalt lightly ob-
 teyne.
 De proximo senex, The olde man that dwel-
 leth here by.
 De repente, sodenly.
 De subito, idem.
 De scripto dicere, to speake that was before
 wrytten vnto him, to reade on a paper.
 De sua sententia, of his owne head or fantasie,
 without other counsaile.
 De sententia alicuius, by ones counsaile, as
 one aduised him.
 De via linguebat, he was sicke by reason of his
 iourney.
 De meo consilio, with my counsaile or aduise.
 De principio, from the begynnyng.
 De te quidem, as concernyng you.
 De prandio, after dinner.
 De summo loco adolescens, a yong man of a
 noble house, or comen of a noble linage.
 De cetero, hereafter, henceforth. also as con-
 cernyng the residue.
 Non hoc de nihilo est, this is not for nought.
 De procul, a farre of.
 De super, from aboue.
 De tempore, in very good season.
 Dea, a, f. g. a goddesse.
 De acinatus, a, um, that, from the whiche the kirs-
 nelles are taken cleane away.
 Dealbo, aui, are, to make white to blaunche, to
 whitelme.
 Deambulatio, onis, f. m. gen. a walkyng forth
 or a brode out of the house.
 Deambulatorium, rij, n. g. an aley to walke in:
 it may sometyme be vled for a galerie.
 De ambulo, aui, are, to walke a brode.
 De amo, aui, are, to loue or fauour greatly.

De argentassere, to steale or byrbe away money, a
 worde out of vse.
 De armatus, a, um, that hath his harneys and
 weapons taken away.
 De artuo, aui, are, to ioynt, or to cutte of by the
 ioyntes, to dismembze, to cutte of hew one in
 pieces one parte from an other, to quarter, as
 traitors bee.
 De artuare opes, to consume and waste, &c.
 De auro, aui, are, to gylt or lay ouer all with
 golde.
 De bacchor, aris, ari, to rage as it were in a duns
 hennesse, to be woode angry.
 De bacchatur ignis, the fier rageth.
 De ba, people of Arabia felix.
 De bellato, aduerb. as though the warre were at
 an ende.
 De bellator, oris, m. ge. he that vainquisheth or
 ouercometh.
 De bellatum est cum Graecis, the warre agaynst
 the Grecians is at a pointe.
 De bellatus, a, um, vainquished.
 De bello, aui, are, to vanquish by warre.
 De beo, ui, ere, to owe, to be bounde to one.
 Animam debet, looke Anima.
 Nos tibi debemus, we be bounde to you.
 Magnopere debere alicui, to be greatly bound
 to one.
 Inuentio eius debetur Chio insula, that thyng
 was fyrst inuented in the yle Chius.
 De buit nosse, he should haue knowen.
 De bere alicui, to be bounde to thanke one that
 he is on lue.
 De bere alicui eruditionem, salutem, nostra
 omnia, to be bounde to thanke one for our lera-
 nyng, our helthe, and all that we haue.
 Pecunia capta est debere, the money began to
 be due.
 De bibo, bibi, bibere, to drinke by.
 De bilis, le, weake, feeble.
 De bilitas, aris, f. ge. weakenesse, feeblenesse, de-
 bilitee.
 Animi debilitas, basenesse of courage.
 De bilisatio, onis, f. ge. a weakenyng, or makyng
 faynte.
 De bilisatus, a, um, weakened, made feeble, dis-
 couraged.
 Infirmus & debilis. Mancus & debilis.
 De bito, aui, are, to make feeble or weake.
 De bilisat spem meam tua profectio, your gos-
 yng forth maketh me haue the lesse hope.
 Vocem fletu debilitare, to make that one can
 scant speake for weepnyng.
 Frangi & debilitari.
 De bitio, onis, f. g. the acte of owyng.
 De bitor, oris, m. g. he that oweth, a dettour.
 De bitum, ti, n. g. a debte or dutie.
 De bitum iudicatus, condemned in an action of
 debte.
 De bitus, a, um, that is due, owen.
 De blatero, aui, are, to speake folishly, to babble
 reproche.

epochesfully.
 Debrior, aris, ari, to be drunken.
 Debris, a towne in Ethiopia, wher as be the people called Garamantes, in the whiche towne is a well, wherof the water is in the day tyme as colde as yee, and in the nyght boylinge hotte, the cuntry beyng the hottest parte of all Ethiopia.
 Debuccino, aui, are, idem quod Buccino.
 Deca, tenne.
 Decachinnor, aris, ari, to scoone.
 Decachordum, di, ne, ge. an instrument with .x. stringes.
 Decacuminatio, oris, f. g. the cuttyng of the toppe of a thyng.
 Decacumino, aui, are, to stryke of the toppe.
 Decadorus, a, um, ten hanfull longe.
 Decameron, that is of ten diuers thynges.
 Decarchon, a capitayne ouer ten hoysmen.
 Decalcatur, washt ouer with lyme.
 Decalogus, i, ma. ge. the booke of holy scripture conteynyng the ten commaundementes.
 Decaluo, aui, are, to make verie balde.
 Decanto, aui, are, to repoyte or speake often tymes. Sometyme to bable or prate.
 Decaphorus, ri, m. g. a lycter bozne by ten men.
 Decapolis, a countrey in Judea, beyonde the ryuer of flume Iordane, conteynyng tenne citees.
 Decaproti, generall receyvers of tributes and taxes, whiche stonde alwaies charged with any thyng that is minished or lacketh.
 Decapulo, aui, are, to empty vesselles, properly of oyle.
 Decarchus, a capitayne ouer .x. men of armes.
 Decas, adis, that conteyneth the nymbre of ten.
 Decalesco, to growe to a stalke.
 Decedo, cessi, ere, to departe from a place, to mynythe or appayze, to geue place to an other, to dye.
 Decedamus hinc, leate vs go hence.
 Decedere de suo iure, to remytte somewhat of his ryght.
 Decedere de suo more, to change his custome.
 Decedere instituto suo, to doe otherwise than he was wont.
 Decedere itinere, to tourne out of the waye for some purpose.
 Decedere officio, or De officio, to doe against his duetie, to dooe no more his duetie, or to dooe contrarie to that honestee and reason requyeth.
 Decedere via, to go out of the way, to geue the waie to an other of courtesye.
 Decedet nihil de summa, there shall bee no thyng diminished.
 Decedi, to haue place or way gotten.
 Hæc enim ipsa sunt honorabilia, quæ videntur leuiatq; communia, salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, deduci, reduci, for those thynges are honourable, whiche seeme to bee of small

effecte, and continue, to be waited on, to bee sued vnto, to haue the way giuen, to bee risen vnto, to be brought vnto the court, brought as gaine home.
 Decedere alicui, to disdayne to meete one.
 Decedere a superioribus decretis, to breake or dooe against suche ordinaunces as haue bene in tyme past decreed.
 Decedere fide, to breake saythe or promyse, to go from his promyse.
 Nihil decedet periculi de causa eius, his cause shall haue neuer the lesse danger or perill.
 Furor Tribunitio decedam, I will departe or giue place to the furie of the Tribunes.
 Decedere de sententia, to change his opinion.
 De vita decedere, to die.
 Decedet hæc ira, this anger will away.
 Decelia, one of the .xii. citices ordeigned and disposed by Cecrops.
 Decem, the nymbre of .x.
 December, i, m. g. the name of one of the .xii. monethes.
 Decemugis, a tyme of .x. hoyses.
 Decemmodia, vesselles conteynyng ten buttes.
 Decempeda, æ, f. ge. a perche, a polle ten foote longe, to measure lande with.
 Decempedator, oris, m. gen. he that measureth lande with that polle.
 Decemprimi, idem quod Decaproti.
 Decemscalmus, a bote that hath ten oyes.
 Decemtabula, were the old lawes of the Romans fetched out of Grece, wher vnto afterwarde were twoo tables added, by them that were called Decemviri.
 Decemuiralis, le, perteynyng to the office of Decemuir.
 Decemuiratus, us, m. g. the office of Decemviri.
 Decemviri, after that the lawes of the Grekes were brought vnto Rome, by Spurius Posthumius, P. Sulpitius, and A. Manlius, ambassadours sente for that purpose to Athens, that were there .x. men chosen and appoynted, which shoulde, of those same lawes and the aunciente customes of the citee, make lawes, write & publish theim: And their authoritee was aboue all other, so that they mought make lawes, and if neede were interpret theim. And where before were but .x. tables of lawes, they added vnto them two mo: And so all those lawes together were called Leges duodecim tabularum, and the dignitee of those men was called Decemuiratus, and euery of them was called Decemuir, and theyr authoritee Decemuirale ius.
 Decennis, ne, of ten yeres age or continuance.
 Decendium, the space of ten daies.
 Decennalis, le, of .x. yeres.
 Decennium, nij, n. g. the space of .x. yeres.
 Decens, entis, com. g. conuenient, mete.
 Decenter, comely, seemely, or as it is conuenient.
 Decentia, æ, f. g. comeliness, seemeliness.

Deceps

Deceptor, oris, m. g. a deceiver or beggler.
 Deceptus, a, um, deceived, beggled.
 Decernina, orum, n. ge. thynges pulled awaye,
 in purgynge or makynge cleane of thynges.
 Decerno, creui, ere, to decrene, to iudge, to ordeyne,
 to decree, to determine, to purpose or discusse:
 Also to contende, to trie by battayle.
 Decernere questionem, to ordeyne that an examination be made.
 Nequeo satis decernere, I cannot well iudge or decrene.
 Decretum est mihi, I have determined or purposed.
 Decernere & iudicare.
 Statuere & decernere.
 Secundum aliquem decernere, to giue sentence,
 to conclude or determine a matter on ones parte,
 or for his profite or furdurance.
 Decernere de re aliqua, to decrene or decree,
 and make some ordinance for a thyng.
 Decernere honores alicui, whan one by his opinion
 and iudgemente, geueith honour and dignitee
 to a man.
 Decernere regnum alicui, to geue a sentence or
 opinion, that one should be made a kyng.
 Laudationem alicui decernere, to appointe
 and ordeyne that certein ambassadours be sente
 to geue honourable prayse and commendacions
 to one for his vertue and noblenesse.
 Legationem contra aliquem decernere, to ordeyne
 certayne persons to goe to a prince or people
 to complayne on one.
 Noxiam decernere, to determine that one shall
 paye and make amendes for the hurtis that he
 hath doen.
 Nouam questionem decernere, To ordeyne
 that an extraordinarie examination be made after
 a new sorte.
 Utinam meo solum capite decernerem, I
 would god the daunger of this peryll that I am
 now in, belonged vnto me only.
 Decernere cornibus, to fight with the hornes,
 as bulles and other lyke beastes doe.
 Ferro vel armis decernere, to trie the matter
 by playne force or dent of sworde.
 Decerpo, psi, ere, to pull or plucke of, to pulle
 what awaye, to diminish.
 Decerpere fructum ex aliqua re, to take fruite
 or profite of a thyng.
 Decerpere de dignitate alterius, to plucke awaye
 or dimynishe parte of an other mannes
 dignitee.
 Decerptus, a, um, plucked of.
 Humanus animus decerptus de mente diuina,
 The mynde of man taken and fourmed of
 the spirite of god.
 Decertatio, onis, fcm. gene. a stryppynge or
 contendynge.
 Decertatorius, a, um, contentiouse.
 Decertatus, a, um, contended or stricken for.
 Decerto, aui, are, to contende or fight together,

to trie or wage to the uttermost.
 Contentione decertare, to contende with
 great alteration.
 Decertare cum aliquo de imperio, to contende
 with one, who shall haue the soueraintee
 or maystrie.
 Decertare vi, praelio, armis, ferro.
 Decertatur, the impersonall.
 Decessio, onis, a departynge from any thyng,
 a goynge awaye, whan one leaueth his place to an
 other. Also a diminucion or decrease.
 Mansio, & Decessio, contrarie.
 Decessio & Accessio, contrarie.
 Decessor, oris, ma. ge. one that goeth awaye and
 leaueth his place to an other.
 Decessus, us, m. g. idem quod Decessio.
 Decet, sometyne impersonall, sometyne personall,
 it becometh, it is conuenient, to become,
 to be apte or mete.
 Decet me hac vestis, this garmente becometh
 me well.
 Ornatum capiam; qui me potius decet, I
 wyll take that apparayle, that becometh mee
 better.
 Fieri sic decet, it is mete or conuenient that it
 be so dooen.
 Ita nobis decet, so it becometh vs.
 Aptum est & decet.
 Decido, cidi, ere, to cut of. Also to decyde or
 discusse a matter in variaunce, to determine or
 make a composition or agreemente betwene men
 that be at controuersie. Sometime to expresse.
 Decide mihi collum, si falsum ad te loquar,
 cut of my necke, if I tell you a false tale, or yf
 I lie to you.
 Transigere & decidere cum aliquo, to come
 to a poynte, to conclude or fall to agreement with
 one, concernynge any matter.
 Decidere de negotio aliquo, to discusse or determine
 a matter, to conclude or bypnye it to
 a poynte.
 Precio cum aliquo decidere, to geue money to
 the entente to come to some ende or conclusion
 in a matter, or to bypnye a thyng to passe.
 Decidere pro libertate, To fall at some composition
 for ones libertee or freedom.
 Cetera proprijs decisa sunt verbis, other
 thynges were expessed in their propre and feate
 wordes.
 Decido, decidi, ere, to fall of or awaye.
 Decidere ab archetypo, to vary from the copy
 or paterne.
 Decidere a spe, to be disapoynted of that he
 looked for.
 Decidit fructus, he losse all the profite that
 should come of it.
 Quanta de spe decidi? out of how greate hope
 am I fallen?
 Decidere equo, vel ex equo, to fall from ones
 horse.
 Decidit in præceps, he fell downe headlonge.
 Pore

Potestas vr̄bis decidit, the power of authoritee of the citee is deraied.
 Decidium, dij, n. g. a fall.
 Decidua, are those thynges that fall away, as leaues of trees.
 Deciduus, a, um, subiecte to falling. sometime cut downe. sometime it signifieth hangyng downe. Testes pecori armentoque ad crura decidui, The stones of sheepe and rudder beastes, been hangyng downe to their shankes. In the fyrste signification.
 Omnibus caua cornua & in mucronem desum concreta sunt, ceruis autem solida & omnibus annis decidua, all haue their hornes holowe, but beyng sharpe at the endes, there be they concrete and without holowenesse: Onely deere haue hornes full and massy, whiche euery yere do fall of, or (to speake it more properly) which heades they do cast euery yere.
 Decies, ten times. Leonardus Portius (in hys booke De Sestertio) writeth, that he had obserued, that where Decies, and other aduerbes of nombze, haupng that termination, were added to an other nombze for multiplyng therof: they signifie no more than they represented: as Decies Centena, ten hundred: Decies millena, ten thousande. But whan they were founden by them selues, to signifie the quantitee of the thyng that folowed, they were multiplied by an hundred thousande: as, Decies Sestertium, ten hundred thousande Sestertij. Duodecies talentum, for. xii. hundred thousand talents. For the fyrste he byngeth examples of Martianus Capella, Macrobius, Plinius, Varro, and Columella. For the seconde he byngeth out of Tacitus, Tranquillus, Plinie and Cicero, in secunda philippica: Afterwarde he supposeth, that in the olde tyme, whan the said nombzes were multiplied with an hundred thousande: they dyd than putte an N. betwene the E. and the S. As Deciē, duodeciens, milliē: And to the profe therof he byngeth in Varro de analogia, & Pedianus in secundam actionem Ciceronis in Verrem. concerning the computation of Decies Sestertium the same is affirmed by Budeus, and the reuerende father Cuthbertus Tunstallus (at the writynge hereof moste worthy Bysshop of Duresham) in his booke de supputatione.
 Décima, arum, f. g. plu. the tenthes.
 Decimanus siue Decumanus, a, um, greake.
 Décimo, aui, are, to take the tenth parte from the residue.
 Decimar ilegiones, was whan the tenth persone of euery legion was put to deathe.
 Decimodia, vesselles that holde. x. bushelles.
 Decimum, the tenth tyme.
 Décimus, a, um, the tenth, the chiefe or principall: as,
 Decimum quodq; onum, euery tenth egge.
 Decimus quisque fluctus, euery tenth riuer.

Decipio, decipis, cēpi, ēre, to disceine or begyle.
 Expectationem alicuius decipere, to deceiue ones expectation.
 Decipula, x, f. m. g. a ginne, trappe, or snare to take byrdes with.
 Decipulum, li, n. g. Idem.
 Decircino, aui, are, to vnbowe, or to bynge oute of compasse or roundenesse.
 Decirēmis, is, f. g. a galie that hath ten oars in one seate or benche.
 Decisio, ōnis, a discussyng, determination, or composition of matters in debate.
 Facere decisionem, to make a composition or determination.
 Decisus, a, um, discussed, determined, cut of.
 Decius, the name of a noble house of the Romans.
 Declamatio, ōnis, f. g. an exercise in feigned orations, or amonge our lawiers a moot.
 Declamator, ōris, m. f. g. one that declameth, or exercyseth hym selfe in feigned theames.
 Declamatorius, a, um, perteynyng to such exercise.
 Declamito, aui, are, to declame often tymes.
 Declamo, aui, are, to declaime or exercyse in pleasyng feigned argumentes, whiche amonge the lawiers of this realme is called mootyng. some tyme to speake out contenciously.
 Declaratio, ōnis, a declaration or denouncyng.
 Declaratus, a, um, declared, denounced.
 Declaratus est consul, he was denounced or declared Consul.
 Declāro, aui, are, to declare, to open a thyng whiche is darke.
 Declinatio, ōnis, f. g. a bendyng or inclinyng of the bodie. Also a digression from a matter or purpose. An eschuyng or auoydyng.
 Declinatus, a, um, bended, inclyned.
 Declinata ætas, olde age.
 Nec declinatam quicq; ab aliarum ingenio, villam reperias, Nether shall ye fynde one, that in the leste point in the worlde is of vnylike nature or disposition from the other. Or you shall fynde them all of lyke nature or disposition, or not one to swarie from the nature of other.
 Declino, aui, are, to eschewe, to leaue, to turne away, to leade away, to alienate.
 Urbem illam declinari, I leste that citee, and passed forth by.
 Declinare se extra viam, To tourne out of the way.
 Declinare de via, to go out of the way, and by a metaphoze, to erre, not to obserue the ryght rule of reason.
 Declinat in vesp̄um dies, it waxeth night, or it draweth toward night.
 Inflammatio corporis declinat, the vehement burnyng of the body asswageth.
 Appetere & Declinare, contrarie.
 Persequi & declinare, contrarie.
 A malis natura declinamus, euen by nature we

Declinare ab religione officij, not to observe
the lawes of honoure and vertues.

Declinare a statu, to remitte somewhat of ones
consent in his behauiour.

Declinare uia, to wauye of the webbe.

Huc declinabant nec inuitus, theyd vende
somewhat to this matter in my communicas-
cion, and that wyllyngly of purpose.

Declinare ea quæ sunt nocitura, to wauye
those thynges that be hurtfull.

Declinare ictum, to wauye a blowe by geuyng
backe or stoppyng a blowe.

Declinare certamen, to eschewe battayle, or
refuse to fight.

Declinare, bendynge or inclynng as it would
fall.

Declinis ætate, fallen in age, very olde.

Declinitas, ætis, the bendynge or inclynng of a
thyng as it would fall.

Decedens, oris, ma. gen. he that hath wasted all
his substance, and is brought to extreme po-
uerty, specially by deceayng and lecherie, a
banke rupt.

Decoctum, i. neu. g. a decoction of a thyng that
is sodde.

Decoctus, us, mascu. gene. a decoction of the
thyng.

Decoctura, æ, f. g. idem quod decoctus.

Decoctus, a, um, well sodden, and by a meta-
phor, tried or purged.

Decocta, sodden water.

Decollo, aui, are, to styke of the head by the
necke, to behede. Also to sayle, to deceyue or
disapoynte.

Vna est quæ decollauit, one woman there is
that hath deceyued him.

Décolor, oris, om. gene. yll coloured. sometime
soule or helth.

Décolor ætas, a tyme of age that hath no ver-
tue or honester.

Decoloratio, ónis, f. g. a lesynge or destroyng of
the colour of a thyng.

Decoloro, aui, are, to stayne, to spyll the colour,
to take away the colour of a thyng.

Decolorus, a, um, idem quod decolor, after
Calpeyne. Decoloratus, a, um, yll coloured, or
that hath losse his colour.

Decoontes, the sonne of Hercules by Megara,
the daughter of Creon.

Décoquo, coxi, ère, to boyle or seethe very mus-
che. sometime to chaunge or digest perfectly. Als
to consume or waste a mans substance, or to
byng detriment or losse. sometime to change or
conuerte: as, Omnem succum alienum in ve-
nenum decoquit, i. conuertit.

Décoquit domino res, when a man bestoweth
labour on a thyng, and it doeth not quite coste.

Decoquant anni materiam, yeres of age maie
diminthe or take away mathe of the matter.

Decoquenda est tibi animi ægritudo, Thou

shalt bite on the bysell.

Decoquere creditoribus, to consume & waste
ones substance, so that his creditors can haue
nothing.

Decoquere bonas species, to frustrate and bereyue
the good hope and expectation of men.

Decor, oris, m. g. the grace that one hath, when
that that he sayth or speaketh, cometh him wel
aduaunte, comelynesse.

Honestas decor, the beautie and comelynesse
of honestie.

Decoratus, a, um, set forth, commended, made
beautiful and gorgious.

Decoré, honeste, comely.

Decoro, aui, are, to beautifie or make sayre, or
pleasant to the eyes or eares.

Décoro, decoras, aui, are, penultima correpta,
to dishonour a man, to make more honous-
table, to set forth, to commend.

Magnam principem decorat sapientia, wises
dome dooeth much honoure into a great
prince.

Hæc omnia decorabat vitæ grauitas & inte-
gritas, grauitie & integritie of life did greatlye
commende and set forth all these thynges.

Mores decorant virum, maners do commende
and set forth a man.

Decorare aliquem honoribus, to aduaunce one
and make him of great authorite.

Omni laude decoranda virtus, vertue worthy
to be commended and set forth with all prayse.

Decortatio, ónis, the barkynge of trees.

Décortico, aui, are, to barke a tree.

Decorum, ri. n. gen. a comelynesse, or that whiche
becometh the person, haupng regarde to his na-
ture, degree, studie, office, or profession, be it in
dooyng or speakyng: a grace. sometime it signi-
fieth honestie.

Decorum & elegans, comely & galyng.

Decorum ab aspectu, beautiful to the eye: that
maketh a sayre shewe.

Vix satis decorum est, It is scante comely or
honeste.

Decorus, a, um, honest, seemly, sayre, comely
beautiful.

Decorus ab aspectu, beautiful to see to.

Decores, the bare garments, or garments
wozne to the uttermoste.

Decrepitus, a, um, very olde, at the pittes
byncke.

Decrepita senectus, extreme age.

Decresco, eui, scere, to waxe lesse, to decreasce.

Decrescere & Accrescere, contrarie.

Morbus decrescit, the sicknesse weareth away.

Decrescente die, whyle the day wareth shorter.

Decretorius, a, um, iudiciall. also decreed, sta-
blyshed.

Decretorii dies, daies, in whiche Physicians
may perceyue the importance of a sicknesse, by
certayne tokens in the patient: which be also cal-
led Dies Critici.

Decretorium tempus; Decretorium sydas,
 whereby iudgment is geuen of the increas that
 Malis de on any thyng; of, consilium
 Arma decretoria, weapons, whereby a man
 must fight earnestly for lyfe and death.
 Decretoria dies, a used of Seneca for the day
 of ones death.
 Decretoria pugna, a controversy whar it ad-
 uocates reason on the principall poyntes of the
 matter, wherby it must be discussed and deter-
 mined.
 Decretum, n. g. a decree, anyng determined,
 a fyne consent in an opinion of a iudice.
 Edictum & decretum, n. g. a decree.
 Decretum auferre, to fordoe an ordinance.
 Decretum facere, to make a decree by dy-
 naunce.
 Decretus, a, um, decreed, appoynted, determined.
 Omnibus decreta mors est; death is appoynt-
 ed to all men: or all men be made mortall.
 Decubitus, m. are, to lye downe.
 Deculco, aui, are, to treade vnder foote.
 Deculso, aui, are, to hyde vnder or pryuple.
 Decum, a, arum, s. g. plu. the tenthes.
 Decumanus, m. maso, gen. a generall receiuer
 or gatherer of taxes, subsidies, or other lyke ex-
 actions: Also a fermer of the tenthes.
 Decumanus, a, um, the adiectiue.
 Decumana porta, the great gate of entry into a
 campe, or armie.
 Decumanus limes, a lyne goeing from the
 east to the west.
 Decumana oua, greates egges. Likewyse De-
 cumana pira, and Decumani fluctus.
 Decumanus ager, a fynde, wherof tenthes be
 taken.
 Decumbo, bui, ere, to lye downe, to syt downe
 at the table. It is properly spoken of wyndeplai-
 ers, whan they brynge wounded fall downe to
 the grounde.
 Honestè decumbere, to die honestly.
 Decumus, a, um, idem quod Decimus.
 Decupa, a, fcm. gen. he or she that sellth wyne
 by the pottle.
 Decuplatus, a, um, ten tymes double. r. folde.
 Decuplo, aui, are, to double ten tymes.
 Decuplo, an aduerbe, signifyeth ten tymes or ten
 folde.
 Decuplum, idem.
 Decuplus, a, um, ten times so muche.
 Decures, olde wyters bled for Decuriones.
 Decuriatio, onis, a makinge of knightes or capis-
 taines.
 Decuriatus, us, m. g. idem.
 Decuria, a, fcm. ge. was the ordie, office, or com-
 pany, which was vnder the office of Decurio.
 Also the company of iudges, as we haue of the
 hynges bench, common place, and exchequer.
 And Decurio, he that is chiefe of them. The
 nobilitie of Rome was diuided into compa-
 nies, called Decuriae, like as the commons in

to Centurias, and the chiefe of euery Decuria,
 was named Decurio. Also a company of men
 eatyng and drynkyng together. Also a bande of
 men, as the Decurio of iudges.
 Decurio, onis, m. gen. an officer, haueing authori-
 ty ouer ten men of armes, or the tenth parte
 of a company. Also it was taken for the lorde
 of a chambrelayne to the emperour. Also they were
 in other cities the same that the Senators were
 at Rome, as upon that map is assigned.
 Decurio, aui, are, to deuide into bandes or com-
 panies.
 Decurro, curri, or cucurri, ere, to runne. Notone,
 so by translation it signifyeth to renne from the
 one ende to the other, to iuste, to make haste, to
 flye awaie, to fynde of respite to a thyng for fur-
 ther.
 Decurrere solum deorsum, to renne by and
 downe.
 Decurrere cum aliquo, to iuste with one.
 Decurrere in armis, to renne at the tytle in
 harness.
 Effuso passu decurrere, to make speede, to ren
 a palse.
 Ad remedium aliquod decurrere, to renne of
 haue refuge to some remedie.
 Vitam decurrere, to leade of palse for the ones
 lyfe.
 Decurritur, men renne of respite.
 Breuiter decurrere, to palse ouer a thyng in
 fewe wordes.
 Decursio, onis, fcm. gen. a rennyng, a course,
 a flowyng; a iusting at the tytle or randon, an
 inuasion of men of warre, made on theyr ene-
 mies landes, a rode.
 Decursionem indicere, to proclaime iustes.
 Decursorium, ri, neu. ge. the place where the ius-
 tices be kepte, the listes.
 Decursus, a, um, passed ouer.
 Septuaginta milia passuum vis esse decursa
 biduo? woulde you, that he should traunyle
 700. myles in the space of ii. daies.
 Decursa abs te hæc sunt breuiter, you haue
 passed ouer these thynges, bryefely or in fewe
 wordes.
 Quid mihi opus est, decurso ætatis spacio,
 cum eis gerere bellum? What needeth me
 nowe in myne olde age, or nowe in my later
 daies, to make warre with them?
 Decursus, us, masc. g. a flowyng or rennyng of
 water, a iusting, a passyng ouer of tyme.
 Decursus honorum, the tyme or space that one
 hath bozne office or dignitee in the common
 weale, or passed throughe all offices in the com-
 mon weale.
 Decursus temporis mei, the passyng ouer of
 the tyme that I must be there.
 Decurtatus, a, um, shortened, abreniated.
 Decus, decoris, n. ge. honour, and reputacion,
 that one hath for doynge of a thyng.
 Decoris securus, he that hath no regarde of
 honestie

Decus verum in virtute positum, *True honour consisteth in vertuousnes.*
Décora & ornamenta, *to be adorned with.*
Decus & lumen, *honour and light.*
Decus & laus civitatis, the honour and commendation of any citty.
Decussation, cutte in ten partes of euen proportions, as in forme of an X. or hegomon cross.
Decussation, omis, and **Decussis**, a division, cutte, fashion, or carved upon any thyng after the forme of foure lynes drawne a crosse, by one center of points, whiche maketh .viii. equall proportions.
Decussis, is, m. g. ten whole partes, or ten shes, of any pounce weighe. Also pieces equally cutte.
Decussus, the divisions of tymber lawen in equall partes. It is used of Vitruvius for the number of ten. It is also a fourme in any thyng representing the letter X. whiche parted in the middle maketh an other figure called Quincunx. V.
Decussio, aui, are, to cutte or draw oute in length, or to cut or divide in ten partes: or rather to cut and divide after the fourme of the letter X. to cut equally in the middell.
Decussus, as, m. g. a strepyng or shapynge of.
Decurio, decuris, cussi, ere, *To strike of, to make of.*
Deceret, it is not honest or convenient, it misbecometh.
Deceret illud in eum, That dooeth not become him.
Hic pilus redereet, this cappe dooeth not become thee.
Decedoratus, a, um, desyled, defamed, dishonoured.
Dedecoro, aui, are, to dishonour, dishonest, reproue, or desyle, to defame, to dissteine ones honestee.
Dedecorus, a, um, unhonest, that is to others dishonour.
Dedecus, dedecoris, dishonour, dishonestee, reproche, disworshipp.
Dé decus vitæ, ac turpitudine.
Dedecus, flagitium, probrum, infamia.
Dedecus in se admittere, to take a foyle.
Dedecori esse studijs ac literis, to do greaf dishonour to learnyng and good letters.
Macula & dedecori esse alicui, To doo greafe disworshipp to a man, & dissteine his honestee.
Incurrere dedecora, to runne into greafe dishonour, or infamie.
Dedecore nullo abstinere, to withholde hym selfe or abstine from no shamefull or unhonestee acte.
Dedicatio, ónis, f. m. gen. a dedication or consecration.
Dedicatus, a, um, dedicated, consecrated.
Dedico, aui, are, to dedicate, or consecrate.
Dedignatio, ónis, f. g. disderyne,

Dedignor, áris, ári, to dedecore, to contemne, not to honour.
Dedisco, dediti, fere, to learn, or forgette, sometyme to leane ones facyon, to learne consuetude to that he hath learned before.
Dedirio, ónis, f. m. gen. g. to render up of a place besieged, or whan one yeldeth hym selfe to an other.
Properare deditionem, to make haste to yelde.
Facere deditionem ad hostem, to yelde.
Ad deditionem percellere, to have one to yelde.
Dediting, a, um, recreant, or that yeldeth hym selfe to an other.
Deditus, a, um, given, rendered, yelded by.
Dedita opera, by his owne consente, of his owne free will, purposely for the good.
Deditus literis, studious, given to learnyng.
Dedo, dedidi, ere, to give utterly, or for ever, or to become subiecte, to tender by, to yelde hym selfe to an other in battaile.
Deditionem facere, signifieth the same.
Dedere aliquem morti, to slea.
Dedo me tibi, I submitte or yelde my selfe to thee.
Dedere se totum alicui, to yelde hym selfe wholly to one.
Dedere aures suas alicui, to hearken to one diligently.
Dedere se lamentis, to weepe and wayle thus moderately.
Manus dedere, to yelde.
Dedere neci seipsum, to slea ones selfe.
Dedo tibi istud negotij, I committe the charge of this busynesse to you.
Dedere aliquem in pistrinum, To caste one into prison.
Dedo penas mereratis meæ, I am punished for my rathenesse.
Ad scribendum se dedere, to give ones selfe to writyng.
Dedere aliquem alteri ad supplicium, to deliver one to an other man to be punished.
Dedere se alijs, to applie and geue hym selfe to the facyons and customes of other men: and to be ready to doe what they will haue him.
Dedo tibi hunc diem, I will doe as thou wilt haue me this day.
Dedoco, dedoces, cui, ere, to teache a man other wyle than he hath afore learned: or to shewe hym that it is false that he learned before.
Dedoleo, dedoles, lui, ere, to cease from sorowe and payne, to sorow no more.
Dedolo, aui, are, to hewe or cut with an axe, lyke a carpenter.
Deduco, xi, ere, to bynge downe, to leade or drawe, to bynge from one place or one thyng to an other: Sometyme to moue from his purpose: Sometyme to bynge home honorably from any place. Also to abate of a summe.
Deducere vocem, to speake small,

Deducere cibum, to diminish the ones meate.
 A dolore deduci, with paines to be compelled
 to chaunge his opinion, or to saye contrary to
 that he had said.
 Deducere aquam, to conuey the water to any
 place from a good way off.
 Deducere fastidium, to prouoke vomite.
 Deducere filum, to spyne.
 Deduci in fraudem, to be brought into daung-
 ger, to be intrapped.
 Genus deducere ab aliquo, to descend or come
 of ones linage.
 Lineamenta deducere, to pourtray or drawe
 out the proportion of a body.
 Deduci periculo de animi lenitate, to be con-
 strained with perill and daunger, to alter the
 gentleness of the mynde, and become more rigo-
 rous of cruell.
 Deducere naues, to bynge the shippes to
 lande.
 De domo deducere, to conducte one from his
 house to any place, or house.
 Rationem deducere, to make accompte, to
 reckon.
 Deducere aliquem ex regno, to depyue one
 of his kyngdome, to take ones realme fro hym.
 Ab eo deduci non potest, he cannot be turned,
 or caused to chaunge his fantasie or opinion
 therein.
 Rem huc deduxi, I haue brought the matter
 to this point, or I haue doen this myche.
 Deducere aliquem de sententia, to cause one
 to chaunge his mynde.
 Deducere aliquem in sententiam, to cause one
 to agree to any opinion or sentence.
 Deducere de statu vitæ, to make one dooe a
 thyng contrarye to his accustomed facion.
 Vela deducere, to strepke the sayles.
 Deducere aliquem in viam, to bynge one into
 the way.
 Ad otium rem aliquam deducere, to bynge a
 thyng to quiete.
 Deducere & reducere, contrarie.
 Addere & reducere, contrarie.
 Ut centum aurei deducerentur, That .100.
 crownes of the sonne should be rebated.
 Deducere plerisque dies, to continewe and
 proulonge the reasonyng of a mattier many daies
 together.
 Deducere sibi pilium, to put of his cap.
 Vxorem deducit maritus domum, when he
 taketh hir freendes and byngeth hir to his owne
 house.
 Deductio, ðnis, form, gene. a byngyng to, a dis-
 minishyng.
 Deductio aquæ, a conueyhyng of water.
 Deductionem facere moribus, after the accu-
 stomed maner and facion, to dispossele one of
 a house or landes, which he hath iust title vnto.
 Deductor, oris, m. g. one that conducteth a man,
 or that goeth with him.

Deductus, a, um, brought, ledde, diminished.
 Sometime slender.
 Deductus ad caum extremum, brought to
 the laste case.
 Deducta ed res est, the thyng is come to that
 poynte.
 Deductum carmen, i. tenue & subtile.
 Frons deducta, a frownyng forehead.
 Deerro, aui, are, to goe oute of the right way or
 reason, to erre. Sometime to make digression.
 Deerrare dicuntur iaculantium ictus, to mis-
 se, to faple, not to hit.
 Deerrare itinere, to goe out of the way.
 Defacatus, a, um, tynd or cleane from the lies or
 digges, as wyne, which is not troubled.
 Defecatus animus, a cleane and incorrupted
 mynde.
 Defeco, aui, are, to draw from the daggas, or
 to let wyne lye till it be tyne.
 Defusco, aui, are, to cut off, take away or minish
 which now may be said defalcate.
 Defamo, aui, are, to defame.
 Defatigatio, ðnis, form, gene. werinesse, or mar-
 hyng wery.
 Defatigo, aui, are, to make one wery, or to fas-
 tygate.
 Defatigari cursu, to be wery of runnyng.
 Defatiscor, look. Defatiscor, to be weary.
 Defectio, ðnis, f. g. where a countrey, fortrese,
 or armie, doeth forsake thez lord or capitayn,
 and taketh the contrary parte. Also lacke of des-
 faute: sometime lownyng, feebleness, weakenesse,
 sayntnesse.
 Defectio animi, saylyng of courage.
 Defectio virium, decay and lacke of strength.
 Defectio solis & lunæ, idem quod defectus.
 Defectio à recta ratione, when the minde for-
 saketh all honest iudgement and reason.
 Defectiuus, a, um, that whiche is maymed, or
 lacketh any parte, vnperfecte.
 Defector ðris, m. g. he that departeth from or
 rebelleth against his lord or capitayne, or goeth
 from one to an other.
 Defectus, a, um, that which lacketh any thyng:
 And passuely, forsaken.
 Defectus ætate, very olde, or aged.
 Defectus senectute, idem.
 Dentibus defecti, they that lacke teethe,
 toothelesse.
 Cibo defecti, they that lacke meate.
 Defecta senio arbor, an olde tree that wyl
 beare no fruite.
 Defectus animo, faint herted.
 Fauore defectus, one that is out of fauoure.
 Defectus, us, m. ge. lacke, rebellyon, or depar-
 tyng agaynst couenaunt or promyse.
 Defectus solis & lunæ, the eclips of the sunne
 and the moone.
 Defectus animi, lownyng or lyng in a trance.
 Defecta corpora, bodies consumed with sye
 hennesse.

Defendo,

Defendo, di, dere, to defende, to put of, to p[ro]hibite, to defende and mainteyne any quarell: to assure and auowe a thyng, to vpholde.

Caput domini defendere, to defende his maist[er] from enemies, whan he is in daunger to be slayne.

Defendere hostes, to defende, repell, and kepe backe enemies.

Defendere & obfistere iniuriæ, and **Defendere & propulsare iniuriam**, to resiste and withstande iniurie or wronge.

Toga frigus defendit, my gowne kepeth away the colde.

Solis ardores defendit, it kepeth of the heate of the sunne.

Vestes à tineis defendit hæc herba, this herbe kepeth clothes from mothes.

Dignitatem defendere ab inimicis, to provide that a mans honour be not diminished by his aduersaries.

Defendere vim, to repell and kepe backe aduersaries, to withstande vnlawfull force and iniurie.

Rectum defendere, to susteyne and vpholde right and trueth.

Valetudinem bonam defendere, to preferue and mainteine a mans good health.

Defendere iniuriam alicui, to kepe one, that he haue not iniurie doen vnto him.

Defendere atque sistere iniuriæ, to repelle and withstande iniurie.

Defensio, ònis, f. ge. a defendyng.

Propugnatio & Defensio.

Defensito, to defende often.

Defensio, aui, are, the frequentatiue of defendo.

Defensor, oris, m. g. a defender.

Defensor necis, he that saueth ones lyfe, whan he is in peryll to be slayne.

Defensus, a, um, defended.

Deferbeo, loke **Deferueo**.

Sperabam iam deferbuisse adolescentiam, I hoped that the great heate or rage of yowth, had ben paste.

Defero, tuli, deferre, to beate or sarie, to byngge to, to repozte, to declare or shewe, to bestowe, to offre, to committe, to disclose, to cōplayne, to accuse or appeale one, to geue office or dignitee, to attribute.

Deferri nauis, to be caried or cōueighed by ship.

Deferre ad aliquem, to make repozte or declare vnto one.

Deferre aliquem furti, maiestatis, erroris, veneficii, impietatis, to apeache one of felonie, treason, &c.

Deferre mandata, vel postulata, to doe a message.

Deferre nomen, to complayne.

Deferre primas, to giue place, or p[re]minence to one.

Deferunt de me apud vos, they repozte of me falsely vnto you.

Deferri in errorem, to be brought into errour.

Deferri in præceps, to fall or tumble downe headlong.

Deferri Moganus in Rhenum, the ryuer Moganus, renneth into the riuer of Rhine.

Vxor marito dotem deferit, the wyfe bynggeth dowrie to the husbände.

Studium & beneuolentiam ad aliquem deferre, to offre his seruite & good wyl to a man to p[ro]uoke him to amitie and frendshipp.

Deferre aliquid in beneficii loco, To dooe a thyng to one, accomptyng it in steede of a benefite and pleasure.

Deferre causam ad patronum dicitur litigator, whan he sheweth to him the matter, despyng ayde and counsaile therein.

Deferre querelas ad aliquem, to complayne to one.

Querelas ad aliquem per alium deferre, to sende complayntes to one by an other.

Deferre consilia ad aduersarios, to disclose mens counsailes to their enemies.

Acerbum nuncium ad aliquem deferre, to byngge heauy tydynge to one.

Denegare & deferre, contrary.

Beneficia dormientibus deferuntur, whan pleasures and benefites be dooen to men, as it were sleappng, and not lookyng nor sekynge for them.

Deferre pacem hostibus, to offre peace to the enemies.

Optionem eligendi deferre, to gyue one the choys.

Palmam alicuius rei alicui deferre, to geue or attribute to one the chiefe p[re]st and commendation in a matter.

Præconium alicui deferre, To comitte the charge to one, that a thyng be openly cried and solde.

Deferre negotium ad aliquem, to trust one to dispatche a matter or busynesse.

Deferre nomen alicuius de ambitu, de reputandis, to accuse or to cōplaine vpon one for vnlawfull suite that he maketh for any office: or for money that he withholdeth.

Deferre crimina de aliquo, to lay diuers thynges to ones charge.

Deferre sermones de aliquo ad alterum, To tell tales, or to repozte thynges of one man to an other.

Omnia ad vnum delata sunt, All thynges were put into one mans handes.

Deferuio, ferui, or ferui, ere, to be colde, or to waxe colde and patient, to appease hym selfe, or withd[ra]we his furie, not to be so hot and vhesment in a matter.

Deferuescit ira, the anger swageth or waxeth colde.

Studia hominum deferbuere, the affections of men were somewhat cooled, or men were not so earnest or hotte in the matter.

Aestus deferbuit, the greete heate was als swaged.
Deferbuit adolescentia, the heate of youth was cooled.
Deferuesco, scere; idem quod **D**eferueo.
Deferuefacio, feruefacis, feci, ere, to make be rie hotte.
Defessus, a, um, werie.
Defetiscor, defessus sum, defetisci, to be wery.
Defessus sum ridendo de te, I am wery with laughyng at thee.
Deficio, deficiis, feci, ere, not to suffice, to lacke, to leaue, to disagree, to rebell, to departe from him, with whome he is retyned, to go from one capitayne to an other, to renolte. Also to forsaake oz fayne. Sometyme to be wery.
Prudencia nunquam deficit oratorem, prudence neuer fayleth an oratour.
Quem sanguis viresque deficiunt, whome bloud and strengthe fayleth, oz whiche lacketh bloud and strength.
Ab eo defecerat, he wente from him to his enemye.
Vires deficiunt, they be not able.
Luna deficit, the moone leeseth hir light.
Memoria nos deficit, our memozy fayleth vs oz we lacke memozy.
Res frumentaria ipsos deficere cepit, graine beganne to fayle them.
Res quam scribam deficit, I lacke mattier to wyte of, I haue nothyng to wyte.
Deficere rebus dubijs, to forsaake one in aduersitee.
Spes deficit, hope faylethe.
Tempus te deficiet, you shall wante oz lacke tyme, you shall not haue leasure enoughe.
Si utilitas ab amicitia defecerit, if profite forsaake frendshipp. Or if there chance to be no profite oz commoditee in frendshipp.
Si a virtute defeceris, if you forsaake oz falle from vertue.
A se ipso deficere, to chaunge his maners, to be no moze lyke him selfe.
Dolor me no deficit, my sorow neuer ceaseth.
Tam cito deficiis, art thou so quickly wery?
Also, doest thou forsaake me so soone?
Cohortatus est suos, ne animo deficerent, he exhorted his men to be of good courage.
Visu deficit, he is fallen blinde, he cannot see.
Alimento deficere, to lacke foode oz nourysment.
Deficior, the passyue.
Mulier consilio, & ratione deficitur, a woman lacketh bothe good sence and reason.
Defigo, xi, gere, to sticke in, oz fasten in, properly as men dooe a grasse in a stocke, oz a plante in the ground. Also to tacke oz fasten with nayles oz other thynges.
Defigere aliquem colaphis in terra, to strike one to the ground with buffettes.
Defigere curas, to set all care on any thyng.

Defigere in animis, to make it cleue in mens myndes.
Defigere in oculis populi, to make all the worlde looke on it.
Defigere oculos, to looke despyrfully on a thyng.
Defigi diris precationibus, to be accursed.
Defixerat pauor cum admiratione, feare and wonder strake them to the hertes.
Defigere sicam in corpore alicuius, to stabbe one in with a dagger.
Defigere mentem, to fixe ones mynde on a thyng.
Stupor omnes defixerat, they were all astonied, amased, oz abashed.
Defixus, a, um, fastened in, stiched in, fixed on.
Defixus vno intuitu, staryng, not mouyng his eyes from a thyng.
Animus defixus malis, a mynde alway thynkyng on mischiese.
Defixa humi mens, a mynde thynkyng alway on earthly thynges.
Defixa radicibus, stychnge harde by the rootes, deeply rooted.
Definio, definis, iui, ire, to define, determynen oz disusse, to bounde, to limite, to prescribe the ende of a thyng, to declare oz shewe.
Definiant arbitri, let the arbiters oz iudges define oz appoyne.
Definire diem, to determine oz appointe a daie.
Quam vitam ingrediar defineas, Declare oz shewe me, what kynde of lyfe is best for me to take.
Definire alicui quid faciat, to declare oz shewe, to tell oz prescribe.
Eius fundi extremam partem, olea directo ordine definiunt, In the uttermoste parte of the grounde, they plated a row of olpues, which should be the boundes oz limites of it.
Circumscribere & definire.
Definitum est, it is concluded.
Definite, expressely, shortly, oz at fewe wordes.
Definite & distincte, particularly, and specially.
Definitio, onis, form. ge. a definicion, which expresseth in fewe wordes, what it is that is spoken of. Homo est animal rationale, mortale, A man is a thyng lyuely, reasonable, and mortall.
Definitiuus, a, um, an adiectiue.
Constitutio definitiua, The state of a controuersie, whan the nature of the wordes muste be defyned.
Definitus, a, um, defyned, determyned, appoynted.
Defioculus, li, ma. gen. he the whiche lacketh the sight of one eye.
Defit, there lacketh.
Neque defiat, neque supersit, Neyther lette there be any thyng lackyng, nor superfluous.
Nihil

Nihil apud me tibi defieri patiar, I will not suffer that you shall wante of lache any thyng with me.

Nihil quum est, nihil defit ramen, Although I have nothyng, yet I lache nothyng.

Ve deficiat dies, that the day may passe away.

Deflacco, aui, are, to weate out.

Deflagratio, onis, fcm, ge, a bournyng of consumpnyng with fire.

Deflagro, deflagras, aui, are, To bournre exte dyngly, or to be burned. Also to aduage, to diminish, to waxe colde.

Ictu fulminis deflagrauit, he was bourned with lightnyge.

Spes animum subibat deflagrare iram posse vestram, I hoped that your anger might haue swaged it selfe, or waxed somewhat colder.

Seditione paulatim deflagrante, The sedition by litell and littell flaknyng and waxyng quite.

Deflecto, xi, ere, to boowe downe, to tounre from a place or out of the way. also to make digression from the purpose.

Deflectere ex itinere, to tounre out of the way.

Derecto deflectere, to goe out of the ryght way.

Deflexit de via consuetudo, The custome is chaunged or tounred.

Oratio rediat illuc vnde deflexit, let vs come agayne to the mattier, from whiche wee made digression.

Deflectamus in Thucos, lette vs tounre our waie to the Thucanes.

Desleo, cui, ere, to wayle or lament, to be soyy.

Insatiabiliter deslere, to weepe beyonde measure.

Deslere in sinu amici, to make complaint with teeres to his freend familiarely.

Defletus, a, um, bewayled, lamented for.

Deflexus, us, m, g, a boowynge or bendyng.

Deflexus, a, um, boowed, bended, turned out of the way.

Desio, aui, are, idem quod flare.

Desiocatus, a, um, woyme for aeg. Sometime passed the floure of youthe.

Desioresco, florni, scere, to fade or falle away; as flowers doo: or to lese beautie. sometime is significeth to bourgen or floure.

Desloro, aui, are, to desloute or dimynishe the glozy of a thyng.

Gloria eius victoria deflorata est, The glozy of that victorie was greatly diminished.

Desino, desluis, xi, ere, to slowe downwarde, to fall of or away, to come to nothyng.

Ex nouem Tribunis vnus me absente desluxit, Of nyne Tribunes, the whiche were on my parte, one in myne absence forsoke me.

Oratio ab alia re defluxit ad aliam, The communication of talke fell from one thyng to another.

Capillus defluit, the heare falleth away.

Pet socordiam etas, tempus, ingenium defluxit, by slouthfulnesse, age, time, and wyte, consumed and passed away.

Color defluit, the colour fadeeth.

Defluere luxu & inertia, to marre of vndoot ones selfe with ryot and idelnesse.

Defluere res ad aliquem dicitur, whanne it tounreth to his profite and aduantage.

Vbi saluatio defluxit, literis me inuolo, After I have saluted my freendes in the moynyng, I gawe my selfe wholly to study and learyng.

Toga defluxit ad imos pedes, my gowne fell downe to my fete.

Defluunt hanc a superis in terram, these thyngs come from heauen as the giftes of god.

Defluere beneficia dicuntur, quorum memoria intercidit.

Ex animo defluxit, it is fallen or gone oute of my memoie.

Defluus, a, um, that which floweth or falleth from any thyng.

Deflunium, uij, n, g, the fallynge of the heare.

Defluxus, us, m, g, idem.

Defluxus, a, um, that floweth or falleth downe.

Defodio, defodis, fodi, ere, to bury or hyde a thyng in the grounde, to dygge downe or into the etth, or to set or plant a thyng in the grounde with diggyng.

Defectus, a, um, destituted.

Defomicatum, that whiche is chipped or barked.

Defore, not to be hereafter.

Verum arbitrabantur non defore, qui illa restituerent, They deemed that there would not fayle to be some, whiche shoulde restore those thynges agayne.

Deformatio, onis, fcm, gene, a deforminge or defacynge.

Deformis, me, soule, defourmed, vn honest, vncomely.

Deforme spectaculum, an yll fauoured sight, a thyng vncomely to beholde.

Vita deformis, a filthie and disonest lyfe.

Deformis & horridus ager, an yll fauoured and soule fiede, out of facion and culture.

Non est deforme, It is a goodly and beutifull thyng.

Deformem habent aspectum, They are vncomely or vn honest to be seene.

Deformitas, atis, f, g, a blemyshe in ones fauour yll fauourednesse, vncomelynesse, deformatice.

Dignitas & deformitas, contrary.

Deformiter, yll fauouredly.

Deformo, aui, are, to desroie or waste, to disfigure, to marre the facion, to disgrace, to dishonour, to defourme, to defile. sometime to graue.

also to portraie, or drawe lyke a pepnyter, to facion, to make the fourme of a thyng, to descriue.

Deformare areas, to sette footthe, draw footth, or facion quarters in a gardeine.

Vulrum deformat macies, leanness disfigure

Aestus deferbuit, the greate heate was all swaged.
Deferbuit adoleſcentia, the heate of youth was cooled.
Deferueſco, ſcere, idem quod Deferueo.
Deferuefacio, feruefacis, feci, ere, to make beſie hotte.
Defeffus, a, um, werye.
Defetiſcor, defeffus ſum, defetiſci, to be wery.
Defeffus ſum ridendo de te, I am wery with laughyng at thee.
Deficio, deficiſ, feci, ere, not to ſuffice, to lacke, to leaue, to diſagree, to rebell, to departe from him, with whome he is receyved, to go from one capitayne to an other, to reuolte. Alſo to forſake or ſayle ſometyme to be wery.
Prudencia nunquam deficit oratorem, prudence neuer fayleth an oratour.
Quem ſanguis virisſque deficiunt, whome bloud and ſtrength fayleth, or whiche lacketh bloud and ſtrength.
Ab eo defecerat, he wente from him to his enemye.
Vires deficiunt, they be not able.
Luna deficit, the moone leſeth hir light.
Memoria nos deficit, our memory fayleth vs or we lacke memorye.
Res frumentaria ipſos deficere capit, graine beganne to fayle them.
Res quam ſcribam deficit, I lacke matter to write of, I haue nothyng to write.
Deficere rebus dubijs, to forſake one in aduerſitee.
Spes deficit, hope fayleth.
Tempus te deficiet, you ſhall wante or lacke tyme, you ſhall not haue leaſure enough.
Si utilitas ab amicitia defecerit, if profite forſake frendſhipp. Or if there chance to be no profite or commoditee in frendſhipp.
Si a virtute defeceris, if you forſake or falle from vertue.
A ſe ipſo deficere, to chaunge his maners, to be no moze lyke him ſelfe.
Dolor me nō deficit, my ſorrow neuer ceaſeth.
Tam cito deficiſ, art thou ſo quickly wery?
Alſo, doeſt thou forſake me ſo ſoone?
Cohortatus eſt ſuos, ne animo deficerent, he exhorted his men to be of good courage.
Viſu deficit, he is fallen blinde, he cannot ſee.
Alimento deficere, to lacke foode or nouryſhment.
Deficior, the paſſyue.
Mulier conſilio, & ratione deficitur, a woman lacketh bothe good ſence and reaſon.
Defigo, xi, gere, to ſticke in, or faſten in, properly as men dooe a graſſe in a ſtocke, or a plante in the ground. Alſo to take or faſten with nails or other thynges.
Defigere aliquem colaphis in terrā, to ſtrike one to the ground with buffettes.
Defigere curas, to ſet all care on any thyng.

Defigere in animis, to make it cleue in mens myndes.
Defigere in oculis populi, to make all the world looke on it.
Defigere oculos, to looke deſperately on a thyng.
Defigi diris precationibus, to be accuſed.
Defixerat pauor cum admiratione, feare and wonder ſtrake them to the hertes.
Defigere ſicam in corpore alicuius, to ſtabbe one in with a dagger.
Defigere mentem, to fixe ones mynde on a thyng.
Stupor omnes defixerat, they were all aſtonied, amaſed, or abaſhed.
Defixus, a, um, faſtened in, ſticked in, fixed on.
Defixus vno intuitu, ſtaryng, not moving his eyes from a thyng.
Animus defixus malis, a mynde alway thynghyng on miſchiefe.
Defixa humi mens, a mynde thynghyng alway on earthly thynges.
Defixa radicibus, ſtyckynge harde by the rootes, deeply rooted.
Definio, definis, iui, ire, to define, determyne or diſcuſſe, to bounde, to limite, to preſcribe the ende of a thyng, to declare or ſhewe.
Definiant arbitri, let the arbiters or iudges deſine or appoynt.
Definire diem, to determine or appoynte a daie.
Quam vitam ingrediar defineas, Declare or ſhewe me, what kynde of lyfe is beſt for me to take.
Definire alicui quid faciat, to declare or ſhewe, to tell or preſcribe.
Eius fundi extreſſam partem, olea directo ordine definiunt, In the uttermoſte parte of the grounde, they platted a row of olyues, which ſhould be the boundes or limites of it.
Circumſcribere & definire.
Definitum eſt, it is concluded.
Definitē, expreſſely, moſtely, or at ſewer woordes.
Definitē & diſtinctē, particularly, and ſpecially.
Definitio, ōnis, ſcē. ge. a definition, which expreſſeth in ſewer woordes, what it is that is ſpoken of. Homo eſt animal rationale, mortale, A man is a thyng lyuely, reaſonable, and mortall.
Definitiuus, a, um, an adiectiue.
Conſtitutio definitiua, The ſtate of a controverſie, whan the nature of the woordes muſte be deſyned.
Definitus, a, um, deſyned, determyned, appoynted.
Defiſculus, li, ma. gen. he the whiche lacketh the ſight of one eye.
Defit, there lacketh.
Neque defiat, neque ſuperſit, Neether lette there be any thyng lackyng, nor ſuperfluous.
Nihil

Nihil apud me tibi defieri patiar, I will not suffer that you shall wante of lache any thyng with me.

Nihil quum est, nihil defit tamen, Although I have nothyng, yet I lache nothyng.

Ut deficiat dies, that the day may passe away.

Defiacco, aui, are, to weare out.

Deflagratio, omis, form. ge. a bouenpnyng of consuming with fier.

Deflagro, deflagras, aui, are, To bounte excedyngly, or to be burned. Also to assuage, to diminish, to waxe colde.

Ictu fulminis deflagrauit, he was bourned with lightnyng.

Spes animi subibat deflagrare iram posse vestram, I hoped that your anger might haue asswaged it selfe, or waxed somewhat colde.

Seditione paulatim deflagrante, The sedition by litell and litell slayng and waxing quete.

Deflecto, xi, ere, to bowe downe, to tounne from a place or out of the way. also to make digression from the purpose.

Deflectere ex itinere, to tounne out of the way.

Derecto deflectere, to goe out of the ryght way.

Deflexit de via consuetudo, The custome is chaunged or tounned.

Oratio rediit illuc unde deflexit, let vs come agayne to the matter, from whiche wee made digression.

Deflectamus in Thucos, lette vs tourne our waie to the Thucanes.

Defleo, cui, ere, to wayle or lament, to be forry.

Insatiabiliter deflere, to weep beyond measure.

Deflere in sinu amici, to make complaine with teeres to his freend familiarely.

Defectus, a, um, betwyled, lamented for.

Deflexus, us, m. g. a bowyng or bendyng.

Deflexus, a, um, bowed, bended, turned out of the way.

Deflo, aui, are, idem quod flare.

Deflocatus, a, um, woone for aegē. Sometime passed the floure of youthe.

Defloresco, floruī, scere, to fade or falle away, as flowers doo: or to lesse beautee. Sometime is significeth to bourgen or floure.

Defloro, aui, are, to defloure or dimynishe the gloze of a thyng.

Gloria eius victoriae deflorata est, The gloze of that victorie was greatly dimynished.

Defluo, defluis, xi, ere, to flowe downwarde, to fall of or away, to come to nothyng.

Ex nouem Tribunis vnus me absente defluxit, Of nyne Tribunes, the whiche were on my parte, one in myne absence forsoke me.

Oratio ab alia re defluxit ad aliam, The communication of talke fell from one thyng to another.

Capillus defluit, the heare falleth away.

Per socordiam iras, tempus, ingenium defluxit, by slothfulness, age, time, and wyte, consumed and passed away.

Color defluit, the colour fadeeth.

Defluere luxu & inettia, to waite or vndooe ones selfe with ryot and idelnesse.

Defluere res ad aliquem dicitur, whanne it tounneth to his profite and aduantage.

Vbi saluatio defluxit, literis me inuoluo, After I haue saluted my freendes in the mornyng,

I gree my selfe wholly to study and learyng.

Toga defluxit ad imos pedes, my gowne fell downe to my feete.

Defluunt haec a superis in terram, these thyngs come from heuuen as the giftes of god.

Defluere beneficia dicuntur, quorum memoria intercidit.

Ex animo defluxit, it is fallen or gone oute of my memorie.

Defluus, a, um, that which floweth or falleth from any thyng.

Defluuium, uij, n. g. the fallpnyng of the heare.

Defluxus, us, m. g. idem.

Defluxus, a, um, that floweth or falleth downe.

Defodio, defodis, fodi, ere, to bury or hyde a thyng in the grounde, to bygge downe or into the erth, or to set or plant a thyng in the grounde with diggynge.

Defectus, a, um, destituted.

Defomicatum, that whiche is chipped or barked.

Defore, not to be hereafter.

Verum arbitrabantur non defore, qui illa restituerent, They deemed that there would not fayle to be some, whiche shoulde restore those thynges agayne.

Deformatio, omis, form. gene. a deformyng or defacynge.

Deformis, me, foule, defourmed, vnboneste, vncomely.

Deforme spectaculum, an yll fauoured sight, a thyng vncomely to beholde.

Vita deformis, a filthie and dishonest lyfe.

Deformis & horridus ager, an yll fauoured and foule fielde, out of facion and culture.

Non est deforme, It is a goodly and beautifull thyng.

Deformem habent aspectum, They are vncomely or vnbonest to be seene.

Deformitas, atis, f. g. a blemyshe in ones fauour yll fauourednesse, vncomelynesse, deformitie.

Dignitas & deformitas, contrary.

Deformiter, yll fauouredly.

Deformo, aui, are, to destroy or wasse, to dissipate, to marre the facion, to disgrace, to dishonour, to defourme, to defile. Sometime to graue.

also to portraye, or drawe lyke a peynter, to facion, to make the fourme of a thyng, to describe.

Deformare areas, to sette forth, draw forth, or facion quarters in a garden.

Vulrum deformat macies, leanness diffuses

teth the face.
 Ornare & deformare, contrary.
 Deformata ciuitas, a citie brought cleane out
 of facion.
 Vitijs deformatus, dishonested or disteyned
 with vices.
 Caue deformes multa bona vno vitio, Bes
 ware thou disgrace not many good propertees
 with one vice.
 Deformatum aliquid habere, To haue any
 thyng that is not comely, well facioned and
 proportioned.
 Quæ à fortuna ita deformata sunt, whiche be
 so facioned and made of fortune.
 Deformare aliquem, to descriue or peynce or
 nes maners and facions.
 Defraudator, oris, m. g. a disceper, a begpler.
 Defraudo, qui, are, to begple, to minishe or take
 away the profite of an other, to disceper.
 Defraudare genium, not to content nature, by
 nygardesthypp to defraude nature, or not to take
 that is sufficient and necessary for nature.
 Defraudare se victu suo, to diminish the a mans
 owne lypng.
 Defrañatus, a, um, idem quod effrañatus.
 Defricatus, or Defricus, a, um, rubbed of.
 Defrico, defricas, fricui, or aui, are, to rubbe
 muche, or to rubbe of: And by a metaphore to
 taunte, or as we say, to rubbe one on the galle.
 Defrigesco, idem quod frigesco, to ware colde.
 Defrigo, xi, ere, to fry muche.
 Defringo, frégi, ere, to breahe downe and cutte
 downe, to breahe of.
 Defrugo, aui, are, to weare out lande, and make
 grounde barrayne by any meanes, to take oute
 all the fatnesse or substance therof.
 Defruor, eris, frui, to take the fruite of any thyng.
 Defrutarius, a, um, that pertyneith to the boys
 lypng of new wyne.
 Defrutarium, a great caudron or ledde, such as
 byuars doe vse, wherein new wine was wonte to
 be boyled.
 Defruto, aui, are, to boyle new wyne.
 Defruum, ti, neu. gen. new wyne boyled, till the
 one parte therof be consumed.
 Defuat, idem quod deficiat.
 Defugio, defugis, fugi, ere, to refuse, to flee
 from, to eschewe.
 Defunctorie, remissely, lyghtly, withoute study,
 diligence or care.
 Defunctus, a, um, deade.
 Defundo, di, ere, to poure downe or in.
 Defungor, eris, functus sum, fungi, to vse no
 longer, to leaue or respygne, to persourme, to
 dooe a thyng negligently, and as it were onely
 to kepe hym selfe out of daungier, to escape.
 Also to be discharged, propely of an offyce or
 commaundement, to bee deliuered, rydde, and
 no moze troubled with a thyng.
 Defuncta morbis corpora, bodie recovered
 from sicknesses or diseases.

Defunctus fato, escaped his destiny.
 Defunctus consulis fato, deliuered or rydde by
 the death of the consull.
 Magnis pelagi defunctus periculis, he that
 hath escaped and passed great dangers of the sea.
 Vnam hoc sit modo defunctum, would god
 this were at an ende or finished now.
 Laboribus defunctum esse, to be deliuered and
 past his peines.
 Periculis defunctum esse, to be past danger.
 Oportet omnes defungi vnius pena, all must
 bee deliuered oute of trouble by one mans pun
 ishment or condemnation.
 Defunctus pietate animus, a mynde whiche
 hath fully declared and shewed his honeste loue
 towards his countrey or parentes.
 Defungi in hac re, to be out of this busynes,
 to be discharged of this mattier.
 Defungi praelio festinat, he hasteth to make
 an ende of that battayle.
 Defungi regis imperio, to dooe the kynges
 commaundement.
 Defunctus iam sum, I haue nowe dooen my
 duetee: I am now dispatched, rydde or oute of
 daungier.
 Degener, eris, om. gen. that doth dishonour to his
 stocke or lynage, that in maners is vnlike to
 his auncestours, or base of lynage, vnnoble.
 Degener humani ritus, that doth not after the
 facion and maner of men.
 Degenero, aui, are, to be vnlike to his aunces
 stours in maners: It may bee sayed of frutes
 that ware wylde, to go out of lynde.
 Degenerare tam à bono quam à malo di
 cimus.
 Degenerare in feritatem, to ware wylde.
 Degero, degeris, gessi, ere, to carpe away & waste.
 Degerere laborem alicui, to ease one of his
 labour.
 Deglabro, deglabras, aui, are, to plucke of
 heares.
 Deglubo, deglubo, bi, ere, to pulle of the rynde
 or other lyke thyng, to blanch, to flea or pulle
 of the skynne of a thyng.
 Boni pastoris est tondere pecus, non deglu
 bere, It is the propertee of a good shepherde to
 sheare his sheepe, and not to flea the skynnes
 of theyr backes.
 Deglutino, aui, are, to leuse that, whiche cleaueth
 faste, or is glewed.
 Dego, egi, ere, to dwell in a place, to lye, to
 byng to an ende, to passe through, and contin
 nue a thyng to the ende. Also olde wryters vsed
 it for Expectare, to looke for.
 Degere atatem aut vitam, to lye.
 Aetatem pulchre degere, to lieue at ease and
 pleasure.
 Degere tempus, to passe the tyme.
 Bellum degere, to kepe continuall warre.
 Corium degere de tergo, to flea or pull the
 skynne of ones backe.

Degere vitam cum virtute, to leade ones lyfe in vertue and honoure.
Sine quibus vita degi non potest, a man cannot liue.
Degradinat, impersonale, It haiteth downe right.
Degrasso, aui, are, to rage, to spoyle, to robbe, or to be extorted cruelly in a place.
Degrauo, aui, are, to burthen, to make heauie, to pisse downe.
Degredior, gressus sum, edi, to go downe, to descende, to light on foote from ones horse.
Degrummor, aris, ari, to directe, to lay by lynne.
Degulo, aui, are, to consume in gluttonie.
Degummo, mi, ere, idem quod Degusto, to taste.
Degusto, aui, are, to taste, to take a littell taste, to touche a thyng or speake of it briefly.
Degustare vitam aliquam, to taste or say any kynde of lyfe.
Odorare & degustare aliquem, to perceyue, or feele what maner of man one is.
Degustanda sunt hæc proemio, These thynges must be touched or briefly mentioned in the prologue.
Aliquid speculæ ex sermone alicuius degustare, to conceyue a littell hope thorough a mans wordes.
Degustare mentes, sensusque hominum, To perceyue or feele the myndes or fantasies of men.
Dehaurio, hausi, ire, to draw out.
Dehinc, from hens footth, moze ouer.
Nunc iam dehinc, Now hens footthe, after this tyme.
Dehisco, sci, scere, to gape or open by it selfe, or cleaue as a tree doth, or thynke as the grounde doeth, to burst.
Dehiscunt quidam pisces, præ pinguedine, some fishes be so fatte that they burst.
Dehiscere in aliquem, to inuighe or speake vehemently agaynst one.
Dehiscit flos, the floure spreadeth.
Rictus animalis dehiscens vsq; ad aures, the gappinge of a beastes mouth openyng euen to the eares.
Terra dehiscit ardore, cheppeth or gapeth with heate.
Dehonestamentum, ti, n. g. a thyng that doeth dishonest, disfigure, or disgrace a thyng. Sometyme a rebuke or reproche.
Dehonesto, aui, are, to dishonest.
Dehonestus, a, um, dishonest.
Dehortor, aris, ari, to discourage, to exhorte or aduise to the contrary, to dissuade or bid nay.
Dehortari canes, to rebuke the houndes.
Inuitare & dehortari, contrary.
Deianira, the wyfe of Hercules, and daughter of Etolus kyng of Aetolia.
Deidamia, the concubine of Achilles, on whome he begat Pyrrhus.

Deiectus, a, um, lowe, cast downe.
Deiecta & elata luna, the moone, eithen when it is low towards the south, or highe towards the north.
Deiectus, us, ma. g. and Deiectio, opis, fer. m. g. a casting out of possession or a dissolue.
Deiectio alui, a siege caused by medicine.
Perere deiectionem medicamento, to take a purgation.
Deiectus arborum, felling of trees.
Deiectus gemmarum, vel collis, the imbolment of a stone or tree.
Deierator, oris, ma. g. a great swearer.
Deiero, aui, are, to swear deeply, or a greate othe.
Deicio, deicis, ieci, necere, to throwe downe, to cast down, to tourne away, to put out of office, also to dissolue or putte a man out of his possession: sometyme to cast and hitte a thyng.
Deicere alium, to make one go to the stoole.
Deicere de gradu, to byng out of a constant mynde, also it signifieth to put one out of his place, to depriue of dignitee or authoritee.
Deicere de possessione, to putte one out of possession.
Deicere de sententia, to make one change his opinion.
Deicere templo magistratus, to chase or driue out.
Deicere præsidium, to driue or chase away a garrison.
Hostem deicere, to discomfite or driue away.
Deicere de statu vitæ, to make one forget or leaue his former state of lyfe.
Deici honore, to be put belide an office.
Oculos de isto nunq; deicit, he neuer looketh from him: or he neuer casteth his eyes from him or his eyes be alway on hym.
Si tantum oculos deiecerimus, If we dooe but ones winke: or (as we say) with the twynkeling of an eye, signifying the sodaine chaunce of any thyng.
Deicere multum de terrore doloris, to cast away a great parte of the feare, that one hath of payne, or to feare payne muche lesse.
Deicere iugum seruitutis, to caste away or make of the yoke of bondage, and become free.
Taurum deicere, to hylle a bulle.
Spe deici, to be put out of hope.
Dein, moze ouer, further moze, afterwarde.
Deinceps, after our gramer, or after other deinceps, an aduerbe, one after an other, in order, consequently, successively, from hens footthe, or thense footthe, afterwarde, lastely. Sometyme agayne.
Deinceps, cipis, he that begynneth, whā an other hath begun befoze, or he that is taken or chosen after an other.
Deinceps inde, from thens footth.
Deinde, or deinde, an aduerbe: moze ouer, then afterwarde, secondly.

Deinsuper, bywarde, aboue.
 Deintegrō, effeones, agayne, a freshe.
 Deioces, a kyng of the Medes, the sonne of
 Phraoxa.
 Deiopeia, a nymphe.
 Deiotarus, a kyng of Galatia.
 Deiphobe, a nymphe, the daughter of Glaucus a
 god of the sea.
 Deiphobus, the sonne of Priamus and Hecuba.
 Deiphyle, the mother of Diomedes, wyfe of E-
 deus, and daughter of Adastus.
 Deiphylus, the sonne of Polyneſtor, a kyng of
 Thebes, also the sonne of Sthenelus.
 Deſugo, deſugas, aui, are, to vnyoke, to vnyo-
 gne, to diſſeuer.
 Deſungo, xi, gere, to vnyoigne, to put a ſunder.
 Deſuro, aui, are, to ſwear derpely.
 Deſurium, ri, n. g. a great and ſolemne othe.
 Deſurus, ri, m. g. he that ſweareth ſolemnelly.
 Deſuuo, deſuuas, iui, are, not to helpe.
 Deſerere illum, & deſuare in rebus aduerſis
 pudet, I am aſhamed to forſake hym, and not
 to helpe hym in aduerſitee.
 Delabor, lapſus ſum, delabi, to ſlide downe, to
 fall downe of an high place, to be waſted, con-
 ſumed, or come to naught, to decaye, to faile,
 erre, or doo amiſſe by ignorance or negligente,
 to fall or ſlide to an other matter in communis-
 cation.
 Delabitur res familiaris, whan a mans goods
 and ſubſtance decay and come to nought.
 Delabi in inſidias, To falle into a trappe or
 ſnare, lated to deceiue one, to fall into an am-
 buſhment of men of warre.
 Non nunquam in hoc vitium delabitur, he
 falleth ſometimes into that fault: or he offen-
 deth in this often tymes.
 Ad vulgares amicitias delabitur noſtra ora-
 tio, we doo begin to ſpeake of the frendſhip, that
 is commonly among men.
 Ad præcipiendi rationem delapſa eſt ora-
 tio mea, my maner of communication is now
 fallen to the maner of inſtruction or preceptes
 geuyng.
 Delabitur interdum vt dicat, ſometimes he co-
 meth to the pointe that he ſayth. &c.
 Ad æquitatem delabi, to encline to equitee.
 Delacero, aui, are, to teare in pierces, to conſume
 or ſpende.
 Delachrymo, aui, are, to weepe.
 Delachrymor, aris, ari, to weepe or ſende out
 dropes lyke teares.
 Delauo, aui, are, to make ſmoother.
 Delambo, bi, ere, to lick, to lappe.
 Delamentor, aris, ari, to lamente or wape for
 a thyng.
 Delánico, aui, are, to cutte in pierces.
 Delanio, aui, are, looke dilanio.
 Delapido, looke Dilapido.
 Delapidata, pauementes.
 Delaſſo, aui, are, to make wecry,

Delatio, ōnis, an accuſation ſecretly made, or a
 ſecretre complaynt, a tale tolde pſually to putte a
 man to diſpleaſure.
 Delator, ōris, ma. g. a ſecretre accuſer, a complai-
 ner, a pitche thanke, a tell tale.
 Delatus, a, um, accuſed, also brought, genen, ap-
 poynted, assigned.
 Delauo, delauas, aui, are, to waſhe myghtly.
 Delebilis, le, that which may be putte out, or put
 away.
 Delecto, aui, are, to deſite, to leade, to allure to a
 thyng.
 Plus nimio delectare, to deſite to muche.
 Delectare hoſtem, to allure ones enemye.
 Sine ſatietate delectare, to deſite one ſo that
 he ſhall neuer be wery thereof.
 Delectatio, ōnis, delectation in pleaſure.
 Delectationi eſſe, and Aſſerre delectationem
 to deſite.
 Delectamentum, ti, n. g. paſtyme, ſolace.
 Delectus, a, um, choſen, pyked.
 Delectus, us, m. g. election, choſe.
 Delectus rerum, choſe or election of thynges.
 also of men apt for the warre.
 Delectum habere & agere, ſometimes ſignis-
 fieth to take muſters for the warres.
 Habere delectum ciuis & peregrini, to put a
 difference betwene a ciſeyn and a ſtranger.
 Delector, aris, ari, to take delectation or pleaſure
 Deſego, aui, are, to aſſigne to ſome office, meſſa-
 ge, or other neceſſary and great buſines, to com-
 mitte or cauſe a matter to be determined to ſende
 in ambaffade or meſſage, ſometimes to attribute
 or impute.
 Delegare cauſam peccati alicui, to impute or
 lay the fault of any offence to one.
 Delegare curam, to committe the charge of a
 thinge to one.
 Delegare aliquem alicui negotio, to apoynt
 or aſſigne one to diſpatche a matter.
 Delegata, thynges conſecrate to the goddes.
 Delegare ſpes ſuas fortunæ loci, to put his
 hope to the fortune and lucke of the place.
 Dlegatio, ōnis, ſcē. gene. charge or com-
 miſſion.
 Delénio, delénis, níui, níre, to pacifie, appeaſe,
 or ſette in quiete.
 Deleníſicus, a, um, that paciſieth or mitigateth.
 Deleo, léui, lére, to deſtroy, to put out a thyng
 that is witten, to kill, to remoue, to put away,
 to abolith.
 Delere ex animo, to put out of mynde.
 Delere exercitum, to vauquiſhe and ſlea a
 whole armie, to diſcomfite.
 Vetuſtas delet famam, age or longe continu-
 ance of tyme maketh a thyng forgotten.
 Delere memoriám alicuius rei, to make a
 thyng forgotten.
 Nummulis acceptis ius atque fas omne dele-
 re, For money or bybys to fordoore and de-
 ſtroy all right and equitee.

Delere ciues, to kill.
 Delere maculam susceptam, to reuenge an in-
 famie or rebuke.
 Delere urbem, to destroy.
 Morde deleri homines, dead.
 Delere obliuione sempiterna, To make a
 thynge forgotten for euer.
 Molestiam delere, to put awaye.
 Delicta, omis, a puttynge out, a destroyng an
 abollynge.
 Delictory omis, m. g. he that destroyeth.
 Delictrix, the feminine.
 Deliction, fern, n. g. venome.
 Delictilis, le, that destroyeth or putteth out.
 Delia, one of the names of Diana.
 Deliacus, a, um, and Delius, a, um, of the yle of
 Delus.
 Delibatio, omis, f. g. tastynge or takynge of assaye.
 It is also a sacrifice of meate or drynke.
 Delibatorium, like Distribitorium.
 Deliberandus, he that aduyseth him, or askeeth
 counsaile in euery thynge.
 Deliberatio, omis, fern. gen. aduysment or con-
 sultation.
 Adhibere aliquem ad deliberationes, to call
 or admytte one to his consultations.
 Haberes deliberationem, the matter maye
 be consulted of, or aduysment maye be taken
 of it.
 Incidunt omnis deliberatio, there can bee no
 consultation.
 Cadit in deliberationem, it commeth in con-
 sultation.
 Habere deliberationem de aliqua re, to cons-
 ulte, &c.
 Deliberatiuus, a, um, that pertaineth to con-
 sultation.
 Deliberatiua oratio, wherein any thynge is
 consulted.
 Deliberator, omis, m. g. he that taketh leysure,
 to be aduysed what he shall doe or saie.
 Deliberatum, ti, neutri. gener. a thynge consult-
 ed of.
 Deliberatus, a, um, aduysed, consulted of.
 Delibero, aui, are, to bee aduysed, to take aduys-
 to determyne, to doubt, to consulte.
 Delibera hoc, take aduysment of this.
 Diu tibi deliberandum & concoquendum sit,
 You muste take longe aduysment and consult-
 ation.
 Deliberatum est mihi, I haue so determined.
 Statutum cum animo ac deliberatum habe-
 re, To bee certapnly fixed and determyned in
 ones mynde.
 Delibo, aui, are, to taste a thynge. Sometyme to
 violate, to hurte, to destroye or corrupte, to sa-
 crifice, to drynke water by fozrowes, to take
 away by littell and littell, to diminyshe. Some-
 tyme for Decerpere, to take a porcion of a parte
 of a thynge.
 Delibare cibos, to taste a little.

Artes delibare, to taste or haue a little.
 Delibare de gloria alterius, To mynyshe or
 take awaye some porcion of an other mannes
 pryse and honour.
 Delibare hominum honorem, to beate fyrst any
 newe office or authoritee.
 Delibare & carpere flosculos orationis, To
 pyke and take out here and there the flowers of
 eloquence, out of any oration.
 Delibare honestatem, to destroye, hurte, or dis-
 minyshe a mans honestee.
 Delibatus, a, um, tasted, pyked, or taken of the
 parte of an other thynge, hurted, violated. Some-
 tyme for Illibatus, vntouched, vntasted, vnt-
 corrupted.
 Delibro, aui, are, to pull of the bark of the rynde of
 a tree.
 Delibutus, a, um, anoynted, besmyered,
 coured.
 Gaudio delibutus, replenished with ioye.
 Delibutus periuriis, ragged or defyled with
 periury.
 Delicata, orum, neu. gen. thinges consecrate and
 offred to the goddes.
 Delicate, wantonly, nicely, delicately.
 Delicatus, a, um, delicate, wantonly brought vp,
 delicious, geuen to pleasures.
 Delicatusissimus amnis, a pleasant ryuer, that
 renneth veray quietly.
 Delicatusissimum fastidium, a very nice and de-
 licate lothynge or abhorrynge of thynges.
 Mollis & delicatus.
 Lepidus & delicatus.
 Delicia, x, for. g. the timber, whiche maketh the
 ende of an house, called a gable.
 Deliciares regula, the yles at the gable ende.
 Delicium, cii, n. g. and Delicia, arum, f. g. plu-
 nu. and somtyme in Plautus Delitia, x. sing.
 num. delices, recreations, pastymes, pleasaunt
 fantasies, generally all thynge, wherein one
 taketh syngular pleasure or deysire. Sometyme
 it is taken in a good part. Sometyme in a badde.
 And whan it is spoken by one, of any personne
 whom he specially loueth or fauoureth, it maie
 bee interpreted in this wise, Meum delictum,
 or Mea delicia, My dearynge, my sweete
 herte, and suche other lyke elegancies of Venus
 secretaries. And whan it is spoken of a thynge,
 than in this wise: Quid agit Comum tua
 mea que delitia? How is it with Comum oue
 most pleasant and dilectable place of resorte?
 Deliciarum causa, for pastyme or recreation.
 Delicias facere, to bee wanton, to bee squays
 myshe, to plaie the cockenci, to dally.
 Mel & delicia.
 Delicia & amores.
 Mea delicia, my pastyme, my pleasure.
 Habere aliquem in delitiis, to haue syngular
 delite and pleasure in a man.
 Esse in delitiis, to be ones dearynge, or his
 chiefe delite and pleasure.

Delitia,

Deliciae pueri, a cockeneie, a wanton.
 Delicias hominum, D deynter gentyll man.
 Delico, aui, are, to dedicate, to declare oʒ Mewe,
 to tell, to erplane.
 Delicus porcus, a pounge pygge taken from the
 teate.
 Delictum, ti, neu, g. an offence, whan a thyng is
 vndoone oʒ omitted.
 Deligo, légi, ligere, to choose oʒ picke out, to
 culle out.
 Deligere & reijcere, contrary.
 Deligo, aui, are, to hynde vp oʒ to.
 Delimo, aui, are, to fyle oʒ Mause of from any
 mettall.
 Delingo, linxi, lingere, to lycke of.
 Delinimentum, ti, neu, ge. delectation, an allec-
 tive oʒ sweetenesse in feelyng.
 Delinio, delinis, niui, nire, to annoynt, to rubbe
 pleasantly, to touche: and by a metaphoze, to
 mitigate with fayne woozdes.
 Flectere & Delinire.
 Delinire blanditiis, to flatter.
 Delinitor, óris, maf. gen. one that mitigateth oʒ
 assuageth.
 Delinitio, ónis, f. g. idem quod Delinimentum.
 Delinio, linias, aui, are, to drawe the foyme oʒ
 propozcion of a thyng, as a peincter doeth, erre
 he do laie on colours, to tricke out.
 Delinirus, a, um, touched sweetely, annoynted,
 pacified, appeased.
 Delino, delinis, liui, oʒ léui, linere, to blotte,
 to defyle.
 Delinquo, liqui, linquere, to omitte to do well,
 to offende.
 Delinquere in aliquid, to offend in any thyng.
 Delinquere erga aliquem, to dooe an offence
 to one.
 Delinquo, the paffine.
 Deliquium, quij, n. g. lacke, defecte.
 Deliquum, qui, vled of Plautus foʒ Deliquium.
 Deliquium animi, whan a man is in a swoone
 fownyng.
 Deliquium solis, the eclips of the soonne.
 Deliqueo, deliques, licui, liquère, to melte, to be
 dissolued, to waxe softie.
 Deliquesco, licui, quescere, to consume, to wast,
 to pine awaie.
 Alacritate deliquesce, with immoderate
 mirth to waxe fonde.
 Deliquo, deliquas, quâui, quâre, to dwayne out
 water, to poure out liquour.
 Deliro, aui, are, to goe out of the right waie, pro-
 pely to goe out of the fozow, and make a balke
 as plough men doe. also to dote, to raue.
 Delirans, dotyng.
 Deliratio, ónis, f. g. dotage, folie.
 Deliramentum, ti, n. g. idem.
 Deliritas, âtis, f. g. idem quod Deliratio.
 Delirus, a, um, that swaructh from reason, that
 doteth.
 Deliteo, tui, ère, to lye hydde.

Delitesco, tui, tescere, idem.
 Delitigo, aui, are, to babble to the ende, to
 bvaule oʒ chyde earnestly.
 Delius, a, um, of the yle called Delus.
 Delius nator, was one perfecte in swym-
 minge, whiche became a proverbe, that whan
 a thyng was spoken oʒ written, hard to bee
 vnderstande, and requyred a runnyng expous-
 tour, they wolde saie, Delio natore eger, he
 requyeth a runnyng oʒ subtyl expousitor.
 Delminium, a towne of Dalmatia, nowe called
 Demna.
 Delos, an yle by Grece, where Apollo and Diana
 were bozne, & is one of the yles called Cyclades
 Delphax, a hogge.
 Delphi, a citee and people in Grece, where an
 was the oracle of Apollo.
 Delphicus, a, um, of that citee, oʒ of Apollo.
 Delphicum oraculum, the aunswere made at
 the temple of Apollo in Delphos.
 Delphides, a fruite of the kynde of carrettes.
 Delphinus, ni, oʒ Delphin, nis, n. g. a great fysh
 of the sea, a Dolphin, whose mouthe is almoste
 at his bealve, oʒ els no fysh might escape
 hym, he is so swyfte in swymmyng: but he
 can not take anye fysh, but lyngge vpright:
 his tongue is mouable and apte foʒ voyce, con-
 trary to other fyshes, and hath a camoped nose,
 and a compassed backe. he delpteth in musike.
 There hath of them bene knownen to lode chyl-
 dren, and receyue them to ride on their backs,
 by the space of. xxx. myles in the sea, beholde
 of muche people. He that readeth plinie and
 Appiane in Varia historia, shall fynde of this
 fysh thynges to be wondred at. Delphinus, is
 also a sterre.
 Delphos, a citee in the countreie called Phocis,
 on a mountayne in Grece called Parnassus,
 there was the great and famous temple of Ap-
 pollo called Delphicus, where the dyuell gaue
 aunsweres by women, whiche there serued foʒ
 the purpose.
 Delta, is the letter D, in greke. it also signifieth
 the numbze of foure, as in the letters it signi-
 fieth. v. hundred. Also at Memphis, the moste
 famous citee of Egypte, the ryuer called Ni-
 lus, maketh a place in the foume of this letter,
 whyche is this A. wherefoze that place is cal-
 led Delta.
 Delubrum, bri, neu. g. a place, wherin be diuers
 ymages of god and sainctes.
 Deluctor, aris, ari, to wrestle, to contende oʒ
 stryue.
 Delucto, aui, are, to trauayle, oʒ labour.
 Deludifcor, aris, ari, to begyle, to moeke.
 Delûdo, si, ere, to moeke, to deceiue, to abuse.
 Delumbis, be, weake. sometyme wanton, effe-
 minate.
 Delumbatae radices, rootes nipped of oʒ bzok-
 ken, to the intent that they shall waxe greatter.
 Delumbo, aui, are, to debilitate oʒ make feeble,

of no strength.

Deluo, lui, ere, to washe cleane, or washe out.
Delutamentum, claiung.

Deluro, aui, are, to laie claie on any thyng, to
couer with claie.

Demades, a great oratour in Athenes, in sodayne
oracions without any study, excelled Demo-
sthenes, in so muche (as Plutarch writeth) whā
Demosthenes was conspaigned to speake to
the people vnprouided, beyng timorous, some-
tyme staied in the myddell of his oracion, De-
mades would aryse out of his place, and synge
that oracion, whiche Demosthenes had begun.
He was of so corrupe maners, that Antipater
was wonte to saie of him, whan he was olde
and decrepite, he was lyke to beastes offered in
sacrifice, of whom remayned but their tounge
and bealies. Finally the ende of his auarice,
prodigalitee, flattery, and falschode was this:
comynge vnder coloure of frendshipp into Ma-
cedonie, where in dede he had secretly conspired
with Antigonus, enemy to Antipater kynge of
that countrey, he & his sonne wer taken by Cal-
sander (chiefe capytaine of Antipaters armie)
and firste his sonne Demas was slayne in
his armes, that the bloudd sprange into his
face: and than him selfe (after many reproches,
touchynge his treason and vnkynndesse) was
cruelly kylde.

Demádeo, demades, dui, dère, to make weete
or moyste.

Demagis, muche moze, old wryters vled it for lesse.

Demando, aui, are, to commit any thyng wholly
to one.

Demandare curā alicuius aliquid, to commit
a thyng to ones charge.

Demāno, aui, are, idem quod Mandō.

Demarathus, a capytaine of the Lacedemonians.
also the father of Tarquinius the proude.

Demarchus, chi, mascu. generis, a ruler of the
people.

Demeaculum, a place to discende into, a celler

Demens, entis, om. gen. madde, that regardeth
not what he dooeth, vnprouidente, vncircum-
specte.

Demensum, si, neu. gen. a certayne quantitee of
meate, dynke or grayne, geuen to euery ser-
uant to fynde him one moneth. it is also a mes-
sure, conteynyng. iiii. Romayn bushelles.

Demensus, a, um, measured.

Dementer, madly, foolyshe, vnadvisedly.

Dementia, a, f. g. madnesse, folly, lacke of wit.

Dementio, tiui, tire, to be madde, to dote.

Demento, aui, are, to bee madde, to make mad, to
make foolyshe.

Demeo, aui, are, to go downe, or to go away.

Deméreo, démeres, rui, ére, to wyne or geat.

Demereor, éris, éri, to bynde by frendshyppe,
to wyne ones fauour, to make a friende, to
deserue thanke.

Demergo, si, gere, to drowne a thyng, or depe it

in water or other licour.

Demergere semen, to caste seede into the
grounde.

Demersus, a, um, drowned or deeped in water,
or other licour.

Demersus ero alieno, deepe indebted, or in
great debt.

Demersa leges opibus, lawes subdurd with
money, or lawes laied in water for monie.

Demeter, the name of Ceres.

Demetior, tris, tri, to measure diligently.

Démeto, démetis, demessui, demerere, to reape.
sometyme to gather.

Demetrius, a, um, passuely measured, actuely
measurynge.

Demetrias, a towne of Chasalic.

Demetrius, the propre name of dyuers grekes,
one, a kynge of Macedonie, was of so goodly
nature, excellent fauoure and beautee, that no
peincter or haruer mought trulye counterfayte
hym. For it seemed, there was in his visage both
terriblenesse and mery, grauitee and gentyl-
nesse, wherewith was ioynded a princely man-
ner. He was in tyme of recreation of all kyn-
ges most pleasant: whan great affayres were in
hande, he surmounted all other in iudge dyg-
gence and wysedome. He had his father and mo-
ther in wonderfull reuerence. Not with stan-
dyng he was muche noted of incontinnencie, he
was full of prowesse and valiaunt: he deliuered
Grece from Ptholomeus tyranny, and van-
quished hym on the sea. He also subdued Athe-
nes, and all the countrey of Boecia, with the
citee of Thebes. He had warre at one tyme
with Ptholomeus kynge of Egypte, Antiochus
kynge of Asia, Seleuchus kynge of Syria,
and Ptolemy the kynge of Egypte, and often-
tymes vauquished their armies. But in con-
clusion, beyng vanquished by Seleuchus, he
was also by hym committed to an honourable
prison, that is to say, kepte in a towne of Sy-
ria, called Cheronea, where he had appoynted
vnto him fayre gardens, pleasaunt orchar-
des, and gardeyns, and the company of such as
he liked: where, with ydelnesse and excessie of
voluptuous pleasure, he felte sicke and dyed, of
the age of lxxii. yeres.

Demetrius Phalareus, a noble philosopher and
oratour, discipule to Theophrastus, of whom
Culliasaith: he was a subtile disputer, but no
vehement oratour, yet was he sweete and delect-
table. For his excellent vertues he gouerned
the Athenienses ten yeres. And because he had
greatly enryched the citee of Athenes in pecerly
reuenues, and adozned it with commodious
buyldynge, the people in the honour of him dyd
set vp. CCC. and .lx. of his images made in
mettall. But afterwarde beyng absent, by the
meanes of certayne enuyous persons, the peo-
ple condemned him to dye, & also pulled downe
his ymages. Some they brake, some they solde,
onely

onely one was kepte hole in the castell, whereof Demetrius herynge sayde: yet haue they not plucked downe the vertue, for which they dyd sette vp these ymages. This man caused Ptholomeus kynge of Egypte, to make his great lybrarie, and to sende to the Jewes to haue their lawes and prophesies translated into grecke, who sente vnto him of eury tribe, twelue great learned men, who dyd accomplishe his desyre, and are called Septuaginta interpretes, all though there were of them. lxxiii. persons. He was afore the incarnation of Christ. 277. yeres.

Démigro, démigras, áui, áre, to chaunge habytations of lodgynges, to remoue from one place to an other.

Demigrare ab improbis, to forsake vnthyfyt or yll company.

Demigrare de statu, to chaunge the faction or forme of luyng.

Demigrare de vita, to dye, to decesse.

Deminuo, nui, nuere, to minyssh or make lesse.

Deminuam tuum caput, I wyl bpeake thynne head, an olde maner of speakynge.

Demiror, áris, ári, to meruaile muche. Sometime it signifyeth not to knowe.

Demisse, aduerbe, with great humilitee, lowly.

Demissio, ónis, abasement, lacke of courage, falsenesse of herte.

Demissitia tunica, a long quote.

Demissus, a, um, humble, lowe downe.

Demissa aures, hangynge eares.

Demissi homines, men fallen from rycheffe to pouertee. also men of base and faint courage.

Demissa loca, lowe groundes.

Demissa toga, a longe gowne.

Demissi capilli, longe heare.

Demisso capite, the heade hangynge downe ward, with the heade in the bolome.

Nomen demissum ab lulo, deriued, desconded.

Demissis labiis, hangynge blabberlyppes, blabberlypped.

Demissis humeris virgo, a mayden hangynge lowe shoulders.

Voce demissa loqui, to speake lowe, or to speake in a base voyce.

Demissus animus, a faynt hert, a base courage

Tristis ac demissus, sadde and without spirite or courage.

Demitigo, áui, áre, idem quod Mitigo,

Demitto, misi, tere, to sende downe, to humble ones selfe, to late downe. also to dygge.

Demittere equum in flumen, to make his horse to leape into the ryuer.

Demittere in pectus, to sette at his herte, to kepe in remembraunce.

Demittere animum, to abate courage, to lose courage.

Demittere equites in campum, to send forth horsemen into the fiede.

Demittere in terram, to put into the earth.

Demittere puteum, to dygge a pytte.

Robora demittere ferro, to hewe downe great trees.

Metu vultum demittere, to loke downe ward for feare.

Ad minora se demittere, to vouche false to meddle with small matters, or to speake of small thynges.

Demitti & contrahi animo, to be of sainte courage, to be fearfull and in despayre.

In alium demittere, to put into the paunche.

Gladium demittere in imilia, To thrust a sword into ones guttes.

Demium, a pious stone, whiche hath the name of samesse.

Demiurgus, gi, mas, ge. an officer or magistrate among the people, whiche purposed to them all thynges, wherupon they shoulde treat, as the speaker of the parliament among vs.

Demo, dempsi, mere, to take away or abate.

Demere fidem fabulis, to make that men shall not beleue tales.

Demere soleas alicui, to pull of ones shoes.

Demere vngues, to pare ones nayles.

De capite demptum, appayred in substance or value.

Metum demere, to take away feare.

Addere & demere, contrary.

Cibo aliquid demere, to diminish the ones meate.

Demere odorem vini, to make the wyne to haue no sauour.

Demere curam & solitudinem, to put away care and pensiuenesse.

Democedes, a notable phisicion, in the tyme of kynge Darius.

Demochares, an oratour of Athenes, newwe to Demostenes.

Democides, a phisicion, belongynge to Polycrates, the tyranne of Samiens. he wrote a booke of phisike.

Democles, a notable flatterer, in the tyme of Dionysius the tyran.

Democoon, the baker de sonne of Darius.

Democrates, the name of a carpenter, of a notable wrelkar, and of a phisicion.

Democrátia, crátia, fce. ge. a fourme of a common wealth, where the people haue authoritee without any other state.

Democraticus, a, um, that fauoureth the common welth, where the people haue authoritee.

Democritus, an excellent philosophier, brynge a childe, learned of the wyle men of Chaldea astronomy & their diuinitee: afterwarde he wente into Persie, to learne geometrie, after he returned to Athenes, where he gaue his possessions & richesse innumerable vnto the weale publyke, reseruyng a littell gardeyne, wherin he mought at moze libertee, serche out the secretes of nature. He wrote many wonderful woorkes in naturall philosophie and phisicke. whan he becs

hyde

helde the ceter of Athens, he continually laugh-
ed at their foolyshe diligence, whiche spared no
pennes to great authorites and cythes, that they
were not sure to hepe: whiche laboured to great
their children great possessions: who cyther died
before the fathers, or els ouer luyngge theym,
mostely spent awaye all that they fathers left
them. But the Atheniens, not perceyving the
cause of his laughter, thynkyng hym madde,
caused Hippocrates the physicion to goe vnto
hym. Who perceyvinge the occasion of his
laughter, said: Democritus, is not madde, but
the Atheniens be madde, at whom he dooeth
laughe. He was before the incarnaciō of Christ
492. yeres.

Demodocus, the name of an harper, of whom
Homere maketh mention.

Demogorgus, an enchanter, whiche was suppos-
ed to bee of such excellencye, that he had au-
thorities ouer all spirites, that made men asfere.

Demolchus, a poete of Syracusis.

Demolior, iris, iri, to throwe downe any thyng
that is builded.

Demolitus, a, um, caste downe.

Demolio, molis, lui, lire, to caste downe.

Demoliri culpam, to discharge him of his faute
of blame, to shewe, that he is not in the faute.

Demolitio, ōnis, for. g. a subuersion of beatyng
downe of a thyng.

Demonax, a philosophier in the tyme of Adrian
the emperour: he contrarie to all other philoso-
phiers, eschewed solitarinesse, and despyed the
company and frendshyp of men.

Demonica, a woman, whiche for money betrayed
Ephesus to Brennus.

Demonstro, aui, are, to shewe openly, to declare
manifestly.

Digitō demonstrare, to poynte with ones
fynger.

Demonstrabitur, the impersonall.

Demonstrator, oris, one that sheweth or de-
clareth.

Demonstratio, ōnis, f. g. a shewing. also a kind
of argument necessarye concludyng the thyng
that it proueth, a demonstracion.

Demonstratiuus, a, um, that sheweth or is shew-
ed, or meete to be shewed.

Demonstratiuum genus, a fourme of spea-
kyng, wherein oratours did either commend or
dispryse any man openly.

Demópolis, the sonne of Themistocles.

Démophon, or Demophoon, the sonne of The-
scus and Phedra kyng of Athens.

Demordeo, mordi, dere, to bite, to bite of:

Demorsus, a, um, bitten.

Demorior, riris, or demóreris, riri, to die vt-
terly, or be in loue with.

Demoritur ea te, she is greatly in loue with
you.

Demortuus, a, um, dead.

Démoror, áris, ári, neutrally, to tarpe or abyde

longer: actively, to hepe backe, or cause to tar-
re, passively, to be made to tarre. Sometime it
is to loke for.

Detinere & demorari aliquem, To make or
cause one to tarpe.

Demoratos vos esse video, I see that you haue
ben kepte or caused to tarp ouer longe.

Hic tam diu demoratus sum, I haue tarped
here so longe.

Demosthenes, the moste excellent oratour of the
greces, was fyrste disciple of Plato, after he
folowed Eubulides an oratour: and viede such
wonderfull diligence and labour, to attayne
to the perfection of eloquence, that where he had
an impediment in his pronounciation, he by put-
tyng small stones in his mouthe, and enfor-
cynge to speake treatably, at laste attayned to
moste perfect forme of speakyng. Whan king
Philip besieged Athens, and soze distressed it,
vpon certayne treatres offered them, he requy-
red to haue deliuered vnto hym .x. oratours,
of whom Demosthenes was one, and than
woulde he rayse his siege. Demosthenes he-
aryng this, and commynge into the common
counsaile, rehered this fable. On a tyme the
woulues exhorted the sheapherdes to be in leage
with them, where vnto the sheapherdes accor-
ded: than the woulues requyred to haue deli-
uered vnto them their mastiues, whiche were
the cause of debate betwene them. The shea-
pherdes graunted therunto, and deliuered vnto
the woulues, theyr dogges, the moste vigilant
hepards of their flockes. Afterwarde, the woul-
ues beyng without anye feare, dyd not onely
nowe and than eate a shepe, to alaiue their hun-
ger: but dyd also for theyr pleasure rente and
teare other in piertes. In like wyse (sayed De-
mosthenes) kyng Philip, after he hath taken
from you your oratours, whiche by theyr wise
aduertismentes haue hitherto preserved you
from his tyzannie, he will do the semblable.
Whiche the Atheniens hearyng, agreed to
his counsaile, and valiantly defended the ci-
tee. He was afore the incarnation of Christ.
345. yeres.

Demórus, put a backe, banished.

Demóueo, demoues, móui, ére, to remoue, to
put backe.

Demoueri gradu, to be dyspuen backe, to bee
constrained to recople.

Demouere a sententia, to cause one to change
his opinion.

Demoueri ex recto, to bee caused to dooe a-
gaynst ryght.

Demptus, a, um, put out, taken awaie.

Demugio, demúgis, iui, ére, to bellowe.

Demulceo, si, ére, to stroke gently and softly
with the hand, as we do children and houndes,
whan we make much of them. Also to merygate
or intreate gently.

Caput demulcere, to stroke the heade.

Demum,

Demum, at the laste. sometyne it signifieth onely
of alwayes, fynally, whan all is done.
Cognitum est castissimæ demum sciminæ
manu moueri posse, They had knowlage, that
it coulde be remoued onely with the hande of a
chaste woman.
Nunc demum, and **Modóne demū**, sens that
a thyng cometh to passe, or chaunceth slowlye.
Demum, soygned with ille, is, or ita, most com-
monly signifieth onely, or in deede.
Ille demum est antiquis moribus, that man is
in deede well manerced, or hath onely the aunci-
ent vertue and maners.
Ea demum magna voluptas est, amonge all
the pleasures that a man can haue, that is onely
a great and singular pleasure.
Ita demum mihi satisfacias si. &c. You shall
only by this meanes contente my mynd if. &c.
Demus, bled of olde wyters for **Demum**.
Demussatus, a, um, the adiectiue.
Demussata contumelia, displeasure doone by
disimulation.
Demutatio, ónis, f. g. a chaungeyng.
Demutulo, aui, are, to cut of.
Demuto, aui, are, to change his maner or faction.
Non demutabo, I will not reuoke that I haue
spoken or promysed.
Demutare aliquo orationem, to tourne his
communicacion to some matter.
Denaria, the numbze of. 39000. of the coyne cal-
led **Denarij**.
Denarius, ij, mas. gen. in weyght is the seuenth
parte of an ounce, in coyne it is as muche in
poyce & valuation as our grote, whiche wayeth
of our money, nowe currante. vi. d. ob. and the
vii. parte of an haulfe peny.
Denarius, the Romaine peny, wherof were. iij.
sortes. The fyrste was the sixte parte of an
ounce, and was more by the thynde parte then
the Greke Drachma. An other was the. 7. part
of an ounce, 84. to a pounce. The thynde **Des**
narius was the. 8. parte of an ounce, equall
with the Greke Drachma, and in value a ster-
ling grote, when eight went to an ounce.
Ad denarium soluere, to pay every peny.
Denarius, a, um, that whiche containeth the num-
bze of tenne.
Denarro, aui, are, to tell in oydze.
Denascor, sceris, sci, to reassle to be, to dye.
Denaso, aui, are, to cut or pul of the nose.
Dénaro, dénatas, aui, âre, to swymme, to swym
out.
Dendragates, a precious stone, lyke a shubbe or
little bushe.
Dendritis, dritidis, f. g. a precious stone, whiche
beyng put vnder a tree, maketh that the axe,
whan it shall cut it, shall not be dulled.
Dendrocissos, the pup, that groweth by it selfe.
Dendroides, a kynde of spurge.
Dendromalache, the marthe malow.
Dénego, dénegas, aui, are, not to geue, or to de-

nye to geue, to denye earnestlye that hee hath
done a thyng.
Denicales, certayne holydaies, on the whiche the
familie was purged, where one had dyed.
Deni, tenn together.
Vxores habent deni duodenique inter se cõ-
munes, ten or twelue together haue wyues com-
mune amonge them.
Denicales ferie, certayne sacrifices, whan the
whole familie was purged, whan one was
deade in the house.
Dénigro, aui, âre, to make blake.
Dénique, in conclusion, fynally, forthermore, at
lengthe.
Denominatio, ónis, form. gene. the namyng of
a thyng.
Denominarium, amonge grammarians, that is
derpyed of a nounce.
Denomino, aui, are, to name, to geue a name.
Denormo, aui, are, to sette out of rule or oydze, to
make vnequall, to make crooked.
Denotatus, a, um, marked, or appoynted out.
Dénoro, aui, âre, to blame, to marke, to marke
out.
Dens, entis, ma. ge. a toothe: also euery thyng,
wherewith an other thyng may be holden faste
or drawen out: it is sometyne bled for a combe.
Dens aratorius, the couniter of a plough.
Euulsio dentis, tothe drawyng, the pluchyng
out of a toothe.
Dentium dolor, the toothe ache.
Aduersi, primores, & anteriores dentes, the
foze teethe.
Dentes maxillares, genuini, intimi, the cheke
teethe.
Cauernis dentium aliquid indere, to put som-
what in to the holoness of the teethe.
Cauere dentium dolorem, To auoyde the
toothache.
Colluere dentes, to washe the teethe.
Dentium dolorem prohibere, to preserue
from the toothe ache.
Dentium dolori profunt, they be holsome
agaynst the toothe ache.
Dentium dolorem sedat, it easeth the payne.
Dentium dolorem tollit, it healeth the toothe
ache.
Dentium mobilitas, the waggyng of the teeth.
Motus dentium stabilire, To make faste the
teeth that doe wagge.
Defluunt dentes, teeth doe fall.
Eximere, extrahere, cruer, euellere dentem,
to drawe a tooth.
Hebetare dentes.
Candorem trahunt dentes, they waxe whyte.
Continui & ferrati dentes, loke **Conrinuus**.
Eburnus dens, a combe of yuorie.
Dens putridus, a rotten toothe.
Fætidus dens, a stynkyng tooth.
Dente maledico carper aliquem, to speake
yll by one, to rayle.

Citare dentem, to pluche out a toothe.
 Dentes conficiunt cibum, the teeth chaw the meate.
 Denfatio, onis, a gatheryng thyche together.
 Denfatus, a, um, made thicke.
 Dense, an aduerbe, signifying thicke or close together, as when many be assembled in a lytell roume.
 Dénfitas, átis, & Denfítudo, inis, thykenesse.
 Coire in densitatem, to gathet thicke together.
 Denso, aui, are, and denseo, to thicken or make thyche.
 Densus, a, um, thyche, harde closed together, compacte, plentious.
 Densus labor, a continuall or perpetuall labour.
 Dentale, lis, n. g. the share of a plough.
 Dentatim, in ordyng the teethe.
 Dentatus, a, um, that hath great teeth, strange teeth, or many teethe.
 Dentata charta, a wytyng conteynyng sharpe and bytyng tauntes.
 Dentex, a certayne sphe.
 Denticulare, to thynke in his teethe.
 Denticulatus, a, um, that hath litell teethe, or made in fourme of a toothe.
 Denticulate falces, fyckles.
 Denticulus, a, um, Dentatus, a, um, Dentosus, a, um, toothed.
 Dentifrangibulum, a thyng wherewith teethe bee broken.
 Dentifrangibulus, li, masc. gen. one that breaketh teethe.
 Dentifricium, ch, n. g. a medicine, wherewith the teethe bee rubbed to make theim white.
 Dentiloquus, he that speaketh betwene the teethe or hspeth, or rather one that in speakyng spyteth out his teeth.
 Dentiloquos omnes mortales faciam, quérone offendero, whom so euer I synde or mete with, I wyll so dawbe hym about the mouthe, that I will make him spytte out his teethe.
 Dentio, iui, ire, to putte foozthe or byerde teethe.
 Dentiscalpium, scalpui, n. g. an instrument, wherewith teethe be scraped.
 Dentitio, ónis, f. g. a puttyng foozth or growyng of teethe. A byedyng of teethe.
 Denúbo, psi, ere, to marie or wedde on the womans parte.
 Denúdo, aui, áre, to despoyle or make naked.
 Denúmero, aui, are, to paie money.
 Denuntiatio, ónis, f. g. manasyng, a signifying or declaryng of a thyng before.
 Hac denuntiatione contreritus, beyng afraide with this thytynng.
 Denuntiatio testimonij, an iniunction to appere, and beare wytnesse.
 Denuntiatio belli, a denouncyng of warre, a sendyng of despaunce.
 Denuntio, aui, are, to shewe or tell a thyng to an other man, to denounce, to signifie or geue

knowlage; sometyne to manasse or thytten. Als to Denunciare testimonium, to common or byngge wytnesse into the court of iudgemente, as they dooe in the chauncery, where wytnesses are compelled to come.
 Denunciare vt adesset, he sommoned hym to appere.
 Denuntiare inimicitias, to declare hym to bee his enemy.
 Denuntiare bellum, to profer, denounce, or indite warre or battayle.
 Domum denuntiare, to geue knowlage of a thyng at home as a mans house.
 Denuntiare periculum alicui, to thytten or manasse peryll and daunger to a man.
 Sol ceruleus pluuiam denuntiat, The sonne, hauyng a blew colour, betokeneth or signifyeth rayne.
 Huic homini iam ante denuntio, I tell this man before.
 Denuntiare alicui, to signifie to one, to dooe to wytte.
 Denuo, agapne, estelones.
 Denus, a, um, tenne.
 Deo, the name of Ceres.
 Deocco, aui, are, to harrowe lande, or to break it with rolles.
 Deónero, aui, are, to discharge or disbourden, to unlode.
 Deoratum, for Peroratum.
 Deoratus, a, um, despyed, hertely prayed.
 Deoro, aui, are, to despye hertely. Amonge our lawyers it is to pleade or to conclude in pleasdyng.
 Deorsum, downwarde.
 Sursum deorsum, vp and downe hyther and thither.
 Deorsum versum, downe ryght.
 Directo deorsum ferri, to fall streyght downe.
 Sursum deorsum, vltro citro, y meare, to go vp and downe hyther and thither.
 Deóscolor, laris, atus sum, ari, to kisse sweetely.
 Depacifcor, pactus sum, sci, to make couenaunt, to agree vpon certayne couenantes, to promise, to patise.
 Depacisci morte cupio, I am content to dye.
 Depacisci honestissimo periculo, where many perylls be, to be content to take that, whiche is moste honeste.
 Depacisci partem suam cum aliquo, to promise a man parte of his gayne.
 Depacisci ad condiciones alterius, To agree to all condicions and couenantes that an other man requyrezth.
 Depactus, a, um, the participle of Depacifcor, couenaunted or patised.
 Depactus est cum hostibus, he patysed with his ennemies.
 Depactus, a, um, the participle of Depango, planted or sette.

Depalmo, aui, are, to buffet or clappe one on the cheke with his handes.
 Depango, Depanxi, and depegi, ere, to plant or sette.
 Deparcus, ci, a great nygarde.
 Depasco, aui, scere, to eate as a beast dooeth, to feede beastes in a pasture, to eate vp, to consume.
 Depascere possessionem alienam, to feede his cattell on an other mans pasture.
 Stilo depascere luxuriam orationis, with exercise of wyppynge, to diminish the great aboundance and coppy of wordes and sentences.
 Depascere agros publicos, To eate vp the common fieldes.
 Depascor, the deponent, idem quod depasco.
 Depastio, onis, feedynge of cattell.
 Depastus, a, um, eaten vp with beastes, or that hath eaten.
 Depaupero, aui, are, to impoueryshe, or make poore, to spende awaie a mans goodes.
 Depecto, xui, ere, to hempe diligently.
 Depectere frondium caniciem, to rubbe of the mosse of the bowes.
 Depeciscor, idem quod Depaciscor.
 Depectus, a, um, idem quod Depastus.
 Depeculasso, idem quod Depeculor.
 Depeculator, oris, com. ge. a robber.
 Depeculor, aris, ari, to robbe a common weale, a prince or a place halowed.
 Depeculari laudem alicuius, to abolyshe or destroye the renoume and prayse of a mannes actes.
 Depello, depuli, ere, to put downe, to put away, to put asyde, to remoue, to weane.
 Depelli portenta, whan monsters or straunge thynges doe happen, betokenyng some yll aduerture to come, to repeale it by prayers, auowes or other good deedes.
 Depellere aliquem ad calamitatem, to cast one into misery or trouble.
 Dolorem depellere, to put awaie sorowe and heavynesse.
 Sententia depellere, to force one to change his opinion.
 Spe & de spe depellere, to put out of hope, to make in dyspeyre.
 Depellere agnum a matre, to weane a lambe.
 Depellere lacte, to weane.
 Depellere aquam de agro per hyemem, To tourne or drygne water out of the fielde in the wynter tyme.
 Depellere ex potestate, to putte out of authority.
 Famem depellere cibo, to delaye hunger with meate.
 Depellere a se suspicionem, to put any suspition from him selfe.
 Dependeo, di, ere, to hange downe of a thyng, to depende.
 Dependens lychni laquearibus.

Dependo, di, ere, to pale.
 Soluere & dependere.
 Dependere caput, to bee slayne or lose ones head.
 Dependere tempus amori, to bestowe tyme in loue.
 Dependere mercedem, to paie one his wages.
 Dependere operam, to take payne about a thyng.
 Pro capite dependere pecuniam, to paye a rancome for his lyfe, to reuere his lyfe with money.
 Dependere pernas, To be punished, to suffer pynes.
 Deperdo, perdidit, ere, to lose.
 Deperdere de existimatione, to lose parte of his estimation or credite.
 Deperdere honestatem, to lose ones honestee.
 Lingua usum deperdere, to lose the vse of the tounge.
 Deperdere folia dicuntur arbores, whan the leaues fall awaie.
 Deperio, deperis, rui, operij, ire, to perishe, to die, to loue inordinately, to be loste.
 Deperierunt naues, the shippes were loste or perished.
 Amore impotente deperire aliquem, to loue one immoderately.
 Deperit sapor, the sauour or taste is loste.
 Depesco, scui, scere, to dygne cattell.
 Depessus, rent, tozne.
 Depesta, a maner of cuppes.
 Depexus, a, um, hempte, trynmed.
 Ego ne si uiuo a me exornatum dabo, aded depexum: vixq; dum viuar meminerit semper mei: trowe pe, that I wyll not so deche hym, and trynme hym, that he shall thynke on me as longe as he lyueth.
 Depilatus, a, um, balde, without heares, or that whose heate is plucked of, made balde.
 Depilis, le, without heare, balde.
 Depilo, depilas, aui, are, to pull of heare.
 Depingo, pinxi, ere, to pepnte, to describe.
 Depingere facta alicuius, To describe a mans actes.
 Viram alicuius depingere.
 Cogitatione depingere, to conceyte or imagine a thyng in ones mynde.
 Deplango, planxi, ere, to lament or bewaile greatly.
 Deplano, aui, are, to make playne.
 Deplanto, aui, are, to plant or sette.
 Dpleo, pleui, ere, to emptie.
 Deploratio, onis, f. g. a lamentyng or waylyng.
 Deploratus, a, um, without hope of recouerye or remedie, desperate.
 A medicis deploratus, forsaken of the physicians.
 Deplorata res publica, a desperate common weale, paste all hope of good recouery.
 Res deplorata est, there is no remedie in the matter.

malice.
 Deploro, deploras, aul, are, to lament or bewaile,
 to complayne.
 Vitam deplorare, to lament and complaine the
 life that one hath ledde.
 Conqueri & deplorare.
 Deplorare & lamentare.
 Deplorare de re aliqua, to lament or make pi-
 tious complaine for any thyng.
 Deplorantur, the panyue.
 Depluo, plui, ere, to rayne downe ryght.
 Deplumus, me, that wherhe hath fewe feathers or
 none.
 Depolito, depolis, liui, ire, to make perfit, to fy-
 nish, to polp the or make smother.
 Depono, posui, ere, to laye downe, to depyue,
 to take awaye, to put awaie, to leaue.
 Deponere arma, To put of his harnes, to
 leaue of warre.
 Deponere bellum, to cease from warre.
 Deponere exercitum, to discharge the armie.
 Deponere imperium, to leaue or geue vpp the
 rule or gouernance. likewise Deponere officiu-
 m, magistratum, praturam, provinciam.
 Deponere inimicitias, to leaue all malice.
 Deponere negotium, to leaue businesse.
 Deponere femina, to plant.
 Deponere soleas, to put of ones shoes.
 Deponere onus, to discharge a burdyne or
 charge, to unlode.
 Deponere aliquid apud aliquem, To laye a
 thyng in gage or pledge, or to deliuer to one a
 thyng to kepe.
 Deponere in terram, to plant.
 Deponere ædificationem, to leaue of a buil-
 dyng.
 Crines deponere, to be polled or notted.
 Deponere desideria alicuius rei, not to be so
 muche desyrouse of a thyng.
 Formidinem deponere, To shake of feare: lyke-
 wise Deponere metum, mœrorem, luctum,
 molestias, pudorem, timorem.
 Deponere seueritatē, to waxe moze pleasaunte
 and gentill, and lesse rigourouse in ones beha-
 viour.
 Deponere imperio, to put out of authoritee.
 Deponere ineptias, to leaue tryflyng.
 Deponere, lay downe stakes.
 Deponere ingenia syluestria, to becom tame.
 Deponere aliquid de lenitate, to becom moze
 graue or sadde.
 Deponere memoriam alicuius rei, and De-
 ponere aliquam rem ex memoria, to forget
 a thyng.
 Deponere apud memoriam, to committe a
 thyng to memozie.
 Deponere offensionem, to leaue of grudge or
 displeasure.
 Depontani, aged men, whiche after. 60. yeres, be
 caste downe from a bypge, or rather men for
 their age, excused from offices and businesse of

the common wealth.
 Depopulatio, onis, f. g. destruction or desola-
 tion of a countrey, depopulation.
 Depopulator, oris, mal. g. a robber, a spoyler, a
 conquerour.
 Depopulor, aris, ari, to destroye or waste a coun-
 trey, to robbe or spoyler. There is also read
 Depopulo, the actiue.
 Deportatio, onis, f. g. a conueyng or carrying,
 sometyme banishing.
 Deportatus, a, um, banished, exiled, caried awaye,
 conueyghed.
 Deportati, They that are exiled, hauinge no
 proprietes left in any goodes or landes, after
 the definition of lawiers, howe be it other an-
 thours doe vse that word generally for men ex-
 illed.
 Deporto, aui, are, to carpe or bring awaye, to bat-
 tle. sometyme it signifieth to repute.
 Deportare iumentis, vel nauibus.
 Deportare exercitum, to brynge home agayne
 the armie.
 Deportare triumphum, to brynge home the
 victorie.
 Captiuos Romanos deportare, to carie pris-
 oners to Rome.
 Deportare se aliquo, to goe or conueyhe ones
 selfe to some place.
 Deportare in solas terras, to banyshe, to exyle.
 Deposco, poposci, scere, to desyre muche or to re-
 quire, to require earnestly.
 Deposcare omnibus sollicitationibus, To be-
 maunde or sollicite with all maner sayre pro-
 mptes.
 Deposcare aliquem ad supplicium, to requyre
 to haue one to be punyshed.
 Morti deposcare, to requyre to haue one to be
 put to deathe.
 Depositarius, rij, ma. g. he vnto whome one hath
 deliuered a thing to kepe. Also he to whome any
 thyng is laied in guage.
 Depositarius, rij, ma. g. he that leaueth a thyng
 with an other man.
 Depositum, ti, neu. g. that whiche is left in an
 other mans keepyng, or that is layed to pledge,
 a guage. it maye be vied for that chylde in
 playng call stakes, or the thyng that they playe
 for.
 Depositum abnegare, to denie that was left
 to kepe.
 Depositum accipere, to take a thing to guage,
 to kepe stakes.
 Reddere deposita, to geue by the stakes, or
 thynges that he had to kepe.
 Depositus, a, um, layed downe, left in an other
 mans hande, or keepyng. sometyme it doeth signi-
 fie desperate, or he that is in desperacion.
 Itaque mihi videor magnam & maxime re-
 gram, & prope depositam reipublice pars
 rem suscepisse, therfore me semeih I haue tas-
 ken in hande a great parte of the weale publike,
 Aa not

not onely beyng feeble, but also almost in extreme desperation.

Depostulo, aui, are, to requyre earnestly.

Deprador, aris, ari, to robbe a cuntrye of towne.

Depralior, aris, ari, to fyght.

Deprauate, corruptely.

Deprauatio, onis, f. g. a corruptyng.

Deprauatio verbi, when one turneth a worde to an other sens then it was ment, a misinterpretynge of a worde.

Deprauatus, a, um, depraued, corrupted, made yll.

Deprauatus indulgentia, marred with to much libertie.

Deprauati mores, yll or lewde condicions.

Deprauo, aui, are, to make yll, to depraue, to viciate, to corrupte, to misinterpret.

Corrigere & deprauare, contrary.

Deprecatio, onis, fer. ge. a despyng of pardon, whan we confesse that we haue offended. Also a puttyng of a thyng from vs by intreatee or prayer. Also a charmyng with wordes to dysgwe a waie any thyng.

Dixit deprecationes, cursynges.

Deprecator, oris, mascu. gen. an excuser, he that sueth or intreateth for an other manne, that he shoulde not be punyshed. In lyke maner Deprecabundus.

Deprecator fortunarum alicuius. i. seruator.

Deprecor, aris, ari, to beseeche, to make intreatise, to pray earnestly, to refuse, to despye the contrarye, to put awaie by prayer or intreatee, to denye that whyche wee woulde not haue, to haue in detestation, to respyte, to despyet a man by prayer.

Deprecari veniam, to aske forgeuenesse.

Deprecari alicui ne vapulet, to make requeste or despye for one that he be not beaten.

Deprecari iniuriam, to requyre that he wyll not doe him any wronge.

Deprecari auaritie crimina laudibus frugalitatis, To requyre to haue one excused for his nysgardshyp, because his temperaunce in lyuing seemeth to be worthy commendacion.

Deprecari maleuolentiam, to excuse hym of blame, for the ioye that he hath of an others misfortune.

Claudij inuidiam Gracchi charitas deprecabatur, Gracchus was so well beloued, that for his sake the fautes of Claudius were hyd and not spoken of.

Deprecari munus, to excuse hym in takynge on hym an office or charge.

Deprecari culpam, to excuse him selfe, and despye that the faute be not laied to him.

Deprecari periculum, to pray that he fall not into peryll, or that he be in no daunger.

Deprecari mortem, To despye pardone of death, or to endeuour him to save ones lyfe.

Deprecabitur a vobis, he wyll beseeche you, or he wyll despye you earnestly.

Deprecatum venit ad me, vt sibi ignoscerem, He came to entreate me, that I shoulde forgeue hym.

Pacem deprecari, to intreate for peace.

Deprecari sibi exilium, to despye or make request, that he be not banysed.

Precari, and Deprecari, sometyme contrarye: as Sape precor mortem, mortem quoque deprecor idem.

Deprecari poenam, to requyre or intreate, that he be not punyshed.

Nullam deprecor poenam, I refuse no payne.

Nullæ sunt imagines, quæ me a vobis deprecantur, I haue no memoie of the noblenesse of myne auncestours, which maie make intreatee to you for me.

Odiū summæ improbitatis deprecari excusatione summæ stultitiæ, to defend or excuse hym selfe of some great mischiefe and leudenesse vnder the colour and pretence, that it was committed by folie, or lacke of witte.

Deprehendo, di, dere, to take a manne vntwares, to take tardie, to take one in the dede downyng, to knowe or perceyue by inquiry, or examination, or other meanes. sometyme for Comprahendere, to take.

In adulterio deprehendi, to bee taken in the acte of aduoutrie.

Cursu faram deprehendere, To take in reynyng.

Manifesto deprehendere, to perceyue manifestly.

Facinora oculis deprehendere, to see a mans naughtie actes.

Deprehensio, onis, a takynge.

Deprehensus, or Deprensus, a, um, taken vntwares, so that he canne not tell what to doe, or whither to tourne, taken in the dede downyng known, perceyued.

Testis deprehensus, a wytnesse taken or troypped in his tale.

Deprehensus est in sermone, he was taken in his wordes.

Deprehensus est in scelere, He was taken with the faute.

Depressus, a, um, lowe, pressed downe, boulded, drownd.

Depressus, & Demersus, thurst downe, and boulded vnder the water.

Veritas depressa, trouthe kepte downe and troden vnder fote.

Depressus locus, a lowe place.

Depressa vox, a lowe voyce.

Aqua depressior & altior, contrarie.

Depretio, aui, are, to bynge to a lesse price.

Deprimo, pressi, mere, to kepe downe, to thurst downe, to presse downe, to weygh downe, as one poyle in a balance weygheth heavier than an other.

Deprimere naues, to make shypes to synke and be drownd.

Deprimunt me quæ porro, my houndeysne mas
hath me to stoupe.
Exiollere & deprimere, contrarie.
Locum deprimere, to make a place lower.
Deprimere vitem in terram, to plant a vyne.
Depromo, psi, mere, to drawe out, to declare, to
fetch out, to take out.
Depromere ex libris, to fetch out of booke.
Depromit ex sensu suo, he fetcheth it out of
his owne witte.
Depromere sagittam pharetra, to take an as
rowe out of his quiver.
Depromptus, a, um, taken out, drawen out, sets
shed out.
Depropero, aui, are, to make muche haste or
spede.
Deproperant sedulo sacrificare, They make
spede hastie to doe sacrifice.
Depsicus, a, um, or Depsius, a, um, knea
ded, moulded, wrought with the hande.
Depso, psi, ptere, To worke a thyng with the
handes, to the intent to make it soft, to kneade
dowe, ware, or other lyke thyng.
Depuber, or Depubis, depuberis, a childe or
yonge beaste, whiche is not come to ripe yeres.
Depuder, he hath layed asyde shame, he is past
shame.
Depudico, aui, are, to dishoneste or violate a
woman, a worde out of use.
Depugnatus, a, um, well fought.
Depugno, aui, are, to fight valiantly, to stryue,
to disagree.
Depugnat voluptas cum honestate, inordi
nate pleasure and honestee doe not agree.
Cum animo suo depugnare, to fyght or stryue
with ones selfe.
Ferro depugnare, to fyght with a weapon.
Depugnatur, the impersonall, the battayle is
fought.
Depulsio, onis, form. g. a puttyng of or lettynge a
thyng that it can not appoche.
Quæ causa iustior est belli gerendi, quam ser
uitutis depulsio? What better cause is there
to fyght, than to withstande that we bee not
brought into seruitude and bondage?
Depulso, aui, are, the frequentatiue of Depello.
Depulsor, oris, mas. g. one that hepyth backe or
putteth awaie a thyng.
Depulsus, a, um, put downe, weaned, looke
Depello.
Depulsus, a, um, for Depulsus.
Depunio, or rather Depuio, ui, ire, to beate.
Depuratus, a, um, purified, clenfed from dregges
and fylthe.
Depurgo, aui, are, to cleanse any thyng vnder
foote, to purge.
Depurgare locum aliquem ab herba, to weede
any place, or to make it cleane from weedes
and grasse.
Depurgare pisces, to garbysh fishes.
Depurgare crimen, to dyscharge one of the

faulte whiche is layed vnto hym.
Depuro, aui, are, to make cleane or pure, to pu
rifie or cleanse.
Deputo, aui, are, to cutte of, to esteeme, to iudge,
to repute, to thinke.
Deputare vineam, to cut a vyne.
Deputare rationes, to rehen or make accompte.
Deputat se indignum, he thynketh hym selfe
vnworthy.
Operam alicuius deputare parui pretij, To
esteeme a mans labour or paynes littell worth.
Omne id deputat esse in lucro, all that he res
keneth for a vantage.
Me quouis malo dignum deputem, I would
thynke my selfe worthy any mischiefe, or pus
shement.
Déqueror, eris, estus sum, déqueri, to come
playne.
Derado, rasi, etc, To haue of or barke of, to
strape of.
Derbices, people of Asia, about the sea called
Mare Caspium, which haue this custome, that
whan they friends come to the age of. lxx.
yeres. they slea them, and eate them, callenge
all they neyghbours to the feaste. Olde wo
men they slea not, but doe onely strangle them,
and afterwarde bury them. Semblably, if men
die before the saide age, they also doe burie them.
They punyssh euery offence, (be it neuer so lit
tell) with death.
Derce, a well mooste colde in sommer, betwene
Bibilis, and Sepobriga.
Derceto, a goddessse name of the Assyrians.
Dercyllus, one of the capitaynes of Pyrrhus.
Derelictus, us, and Derelictio, onis, f. g. a lea
uynge or forsakyng.
Derelictus, a, um, forsaken, lefte destitute.
Pro derelicto rem aliquam habere, to for
saie a thyng utterly.
Derelictus ab omni spe, he of whom is no
good hope of honestee, an hopelesse.
Incultum & derelictum solum, a ground vnc
tylled and vnhousebanded.
Derelicta & celebris regio, contrarie.
Derelictui habere, not to care for a thyng, or
to neglect it.
Derépo, pui, ere, to creepe awaie.
Deribitores, they whiche dooe noumbe an ara
mie, and doe paye the souldiours their wages:
loke Diribitores.
Derideo, derides, derisi, ére, to laughe to shoone,
to moche.
Deridere atq; contemnere.
Deridere & Arridere, contrary.
Deridiculum, li, n, g. a shoone or a moche.
Deridiculo esse, to be a laughyng stoche.
Deridiculum est, it is a thyng to be laughed at.
Corporis deridiculum, a deformitee of the
bodpe, for whiche one is mocked or laughed to
shoone.
Per deridiculum audiri, To bee laughed to
shoone.

Skorne whan one is harde to tell his tale.
 Deridiculus, a, um, that is to be laughed at.
 Deripio, deripis, ripui, ere, to take awaye, to
 dispoyle.
 Deripere aliquem capillo, to pull one downe
 by the heare of the heade.
 Derisor, oris, ma. g. a mocker, one that laugheth
 an other to skorne.
 Derisus, a, um, mocked or had in contempte.
 Derisus, us, m. g. mockery, laughyng to skorne.
 Deriuatio, onis, f. g. a tournyng of water from
 one place to an other.
 Deriuo, aui, are, to diuinate from one to an other,
 to laie to one, as to lay to a mans default, or
 charge, to take from one and geue to an other.
 Deriuare aquam, to drayne water by a fowes
 rowe, to tourne it an other waie.
 Deriuare iram alicuius in se, To tourne ones
 wrath and displeasure in his owne necke.
 Deriuare crimen, to tourne the faulte from
 one to an other.
 Deriuare suam culpam in aliquem, to laye his
 owne faulte to an other mans charge.
 Deriuauit responsionem alio, he tourned his
 answere an other waie, or to other matters.
 Aliquid in domum suam deriuare, to turne a
 thyng to his ppyuate profite.
 Derodo, si, ere, to gnawe or gnbble.
 Derogatio, onis, f. m. gene. an abolishinge
 of some parte of a lawe. A derogation or tak-
 inge awaye of parte of an other mans prayse
 or authoritee.
 Derogito, aui, are, to make instant desire, to pray
 hertely.
 Derogo, aui, are, to minishe, to derogate, to take
 awaye, to abolishe parte of a lawe, by a decree
 of an other lawe.
 Derogare sibi, to diminishe his owne estimati-
 on, to saie he is not able to doe so muche as he
 can, to disable ones selfe.
 Derogare de fide testium, to diminishe the
 credence of a wytnesse.
 De lege aliquid derogare, to fordwere some part
 of the lawe.
 Derogare fidem alicui, to put no trust in one.
 Derosus, a, um, partici. a Derodor, gnawen
 or gnbbled.
 Derfai, people of Greece in the borders of
 Thace.
 Derumpo, rupi, ere, idem quod Dirumpere,
 to breake.
 Deruncino, aui, are, to cut or pull of that whiche
 is superfluous, to dissipate, or breake in peeces.
 Deruprum, ti, n. g. a place that is steepe downe.
 Deruptus, a, um, broken, steepe downe.
 Deruo, rui, ruere, to fall downe.
 Deruere de laudibus alicuius, to diminishe an
 other mans prayse and commendacion.
 Des, a poyle of eyght ounces.
 Desacro, aui, are, to consecrate or dedicate.
 Desalto, aui, are, to daunce foorth a daunce.

Desauio, saului, ire, to bee wood angry. Comes
 tyme to cease to be angry, to shewe extreme
 cruelltee.
 Sanguine plebeio desauire, to shewe extreme
 cruelltee towardes the common people.
 Descendo, di, ere, to go downe, to descende. Some
 tyme onely to go, to condescende or agree to a
 man.
 Descendere in altum, to go deepe downe.
 Descendere in aciem, to go into the battayle.
 Descendere in sese, to humble hym selfe, to
 consider in hym selfe the basenes of his estate.
 Descendere in causam, to come in styffe, to
 take parte and ioyne with one in any accusa-
 tion, suite, or variante of the lawe.
 Descenditur gradibus, one goeth downe by
 stappes, or stappes.
 Descenderunt ex oculis lachrymæ, the teares
 fell from his eyes, he wepte.
 Descendimus ad nostras nauiculas, we went
 to our shippes.
 Descendere equo, and ex equo, To lyghte
 downe from hysse backe.
 Descendunt radice arbores, the trees take
 deepe rote.
 In mare descendit Tybris, it renneth. &c.
 Descendunt in plana, Corylus, Cornus, &c,
 they growe. &c.
 Paratus ad omnia descendere, to submitte hym
 selfe, to condescende or agree.
 Vbi pluribus diebus non descendit alius, one
 hath not gone to the stole.
 Cibus celeriter descendit, whan it is of quicke
 digestion.
 Ad condiciones alterius descendere, to agree
 to an other mans offer or condicion.
 Descendere ad alterutram conditionem vult,
 he woulde haue hym to agree to one of the
 offers.
 Descendere in certamen, to enter into battaile,
 to fyght.
 Descendere ad extremum auxilium, to vse
 the extreme refuge and socour.
 Descendere obuiam alicui, to go to mete with
 one.
 Descendere in omnia familiaritatis officia,
 whan a pynce or great estate vouchsafeth
 to shewe all tokens of familiaritee to a meane
 persone.
 Ad preces descendere dicitur quis, whan hee
 dooeth entreate for that he maie commaunde.
 Descendit ad hyacinthum hæc gemma, It
 doth muche resemble the hyacinth.
 Descensus, us, masc. gen. a goyng downe, a des-
 cendyng.
 Descensio, onis, f. g. idem.
 Descensiones facere, to descend or go downe.
 Descio, iui, ire, to knowe not.
 Descisco, iui, sciscere, to disagree, to leaue, to
 forsake, to leaue his capitayn or souerayne and
 go to an other, to rebelle.

Desciscere

Desciscere à se, to chaunge his forme of ly-
 uynge or faction.
 Desciscere à consuetudine parentū, to leaue
 the custome of maner of his parentes.
 Desciscere à natura, to alter from ones nature.
 Desciscere ab opinione alterius, to forsake an
 other mans opinion.
 Desciscere à veritate, to forsake the trouth.
 Desciscere à vita, to die.
 Descitum, thei personall.
 Descobinatus, a, um, lame, maimed, hursle.
 Describo, psi, ere, to wyte out of a ropp, to o-
 we, to appoynte, to assigne, to sorte, to deuide,
 to distribute, to place, to peinct of wyte aduys-
 edly, to declare or describe.
 Describere pecuniam in ciuitates, To assesse
 sommes of money in a tace to be paid in sun-
 dyle tities.
 Describere rationes, To make accomptes in
 an ordre.
 Non credis animas in alia corpora describi,
 id est transferri.
 Describere in genera, to diuynge a thyng into
 dyuers hyndes.
 Describere comcediam Græcam, to translate
 it into latine, and make another like it of the same
 argument.
 Duodena describit iugera in singulos, he a
 poynteth, assigneth or deuideth.
 Latronem & sicarium aliquem describere, to
 signifie one by the name of theese or murderyr,
 without rehersyng his ppyr name.
 Describere librum ab aliquo, To wyte out a
 booke by an other mans copie.
 Descriptio, onis, f, g, a copie, a description.
 Descriptio populi, a diuidynge of the people
 into dyuers parties and bandes, in a quarrell
 betwene two persons.
 Descriptiones temporum, The hystoppe of
 thynges, whiche haue happened, accordynge to
 the ordre of tyme.
 Defeco, aui, & ui, are, to cut in sunder, to cut of.
 Defecare prata, to mowe the medowes.
 Defecare vitem, to cut a vine.
 Defecare collum alicui, to cut of ones necke.
 Defecratus, a, um, discharged.
 Defecro, aui, are, to discharge.
 Defectio, onis, a cuttyng of or moweyng downe
 of coyne, strawe, or grasse.
 Defectus, a, um, cut of, mowed downe.
 Desedeo, desedi, ere, to sytte downe.
 Desero, ul, ere, to leaue or forsake.
 Deserere pignus, to lose his gage.
 Deserere vadimonium, To make defaulte
 where one is bounde to appere befoze a iudge
 or other great officer.
 Deserere in malis, to forsake one in aduersitee.
 Deserui me fides & fama, I haue lost my cre-
 dence and god name.
 Deseri à mente, whan ones wyttes doe faile
 hym.

Causam suam deserere, To geue ouer, or to
 geue place in a matter, whan one hath enter-
 prised to defende it.
 Deserunt hunc genua, his knes faile hym,
 his legges doe weery.
 Preces alicuius deserere, not to heare ones
 praylers, not to doe as one desyareth hym.
 Deserere vitam suam, To offer ones selfe to
 deathe willingly, to fles hym selfe.
 Desertio, onis, f, g, a forsakynge in tyme of nede.
 Deserto, aui, are, to forsake.
 Desertor, oris, m, g, he that leaueth his cuntry,
 and goeth to his ennemis: A traytour, one
 that forsaketh his frende in tyme of nede.
 Desertor miles, a souldiour that departeth
 without licence.
 Desertor salutis mee, one that forsaketh me
 whan my lyfe is in isoperdie.
 Desertum, ti, n, g, a deserte or wyldernes.
 Desertus, a, um, forsaken, not habitable, where
 no man dwelleth, deserte.
 Deserta regio, a countrey not inhabited.
 Desertus ager, a filde out of tythe, unhut-
 banded.
 Deserta causa, is to ouer come, where none
 defendeth.
 Desertus homo, a man forsaken.
 Celebris & desertus, contrary.
 Deserui, uiui, ire, to obeye or serue humbly.
 Sometime to doe plesuryce.
 Deseruire studiis, to apply learnynge or study.
 Deseruire amicis, to obeye his frendes, and
 apply hym selfe to folowe theyr myndes.
 Deseruire corpori, to cherysh the body.
 Deses, desidis, om, g, vnoccupied, ydell.
 Vita deses, an ydell lyfe.
 Cura deses, negligence of mynde.
 Passu deside ire to go slowly.
 Desidem ab opere suo aliquem facere, To
 make one a loyterer, and not to regarde his
 worke.
 Desicco, aui, are, to drye by.
 Desideo, desides, sedi, ere, to sytte styll, to abide
 in a place, to be ydell.
 Desiderium, looke Desyderium.
 Desidea, æ, f, g, slouthfulness, ydelnesse.
 Animum inficere desidia, to infecte the mynde
 with ydelnesse or slouthfulness.
 Socordia & desidia.
 Desidiosus, slouthfully, ydelly.
 Desidiōsus, a, um, full of ydelnesse, slouthfull.
 Desido, desidis, sedi, ere, to sytte downe, to go
 to sytte, to lyght downe, to synke downe, to as-
 swage and fall lower, to chinke or gape, as the
 earth doeth.
 Terra desedit, the grounde opened or gaped.
 Desidit tumor, the swellynge assuageth.
 Designatio, onis, f, g, a deuple or ordinaunce, an
 appoyntment.
 Designator, oris, mas, ge, a marshall, which set-
 teth or appoynteth every man to his place con-
 uenient,

uenient, after his degree or office. They whiche in solemne pompes and syghies, see that men kepe their places and order, be called Designatores.

Designatus, a, um, assigned, ordeyned, appoynted, predestinate.

Designati consules, Prætores, Tribuni, they whiche were elected and appoynted to succede them which at that tyme exercysed the sayde offices. Res designata, a thyng ordeyned, purposed, and predestinate.

Respublica ratione & disciplina disignata, a common weale sette in good order and well appoynted.

Designo, aui, are, to assigne, to note or signifie, to committe or dooe a thyng newly. also to choise a thyng, and appoynt it for some purpose.

Agrum seminario designare, To ordeyne or apointe to be sowed.

Digitis vulgi designari, to bee poynted at of the people as one goeth in the strettes.

Designare nota ignominie, to putte one to some reproche or open rebuke.

Defilio, defilis, lui, lij, or liui, ire, to leppe or light downe.

Defilire ad pedes, to lyght on foote.

Defilire ab equo, to lyght of his horse.

Desino, sij, or siui, ere, to leane, to cesse, to make an ende, to holde ones peace.

Definas, holde thy peace.

Definere artem, to leaue the craft.

Definit in violam, it dyatweth to the colour of violet.

Define ei succensere, be no more angry with hym.

Definere gradatim, to make an ende of a thing by littell and littell.

Definunt caduca, transytoy thynges haue an ende.

Definere bellum, to leaue of warre.

Definit dicto magistri esse obediens, He is no more obedient to his maisters commaundement.

Definit in orbem, the ende is rounde lyke a circle.

Definitur, the impersonall.

Desipio, desipis, pui, or piui, ere, and desipisco, to doe foolyshe, to waxe foolyshe.

Senectute desipere, to dote or waxe foolyshe for age. Desipere & delirare.

Desisto, destiti, ere, to leaue of, to abyde or tary, sometyme to departe.

Desistere conatu, and incepto, to leaue his enterpryse.

Desistere litibus, to leaue suite.

Desistente autumnno, at the ende of autumnne or haruest.

Ne desistatis currere, cesse not to renne continually.

Quid illic destitisti obsecro tam diu? I pray the, why dydest thou tary there so longe?

Quid ille iratus abs te desistit? What is the matter, that he parted from the beeryng so angrie?

Rogat ut id facere desistant, he despyeth them that they wyl doo no more so.

Desistere fuga, to cesse to flee or renne awaye.

De aliqua mente desistere, to chaunge ones mynde or opinion in a matter.

Sententia, or de sententia desistere, idem.

Negotio desistere, to leaue of a busynesse.

Itinere desistere, to breake of ones iourney.

Desitus, a, um, lesse, forsaken.

Non esset desitum, They shoulde not haue lesse of.

Ille orationes legi sunt desitæ, Those oracions are no more reade.

Desita ars, a science out of vse, not spoken of.

Primus Papisius est vocari desitus, he was the first that was lesse to be called Papisius, or in hym the name of Papisius first ceased.

Desolatus, a, um, that is made desolate, or destroyed.

Loca deserta & desolata, desolate and deserte places.

Desolo, aui, are, to make desolate.

Despectio, onis, fæm. g. a despying, a looking downwarde.

Despecto, aui, are, to loke muche downwarde.

Despectus, us, regarde or syght. sometyme despitte, contempte, neglecting.

Despectus, a, um, despyed, contemned, lytell sette by.

Desperanter, desperately.

Desperatio, onis, dispye to obteyne a thyng.

Victoria desperatio, dispaye to obteyne victorye.

Desperatus, a, um, desperate, also wherein one hath no hope.

Desperò, aui, are, to dispaye, to haue no hope at all.

Desperare fugam, to haue no hope to flee.

Honores desperare, to haue no hope to come to honour.

Pacem desperavi, I haue no hope of peace at all.

Desperavi de re publica, I haue no hope that euer the common weale shall be in good case agayne.

Ab aliquo desperare, to dispye that he maye haue any helpe or succour of one.

Desperare sibi, or de se.

Desperare suis fortunis, to haue no hope to saue his goodes.

Desperare saluti, or salutem, to haue no hope to saue his lyfe.

Turpiter desperatur, quicquid fieri potest. Despicabilis, to bee despyed.

Despicatio, onis, fæ. g. idem quod Despicatus.

Despicatus, us, m. g. contempte, despitte.

Despicatui duci, to bee contemned or despyed.

Despicatus, a, um, he by whom no man setteth, despyed,

despised, contemned.
Despiciencia, a, f. g. despying or contemnyng.
Despiciencia rerum humanarum, the contēpt of worldly thynges.
Despicio, despicias, exi, ere, to loke or beholde downe, to despise. Also for **Aspicere**, to see or loke. also to sette lytell by, sometyme to resgarde or consyder.
Despicere in terram, to loke downe vpon the grounde.
Despicor, âris, âri, depo. to despise, to contemne.
Despicus, ei, mas, g. a watche man to see who cometh, as it is in a towne of warre.
Despolio, aui, are, to despoyle, to robbe.
Despoliare digitos, to pull the rynges from ones fyngers.
Templum despoliare, to spoyle or robbe a temple or churche.
Despoliare virgis dorsum alicuius, to beate one untill he bleede.
Despondeo, di, ere, to affiaunce or betrouthe, to promysse ones sonne or daughter in mariage, to sayle in courage, to despayre.
Despondere animum, to bee in desperacion of weete of lyfe, to despayre of anye thing that a man seeketh for.
Despondere sapientiam, to despayre to come to wysedome.
Despondere prouintiam, to geue one charge or rule of a countrey.
Despondere sibi domum alicuius, To make hym selfe assured to haue an other mans house.
Spes reip. despondetur te consule, men despayre, or the hope is loste.
Despondebitur, one shall make him agreed.
Desponsatus, a, um, idem quod desponsus.
Desponsata & destinata laus, prayse looked for and detwe.
Desponso, aui, are, to affiaunce a woman.
Desponsus, a, um, affiaunced, or promysed in mariage.
Desponsa laus, prayse or commendation that is worthily geuen to a man.
Despreius, a, um, greatly contemned, braye lytell sette by.
Despūmo, aui, are, to shimme or clarifie any liour. also to caste by some, to some.
Despuo, ui, ere, to spette downe, or to spette on a thyng, to detest or delude, to contemne.
Despuere in mores, to blame the maniers or condicions of one.
Despuitur, the impersonall.
Desquamō, aui, are, to shale a fythe.
Desquamare pisces, to take of the scales from fythes.
Desquamare arbores, to bathe trees.
Desquamare vestem, to busle clothe.
Desterto, ui, ere, to shotte.
Destico, aui, are, to make a noyse lyke a ratte.
Destillo, aui, are, idem quod Distillo.
Destinatio, ōnis, a purpose, appoyntement, a

deliberacion.

Destinatus, a, um, appoynted, certayne, determined.
Destino, aui, are, to pourpose, to appoynte, to depute, to prepare, to chuse, to tye to a thyng, to sende, to sette a pyce, to leuelle at a marke.
Quanti destinatus es? For howe muche will he sell his house?
Destinare puellam, to promise the mayden in mariage to one.
Destinare diem necis alicui, to apoynt a daye whan one shall be hylled.
Idem certum destinare, to endeuour to hytfe euen in huryng or styng, as it were to leuell.
Destinare spe aliquid futurum, to hope, and as it were to propheticie, that a thyng will come to passe.
Destinare animo, vel animis, & in animo, to purpose in his minde.
Destinare animo authorem cedis, to suspete one to be the authour of the murder.
Destinatum est mihi, and **Destinatum est mihi in animo**, I haue purposed.
Destinare egrum cibo, to appoynte a sycke man to eate meate.
Destinare alicui prouinciam, to appoynte or assigne to one the gouernance of a prouynce.
Destinare aliquid agere, to pourpose to dooe a thyng.
Destinare legationem, to sende an ambassade.
Destituo, ui, ere, to forsake, to leaue, to sayle at ones nebe, to disapointe one; to despyue or take fro, to louse or vnhynde, to set downe a man, to breake promysse.
Destituit omnes seruos ad mensam ante se, He dyd sette downe all his seruantes at the table before hym.
Somnus destituebar, I coulde slepe no more.
Destituere spem, To disapoynte one of the truste that he had in him.
Destituit aliquem, he brake promise with one.
Destituit ciuitatem, he disapointed the citee.
Inceptum opus destituere, to leue of a worke that one hath enterprysed.
Nimia siccitas destituit plantas naturali alimēto, i. priuat, doeth make them to lacke.
Destituere nauis anchoris, to lose.
Destitutio, ōnis, f. g. a leaping or forsaking.
Destitutus, a, um, forsaken, destituted, despyued. sometyme one that is desperat.
Destrigmentum, ti, neu. ge. that is scraped of a thyng.
Destringo, xi, ere, to hynde harde, to cut of, to rubbe or scrape of. also to abate.
Olea destringenda est, must bee pruned or cut.
Destrinxit aciem, it blemysed the syght.
Destructile, that whiche shall be destroyed.
Destruo, xi, ere, to destroye, to throwe downe that whiche is buylded.
Destruere testes, to destroye the wytnesses by shewynge of their yll maners, to bynne them

out of credence.
 Desubito, suddenly, unproued.
 Desubulo, aui, are, to perce, properly with an
 aule or bodkyn.
 Desudafco, scere, to labour vntyll he sweate.
 Desúdo, aui, are, to sweate of labour muche.
 Desuefacio, desuefacis, to bynge out of vse, to
 leaue ones facion.
 Desuefactus, out of custome of vse.
 Desuefio, fieri, to be brought out of vse, to bee
 disvled.
 Desueo, desues, eui, ere, to bynge out of cus-
 tome, to disuse.
 Desuesco, sueui, suescere, to disuse of chaunge
 ones custome of facion.
 Desuetudo, inis, f. g. a disuse.
 Desuetus, out of vse.
 Desultor, oris, ma. ge. he that can vault an horse,
 or leape from one horsebacke to an other. also
 those menne of warre, that in tyme of battayle
 woulde leape downe of theyr horses quickely,
 and fyght on fote, and leape vp agayne as quick-
 ly, were called Desultores.
 Desultorius, a, um, that leapeth from one to an
 other. also vncoustant, waueryng, variable.
 Desultoria leuitas, spoken prouerbyally of an
 vncoustant and waueryng persone.
 Desultoriequi, horses that serued for the saule
 diours called Desultores.
 Desultura, a, fig. lyghtyng vp and downe, hau-
 tyng of an horse, leappng from one to an other.
 Desum, fui, esse, to lacke, to fayle.
 Deesse causa, not to defende one, not to take
 ones parte.
 Deesse occasione, not to take a thyng whan oc-
 casion hapneth.
 Deesse officio, not to dwe his duities or en-
 deuour.
 Deesse sibi, to bee negligente in his owne bus-
 synesse.
 Desuit animus, his courage fayled.
 Non desunt qui interpretentur, some men doe
 interprete, or there be some that.
 Deesse alicui opera, not to helpe one.
 Deesse voluntati amicorum, not to folowe
 his frendes will.
 Deesse & abundare, contrary.
 Non animus ei, sed vires defuerunt, he lacked
 not a mynde, but power and strength.
 Arbitrabatur non defore, he thoughte there
 wolde be some.
 Deesse conuiuiio, not to be present at a feast.
 Desumo, psi, mere, to take out, to choole.
 Desuper, from aboue. Desursum idem.
 Desyderabilis, le, worthy to be wysshed for, or
 desyred.
 Desyderatio, onis, f. g. idem quod desyderium.
 Desyderatus, a, um, desyred, wysshed for, that
 lacketh.
 Desyderati, men dead, or slayne in battayle.
 In eo pralio trecenti capti, quinquaginta mis-

lia desyderata sunt, In that battayle thre hund-
 red were taken, and fiftye thousande slayne
 and deade.
 Desyderata in magno philosopho grauitas,
 the grauitie, which is requyred to bee in so great
 a philosopher.
 Desyderium, rij, neu. gen. desyre, loue, desyre,
 studie. sometyme absence, death, or the lacke of
 a thyng.
 Societas alicuius, and desyderium, contrary.
 Multarum rerum desyderio te angi necesse
 erat, Thynges muste be greued with the sor-
 rowfull remembrance of dyners thynges.
 Desyderium scabendi, the itche.
 Desyderia mulierum, the steeryng of the mens
 strenuous flize.
 Desyderia oculorum, The dyscase called
 Ophthalmia.
 Afficere desyderio, to make desyrous.
 Desyderio urbis flagrare, to be very desyrous
 of the citee.
 Desyderio incendi, moueri, teneri, angi, To
 be veraye desyrous.
 Desyderio alterius aliquid facere, to dooe a
 thyng for an other mans sake.
 Relinquere desyderium sui apud aliquem, to
 make one to desyre or wishe for hym, whan he
 is gone.
 Ita magno desyderio fuit ei filius, He was so
 greatly desyrous of his sonne, or he longed so
 muche for his sonne.
 Erat in desyderio ciuitatis, The whole citee
 desyred hym, or wysshed for hym.
 Incutere desyderium, to make one desyrous.
 Meum desyderium, my desyre.
 Desyero, aui, are, to desyre. to wyshe for a
 thyng. also to requyre to loke for, to fynde
 lacke of.
 Lepidus quod ego desyderabam fecit, That
 I desyred, Lepidus did.
 Neq. nunc vires desyero adolescentis, non
 plusquam adolescens tauri vires desydera-
 bam, For I nowe dooe moze wyshe to haue a
 yong mans strength, than whan I was yong I
 wysshed the strength of a bulle.
 Virtus nullam aliam mercedem suorum la-
 borum desyderat, prater hanc laudis & glo-
 ria, Vertue requyrez none other rewarde for
 hir labour, but this only of praise and renoume.
 Quis ab eis vllam rem laude dignam desydes-
 rat? Who loketh for any thyng of theim wooz
 thie commendacion?
 Si erit bellum (vt video fore) partes mee
 non desyderabuntur, If it chaunce to bee war
 (as I perceyue it will) there shall lacke nothing
 in me, in dooyng my duetie, or for my parte I
 wyll not fayle.
 Curia vires meas non desyderat, The senate
 hath no nede of myne ayde.
 Desyero abs te aliquid, He seemeth thou
 dooest not as I woulde haue the to dooe, I find
 lacke

lacke of sumwhat in the.
 Desyderauit non nunquam Agrippa patien-
 tiam, He was soye that Agrippa was no more
 patient, or he often tymes founde lacke of paci-
 ence, or wyshed more patience. &c.
 Ut ego tuum dolorem amorémque desydes-
 ro, I synde lacke that thou dost not loue, nor
 arte not soye.
 Hæc longam desyderant orationem, These
 thynges require many woordes, or to be spoken
 of at large.
 Nihil desydero, I passe not, I care not, I des-
 syre nothyng at all.
 Desyderare Ciceronis eloquentiam, to be so-
 re that he hath not Ciceros eloquence.
 Nulla nauis desyderabatur, Neuer a shyppe
 perished or was losse.
 Detectus, a, um, discouered, disclosed, made ap-
 parant and manifest, bare, naked.
 Detectus caput, he that hath his heade vnco-
 uered.
 Dētego, regi, ere, to disclose or discouer, to open,
 to vtter.
 Dētere stomachum, to vtter his stomake or
 mynde.
 Dētere insidias, to disclose or open wyles or
 deceiptes.
 Detendo, di, ere, to stretche out, or to stretche
 forth.
 Detentio, ōnis, fœm. gen. a withholdyng or res-
 tynyng.
 Deter, lackyng somewhat, yll.
 Detērior, woofse.
 Deterrimus, woofse.
 Color deterrimus, a very yll colour.
 Deteriori conditione esse, to be in woofse state
 or condicion.
 Deterius facere, to appayze a thyng, to make
 it woofse.
 Deteriore tempore, at a woofse occasion.
 Deteriore iure esse, to be in woofse condicion.
 Detergeo, es, or Detergo, is, si, ere, or ere, to
 wype of, to make cleane, to scoure.
 Detergere fastidia, to put away lothsomnesse.
 Lachrymas detergere, To wype away the tear-
 res from ones eyes.
 Detergere gemmas, to rubbe of the buddes of
 the vine.
 Detergere sarmenta arboribus, to cut grasses
 from trees.
 Remos detergere, to cut of the oyes.
 Determinatio, ōnis, f. g. a determination, a con-
 clusion or endyng.
 Determinatus, a, um, determined, discussed.
 Dētermino, aui, are, to prescribe the boundes or
 lymittes of a thyng, to determyne or discusse.
 Dētero, triui, ere, to bryste, to beate oute, as
 graghe is beate out of the care with thye thyng
 or tredyng, to empaire, to hurt or weare.
 Deterere laudem alicuius, to diminish.
 Deterere calces, to weare out shoes.

Deterere sumprum, to lose his costes or ex-
 penses.
 Deterere frumenta, to thye the corne.
 Aliquid vsu ipso deteretur, somewhat will be
 woone away with vse.
 Famæ alicuius detētere, for Detrahere.
 Deterreo, ui, ere, to put in feare, to let by feare,
 to discourte, to feare one from his purpose, to
 discourage from a thyng.
 Deterre a sententia, to make one a frayde to
 abyde in his opinion.
 Deterre a studijs, to feare one from studie or
 learnyng.
 Deterre a scribendo, to make one a frayde to
 wyte.
 Deterre & Cohortare, contrary.
 Deterrime, an aduerbe, whiche signifieth in woofse
 condicion, moste vngacious.
 Deterritus, a, um, abashed, made a frayde.
 Ab officio deterritus, made a frayde to dooe
 his duettie.
 Detestabilis, le, abhominable, detestable.
 Detestabile & pestiferum.
 Detestatio, ōnis, fœ. gen. abhorryng, execration,
 summonyng with witness, also Spuleus cas-
 keth it for geldyng.
 Detestor, âris, âri, to abhorre, to detest, to haue
 in abhominacion, to take earnestly to witness,
 to eschue and putte from hym by woordes. As
 mong Ciuilians Detestari is to summon a man
 with witness.
 Detestari inuidiam, to eschue enuie.
 Caput alicuius detestari hostili prece, to curse
 or banne.
 Detestari iram dei in caput alicuius, to curse
 with a solemne othe, to wythe the vengeance and
 wrath of god to light on one.
 Aeuertere & detestari.
 Detexo, xui, ere, to weaue, or to wynde.
 Detexere telam, to weaue by the webbe.
 Detexere aliquid viminibus, To make of
 others.
 Detineo, detines, tuiui, ere, to withholde, to res-
 tregne from libertee, to let or cause to tary.
 Detinere aliquem & demorari.
 Detinere aliquem de suo negotio, to let one
 from his busynesse.
 Maiori aliquo negotio detineri, To be letted
 or caused to tary by the meanes of some great
 busynesse.
 Detinent terras niues, The snowe lieth longe
 vpon the grounde.
 Detines me suspensum, thou keepest me longe
 in doubt.
 Detineri ventis, to bee kepte in any place by
 the meane of contrary wyndes.
 Detondeo, detondi, ere, to sheare or clyppe, to
 notte or polle.
 Détono, ui, are, to make a greete sounne or noyse.
 Detorno, aui, are, to woofse as tourners doo, to
 iourne or thyme.

Detórqueo, tórñ, quère, to boole, to tourne out of the right way. also to tourne a thyng from the one syde to the other.
 Cursum detorquere ad aliquem, to tourne towards one in rennyng.
 Recte facta detorquere, to interpryte in an yll parte the thyng that is well dooen.
 Praue detorta opinio, an opinion mistaken, and farte from the true meanyng.
 Detorquere à virtute, to toune ones mynde from vertue.
 Felstere & detorquere voluntatem alicuius, to toune oꝝ wrythe a mans mynde to an other purpose.
 Detorsus, a, um, tourned away, wrythed.
 Detractio, ónis, fœ. g. a pluchynge away oꝝ from one. It is also dysprysynge oꝝ yll reposte, detraction, sclaudynng, backbitynge. It signifieth also withdawayng of any thyng necessary. also purgeynge of excrementes & yll humours of the body.
 Detractio sanguinis, lettynge of bloud.
 Detractio alieni, the takynge away of an other mans gooddes, extorcion.
 Detractor, óris, masc. ge. he that reposteth yll, oꝝ speaketh yll of any one, a slanderer, backbiter, oꝝ detractor.
 Detractus, a, um, withdawayen, plucked away.
 Détraho, xi, ere, to drawe oꝝ plucke of, to take from one by violence, to reposte yll of one, to diminish oꝝ abate, to pull away. sometyme to plucke backe.
 Detrahère alumnus mamma, To weane a chyld.
 Detrahère de celo, to pulle out of heauen, oꝝ from heauen, to put one out of great estimation.
 Detrahère alicui, to reposte yll, oꝝ say yll of one.
 Detrahère de autoritate Senatus, to haue the senate in contempte, to diminish the authorytee of the Senate.
 Detrahère de se, to blame him selfe.
 Detrahère de pecunia, to abate of the money.
 Detrahère de suis commodis, to minishe his owne commodities oꝝ profits.
 Detrahère in iudicium, to byng in iudgement.
 Detrahère sanguinem, to draw bloud of one.
 De fama alicuius detrahère, to minishe the estimation of one.
 De pondere detrahère, to abate of the wright.
 De suo iure detrahère, To remitte oꝝ abate somewhat of his right.
 Fidem verbis alicuius detrahère, to cause one not to be beleued.
 Ex summa detrahère, to abate of the summe.
 Ex redditu detrahère, to minishe his reuenues.
 Precio detrahitur, the price is abated.
 Detrahère collo, to plucke from ones necke.
 De digito annulum detraxit, he plucked his rynge from his fynger.
 Non cessat de nobis detrahère, he ceaseth not

to diminish the our estimation, by his yll reposte.
 Detrahère calamitatem alicui, to put one out of myserie and trouble.
 Detrahère honorem debitum alicui, to take from one the honour that is due to hym.
 Detrahère fastidium, To take away lothesomenesse.
 Ut cum ab illa iniuria detraherent, that they should withdawaye him from dooynge that iniurie to me.
 Detrahère lunam celo, to pulle downe the moone out of the skie.
 Detrahère fucum, to pull away the false colour. And by a metaphoꝛe, to discouer falschode and deceipte.
 Detrectatio, ónis, fœ. g. a refusall oꝝ deniall to do a thyng.
 Detrectator, óris, masc. g. he that refuseth oꝝ denieth to dooe a thyng.
 Detrecto, aui, are, to refuse to doe a thyng. It also signifieth to abate.
 Aduersæ res etiam bonos detrectant, Adversities abateth mens reputacion, althoughe they be good men.
 Benefacta malignè detrectare, to dyspraise and blame good thynges.
 Militiam detrectare, to refuse warrefare.
 Principem detrectare, to refuse to haue one their chiefe and soueraigne.
 Detrimentum, ti, n. g. detriment oꝝ damage.
 Detrimentum facere, oꝝ capere, to susteyne damage.
 Detrimentum, & Emolumentum, contrary.
 Incommodum & Detrimentum.
 Detrimentosus, a, um, that whiche is cause of muche damage oꝝ hurt.
 Detritus, a, um, woꝛne out.
 Detrúdo, si, ere, to thruste downe, to thrust out. sometyme to constreigne oꝝ inforce, to caste oꝝ putte one out of any place.
 Detrudere comitia in aduentum alicuius, to deferre oꝝ put of the parliament tyll a mans comynge.
 Detrudi in carcerem, to be put in prison.
 Detrudere regno, to putte one oute of his roialme.
 De sententia detrudere, to make one to forsake his opinion.
 Detrudunt naues scopulo, they thruste oꝝ putte backe the shippes from the rockes.
 Detrudere in luctum, to caste one into mournyng.
 Detrudere aliquem ad mendicitatem, To make one a begger.
 Detruit nos ad ea necessitas, necessitee enforced vs to doe these thynges.
 Detrullo, aui, are, to put out of one vessell into an other.
 Detruncatio, ónis, fœ. g. a cuttyng woꝛte, a loppynge of trees.
 Detrunco, aui, are, to cutte of woꝛte oꝝ in pieres.
 also

also to loppe of thynges a tere.

Detruncare vitem, to cutte a vine.

Detruncare caput, to cut of ones head.

Detruncare corpus, to cut of the armes, or any other partes of the body.

Manu aliquem detruncare, to cutte of ones hande.

Detulit, he brought.

Detulit illi laudem, he referred all the pryse unto hym.

Detumes, decumes, ul, ere, whan swelling doeth assuage.

Detumbo, aui, are, to beate down, or to put from a thyng, to throwe downe one from an hygh place.

Deturbare aliquem aedibus, to thrust one out of his house.

Deturbare de mente, to make one madde.

Deturbare possessione, to put one out of possession.

De fortunis omnibus deturbare aliquem, to put a man bydes all that ever he hath.

Deturbare ex magna spe, to put out of greete hope.

Deturgeo, detursi, gere, is whan a thyng, which is swollen of blowen, doeth assuage it selfe.

Deturpo, aui, are, to make foule or defile, to make ynell favoured.

Deua, a typer in Scotlande called Dee, and the towne called Dondes, is also Deua.

Deuana, a towne in the northe parte of Englande called Dancastr.

Deuasto, aui, are, to waste or spoyle.

Deucalion, the sonne of Prometheus, a man of great wysdome and vertue, who saued muche of the people of Grece in the tyme of an vniuersall floudde, whereby the moze parte of Grece was drowned. The poetes seigne, that after the floud, he asked counsaile of the goddesse Themis, how mankynde might be restored: and it was answered, if he and his wyfe Pyrrha, dyd cast the bones of theyr mother behynde them. Deucalion (being very wittie) perceiued, that the erth was mother of all thynges, and the stones the bones therof. Therfore he thre stones behynde him, and they became men: and his wyfe dyd lykewyse: and they betamewomen. But in dede he saued the people by byngyng them to the hille called Parnassus. He was before the cominge of Christ. 1534. yeres.

Deuectus, a, um, caried away, caried downe.

Deueho, deuehis, xi, here, to carie from a place, to cary downe, to carie to.

Fruges deuehit in urbem.

Deuello, uelli, or uulsi, ere, to pulle away, to plucke of.

Deuelo, aui, are, to discouer, to open.

Deueneror, aris, ari, to worship.

Deuenio, deuenis, ni, nire, to come downe from hygh to lowe, from richesse to pouertee: from prosperitee to aduersitee, sometyme generally to

rome.

Deuenire ad senatum, to haue refuge or recourse to the Senate.

Deuenire ad maturitatem, to waite or becom ripe.

Ad iuris studium deuenire, to geue ones selfe to the study of the lawe.

Deuenire in victoris manus, to come into the conquerours handes.

Miseret me tantum illi deuenisse mali, It pitieth me, that so much yll hath chaunced to him.

Deuenire domum, to come home.

Deuenire in medium certamen, to come to the middell of the confliete of battayle.

Deuenire in aliquem, to chaunce on one.

Deuenire in alienas manus, to come into another mans handes.

Deuenusto, aui, are, to make foule, to disgrace, to deface.

Deuerbero, aui, are, to beate muche.

Deuerbium, looke Diuerbium.

Deuerro, ri, ere, to sweepe cleane away.

Deuersus, turned downewarde.

Deuerto, looke Diuerto.

Deuestio, iui, ire, to vnclothe.

Deueto, aui, are, to forbydde.

Deuexitas, aris, f. g. holownesse.

Deuexo, aui, are, to vexe muche.

Deuexus, a, um, holowe, or lyke to a bailey, bowmed, idem quod decliuus, vndyng downe, hanging.

Deuexum caput in dextrum humerum, bending downe towards the right shoulder.

Deuictus, ouercome, subdued, vanquished.

Deuincio, xi, ere, to binde faste, to ioygne or knite in familiaritee or frendshipp, to make one bounden to hym.

Deuincit se scelere, he byngeth him selfe in daunger for the offence of mysdede.

Vbi animus semel se cupiditate deuinxerit mala, whan the mynde hath ones intangled or captiued it selfe with any yll desyre or naughtye appetite.

Deuincere hominum inter homines societatem, to knitte or ioygne societee or frendship betwene men.

Deuincere aliquem sibi beneficijs, To bynde one to him by shewyng frendly pleasures.

Hoc beneficio vtrique ab vtrisque deuincimini, By meane of this benefite, ye be bounde eith ther to other.

Affinitate sese alicui deuincere, to bynde hym selfe to a man by affinitee or kynred.

Fœderibus deuincitur fides cum hoste, Our saythe and promise is made sure to our enemies by couenauntes.

Deuinctus, a, um, bounden, properly in dues tie or office.

Deuio, aui, are, to goe out of the way.

Deuirgino, aui, are, to defloure a mayden.

Deuarginari, spoken of theym that bee pasted childe.

thyldehode.
 Deuotio, ónis, fém. gene. an. aduoydyng of
 Quynnyng.
 Deuito, aui, are, to eschewe, to shounne, to
 auoyde.
 Subterfugere & deuicare.
 Deuicare aliquem, to eschewe ones company.
 Deuitatum se à me putat, He thynketh that I
 dooe eschue his company.
 Deuius, a, um, oute of the ryghte way, or that
 dwelleth farre out of the waie.
 Deuium iter, a way not haunted or bled to be
 gone.
 Deuium scortum, a common harlotte.
 Auis deuia, an oule.
 Deuia & syluestris gens, a sauage and wilde
 people, dwelling in a deserte countrey.
 Aequi deuus, swaruyng from trueth.
 Deuium tibi non erit, It will not be out of
 your way.
 Omnibus consilijs deuus & præceps, rathe
 and foolyshe in all his counsayles.
 Deunx, uncis, ma. g. a leuen ounces, and a meas-
 sure conteynyng .xxii. ounces, a leuen of the
 measures called Cyathi, our pint and .vi. oun-
 ces. It is also taken for a leuen partes of any
 thyng diuided, or for the whole, saynge one
 parte.
 Vltra ex Deunce, gayne of a leuen in the
 hundred.
 Deuoco, aui, are, to call asyde, or call away, to
 call or fetteh downe.
 Deuocare in suspitione, to byng in suspicion.
 Deuocare e celo philosophiam, by transla-
 tion to byng philosophy from consyderacion of
 heauenly thynges, to humayne matters.
 Deuolo, aui, are, to flee or renne from an higher
 place to a lower, to go with spede.
 Deuolare de celo, to flee downe from heauen.
 Deuolant de tribunali, They go spedily from
 the iudgement seat.
 In portam deuolauit, He spedde him quickly
 towards the hauen.
 Deuoluo, ui, ere, to tumble or rolle downe, by
 translation it signifieth it is fallen, comen, or
 hapned from one to an other.
 Deuolui ad otium, to be geuen to ydelnesse.
 Deuolui retro, to be turned backe.
 Pensa deuoluere fusis, to spinne.
 Verba deuoluere, to speake hastily and behes-
 mently.
 Deuolui ad spem inanem pacis, to be tur-
 ned. &c.
 Eo res deuoluitur, vt. &c. it is turned to that
 poynte.
 Deuolutio, ónis, fém. gene. tumblyng or rol-
 lyng downe.
 Deuolutus, a, um, tumbled downe.
 Deuoluta est hæreditas, The inheritaunce is
 fallen or come.
 Deuoluta eo res est, The matter is come to

that point.
 Ad spem pacis estis deuoluti, pe. conteyned
 an hope of peace.
 Deuona, a towne in Alwayne called Aluonache
 betwene Aremburge, and Mentzburge.
 Deuoratus, a, um, deuoured, consumed.
 Deuorata vrbes, cities beynge sucked vp with
 earthquakes.
 Deuoro, aui, are, to deuoure, to eate withoute
 chaupnge, to swalow downe whole & rate
 every morsell. Sometyme to heare or suffer pa-
 tiently.
 Hoc tedium mihi deuorandum est, This laz-
 ynes must I susteyne.
 Deuorare dicta, to take good hede vnto wo-
 des, to heare diligently.
 Deuorare hominum ineptias, to sette litle by
 mens folie.
 Deuorare libros, to reade ouer many and sun-
 dry bookes hastily, to reade greedily.
 Deuorare molestiam palicorum dierum, To
 passe ouer a thyng tyghtely, that is a litle
 while greuous.
 Deuorare nomen alicuius, to forget a mans
 nes name.
 Deuorare orationem, to heare a tale without
 takyng any hede also to heare a mans tale glad-
 ly and with great pleasure.
 Deuorare pecuniam, to consume all his sub-
 stance.
 Deuorare spe lucrum, to couet a thyng so ma-
 che, that he thinketh all redy that he hath it.
 Deuotio, ónis, fém. g. a curse, a vowe to die, or to
 make a man die.
 Deuotiones, dyuelly the inuocations to the bas-
 mage of one.
 Deuoto, aui, are, to bynde by a vowe.
 Deuotorius, a, um, concernyng a vowe or curse.
 Deuotoria carmina, inuocations, curses.
 Deuotus, a, um, bowed or cursed, dedicated,
 destinate.
 Deuotus & donatus studijs, one addicte and
 geuen to study and learnyng.
 Deuotus vobis animus, a mynde geuen and
 addicte to doo you pleasure and seruite.
 Deuotus, i, ma. g. one that is saythfull and obe-
 dient. Also geuen or determynd to dooe some
 thyng. he that is sworne not to forsake one.
 Deuoti, men that promise to liue and die in the
 seruite of princes or capitaines.
 Deuoueo, deuoues, ui, ere, to vowe or curse, to
 consente to dye, to addicte or geue, solemnly to
 promise.
 Deuouere se, to make a vowe to die in any
 quarell, or for the sauegarde of other.
 Deuouere se amicitia alicuius, To geue ones
 selfe whole to the loue of one.
 Deuouere aliquem, to curse one.
 Deuro, usi, ere, to bourne.
 Deus, God
 Alipes deus, Mercurie,

Architenchus deus, Apollo.
 Armiger deus, Mars.
 Auerrancus deus, looks Auerrancus.
 Auidus deus, Pluto.
 Noctinagus deus, Neptune.
 Inuerecundus deus, Bacchus.
 Ogygius deus, Apollo.
 Opifer deus, Aesculapius.
 Auerrant omen dii, god forbode.
 Si diis placet, ironia, and god wyl, a goddes name.
 Dii meliora, god forbode.
 Testari deum, to take god to witnesse.
 Dii bene verant, god sende vs good lucke.
 Dii faciant, god graunt, would to god.
 Dii iuuantibus, with goddes helpe.
 Dexamene, a nymphe of the sea.
 Dexippus, a phisicion, the scholar of Hippocrates.
 Dextans, antis, m. g. a weyght beynge. p. ounces: some haue taken it for ten doleyn.
 Vtura ex dextante, gayne of. p. in the hunt.
 Dextella, e, f. g. a diminutiue of Dextra.
 Dexter, tra, trum, or Dexter, tera, terum, right or apte, handsome, conuenient, prosperous, profitable, fauourable, quicke, and diligent.
 Dexter ades ducibus, assiste and ayde our cas pitaynes.
 Dextera, vel dextra, the right hande. Sometyme on the ryght syde.
 Dexteram tendere, to geue to one his hande.
 Dexiram dare, to healte or ayde.
 Dexiram dextra committere, To promysse fapth and trouth in hande.
 Cedo dextram, geue me thynne hande.
 Conferere dextras, to toygne battayle.
 Dextra iungere dextram, the auncient maner of saluting also to agree.
 Dextra leuaque, bothe on the right and on the lefte hande.
 A dextra, on the right hande.
 Dextere, or Dextre, proppely, aptely, feately, fortunately, handsomely.
 Dexterior, Dexterius, moze proper or apte.
 Dextéritas, atis, fcm. g. aptenesse and redynesse in the thyng that a man goeth aboute, handes somnesse, dextéritée.
 Déxtero, aui, are, to leade in the right hande, to couple hoxses in a teeme, to set one on hys right syde.
 Déxtimi, hoxslemen beynge on the righte wyng in battayle.
 Déxtimus, a, um, olde wyrtewysd for Dexter.
 Dextrale, a byacellette to weare on the right arme.
 Dextrarij, hoxses toygned in a teeme.
 Dextrocherium, rij, m. g. a byacellette made lyke a broade howpe of golde, sette with pperious stones.
 Dextrorsus, and Dextrorsum, towarde the right hande, or on the right hande.

Dextrorsum, idem.
 D I ANTE A E . C
DI, and Dis, two propositions, which onely in composition.
 Dia, an addition to womens names, when theyr foolyshe iourne wyl make them equal to goddesses. It is also an yle by Grece called Naxus. Finally this woorde Dia, is sette before all noble confessions, dynged by the Grekes, as Diacalamynthe, Diacitonites, Diapapauer, &c.
 Diabathra, a certayne sozte of Moes bled in Grece.
 Diabathrarius, rij, mase. gen. a maker of suche Moes.
 Diabetes, tis, a passyng through, and sometyme the pipe of a cundite.
 Diabethe, a sickness, which causeth that one can not holde his wyne, or after some, a disease in the kidneys byngyng an excedyng thirst.
 Diabolus, the deuill: how be it in grecke it signifyeth proppely a false accuser, an aduerfarié.
 Diacatharona, a, when the prince geueth licence for priuate groundes to be iourged.
 Diacapregias, a medicine made of gotes dounge.
 Diacalanthus, a confectioun in phisike.
 Diachysis, the herbe Delphinium.
 Diacheton, idem quod Diplacos.
 Diacodion, dii, ne. g. is a syrope made with the toppes of the herb called Popie and water, whiche profiteth agaynst reumes, and to cause one to sleape.
 Diaconus, ni, m. g. a deacon. In grecke it signifieth a minister.
 Diactor, toris, m. g. a messenger.
 Diacytoniten, or Diacidoniam, a confectioun made with the iuyce of quynces and hony or sugar, and is an excellent medicine for feeble stomakes.
 Diadema, aris, neu. ge. an hyge cappe, wheron an Emperour or kynge weareth his crowne: or rather a white bande, in maner of a lictell towell which beynge rolled about a thyng, kynges vsed to weare, as they dooe yet in Turkey: It is now bled for a kynges crowne.
 Diadematus, a, um, that weareth a diademe.
 Diadocos, a stone like beerrill.
 Diarefis, sis, diuision. also a figure, when one syllable is diuided into two. As Albai, for Alba.
 Dieta, e, fce. g. a parlour to sup in. Also diete in eatyng and drynkynge. Also a place where iudgements were geuen.
 Diatarij, Geuantes that do awaite on the table. Sometyme such as dooe haunte bynners and suppers, to the intent to steale somewhat.
 Dieteta, arbiters, or indifferent iudges.
 Dietetixa, that parte of phisike, that cureth by diete.
 Diagalanga, a confectioun of Galanga.

- Diaglaucion**, a kynde of the medicine called Collirion.
Diagonios, a lyne in geometrie, from one corner to an other.
Diagoras, a philosopher of Milefius, also a famous poete.
Diagramma, *artis, neu. gen.* a title of a booke, a sentence of verree: Also a figure of geometrie drawn in a place.
Diagraphice, a kynde of peynting or caruing.
Diagridion, a certeyne confection made with Scammony, to purge choler.
Dialage, a figure whan many argumentes be brought to one effect.
Dialectica, *x, or dialectice, es, form. g.* the arte, which teacheth to inuent quickly, to dispute aptely, and finally, to trie what is true and what is false. It is commonly called Logycke.
Dialectice, like a logician, by the art of logike.
Dialecticus, *a, um, perteynyng to logike.*
Dialecticus, *i, m. g.* a logician.
Dialectus, a maner of speche, as we would say, *dis*uerfites in englyshe, as *Southerne* speche, *Southerne*, *Bentyfhe*, *Deuounyche*, and of ther lyke.
Dialeucum, *ci, n. g.* a kynde of saffron.
Dialeutensis, *se, an adiective.*
Dialeutense genus purpure, a kynde of purple.
Dialexis, disputacion.
Dialisis, *f. g.* dissolution.
Dialis, *le, of or perteynyng to Jupiter.* Also it signifies of one daie, as *Consul dialis*, a consul of one daie.
Dialogus, *i, m. g.* a disputacion betwene two.
Dialyton, *ti, neu. g.* a figure, whan membes be toygned together without coniunctions.
Diamargariton, a confection made of perles.
Diamonos, idem quod Mandragora.
Diamoron, a certeyne electuary.
Diameter, or **Diámetrus**, *tri, m. g.* a lyne, which diuideith any figure into two equall partes.
Diána, the daughter of Jupiter, whiche sleepege the company of menne, to the intente that she woulde not be meued with carnall lustes, dyd continually cerryple hir selfe in huntynge wilde beastes, and for hir chaste lyfe was honoured of the paynims for a goddess: she is also taken for the moone.
Dianéa, *x, form. gen.* the minde or sense, the vnderstandyng.
Diapasma, *atis, neu. gen.* a composition of diuers swete pouders to cast on the body, to the intente that superfluous sweate may be put away. It may bee also taken for a swete perfume or a pome ambre.
Diapason, a controrde in mulyche of. v. tunes, and two halfe tunes.
Diapenidium, *dij, neu. g.* a certaine medicine to lay to the breast.
Diapente, of fyre.
Diaphanum, cleere thynge out as crystal.
Diaphonia, *x, f. g.* a discorde.
Diaphora, a difference.
Diaponi, certayne dogges in Crete.
Diaporefis, digestion, or euaporacion.
Diaporeticus, *a, um,* that whiche dooeth dissolue or sende forth the humours.
Diaphragma, *atis, n. ge.* a skynne in the loweste part of the breast, which diuiderth the place, where the herte and the longes bene, from the stomake and bowelles, so that the vapours rysenge vppwarde, shall not come to the spirituall members, whereby the mynde and reason myght be indamaged: it is taken for diuision, as the gristell betwene the nosespylles, or other lyke.
Diaporéfis, a dubitacion, a fygure in Rhetorike, whan a man maketh as thonghe he dyd doubte.
Diapsalma, some take this worde for one thynge, some for an other, where the Hebrewes in the psalmes haue *Sela*, Aquila tranlateth it *Diapsalma*, toke in Hierom. writyng to Marcella for the signification of this worde.
Diapyanon, a confection made with the herbe called Rue, whiche is called also *Diapoliticon* an excellent medicine agaynst lacke of good digestion, agaynst peyne in the breast, the spleen, the liver and the reynes: It mollifieth the beaslie, comforteth the stomake, and maketh good digestion.
Diarium, *rij, neut. gen.* provision for one daie. also a booke declaring what is dooen daie by daie: A booke of remembraunces, an intpyllyng booke.
Diarius, *a, um,* of one day.
Diaria febris, a feuer whiche dureth but one daie, if the sicke man doore kepe good diete.
Diarrhoea, *x, f. g.* a lashe of flice without inflammarion, or exulceracion, whiche of the late physicians is called *Fluxus humoralis*.
Diarrhodon, *di, neu. ge.* a certaine medicine made of roses.
Diastarydon, a medicine to stee men to the lust of the bodie.
Diastasis, *f. distantia.*
Diastéma, *atis, n. g.* space.
Diastrophos, *phi, m. g.* peruerse or frowarde.
Dias, a philosopher of Ephesus in the tyme of Philip kynge of Macedonie.
Diastole, a distinction or porntte, whereby one worde or sentence is distincte from an other.
Diasymos, *mi, maogen.* a figure in Rhetorike, whan wee delude or mocke the argumentes of our aduersaries, or by crossing to cleuate theyr authorite.
Diatesseron, offoure.
Diathéca, *x, or Diathéca, orum,* sometyme a testament: sometyme an heritage, that cometh to a man by testament.
Diatheon, *thei, n. ge.* a certeyne medicine for the head ache.
Diathesis

Diathesis, i. affectus.
 Diatremum, ti, n. g. a cup endowed and cunningly wrought.
 Diatremis, i. uenies which make such cuppes.
 Diatricos, abstinent by the space of the daies.
 Diaturei, they which kepe shippes only for their living, of meate and bynde, hauing no other wages.
 Dianla, one of the foure notable portes in Rome.
 Dianlus, li, ma. g. a measure of grounde, conteynng. ii. fourlonges, euerie fourlonge beynge of a .xii. f. fecte: or after some a space of grounde conteynng. 1200. foote.
 Dibapha, phae, f. g. any colour in sylke or clothe, whiche is steept twyse in the die batte, we call it a deepe colour.
 Dibaphus, a, um, any thyng twyse died.
 Dibapha Tyria, purple twyse died.
 Dibutades, a potter of Lozynth, which taught first to make beselles of chaffe.
 Dica, æ, f. g. a cause, an accusation, a iudgement.
 Dicam impingere, To bynge an action agaynst one.
 Dicam scribere alicui, To entre an action agaynst one.
 Dicis fortiri, to examyne and deepe matters by lotte.
 Dica, the goddess of iudgements.
 Dicacitas, atis, f. g. shrewdnes or boundnes.
 Dicaculus, a, um, merie in talkyng, full of toys des. Also he that chatteth or prateth.
 Dicea, a citee in the goulfe called Thermaicus.
 Dicæarchia, æ, f. g. the citee called Puteoli.
 Dicæarchus, chi, ma. gen. a iuste pynce. also the name of a philosopher.
 Dicæogenes, a certeyne poete.
 Dicæologia, æ, fæm. g. iustification, a figure in Rhetorike.
 Dicæus, a mans name.
 Dicæodotes a iustice, one that dissideth matters accordyng to the law.
 Dicæsis, for Dica, tell on.
 Dicatio, onis, fæ. ge. a bowyng, a submyttinge, a promysyng.
 Dicax, acis, om. ge. a rayler or reprocher, a tester, a theploger, a great pratter.
 Dichalcum, ci, n. ge. the coyn called quadzans, the fourth parte of Obolus.
 Dichas, a measure of twoo palmes or eyght fingers.
 Dicelicta, Mimus.
 Dichoreus, a foote in metre.
 Dichotomos, halfe, or that is diuided in the middes.
 Dicibulum, li, neu. gen. a tryflyng repozte and saynge of childzen.
 Dico, aui, are, to bowe, to offer, to dedicate, to geue for euer.
 Dicamus tibi hunc totum diem, this daye is yours to doe with vs what it shall lyke you: or

we will spende this whole day in hearyng you.
 Dicare operam suam, to offer his service.
 Donum alicui dicatum atque promissum, a gyfte vowed and promised vnto one.
 Hanc operam tibi dico, I will doo so muche at your requyre.
 Dicare se alicui in seruitutem, to make hym selfe ones bonde man.
 Studium suum laudi alicuius dicare, To emplot his studie to set forth ones prayse.
 Dicare opus alicui rei, To write a thyng in a booke by it selfe, not mixed with other matters.
 Dicare se in aliquam ciuitatem, to bee made a citizen in any place.
 Annos suos dicare vix celebri, To bowe a synple lyfe.
 Dico, xi, ere, to say, to tell, to byd, to promise, to asseure, to defende: as, Cicero dixit causam Milonis, Cicero defended Milons cause. Also to appoynte, to call a thyng by name, to pleade lyke an orator, to speake aptely or eloquently of any matter.
 Dicere causam, to make answer to an action or playnte.
 Dice illi, for Dic illi, tell him hardely.
 Dicere diem, To sue a man or call him by (as we vse to say) by action, wryte or commaundement, properly to cause a man to be bounden to appere and make answer.
 Dicere dictatorem, To name or make a dictatour.
 Dicere dotem, to assigne a dowrye.
 Probra dicere alicui, to cherke or rebuke one.
 Dicere doti, to assigne dowrye by promysse.
 Dicere ex animo, to speake as a man thinketh.
 Dicere ex tempore, to speake an oracion without studie. Also to speake vnadvisedly.
 Dicere ius, to geue commaundement, or sentence on a payne: sometyme it signifyeth to gouerne a towne or countrey by lawes.
 Dicere contumeliam, To outrage or rayle on one.
 Dicere leges, To appoynt lawes, or condicions of peace, as by the vainquisher to hym that is vainquished.
 Dicere diem nuptiis, vel operi, to appoynte a day for mariage. &c.
 Dicere mulctam, to sette or assele a fyne or a summe of money, to be payed by hym that hath committed a trespassse, to amerce one.
 Dicere in ytramque partem, To susteyne the saynges of bothe partes.
 Dicere nummos, to promise money.
 Dicere sacramento, to take an othe, properly as they doo that be receyved in warres.
 Dicere salutem, to salute or recommend hym vnto one. Also to pray god to sende hym good healthe and well to dooe.
 Dicere sententiam, to geue sentence or iudgemente.
 Dicere pro sententia, idem.

Tibi dico, an non? *Speake I to thee or no? Or*
 thynkest thou that it doeth appertayn to the that
 I say, or no?
 Ad aliquid dicere, to aunswere to that, that an
 other hath said.
 Aliouersum dixeram, I mente it an other way,
 I spake it for an other intent than ye take it.
 Bene atque amice dicis, ye speake well and
 frendely.
 Animo presenti dicere, to speake boldly with
 out feare.
 Bene latine dicere, To speake a thyng in good
 latine.
 Dicere in aurem, to tell one in his eare.
 Nunquid causam dicis? quin, &c. Canst thou
 say naie, or canst thou say any thyng for thy self:
 but that. &c.
 Magno conatu nugas dicere, with an earnest
 and very solemne facion, to tell tryfles or thyn-
 ges not woorth the hearyng.
 Gontumeliose aliquid dicere, to speake a
 thyng tauntyngly, or to a mans rebuke.
 Dicere bona fide, To speake a thyng honest-
 nedly.
 Nolo in illum grauius dicere, I wyl say no
 worse by hym.
 Inclementer & acerbè in aliquem dicere, To
 chyde one vngently and bitterly.
 Iniuste alteri dicere, to lay a thyng wrongfully
 to ones charge.
 Ioco aut per iocum dicere, to speake in boued.
 Legem sibi dicere, to prescribe to ones self what
 is to be doen.
 De loco superiori dicere, to speake to the peo-
 ple out of the place of pleadyng, or sytting in the
 iudgement seate.
 De loco inferiore dicere, To speake oute of
 the place of pleadyng to the iudges, whiche satte
 higher.
 Mala plurima dicere, to rayle, to geue one ma-
 ny shrewde woordes.
 Neruose dicere, to speake pythly.
 Dicere repudium, to caste of ones wyfe.
 De scripto dicere, to reade a thyng vpon his pas-
 per, to pronounce a thyng as it is witten.
 Ad voluntatam alicuius dicere, to flatter.
 Dicam vt reuertantur domum, I wyl byd
 them retourne home agayne.
 Vt dicitur, as it is said, as men reporte.
 Nesciebam sic dicere illam, I perceyued not
 that she went so.
 De prandio dicis? speake you of the diner? or
 meane you of the diner?
 Quod inter nos licet dicere, as I may tell you
 betwene you and me.
 Ne dixis istud, saie not so man, or it is not as
 thou saiest.
 Partem aliquam æqui boniq; dicere, to speake
 reasonably, to offer reason.
 Argumenta rei dicere, to tell the tokens or si-
 gnes of a thyng.

Dixi, I haue sayed all that I wyl say.
 Dictionum, n. g. m. a galei that hath two reines
 of oyes.
 Dicrotus, ti, m. g. a kynde of moung of the pul-
 ses; Galen. de pulsibus.
 Dicta, signified mery sentences.
 Dictamen, crāminis, n. g. a thyng witten by an
 other mans instruction.
 Dictamnium, idem quod Dictānum.
 Dictāmus, masc. ge. and Dictānum, neu. gen.
 an herbe, the leaues wherof are lyke penie roall
 but greater and somewhat hote and moly, and
 byteth the tongue lyke gynger, but it hath ney-
 ther flower nor seede. Constantius saith, that
 it is hote and drye in the thyrde degree. There
 is of this herbe wonderfull and incomparable
 vertues, as well agaynst all popson, as also in
 drawyng out any thyng, whiche sicketh faste
 in any parte of the body, this is the right Dic-
 tamen.
 Dictata, ōrum, n. g. interpretations, expositions,
 or declaracions, made by the maisters to theyr
 scholers, whiche they doo wyte.
 Dictator, ōris, ma. gene. the highest office in the
 publike weale of the Romans, whiche was al-
 so called Magister populi, the master of the
 people: whiche for the space of .vi. monethes
 had the auctoritee of a kyng. And therefore
 that dignitee was neuer geuen, but onely whan
 the state of the citee was in seoperdie. Dictator
 is also he that pronounceth the thyng that an o-
 ther wyteth.
 Dictatorius, a, um, perteynyng to the dictator.
 Dictatrix, icis, a woman that appoynteth and
 commaundeth thynges to be dooen.
 Dictatum, a minute geuen from one to an other to
 wyte a letter by.
 Dictatura, æ, form. gen. the office or dignitee of
 dictator.
 Dicte, es, an hill in the yle of Candie, where Jus-
 tice was nourished.
 Dictērium, rij, neu. g. a metie quippie or taunt,
 wittily spoken.
 Dictio, ōnis, f. g. a woorde, a fourme of spea-
 kyng, a pronouncyng, an eloquent oracion: Als
 so a pledyng, an oracle.
 Dictito, aui, are, to speake often, or in diuers
 places, to tell one thyng often.
 Dicto, aui, are, to reherse vnto one that whiche he
 shall wyte. Also to inuestigate or expounde the
 sence of any authour. Also to byng to remem-
 braunce, to speake.
 Dictare rationem, to yelde an accompte.
 Dictare actionem, idē quod dicā impingere.
 Dictare testamentum alicui, to make an other
 mannes will after his owne will & pleasure, to
 apoynte or tell one how he shall make his wyl.
 Ratio ita dictat, reason byddeth or counsay-
 leth so.
 Dictum, ti, n. g. a woorde, a sayinge, a prouerbe.
 Dicto obediens, he that dweth that whiche he
 is coms

is commended. *Dicta blanda & benedicta*, saye and flattering
wordes.

Dictum ridiculū, a tette to make a man laugh.
Ingerere dicta in aliquem, and dictis onera-
re aliquem, to raple at one spitefully.

Dictis bonis petere, to desyre a thyng with
saye wordes.

Dicturus, iul, i. e. to goe aboute, or prepare to
speake.

Dictus, a, um, spoken, sayed, techened, ordeyned,
appoynted, assigned.

Dicto citius, at a trette.

Non nisi dicto honore, not without a tennes-
ence.

Dictum istud, in this tette that thou sayest.

Dictum est, men say the repozte is.

Dictum est, I have spoken it.

Dictum ac factum reddidi, I dispatche it with
a word. As after some, I have dyen as muche
as was possible.

Dicroium, ti, neu, ge. a wyrd with two ordres of
oyes, or that hath two oyes in one seate.

Dictynna, one of the names of Diana. Also a citee
of Grece.

Dictynneus, an helyn wherein the temple of Diana
was situate.

Dictyotheron, ti, neu, ge. a certayne kynde of
byldeynge made full of grates for men to looke
throughe.

Dictys, one of the Centaures. Also an hystorios-
grapher of Landie, whiche wrote the battaile
of Troy.

Dictys, is also a fether, whiche nourished
Perseus.

Didascalia, a, f. g. doctryne, learyng.

Didascalus, li, m. g. a scholl maister.

Didia, a lawe made amonge the Romans agaynst
the excesses of fate.

Dido, onis, for, ge. the name of a lady that buil-
ded Carthage.

Dido, dididi, didere, to distribute, to diuide, to
digesse.

Didorus, a, um, of two hande bzeade.

Didrachmum, mi, n. g. two of the cognges called
Drachmas, of our money now. xi. d. ob.

✠ *Didrachmum*, a siluer cogng conteynyng. ii.
Drachmas, euery Drachma, beyng in value an
old sterlyng groat, when eight went to the ounce.

Didrachmus aureus, a peece of golde, contey-
nyng the value of. 100. sesterij, that is two
crownes of the sonne and an halfe.

Diduco, diducis, xi, ere, to byng into sundrie
partes, to diuide or pull aparte, to open a thyng
that is shutte.

Diducere argumenta in digitos, To marke
and deuise argumentes on his fingers endes.

Diductum stare, To sette one foote here, an
other there.

Diducere digitos, To spreade the syngers
abrode.

Fauces immensi diducit hiatus, he gapeth mree
mynde wryth. *Diducere arcem in cornua*, To diuide an arse
into two wynges.

Diducere, & contrahere, to stretch.

Comprimere & diducere digitos, contray, &

Diductus, a, um, diuided, separated, opened.

Diuisio in digitos diducta, when one pointeth
the partes of any diuision on his fingers endes.

Foribus diductis, the gates beyng opened.

Didyme, arum, plandos of Thracie, that bound
vpon Carle.

Didymaon, a fownde maker of harnie.

Didyme, es, an ple in the Thracian sea.

Didymens, one of the names of Apollo.

Didymi, certayne hilles in Arabia felix.

Didymus, a, um, is in latyn geminus, in Greeke

Thomas, in englyshe, a twyngne in byrthe, or

double a man. It is also the name of doctors

learned men, of whiche one beyng a grammas-
rian, wrote. 3500. booke.

Diecula, a, for, g. a diminutive of Dies, a littell
whyle, a short space of tyme.

Directus, a, um, crucified, or hanged.

Apagere in directum, sette the hente and be-
hanged.

Directum, was dyed of olde wryters (by and
typhazim) for an yll day or infortunate tyme.

Dies, ei, ma. & for, g. in singulari, in plur. vero
tantum, mas. ge. a day: somtyme it signifyeth

tyme or season.

Dies critici, The daies, wherein the phisicians
dooe geue a certayne iudgement vpon the speche-
lesse.

Dies legitimi, amonge lawiers he called ordi-
nary daies, or daies in coure.

Die decies, ten tymes in a day.

De die, for interdiu, in the day tyme.

Diem de die expectabam, I looked from day
to date.

Diem dicere, looke Dicere diem.

Die crastini, for Die crastino, and Die septi-
mi, for septimo.

In diem abijt malum, the punishment is pros-
longed and deferred, tyll an other day.

Dies noctesque, continually day and nyght.

Vides iam diei multum esse, ye see now that it
is farte daies.

✠ *In diem viuere optimum est*, It is best not
to be carefull for to lieue, but to take as it com-
meth: for god neuer sendeth monthe but he send
deth meate.

Quinquennij die, the fiftre yere.

Atra dies, a blacke or dymol day.

Cæco die emere, looke Cæcus.

Medius dies, noone tyme, wydday.

Conterere diem verbis, To spende away the
day with babbling.

Supremum diem expleuit, he died.

Insequens dies, the next day folowynge.

Præcipiti iam die, when it was all mooste
Bb night

night, or when it drew towards night.
 Paucis interiectis diebus, after a few daies.
 Genitius a dies est; diei, diei, dies, diei.
 Dius, for die.
 Diescit, it is day, it waxeth day.
 Diespiter, one of the names of Jupiter, quasi diei pater.
 Dieteris, the space of two yeeres.
 Diffamo; aut, are, to speade an yll repozle of one, to defame, to publishe.
 Diffarreatio, onis, form. ge. a certayne sacrifice, whiche was betwene a man and his wife; contrary to Confarreatio, that is a bloudfement to dissolue the marriage, as confarreatio was a bygnyng of knyghtynge, and was only doon of the plectes.
 Differcio, feris, ire, to fustle, fustle of poyre in.
 Differentia, a, f, g. a difference.
 Differentia, & Dissimilitudo.
 Differentia, olde wyters vled for Differentia, difference.
 Differo, distull, sferre, to spate. Sometyme to bygnyge from one place to an other, to carie a lundze of into diuers partes, to take from one place and carie to an other, to trouble and with some sodeyne feare to bygnyge a man at his wytes ende, that he wolteyth not what is fynde of but to bee doone, to ppolonge of deferre, to be lase. Sometyme to rente of feare in plectes. Sometyme to repozte abroade, to lowe of speade a bzode in dyuers partes: also to endure. Sometyme to diuide of cut a lundze. Sometyme to sette in odyse. Sometime to differre of be in different.
 At vide quid differat inter meam opinionem & tuam, bute now what difference is betwene thynne opinion and myne.
 Differre famam alicui, to speade ones name abrode.
 Differre sitim, to endure thynne.
 Differre vadimonium, to geue a day oter to hym that is bounde to his apperance.
 Differri, to be so vexed in mynde, that a man wotteth not what to doo.
 Castra vi fluminis differebantur, The campe of tentes were caried awaye by violence of the floudde.
 Differor amore. I am in extreme peynes for loue.
 Differor letitia, I am rauished with ioyfulnesse.
 Rumores distulerunt maleuoli, yll willers of maligners haue speade abrode naughty tales.
 Differre rumorem de aliquo, To speade a bzode, lowe of bygnyge by a bzute, noyse of tale by of of any body.
 Differre sitim, to forbeare to dypke.
 Nocuit differre paratis, it hath doen harme to many, after they haue ben ready, to make longe delay.
 Iam ego te differam dictis meis impudice, I wyll carie of Make the by erre I go, that thou

shalt not wotte wat to dooe, thanneleste felow
 that thou dost.
 Orationem sperat inuenisse se, quod differat
 ze, he hopeth that he hath inuented some chynge
 wherwith he may trouble and vexen you, or that
 he hath nowe founde a tale agaynst the, wherewith
 to bygnyge thee at thy wytes ende.
 Differri and Differri doloribus, to bee vexed
 and troubled in mynde, and we were vexed
 and troubled hither and thither with sorow and
 care, to bee in such yette; that one thynketh hym
 selfe to bee pulled in plectes. Althowgh Differri
 amore, and Differri inuidia.
 Differre rumorem, to speade abrode a rumoz.
 Distare & Differre.
 Res cum te differ, one thynge differeth from
 an other.
 Differunt inter se, the thynges differ and be
 vnyghe.
 Hoc ab illa differ, this differeth from that.
 Differre & Procrastinare.
 Hoc non queo differre, I can not differre this
 mattier.
 Differre in posterum diem, in annum, in
 mensem, in aliud tempus, in aduentum ali
 cuius, To deferre a thynge vnyll the nexte
 day. &c.
 Diem de die differre, To deferre from day to
 daye.
 Aquilo differt nubila, The northewind wynde
 scattereth the cloudes.
 Difficilis, aut, are, to vnbackle, to open, to vn
 gyde.
 Difficile, aduerbium, hardely, difficultly,
 vneasily.
 Difficilis, le, harde, vneasy.
 Difficilis homo, a crabbed and waywarde fel
 low, harde to please.
 Difficilis & morosus.
 Difficiles terre, countreys harde, troublous,
 and yll to trauallye in.
 Difficile ad fidem est, it is harde to be beleued.
 Difficilis transitus, a harde passage.
 Difficuler, for Difficile.
 Difficultas, aris, form. gene. difficulte, trouble,
 perill, daunger.
 Difficultas in audiendo, whan men make it
 straunge to here matters.
 Difficultas nummaria, or rei nummaria, scar
 citee of lacke of money, pouertie.
 Difficultas annonae, scarcitee of vitayle.
 Difficultas spirandi, peynesfulnesse in fetchyng
 of bzeathe.
 Difficultas vrinae, peynesfulnesse in ppyng.
 Conflatus multis difficultatibus, troubled
 with many perylles and daungers.
 Difficuler, with great peyne and labour.
 Difficuler & difficiliter idem quod difficile.
 Difficuler atq; agre siebat, with greate diffi
 cultee and peyne it was broughe to passe.
 Haud difficulter persuadere, To perswade
 easely.

Diffidenter, with mistruste; without hope.
 Diffidentia, a, f. g. mistruste.
 Diffido, diffusus sum, ere, to mistruste.
 Dubitare, & sibi ipsi diffidere, to doubt and
 mistrust ones selfe.
 Dictis alicuius diffidere, To mistruste ones
 wordes.
 Memoriz diffidere, To mistruste ones me-
 mory.
 Iacere & diffidere, to despaye bitterly, and see
 past all hope.
 De Othone diffido, I mistruste Otho.
 Rem posse confici diffido, I mistruste that
 ever the matter can be brought to passe.
 Diffindo, fidi, ere, to cleave a sundre.
 Diffindere diem, looke Diffundere.
 Diffindere medium, to cut of in the middle.
 Diffissum saxum, a stone cutte of clefte into
 sundre.
 Diffindere minute humum, to cut the ground
 a little.
 Diffingo, finki, gere, to destroy or undoe that
 is made, or after some, to make newe that is
 broken.
 Nihil hinc diffingere possum, I can not deny
 but the matter is so.
 Diffinio, diffinis, iui, ire, to define or declare
 in fewe wordes playnly the signification of a
 thyng.
 Diffinitio, onis, form. g. a definition or declara-
 tion of the nature, qualitee, or prope signifi-
 cation of a thyng by generaltee, specialtee, and
 difference.
 Diffusus, a, um, mistrustynge.
 Ingenio suo diffusus, one that mistrusteth his
 owne witte.
 Diffiteor, filus sum, téri, to deny.
 Nunquam diffitebor, I will never deny it.
 Difflo, aui, are, to blowe or puste downe.
 Diffuio, uxi, ere, to flowe abroad, to floe into di-
 vers partes, to renne abroad as water doeth,
 and by translation, to bee riotouse and wylde,
 rennyng at large, nothyng refreinyng him selfe.
 Sudore diffuere, to be in a great sweate.
 Diffuere orio, to be drowned in idelnesse.
 Diffuere voluptatibus, to swymme in sensua-
 litee.
 Diffluens, ac solutum, leuse and readie to fall
 in sundre.
 Animus eius diffluit luxuria & lascivia, His
 mynde renneth at rouers in riotte and wanton-
 nesse.
 Diffringo, fregi, fringere, to breake in pieces.
 Diffugio, diffugis, fugi, ere, to flee hither and
 thither, to refuse to doe a thyng.
 Diffugium, gij, neut. gener. refuge, a place to
 flee to.
 Diffundo, fudi, ere, to scatter, to spil, to let renne
 abroad, to spreade abroad.
 Diffundere diem, to put of a matter untill

the next daye. But Politian in Miscellaneis,
 doeth affirme, that it ought to bee read Diffin-
 gere diem, as well in the Digestes, as in all of
 ther authours: who of theym save most truly, I
 committe it to the iudgement of the readers.
 Crimen pactorum, in omnes diffundere, to
 laye to the charge of all, the fault of a fewe
 persons.
 Grauisimus est morbus, qui a capite diffun-
 ditur, That disease is most greivous and peril-
 lous, that hath the begynnyng from the head.
 Diffundere vim suam longe lateq, to spreade
 his power or strength farre abroad.
 Vultum diffundere, to shewe ones selfe mery
 and pleasant.
 Diffunditur vastis ramis ficus, The figge tree
 spreade abroad with large bowes.
 Diffundit se in latitudinem lactuca, The let-
 tle wareth broad.
 Diffuse, an aduerbe, as it were scattered here and
 there diffusely.
 Diffusio, onis, forminini generis, a setting at
 large.
 Diffusus, a, um, sprede abroad, large, wide.
 Diffusus error longe lateq, an error sped-
 berie farre abroad.
 Diffusum & dissipatum, med. ion. in. 1.
 Diffusum vinum, wyne filled into the vessell.
 Diffusiora concepta, great groundes inclosed.
 Diffusa sus, a great sowe and a fatte.
 Diffusi campi, large and wylde fieldes.
 Vultus diffusus, a merye or cherefull counte-
 nance.
 Digama, a woman that hath had .ij. husbandes.
 Digamma, amonge the latines is the letter F. It
 erer beth it for his manour called Formianu,
 because it beginneth with the letter F.
 Digamus, mi, m. g. he that hath had two wyues
 commonly called Bigamus.
 Digeries, a disposition of order.
 Digerio, digeris, gessi, ere, to dispose, to order,
 to interpret, or make playne, to diuide, to res-
 solue, or seuer that was congeled or gathered to-
 gether, to set in apte place, to soze, to separate,
 to distribute, to digest, to carry hither and thither
 to declare.
 Digerere crines, to trym the heare.
 Digeri, to be resolved.
 Argumenta in digitos digerere, to compte the
 argumentes on his fyngers endes.
 Digerere mandata, to doo in order the thinges
 that one is commaunded.
 Digerere cibum, to digest meate.
 Digerere rempublicam, to dispose and sette a
 common weale in good order.
 Digerunt cibum dentes lati, The foreteethe
 doo diuide the meate.
 Humorem digerere, to dissolue an humour.
 Digestio, onis, for. ge. an order of thynges. it is
 also the digestion of meate and dypnke into the
 veynes and memberes.

Digestus, a, um, digested, disposed, ordered, *crummed*.
Digitale, lis, ni, ge. a thyng woꝛne on the fynger, as a thymble of a fynger skalle.
Digitalis, le, pertynyng to the fynger.
Digitali crassitudine, of the thychenesse of a fynger.
Digitatus, a, um, that hath fyngers of toes.
Digitellus, a certayne herbe.
Digitus, are muschels of a lyke kynde of shell fysh.
Digitulus, i, m. g. a littell fynger.
Digitus, ti, ma. g. a fynger. It is also a measure wherof .iiii. dooe make .iii. ynches, and it is the xvi. parte of a foote. also a measure of water of licour.
Digitis extremis vel summis attingere, To touche a thyng with the fyngers toppes, vled for a pꝛouerbe: where one hath vnyth attened to any parte of a thyng.
Digitum tollere, to fauour or consent.
Digitum transuersum, signifieth in a sentence a litle of small distance.
Concrepare digitis, to flippe with the fyngers.
Condere digitos in oculos alicuius, to thꝛuste out ones eyes with his fingers.
Digitum transuersum ab eo non discedebat, He went not from him a fynger breadeth.
Teneo tanquam digitos, I can it as pꝛesite as my Pater noster, I can saye it on my fyngers endes.
Digitum vno ne me attingas, Touche me not with one fynger.
Gestus digitorum, mouynge of the fyngers.
Infamis, or impudicus digitus, The myddell fynger.
Digitum medio notare, To poynte at one rebukefully, meanyng hym to be a vicious and dishonest person.
Digitum cælum attingere, looke Cælum.
Digitum tollere, to holde vp the finger, signifiyng in contractes, that one wyll bye the thyng, whiche he hath cheaped.
Digladatio, ónis, form, gene, a fyght, a strife, a debate.
Digladior, áris, ari, to fyght together with two oꝛdes. And by transclacion, to contende or stryue.
Digladantur inter se, They contend or strue among them selues.
Dignatio, ónis, f. g. great estimation. sometyme fauour or familiaritee with noble men. also reuerence shewed towarde a man.
Digne, woꝛthily, honestly.
Digne laudare aliquid, to pꝛeple a thyng as it is woꝛthie.
Vter nostrum cruce dignius peccat ? whethyr of vs is moze woꝛthie to bee punyshed for his offence ?
Dignitas, áris, and Dignatio, ónis, f. g. honour geuen or due to a man for his merites. also an estate of nobilitie or great authoritee. sometyme

beautee, pꝛopely of a man, especially in posture and communication.
Dignitas vultus, a comely and manly maiestee in the face, signifiyng honour and woꝛthyp in the person.
Dignitatem suam tueri, To defende and saue his honour.
Dignitas domus, magnificence in house keepyng, great pꝛouision.
Maior dignitas est in sexu virili, The male kynde is the moze woꝛthie.
Dignitas & amplitudo.
Dignitas & deformitas, contrary.
Discedere a dignitate sapientis, to doo a thyng vnseemly or vnwoꝛthie a wise and vertuous man.
Digno, aui, are, to iudge one woꝛthie.
Dignor, aris, ari, a verbe deponent and passiue, to be reputed and esteemed woꝛthie, or to esteeme or repute woꝛthie, to vouchesafe.
Dignari aliquem venia, to esteeme one woꝛthie to haue fozgeuenesse, to holde one excused.
Haud tali me dignor honore, I thynke not my selfe woꝛthie of so great honour.
Cultu & honore dignari, to be iudged woꝛthie to haue reuerence and honout.
Dignoro, aui, are, to marke as men marke bestes to know them.
Dignosco, ui, scere, to discerne or knowe by dyuers meaners.
Dignus, a, um, woꝛthie, meete, or apte, accoꝛdyng, conuenable.
Dignus domino seruus, a seruauit meete for suche a mayster.
Non te dignum fecisti, you haue dooen that, that did not become you to doe.
Dignus sum pꝛæ te, I am moze woꝛthie than thou.
Luce dignum non putare, to thynke one vnwoꝛthie to lyue.
Dignus cui committas, a woꝛthie persone, to whome ye shoulde committe the charge of any thyng.
Dignus te filius, a sonne woꝛthie of suche a father as you be.
Dignus nihil est quod ametur, There is no persone liuyng, that is moze woꝛthie to be beloued than he is.
Dignum, for Dignitas.
Digredior, digrederis, edi, to departe or go a waie, to make digression to an other matter.
Digredi in latus, to tourne on the one syde.
Digredi ab aliquo, to departe from one.
Digredi de causa, to make digression.
Digredi ad pedes, to light on foote.
Digressio, ónis, and Digressus, us, m. ge. a departing, a digression, a goyng away.
Digressus, a, um, departed.
Digressa, a woman that hath fozsaken hie husbände.
Diambus, a foote in meter consistyng of two

of the fete called Iambi.
Dilouis, Jupiter.
Diuidicatio, ónis, form gen. a iudgment, & determination.
Diuidicatus, a, um, determined by sentence.
Diuidico, aui, are, to iudge betwene two thynges, to determine.
Diungo, nxi, ere, idem quod disiungo.
Dilabidus, a, um, that falleth or flyeth away quickly.
Dilabor, éris, abi, to slippe or goe away, to fall downe, as an house doeth. Sometime it signifieth to fayle or to decay.
Nostra dilabitur oratio, Our communication falleth to some other matter.
Male paria, male dilabuntur, Thynges will gotten, are yll spent.
Dilabi memoria, to fall out of ones memory.
Fortuna dilabitur, Fortune decayeth, prosperitie faileth.
Concordia parua res crescunt, discordia maxima dilabuntur, By contrarie small thynges doo increase, by disorde very greate thynges waste and consume.
Dilacero, aui, are, to teare or rent in pieces.
Dilatio, aui, are, idem, also to breke in sunder.
Dilapido, aui, are, to consume gooddes, or spende riotously, or wastfully, to gather stones out of a place, to ridde a place of stones.
Dilapsus, a, um, slippynge or flydng away, rennyng, as water dooeth.
Dilapsa & Diffuxa, fallen and scattered hiee and there.
Dilapsi domos, departed home to their houses without any busynesse.
Dilargior, giris, giri, to geue or graunt liberally to many.
Dilatio, ónis, a delay, a prologynge of descreynge.
Dilatatus, a, um, deferred, delayed.
Dilato, aui, are, to stretche out in bredth, to extend, to enlarge.
Imperium dilatare, to enlarge ones dominion.
Oracionem dilatare, To make ones oracion more ample or abundant.
Dilatare & contrahere, contrary.
Dilatator, óris, m. g. one that maketh delays, that brudgeth of the time.
Dilaudo, aui, are, to prayse greatly for diuers causes.
Dilemma, áris, neu. gene. an argument, whiche on euery parte conuinceth him, to whome it is spoken.
Diligens, entis, diligent, or louynge, studious.
Diligentissimus rei familiaris, a very good husbände.
Studiosus & diligens.
Diligenter, diligently, aduisedly.
Diligenter hic eram, I did harken diligently what you sayd.
Studiosè diligenterque curare, to take hede of or ouersee a thyng studiously and diligently.

Diligentia, m. & g. diligence or loue.
Adhibere diligentiam, to be diligent.
Consumere diligentiam in aliqua, to spend all ones diligence vpon a thyng.
Afsiduitas & diligentia.
Diligentia & industria.
Diligo, xi, ere, to fauour or loue meanely, lesse than Amare, sometime to diuide.
Diligere & charum habere.
Furtim diligere, to loue one pryuely, that he dare not be a knowen of.
Diligere se, to stande in his owne conceyte.
Valde, ynice, mirifice, admodum diligere.
Dilorico, aui, are, to vnder or cut a corde or other thynges that is tough.
Diluceo, luxi, ere, to be bright or cleere, to shine.
Diluces, res, the matter is cleare and manifest.
Dilucesco, cescere, to waxe daye, or begynne to be day.
Dilucide, evidently, clearely, manifestly.
Dilucide diluere, to dissolue a thyng, to shewe manifestly, and playnely, that it is false.
Dilucido, aui, are, to delaye or make a thynges playne to vnderstande.
Dilucidus, a, um, cleere, bright, manifest.
Diluculo, an aduerbe, whiche signifieth betwene in the moynynge.
Cum diluculo abire, To go away in the moysnyng betwene.
Primo diluculo venit, He came in the dawnyng of the day.
Diluculo, aui, are, to waxe day, to appeere to be day.
Diluculum, li, neu. gen. that portion of day that is befoze the sonne ryseth.
Diludia, órum, neu. g. plur. the leaung of play, the space betwene recreations of play.
Diluo, ui, ere, to washe or make cleane, to putte away, to release, to dissolue, to declare or explicate, to alay, as wyne is alaid with water, to temper, to purge, to discharge a crime or fault that is layd to one.
Cura diluiui meto, care is washed away with wyne.
Diluere auctoritatem, to diminish the ones auctoriter.
Extenuare & diluere molestias, To assuage and put away grefe and heauynesse.
Dilutum, ti, n. ge. wyne or other houre, wherein any herbe or other thyng is deaped by a certain space, which some physicians call, infused.
Dilutus, a, um, alaid or tempered.
Dilutus color, a faynte colour, or vnperfecte colour.
Vinum dilutum, wine alaid with water.
Diluvialis, le, of a deluge or floudde.
Diluiques, ei, for. g. idem quod diluuium.
Diluuio, aui, are, to ouerflow & drowne a countrey.
Diluuium, uiij, neu. ge. a deluge, a great floudde whan the grounde is surrounded or drowned with muche rayne.

Dimano, aui, are, to flow abode, as diuers freames out of one springe, and by translation to come to ones hearyng.

Dimembro, aui, are, to diuide.

Dimensio, onis, f. g. measurynge.

Dimensum, si, neu. ge. a portion that is measured out.

Dimensus, a, um, measured, or that measureth.

Dimetiens, entis, that wherewith a thyng is measured.

Dimetior, mensus sum, iri, to measure or mete.

Dimetiri digitis, to accompt on his fyngers.

Dimetor, aris, ari, idem quod Dimetior.

Dimicatio, onis, battayle, contention, strepe.

Inter illam dimicationem, whyler they where fyghtyng.

Dimicatio prelij, The rage or hurle of the battayle.

Dimicatio capitis, a battayle for the luyng of a mans hondur.

Discrimen & dimicatio.

Dimico, aui, or dimicui, are, to fight or contende with some thyng.

Dimicare de imperio, To fyght for the soueraynetee.

Dimicare inter se, to fyght one with an other, to contende amonge them selues.

Decapite dimicare, to fight for ones life.

Dimidiatum, an aduerbe.

Dimidiatus, a, um, that which is seuered and diuided into two partes.

Dimidio, an aduerbe, signifyng halfe.

Dimidio plus, dimidio minus, halfe moze, halfe lesse.

Dimidius, a, um, the halfe deale of that whiche is diuided.

Dimidium plus toto, spoken where a man intendeth to shew that the meane is best.

Dimidium facti, qui bene coepit habet, He that hath well begunne, hath finished halfe his enterpryse.

Ad dimidias coquere, to seeth the one halfe.

Dimidio minoris constabit, It will coste lesse by the halfe.

Dimidio carius, deerer by the halfe.

Minus dimidium, for Minus dimidio.

Reddidit dimidio stultiores quam cum acciperat, He made them moze fooles by halfe than they were whan he tooke them.

Dimidius modius, halfe a bushell.

Dimidium equitum cecidit, halfe his hopyes men were slayne.

Dimidias clepsydras dixit Plinius, pro Dimidiatas.

Diminuo, ui, ere, to diminishe or cut of, to breake in peeces, to strepe.

Diminuam ego caput tuum, nisi abeas, I wil breake thyne heade, except thou get thee hence.

Detrahare & diminuere.

De bonis alicuius diminuere, to diminishe a mans goodes.

De praesidijs diminueret, to minishe part of the garison.

Quod nostro negotio diminutum fuerit, exequabimur industria, That whiche shall lacke in our busynesse, we will supplie with diligence.

Diminutio, onis, f. g. diminutynge or abatyng.

Accretio & diminutio.

Nec de bonis priuatorum publice diminutio fiat, Let not the gooddes of the commons be diminishe or taken from them.

Diminutus, a, um, diminishe, spoken

Diminutus capite, & diminutio capitis, vide Capitis diminutio.

Dimissio, onis, a leue to departe, a discharging.

Dimissorius, a, um, the aduerbe.

Dimissoria litera, letters minishe sent from one to an other.

Dimissus, a, um, dimyshe, sent downe, sometime taken for abiete.

Deiecit vulcum, & dimissa voce locutus est, He caste downe his looke, and with an humble voyce sayed.

Dimitto, aui, are, idem quod Demitigo.

Dimitto, si, ere, to sende diuers persons into diuers places. Sometime it signifyeth to licence to departe, to giue leaue, to leane, to cease, to let passe, to suffice, to humble. also to giue, to let downe, to forgiue.

Dimittere folia arbor dicitur, cum decidunt.

Dimittere exercitum, to discharge an army.

Dimittere se in valles, to descende downe into the valleys.

Domum dimittit, he geneth theim leaue to departe home.

Dimittere & retinere, contrary.

Dimittere se ad aurem alicuius, to incline and speake to one in his eare.

Dimittere se in comparationem alteri, To compare hym selfe with an other.

Contumeliose dimittere, To dismishe oneres pprochfully.

Dimittere matrimonium, To dissolue matrimonie, to be diuorced.

Dimissa a matrimonio, a woman repudiated.

Dimittere reum, to dismishe and discharge an offendour, or person accused.

Dimittere scholam, To breake by schoole, to geue by teachyng.

E manibus non dimittere authorem, to haue an authour alwaies in his handes.

Dimittere tempus, To let passe an occasion to doe a thyng.

Dimittere literas, to sende letters.

Dimittere boues in pascua, to sende or putte hyne into the pasture.

Dimittere consilium, to dissolue a counsaile.

Dimittere e manibus, to let one escape.

Dimittere sanguinem, to let blood.

Dimittere de summa, To abate of the summe totale.

Dimit-

Dimittere debitorem, to helpe a bettome.
 Dimittere creditorem, to pay his debte to his
 creditor.
 Dimittere facultatem rei gerende, to lose of
 lette stypp that power that one hath to doe a
 thyng.
 Dimittere osculo, to kysse at departing.
 Dimixos, xi, m. g. a lamppe with two lyghtes.
 Dimoued, dimoues, moui, uera, to remoue of
 put out of a place or counte. Sometime to pue
 backe, to cause to retye.
 Dimouere perfrangereq. custodias, to byke
 the pyale and passe through the kynges garde.
 Dimouere de dignitatis gradu, to put out of
 of high auctorite.
 Dimouere suspicionem, to put away suspic-
 tion.
 Dimoueri de sententia, to be caused to change
 his opinion.
 Labem a republica dimouere, to put a great
 infamy from a common weale.
 De suo cursu dimouere, to cause one to chage
 his trade or maner of behauiour.
 Dimulgo, au, are, to publysh abroad.
 Dindymene, & Dindyme, one of the names of
 Libete, called the mother of the goddess.
 Dindymus, the rydge of the hylle of Ida in
 Phrygia.
 Dimocrates, a philosopher.
 Dinumeratio, onis, fce. g. a numbyng, a recky-
 nyng or pryncing of money.
 Dinamero, au, are, to numbye, to pale money.
 Diobolaris, re, byed for littell money.
 Diobolares meretrices, harlots, whiche be
 byed for a littell money.
 Diocles, a poete of Athens: also a phisicion in the
 tyme of Darius Histaspis.
 Diocleus, the sonne of Otilochus.
 Diodorus, a philosopher of Socrates secte, and
 Diodorus Siculus a story writer, and an other
 Diodorus, a stoike philosopher, of whome Lis-
 ceto writeth.
 Diocesis, fias, f. g. a iurisdiction, a gouernance.
 also a diocesse of a byshop.
 Diocetes, te, uale, g. he that hath the charge of
 ouerlyght of any thyng.
 Diogenes, a famous philosophers name.
 Diogenianus, a grammarian of Heracles.
 Diogenetus, a learned man, whiche wrote the ex-
 plication of Alexander.
 Diomeda, the daughter of Phobas.
 Diomedea, an yle, wherein Diomedes was
 buried.
 Diomedea aues, certayne birdes, whiche haue
 tere, and clea of fierie choyre, of the nature of
 the m reade Pliny.
 Diomedes, a noble capitayne of the Grekes at
 the siege of Troy.
 Dion, a noble mannes sonne of Sicile, called
 Hipparinus, brother to Aristomacha, wyfe to
 the elder Dionysus, wherfore he was longe tyme

in fauour with him, in so muche that Dionysus
 commanded his officers, that they should geue
 to Dion all that he would aske. reade this Dion
 one lye and artes in Plutarke.
 Dionus, aza, azum, perteynyng vnto Venus.
 Dione, a goddess of the Sea, the mother of
 Venus.
 Dionysius, gram, m. g. little swellynge of pul-
 ses, rising in the temples of the heade.
 Dionysia, z, idem quod hederia.
 Dionysias, the herbe Indiosman.
 Dionysias, a precious stone, whiche hath in it
 redde spottes.
 Dionysiaci, certayne ministers.
 Dionysopolis, a cite of Thracia.
 Dionysus, reade in Plutarke. He is also the name
 of two kynges of Sicile, which for their crueltie
 and auarice were called tyrannes. The fyrste
 was sonne to Democritus, a kyng man of Sic-
 ile, whome for his valpantise in armes, the
 Sicilians admyred to see they captaynes as
 gaynte the Carthaginenses, whiche invaded
 them, and menaced to destroy theyr countrey,
 and take from them theyr libertie. But after
 the enemies were vanquished, Dionysus, which
 preserued his countrey from bondage, of a tex-
 nefactour became a cruel tyrann. The other Dia-
 onis was sonne vnto this, lyke in condicions,
 but better learned. He also made meanes to haue
 Plato come vnto hym, and a good space hadde
 hym in muche reuerence, and herde his lessons
 in philosophie. Finally, suspernyng that he con-
 spired agaynst him with Dion, and other, whom
 he had expelled, vnneth at the desyre of Archias
 prince of Tarentum, and other: he suffered hym
 to retourne to Athens. of bothe these yee may
 reade in Plutar. in the life of Dion. also in Ju-
 stine. 31. lib. and many thynges notable in Ce-
 sarus Apph.
 Diopetes, looke Dryophites.
 Diophanes, a rhetorician, the master of
 Cracchus.
 Dioptra, z, f. g. a geometrical instrument, to dis-
 cerne altitudes, and distance: vnderstande
 it for weyghing or pluckyng of waters.
 Diore, a prope name in Virgile.
 Dionhoticum ins, id est, emendatum.
 Dioryx, diorygis, m. g. a ditch or trenche made
 with mens handes.
 Dioscorides, called also Pedacius, and Phas-
 cas, a worshipfull knight of Egypte, whiche
 byng learnyng with chynalre, byng in the
 Romaynes hoste in diuerse countreys, in ty-
 mes vacante from battayle, made diligente sear-
 che for the fygyres and vertues of diuers her-
 bes and other thynges necessary for medicine,
 and wrote moste trewly of them in Greche as
 Galene testifieth. He liued vnder Cleopatra and
 Antonius.
 Dioscoron, an Ilande within the borders of
 Italy.

Dioscippus, a notable wright also a countour
of Alexander the grete.
Dioscurias, a cite of Colchis, in the whiche were
sometyme people of iii. hundred diuers nations.
Diospolis, a cite of Egypt. There bee. iii. other
of the same name in Egypte, but very small ci-
ties in comparyson of this.
Diospoliticum, ci. n. g. a certayne medicine, made
of diuers thinges, as cummine, poppe, rue, &c.
looke Galen. 2. de Sanit.
Diosporon, idem quod lithospermion. **Diosko**.
Didayn, form. g. a vessell of erthe with handels,
wherin wyne was kepte.
Diphiris, ris, ma. g. a precious stone, wherof are
two kyndes, the male and the female.
Diphyx, is described of Plin. li. 34. cap. 13.
Dipharmiceydem quod Tarmiceydem
Diphthera, a, form. g. a Shepherdes coate of gar-
mentes, made with shepe skynnes.
Diphthera, is also sayde to be the skynne of the
goate, that nourished Iupiter, wherin the anty-
quitee beloued, he wore all thynges that should
be dooe: rede the prouerbe.
Diphthongus, gi, fa. ge. two bowelles ioyned
together, called a diphthonge, as, ay, ey, au, ei.
Diplarum, tri, n. g. the thirde part of stadium.
Diplinthiparieris, wallis, wherin be twoo
rowes of wyche.
Diplois, idis, fa. g. any garment lynced, but it is
taken for a doublet.
Diploma, ma, n. gen. a Charter of a pynne of
a cite, a wynte, letters patentes.
Dipenus, the brother of Sophis, whiche twoo
were the first inuentours of grauyng in marble.
Dipolos terra, grounde wise cast of eared.
Dipondarius, a, um, that is of an. li. weyght of
value.
Dipondium, di, n. g. of **Dipondius**, di, of **Du**-
pondius, ij, m. g. a weight of. ii. pound. also a
piere of money, aboute the balowe of. viii. d.
frenche. It is vled of Cicero for money.
Dipsacon, or **Dipsacus**, called also **Aspalathus**,
Diacheron, **Cacabus**, **Labrum Veneris**, **Vir**-
ga pastoris, commonly **Pectorius Cardo**, of
some **Fallomius Carduus**, the sauts, wheres
with fullers vse to dyesse clothe.
Dipsas, adis, form. gene. a littell woorme lyke a
serpent, of colour white, the tayle diuided with
two blacke lynes. He is also called **Præster**. He
that is stong with this woorme, feeleth footeth
with intollerable heate, and therewith so greate
drieth, that no drynke may extingwe his thyrste,
althoughe he neuer cesse from drynkyng, and so
dieth without remedie; as some suppose.
Diprôta, nounes that haue onely two tases.
Diradio, aui, are, to set in facion of byaunches,
or of the soune beames.
Diradiare vitem, To lay or settle a vyne in
byaunches.
Diræ, arum, form. gen. pluri the furies, exetras-
cions, curlynges.

Diræa, idem quod **Mandrogora**.
Dircion, the herbe called **Solanum somniferum**.
Dirce, a womannes name, the wyfe of **Arcus**
to kynge of Thebes: also an other of Babylon,
which for speakyng agaynst **Sallas**, was toun-
ned into a bylde.
Directarij, they that goe into other mens houses or
chambers, of purpose to steale.
Directe, or **Directo**, an aduerbe, signifyinge
rightly or straightly, or in a right forme, simply.
Directo aliquid optare, and sub conditione
of optare, contrary.
Directio, ônis, form. gen. a direction of leadyng
or syght to a thyng.
Directum, i, n. g. right, straight.
Directus, a, um, straight or right.
Dirempcio, ônis, form. gen. a breakyng or dis-
soluynge, or a separation, a delay or deteryng
of tyme.
Diremptramari gens, a people of beyonde the
sea.
Dirempus, us, ma. ge. a separation or diuision,
a lettynge of thynges a parte.
Dirempus, a, um, diuided, separated.
Direprio, ônis, f. g. a robbynge, spoylynge, or
sackynge of a cite, extorcion, pollynge.
Direptor, ôris, mafe, gen. a robber, a spoyler, a
cisteler.
Direptus, us, m. g. a takynge away.
Direptus, a, um, robbed, spoyled.
Diribeo, diribes, bui, ere, to distribute or diuide.
Diribitores, distributours of money, or pay-
maysters.
Diribitorium, rij, neut. gener. the place of
paiement.
Dirigeo, diriges, ai, ere, to styrenge for colde, or
for feate.
Dirigo, xi, ere, to make straight or syght, to or-
der, to direct.
Dirigere cacumina ad cælum, to clype the
toppes high or upwarde.
Dirigere aciem, to sette a battayle in order.
Aciem oculorum, or **visum dirigere**, to loke
towarde one.
Aren dirigere tela, to shote.
Ad veritatem sapissimè dirigit coniectura,
coniecture or gesse leadech oftentymes to the
trouthe.
Dirigere artes suas ad voluptatem, To haue
principall regarde in all his doynge vnto pleas-
sure, to make pleasure his principall ende.
Dirigere gressum, or goe.
Dirige hastam in aliquem, to caste his speare
straight at one.
Ad naturam leges hominum diriguntur, are
made conformable or accordyng vnto nature.
Eius tota similitudo ad succum porri dirigitur,
is like. &c.
Dirigere iter, to take a tourney.
Dirigere aliquem ad suam opinionem, To
byngge or leade one into his opinion.

Victim *flam* ad normam rationis dirigere, to dispose and order his life according to reason.
Dirigere se ad aliquid, To dispose of faction him self to some thing.
Dirigere omnia voluptate, To measure all thynges by pleasure.
Dirimo, *rem*, *mère*, *reptum*, to breake of lease of, to sette aparte, to departe, to diuide, to trye with of ends.
Ea res consiliu dirimit, that thing breake up of dissolued the counsaile. Also to put of of deterte.
Dirimere bellum, to cause warre to cease.
Dirimere controuersiam, To make the parties agreed.
Dirimere actionem, to delay a matter.
Dirimere litem, to make an ende of a matter in iudicance of iustice.
Dirimere societatem, to breake fellowship.
Dirimere colloquium, To breake of the communication that is betwene men for any matter.
Dirimere tempus, to make delate.
Dirimuntur oppida vnus diei itinere, those townes her one daies iourney asunder.
Prælium dirimere, to parte, or make an ende of the battaile.
Rixam dirimere, To appease persons that chide. Likewise *iram*, altercationem, similes tales dirimere.
Diripio, *diripis*, *ul*, *ere*, to robbe, spoyle, take away by violence, to dimynghe, to pull awaie.
Diripere oppidum, to sacke a towne.
A pectore vestem diripere, to teare his garment from his breast.
Diripere enssem vagina, to drawe ones sword.
Diripere aliquem e loco, To pull one out of his place.
Diripere de autoritate alicuius, To dimynish and take away parte of a mans authoritie.
Diripere & vastare.
Expilare & diripere.
Diris, an high hill of Mauritanie, now called *Telus*.
Diritas, *âtis*, *form. ge.* crueltee, vengeance, terriblenesse.
Morum diritas, crueltee of maniers, vengeance.
Diritas, & comitas, contrary.
Dirumpo, *rupi*, *pere*, to braste of breake asunder.
Dirumbere ludum, to trouble of breake by a play, and lette that it be not finished.
Dirumpere amicitiam, to breake friendship.
Dirumpi dolore, to burst for sorowe.
Se dirumpere, to burst for very spite.
Dirumparis licet, although thou wouldest burst for anger.
Diruncino, loke *Deruncino*.
Diruncio, *lui*, *ire*, to weede out, to putte that whiche is naught.

Diruo, *ul*, *ere*, to braste downe to the ground, to ouerthrowe, to destroye.
Diruptus, *a*, *um*, braste or broken.
Diruptus homo, a persone, whose gooddes and inheritance is riotously spent awaie.
Dirus, *a*, *um*, venigible, cruell, terrible, horrible, huge, great.
Diræ deprecationes, horrible cursinges.
Cruciatu diru, venigible and cruell tormentes.
Dirior, the comparative.
Dira religio, for magna.
Pugna dira, a cruell and deadly fight.
Peltis dira, a terrible or horrible pestilence.
Dirurus, *a*, *um*, broken downe to the ground, destroyed, overthrowen, cast downe.
Dis, *ditis*, called the god of sycheite, sometyme it signifyeth syche.
Dis, a preposition, vled alwayes in composition, and signifyeth sometyme diuersitee, sometime diuision, sometyme greatly, sometyme diuersely, sometyme puell.
Discalceus, *a*, *um*, vnshodde.
Discalceo, *au*, *are*, to pull of ones shoes.
Discapédino, *au*, *are*, to vncluse of open, & wynde out of vte.
Discauco, discaues, to beware, to take good hede.
Discedo, *scessi*, *ere*, to departe. Sometyme it signifyeth an exception, as,
Cum discesserim a fratre, nemo est mihi recharior, Excepte my brother, no man is to me moze deere than thou arte. Also it signifyeth diuision of opening, as, *Cum terra discessisset magnis quibusdam imbris, descendit in illum hiarum*, When the earth by occasion of muche rayne opened, he wente downe into the chift of swallows.
Discedere a sese, to forgerre hym selfe, or to be out of his mynde.
Discedere superiorem, to go away vngather.
Discedere inferiorem, To goe away vngather.
Discedere ab armis, to leaue of warre, and to departe every man to his owne.
Discedere ab officio, to do no moze his duetie, to do contrary to reason and honestie.
Discedere a iure, to do agaynst the lawe.
Discedere a sententia, to chaunge his opinion.
Discedere in diuersa, To bee of sundry opinions.
Discedit vsus fructus, he loseth the possession and profite.
Discessit mos, that maner of vse is lefte.
Discedere ab amicis, to breake frendshipp.
Discessit cælum, the firmament opened.
Discevere a consuetudine, To leaue a faction or custome longe vled.
Non discedere digitum a re aliqua, Not to departe from a thyng a synger breadth.
Si vno verbo discesseris a libro, If ye speake one woide otherwyse than it is in your boke.
Discedamus a nobismet ipsis, Let vs cesse to speake

speaks of our selfe. *Discedere* in aliquam opinionem, To conde-
 scende or agree to an opinion. *Discedere* a re, To departe
 A re *discedere*, to goe from the matter, to make
 digression. *Discedatur*, the impersonall. *Discedat*, the
Discessio, ónis, fem. gen. a departing, a diuis-
 sion or seperation. also in the Senate of Rome it
 was whan dyuers sentences were sayed in anye
 matter, and the moze part byd. not pronounce
 they opinions, but went to hym, whose sentence
 they allowed. *Discessus*, idem.
Discessus animi a corpore, the departinge of
 the soule from the body. *Discessus celi*, the opening of the ayre.
Discessio facta in eius sententiam, the moze
 part went on his syde, and was of his opinion.
Disceptatio, ónis, fem. gen. disputation or con-
 tention; an arbitrement or examination of a
 matter. *Disceptatio libera*, iudgement accordyng to
 the conscience of hym that iudgeth. *Disceptatio legitima*, iudgement accordyng to
 the lawe. *Disceptator*, óris, m. g. a iudge, an arbitour, of a
 dates man. *Disceptatrix*, the feminine.
Discepto, aui, are, to dispute, to contend, to arbi-
 trate or iudge. *Disceptare armis*, to trie by battayle.
Disceptare verbis, to contend with wordes.
Disceptare causam, To trie a matter by arbi-
 trours. *In vno praelio omnis rei publicæ fortuna dis-
 ceptat*, The whole state and condicion of the
 weale publike is ventred and tryed in one bat-
 taye. *Disceptant eodem foro*, Othronienses, The
 Othronienses resort to the same common place for
 iudgement. *Qui iactura affectus est, damni disceptet*, Let
 hym pursue his damage or losse by the lawe.
Discerniculum, li, neu. gene. a pinne or other
 like instrument, wherewith women byd diuide
 the head of theyr heare before: also a difference
 or diuersitee. *Discerno*, discernui, ere, to departe a sunder one
 thyng from an other. also to strye or vary, to
 knowe distinctly, to iudge, to discern. *Discernere armis*, to fyght in battayle, to try
 by bent of sworde. *Litem discernere*, to finish the contention or
 variaunce. *Tumultum veterem discernit*, he appyled or
 ended an olde discorde. *Nequeo satis discernere*, I doe not well knowe,
 or I can not well discern. *Alba & atra discernere*, To iudge white from
 blake. *Discernere vtra pars iustiore causam* has

et beat, To iudge whether parte hath the better
 cause. *Discernere* a sapiente discernere, to discern and
 put difference betwene a foole and a wyseman.
Discerpo, phi, ere, to plucke or teare in peeces, to
 rente. *Discerpere & dilacerare*, to rente and
Discerpere & distrahere, to rente and to
 Rem proposam in membra *discerpere*, To
 diuide a matter purposed into certayne mem-
 bers or partes. *Discerptus*, a, um, to be rent in peeces, plucked
 in sunder. *Discens*, a bynde of blasfemye sterres, somewhat
 lyke a sworde in facion. *Discidium*, dii, n. g. a diuision, or a partition.
Discinctus, a, um, vngayded, And by a metaphore
 dissolute, negligent, rechelesse, sleuthfull, vnas-
 ble for the warres, cowardlye. *Discindo*, discidi, ere, to cut of, to cut in peeces.
Discindere amicitias, to breake frendshipp.
Vide, vt discidit labrum, See howe he hath cut
 my lippe. *Discingo*, xi, gere, to ungyde, to unloose.
Disciplina, æ, f. g. learning, as it is perceyued of
 the scholar: doctrine, as it is taught of the may-
 ster. It is also a good fourme of lpyng, reines-
 truction, an example to good lyfe, an institution
 or ordinaunce, allowable custome. Cicero sayeth
 it for a sect of philosophers. it maye also some-
 tym be called a scholl, a maner, an order, a dis-
 cipline, *Disciplina est*, this is the scholl, or this
 is the facion, maner, or trayn that must be kept.
At nunc alia disciplina est, but nowe we haue
 lerned a new scholl. *Disciplina gladiatoria*, the preceptes and waye
 of traynyng men in the weapons. *Disciplina meretricia*, the scholl and waye
 that light housewyfes and strumpettes haue a-
 mong them. *Institutio & disciplina*.
Militaris disciplina, martiall pollicie, obserua-
 tion of honeste behauiour in warfare, the tra-
 cion that yong souldiours are trayned or ex-
 cised in, to make them perfecte good men of
 warre. *Disciplina dicendi*, Rhetorike.
Accipere disciplinam, to learne. *Abstrahere a disciplina*, To take from leas-
 nyng. *Perdiscere disciplinam ruris*, to lerne the
 the frate of husbandry. *Colere disciplinam*, to esteeme learninge, to
 apply learning. *Disciplinabilis*, le, that maye be lerned.
Disciplinosus, a, um, apte to learne. *Discipula*, æ, f. g. a woman scholar.
Discipulus, li, masc. gene. a scholer, a discipyle, a
 pprentice. *Discludo*, s, dere, to withdraw, to dispygne, to
 separate.

Disco,

Disco, didici, scere, to learne, to geat the knowlage of that which one hath not, epyther by meditacion, or by instruction, to heare.
Discere fidibus, to learne to playe on instrumētes.
Dedisco, ere, to forgette that whiche was ones learned.
Discobinatus, a, um, wounded or cutte.
Discobolus, li, masc. gen. he that throweth the round instrument called **Discus**, vled of yonge men in olde tyme for exercise.
Discoctus, a, um, well sodde or boyled.
Disconuenio, disconuenis, ueni, nire, to disagree, or discorde.
Disconuenit inter me, & te, thou and I be not like, there is difference betwene the and me.
Discolor, oris, om. ge. dyuers of colour.
Discophorus, ri, ma. g. a seruauit that carrieth a dysh to the table.
Discordabilis, le, that discordeyth or disagreeth.
Discordia, a, f. g. debate, variance.
Seditionem atque **discordiam** concitare, To rasye sedition and discorde.
Discensiones atque **discordia**.
Discordialis, le, that ingendryeth or breedeth debate or strep.
Discordiōsus, a, um, contentious, prone to debate and variance.
Discordo, aui, are, to discorde or agree yll.
Aeternum discordare cum aliquo, to hate one perpetually.
Discordant inter se, they are at variance.
Discoquo, oxi, ere, to seethe or boyle well and throughe.
Discors, ordis, om. gen. discordeant, agreeynge yll together.
Modi discordes, discordes in musike, songe that agreeth not.
Discrepito, aui, are, a frequentatiue of **Discrepo**.
Discrepo, aui, or ui, are, to discorde or disagree, to be contrarie.
Discrepant facta cum dictis, his wordes and deedes agree not.
A consilijs alicuius discrepare, not to be of that mynd that an other is.
Sibi discrepare, to disagree with ones selfe.
Discrepat inter authores, the opinions of authours are dyuers.
Inter se discrepare, to vary and disagree one with an other.
Nulla in re discrepat, It varieth not from the other in any thyng.
Discrepancia, a, f. g. difference, disagreynge.
Discretē & discretim, seuerally.
Discretio, onis, f. g. a seperation somtyme election of good from yll, discretion.
Discretorium idem quod **Diaphragma**.
Discretus, a, um, seuered or parted. **Nulla** scieth it is he that discerneth the qualitees of men, or value of thynges.
Discrimen, minis, neu. gene. diuersitee or difference.

ence, also the deadlyng or partyng of the heate, also it signifyeth perill or daunger. somtyme baytaylor.
Nulla discrimine, easily without dangier. also without regard moze of one than of an other.
Discrimen & Delectus.
In discrimine est res, the matter is in bout of controuersie.
Aequo discrimine, with lyke distance or space aunder.
In contentionem & **discrimen** venire, to fall in controuersie or debate.
In discrimen adducere, to brynge into perill or daunger.
Dare in discrimen, to uenter or put in danger.
Offerre se in discrimen pro re aliqua, to put hym selfe in daungier wyllyngly for any thyng.
In summo discrimine esse, to be in great perill.
Discriminale, lis, an instrument, wherwith the heare is parted or shadde.
Discriminatum, distincti, aunder here and there.
Discriminatus, a, um, distincte, in a diuersitee, diuided separated.
Discrimino, aui, are, to diuide, to seuer.
Discrucior, aris, ari, to be muche vexed or troubled in mynde.
Discubo, cubui, bare, to lye downe to sleape.
Discumbo, cubui, cubere, to spt at meales.
Discumbitur, the impersonall.
Discubitōrius lectus, a bed, wherupon men bled in olde tyme to eate theyr meate.
Discunatus, a, um, opened or clouen with a wedge or other lyke thyng.
Discupio, discupis, piui, pere, to despye verate muche.
Discurro, curri, rere, to renne hyther and thither, or to dyuers partes, to wander about.
Discursus, us, m. g. rennyng hyther and thither, a wandryng.
Discussiores, sessors, whyche value how muche a man is wourth.
Discussorius, a, um, that dissolueth.
Discussoria medicamenta, medicines, whiche dissolue or breake thynges congeled or rough.
Discus, ci, ma. gen. a dysh. also a rounde thyng made of stone, leade, or yron, haupng an hole in the myddell, whiche in olde tyme men vled to throwe vp into the ayre, to the intent to exercise them selues.
Discutio, discutis, fsi, rere, to cast or shake of, to remoue, to examine, to discusse, to take or put as waye, to dasthe. also to dissolue humours gathered into an impostume.
Discutere ebrietatem, fastidium, metum, tristitiam, to put awaye drunkenness. &c.
Tristis cogitationes discutere, to put awaye heauy and sadde cogitations.
Febrem somno & sudore discutit, With sleape and sweatynge he drowe away the ague.
Discutere cunctationem, To put awaye and sette a parte all delaye.

Morbū discutere, to shake of a disease.
 Discutere caput, to bathe one on the head.
 Discussus, a, um, shaken or put away.
 Diserte, eloquently.
 Diserte loqui, to speake well and to the purpose.
 Disertiones, diuisions of heritages.
 Disertus, a, um, well spoken, eloquent.
 Disicio, disicis, disieci, disicere, to caste a sunder.
 Disiectus, a, um, caste a sunder, caste here and there, scattered.
 Disiectæ naues, Shyppes broken a sunder by force of weather.
 Disiecti milites, the hoste dispersed.
 Disiunctio, ōnis, f. g. a separation.
 Disiunctio sententiæ, diuersitie in opinion.
 Disiunctionem facere, To fall out with one and forsake his company.
 Disiunctus, a, um, separate, vnynked, farr of, a sunder.
 Terra disiunctissima, verale farre counstreyes.
 Disiunctior à te sum, I am somewhat farrer of from you.
 Disiungo, xi, ere, to vniogne, to sepearate a sunder, to vnynke.
 Eares multo maxime disiunxit illum ab illa, That matter moste of all caused hym to forsake hir, or to withdraw his minde from hir.
 Disiungere boues, to vnynke oxen.
 A familiaritate alterius aliquem disiungere, To cause one to forsake an others familiaritee or company.
 Disiungere à mamma, to weane, to take from the teate.
 Dispalesco,lescere, to publishe abroad, to make knowne to all men.
 Dispalo, aui, are, to wander hither and thither.
 Dispallatus, a, um, scattered.
 Dispando,spandi, dere, to stretche out, to spreade abroad.
 Dispansus, a, um, spredde abroad, stretched out.
 Dispar, disparis, om. gen. vnlyke, vnmete, vnequall.
 Haud dispar animorum, of no lesse stomache or courage.
 Disparilis, le, vnlike, vnequall.
 Dispariliter, dyuersely, vnequally.
 Disparo, disparui, or disparui, rare, to seuer, to separate.
 Disparatum, ti, neu g. is that whiche is separate from any thyng, by layng to the contrary, as Sapere and Non sapere.
 Dispartio, tiui, tire, to deuide.
 Dispartior, tiri, to deuide or be deuided.
 Dispello, dispuli, dispellere, to expell or put fro many places, or many wayes.
 Dispellere & compellere, contrary.
 Dispendiosus, a, um, harmefull, vnprofitable.
 Dispendium, dii, neu. gene. losse by negligence,

or superfluous expenses. Also it signifieth harme: sometyne a longe waye aboute, contrarge to Compendium.
 Dispendo, di, ere, to spende, also to stretche out.
 Dispenno, ere, to stretche out of vse.
 Dispensator, toris, ma, gen. a steward, or other officer, leying out money for householde, a dispenser of thynges.
 Dispensatio, ōnis, f. g. layng out of moneie for an other man, distribution.
 Dispenso, aui, are, to laye out money, to dispense, to geue licence or power to do a thing, to distribute accordyng to the proportion of a thyng.
 Dispepsia, pſtconcoction.
 Disperdo, di, ere, to lose, to spend or consume.
 Disperdere & dissipare possessiones, to spend and waste spottously a mannes substance.
 Disperditus, a, um, losse, destroyed, vndown.
 Disperditio, ōnis, f. g. gene. an vndowning or destroyng.
 Disperco, disperis, disperui, and disperij, tire, to be losse viterly, to be vndown.
 Dispercam, I praye god that I dye: It is a word vſed in the ſede of an othe in the assurance or denyng of a matter.
 Disperij, I am vndown.
 Dispercut tui labores, thy labour is losse.
 Dispergo, sperſi, spergere, to ſowe abroad, or to scatter.
 Dispersus, a, um, scattered abroad.
 Dispersa & dissipata, disperſed and scattered abroad.
 Dispersus, us, a disperſyng or scatteryng abroad.
 Disperſe, and Disperſim, as it were scattered here and there.
 Dispartio, tiui, tire, to geue parte to one, parte to an other, to diuide, to distribute.
 Iniuria dispartiuisti, pinguiorem agnum isti habent, Thou haſte not parted it equally: for they haue the fatter lambe.
 In membra orationem dispartire, To diuide an oracion into membrs.
 Aequaliter prædam dispartire, to diuide the praye equally.
 Dispartitus, a, um, departed, deuided.
 Dispesco, cui, ere, to dyue beaſtes from their pasture, also to separate, or diuide.
 Dispeſſo, ſi, ere, to spreade abroad.
 Dispectus, us, conſideracion, viewyng, also discrecion or choſe.
 Disphendomena, a kind of punyſhment among the Persians, where the toppes of ii. trees were drawne downe together, and the offender bound by the legges to ethe of them; was drawen a sunder.
 Dispicientia, æ, f. g. circumspection, aduſement, diligent conſideracion, prouidence.
 Dispicio, dispicis, xi, ere, to diſterne, to eſpye, to conſyder, to loke about diligently.
 Displiceo, displices, plicui, ere, to diſpleaſe, to miſlyke.

Si quando tibi displicere consilium tuum cœperis, If your counsaill shall chance hereafter to myghte you, or yf ye shall thynke hereafter, that your owne aduysse be not good.
 Displicentia, æ, a displeyng, or mylcontentyng.
 Displicina, æ, form. gen. he that hath or dooeth displease one.
 Displico, plicui, plicui, plicare, to unfold.
 Displicatus, a, um, unfolded, and by translation scattered or dispersed.
 Displicatæ volucres, bees scattered and sparred abrode.
 Displodo, si, dere, to make a clapping or noyse with the handes or feete.
 Displuuium, uis, and Displuuiatum, neu. gene, a parte of the house, wherby rayn water was receyued.
 Dispolio, aui, are, idem quod Despolio, to spoyle or robbe.
 Dispoliabilum, li, neu. gen. a despoyle, a place, where all mischiefe or robbery is doone. also howedom, naughtynesse.
 Dispondæus, a foote in meter, that hath foure syllables long, as Oratores.
 Dispono, sui, ere, to dispose, to order, to sette in order.
 Describere & disponere cuius munus suum, to appoynt and assigne every man his office.
 Disponere comas, to decke the bushe.
 Disponere classem, to sette in order a navy.
 Disponere pocula, to set tuppes in order.
 Disposuit remedia homini natura, Nature hath geuen diuers remedies vnto man.
 Dispositus, a, um, disposed, sette in order, raunged.
 Dispositus vir, he that setteth his wordes in good order.
 Disposira hominum vita, the lyfe of man well ordered and facioned.
 Dispositus, us, idem quod Dispositio.
 Dispositio, ònis, form. gene. disposition, order, placing of a thing.
 Dispositor, oris, m. g. a disposer, one that setteth thynges in good order.
 Dispositor mundi deus.
 Dispositæ, ordinately, in good order.
 Dispudet, I am ashamed, or he is ashamed of that whiche is doone.
 Dispudet, mihi sic data esse verba, I am greatly ashamed, that I was so shamefully begyled.
 Dispulvero, aui, are, to make a thyng in poulder or duste, to dissolue.
 Dispumo, aui, are, to skumme of.
 Dispunctio, ònis, f. g. an examination.
 Dispungor, xi, gere, to put out thynges wyppen, setting pyches under every letter.
 Dispungere rationes, To examyne an accõpte.
 Dispungere dies, to note and marke dales.
 Disputo, aui, are, to purge or cut of that is superfluous, and by translation, to dissent, to make playne to be vnderstande, to reason, to talke, to create.

Neque in eam sententiam disputo, neither doe I speake these thynges to this entente.
 Disputare rationem cum aliquo, to rechen or make accõpte with one.
 Aliquid multis verbis disputare, To talke or treat of a thyng with many wordes.
 Ne ego vllam in partem disputo, I dispute not eyther on the one parte or on the other.
 Disputare verbis in veramque partem, to bring or lay reasons for bothe partes.
 Disputatio, ònis, f. g. a disputyng, a reasonyng, a talkyng or treatyng of a matter.
 Disputator, òris, mas. gen. one that disputeth or reasoneth.
 Disputatrix, tris, f. ge. the feminine.
 Disquamatus, a, um, vnshaked.
 Disquiro, siui, rere, to inquire diligently, to inqyre.
 Disquisitio, ònis, form. ge. diligent serche, where every mans opynion and sentence is demaunded vpon a matter in iudgement, an inquisition or inquerie, a triall.
 Venire in disquisitionem, To haue inquerie made of it, to come into iudgement, whan every man is demaunded what he thynketh of the matter.
 Disraro, aui, are, to cut awaie here and there, and make thynne that is thicke.
 Dirumpo, rupi, rumpere, toke Dirumpo.
 Dissauior, aris, ari, to hysse sweetely.
 Dissectus, a, um, cut as a body is in an anatomy.
 Dissecō, secui, or secāui, care, to cut in pecces, to cleaue in sander.
 Dissectio, ònis, f. g. an anatomy.
 Dissémino, aui, are, to sowe ouer all, to spredde abrode, to publyshe.
 Disseminare & dispergere.
 Disseminatus, a, um, sowed, spredde abrode, publyshed.
 Dissentaneus, a, um, not accordyng.
 Dissentio, senti, tire, to thinke contrary, or to disagree, to be of a contrary opynion.
 Longe dissentire, To bee vnterly of an other opynion.
 De veritate ab aliquo dissentire, To dissent from one concernyng the truthe.
 A seipso dissentire, to disagree with ones selfe.
 Dissentit voluntas scriptoris cum scripto, the wrytynge and the will of the writer doot not agree: or the wryter ment other wise than is expressed in the wrytynge. Inter se dissentiant, they agree not among them selues.
 A ceterorum more & natura dissentire, to be of a nother facion and nature then other be.
 Cum datiuo: as, Ne orationi vita dissentiat.
 Dissensus, us, idem quod Dissentio.
 Dissentio, ònis, f. g. dissencion, variance, debate.
 Dissidium, & dissentio.

Commonere dissensionem, to reyle discorde
and debate.
Dissipio, dissipis, sepsi, sepire, to breke downe
an hedge, or any other thyng, wherwith a place
is enclosed, to breake downe enclosure.
Dissipato, aui, are, to disseuer one from an other.
Dissipimentum, ti, n. ge. the partition in a walle
or mure, wherwith the hennell is diuided.
Disseptum, ti, n. ge. a closure.
Differeno, aui, are, to waxe fayne wether.
Differo, disleui, or ferui, ere, to sowe sedes. also
to dispute or declare, to reason.
Aggredi de realiqua differere, to go about to
dispute or reason of a matter.
Dissertabundus, a, um, one that reasoneth or
disputeth.
Dissertatio, onis, f. g. disputation or treatise of
any thyng, contention, reasonyng.
Dissertio, onis, f. m. gen. a partition of landes,
or heritage.
Disserto, aui, are, to contende or stryue in wor-
des, to reason vehemently.
Dissideo, dissides, disledi, ere, to be at variaun-
ce or discorde, to dissent, to disagree, also to be
contrarie or diuers.
Dissidere animo & voluntate ab aliquo, To
dissent from one with harte and mynde.
A se ipso dissidere, to dissent from hym selfe.
A veri fide dissidet, it is vnlike to be true.
Multis rebus cum illo dissidet, he varieth or
disagreeth from hym in many thynges.
Cum causa dissidere, non cum homine, To
hate the cause or quarell, and not the person.
Inter se dissident & discordant, They bee at
variance and debate among them selues.
Capitali odio a Pompeio dissidet, he beareth
mortal hatred agaynst Pompeie: or there is
deadly hatred betweene hym and Pompeie.
Adamas dissidet a magnete, The diamand
and the lodestone be dyuers.
Dissidiōsus, a, um, one that loueth discorde or va-
riance.
Dissidium, dii, n. g. variance or discorde, dissen-
cion, debate, diuorce, breache of frendshipp, the se-
paracion of frendes beyng farre asunder.
Dissidentia, x, f. g. idem.
Designatio, onis, f. g. loke Designatio.
Designatores, loke Designatores.
Designo, aui, are, loke Designo.
Dissilio, dissilis, iui, ire, to leape downe from a
place, to leape out of his place. Sometime to braft
or crake a sunder, to leape here & there, to leape
a sunder.
Dissiliit solū, the ground chappeth or goeth a sūder.
Dissimilares partes, are those partes, whiche haue
not the name of that thyng, whereof they be
partes: as, the heade, armes, and other partes of
a man are not man.
Dissimilis, le, vnlyke.
In dissimiles incidere naturas, To chaunce to
haue dyuers natures.

Nihil tam dissimile, quam Cotta Sulpicio,
No twayne be so vnlyke in theyr styte as Cotta
and Sulpitius.
Sui dissimilis, vnlyke hym selfe.
Forma haud dissimilis in dominum erat, In
Mappe he was not muche vnlike his master.
Dissimiliter, in a diuers facion.
Dissimilitudo, dinis, f. g. diuersitee, vnlikenesse.
Habere dissimilitudinem cum re aliqua, To
be somewhat vnlyke a thyng.
Dissimulanter, without any semblant, or counte-
naunce, obscurely, covertly, closely.
Dissimulatio, idem.
Dissimulatio, onis, f. g. dissimulyng.
Dissimulatio, idem.
Dissimulatio, onis, m. g. a dissimuler.
Vt qui dissimulatores studiorū fuerint, which
made semblaunt as they hadde not studied.
Dissimulatus, a, um, dysembled.
Dissimulo, aui, are, to dissemble a thyng not to
be so, that is so in dede, as, Dissimulare iram,
is to hyde anger, or to make as yf one were not
angry, that is veraily angry in dede, to make as
yf he knewe nothyng, to shewe countenaunce
contrarye to his thought.
Dissimulabo hos quasi non videam, I wyl
make as though I byd not see them.
Dissimulabam me harum sermoni operam
dare, I made as though I byd not harken to
theyr communicacion.
Dissipabilis, le, easy to be broken in pieces, that
maye be sparkled or scattered abroad.
Dissipatio, onis, f. m. ge. a scatteryng or byng-
gyng of one thyng into many small pieces, or a
wastyng.
Dissipatus, a, um, scattered, spred abroad, dyuen
a sūder.
Classis dissipata, a nauie of shippes dyuen a
sūder with weather.
Dissipo, aui, are, to scatter or spread abroad. also
to byng vnto nought, to consume or spende, to
breake into pieces.
Alio aliud dissipare, To caste or scatter one
thyng here and an other there.
Disturbare, ac dissipare.
Disperdere ac dissipare possessiones, to cons-
sume and spende a mans gooddes ryottously.
Contrahere amicitiam, & dissipare discor-
diam, To get frendshipp, and dissolue hatred and
debate.
Dissipare famam alicuius rei, to sprede the
bute and fame of any thyng.
Dissipare humores, To dyscolue humores
congeled.
Maledictum late dissipatur, a shewwed reposte
is sprede farre abroad.
Dissipare conuiuii patrimonium, to spende
ones heritage ryottously in bankettyng.
Aphewpe Pecuniam, and Rem familiarem
dissipare.
Dissitus, a, um, set farre of, distant. also spredde.
Dis.

Diffociabilis, le, that can not bee brought into fellowship of company.
Diffociatio, ónis, f. g. breaking of fellowship of company.
Diffocio, aui, are, to breake company, to dissolue fellowship.
Dissoluo, ui, ere, to leaue of unbrynde, to spee, to paye leuall debts, to paye that which is owed.
Dissoluere aliquem, To dispatche one from longe taryng.
Dissoluere religionem, to doe agaynst religion, to breake religion.
Dissoluere interrogationem, To asyle a question.
Dissoluere se, to dispatche hym self of busines.
Dissoluere res aliena, to discharge of pay det.
Dissoluere amicitias, to breake frendshipp.
Coagumentare & dissoluere, contrarie.
Conglutinare & dissoluere, contrarie.
Causam dissoluere, to tell a cause of reason, **Luctet**.
Pesturium dissoluere, to kepe his othe.
Dissolubilis, le, easie to leaue.
Dissolute, and aduerbe, whiche signifieth, dissolutely, without care.
Dissolute rem aliquam cōficere, to doe a thing negligently and without care.
Dissolutio, ónis, f. g. a dissoluyng of leuysng.
Legum dissolutio, a dissoluyng and breaking of the lawe.
Dissolutio naturæ, deathe.
Dissolutio criminis, a purgation.
Dissolutio stomachi, vide Nausea.
Dissolutus, a, um, leuied, dissolued, sometyme abolished. Also he that lyueth at his owne pleasure, contrarie to the lawes of good customes, dissolute, unruly.
Dissolutis criminibus, after that he had made answers to that, which was layed to hys charge, and was therof acquitted.
Institutum negligentia dissolutum, abolished.
Dissonantia, æ, f. ge. discorde in voyces of tunes.
Dissono, ui, or aui, are, to discorde, to disagree.
Dissonus, a, um, that whiche dooeth not agree, dissonant.
Dissonæ sermone gentes, people that haue an other language.
Dissuadeo, si, ere, to dissuade, to assaie to tourne one from his opinion or purpose.
Dissuasio, ónis, f. g. the acte of dissuadyng, dissuasion.
Dissuasor, óris, m. g. he that dissuadeth.
Dissuasiatio, ónis, f. g. the acte of kissing sweetely.
Dissuauior, áris, ari, to kysse sweetely, and with much delectacion.
Dissuafacio, and **Dissuesco**, scere, to leaue the olde maner and custome.
Dissuetudo, lacke of vse.
Dissuetus, a, um, vnwont, not accustomed.
Dissulcus, ci, ma. gen. an hogge that hath a space

betweene the dykes in the herke.
Diffulto, and, are, to trape hither and thither.
Dissuo, dissui, ere, to vnde a thyng, to vnde.
Dissuete amicitias, to speake of frendshipp by litle and litle.
Distabesco, idem quod tabesco.
Distendet, distendit, & distensum est, I am welled of a thyng, it lotheth me greatly.
Distancia, æ, f. g. gen. difference, space between place and place.
Distendo, di, ere, to stretch out of stretch, to fyll as a vessel is fylled, to stiffe out, to to fyll, that it stroueth out.
Rictum distendere, to gape wyde.
Distendere curas hominum, to make moze carefull, carefull, or moze sollicitous. **Lini**.
Distensio, ónis, a stretching of strowyng out.
Distensio membrorum, id est, spasmus.
Distentus, a, um, the particeps of Distendo, full, bollen out, strowyng.
Pabulo distentus, to seide that his deaule stroueth out.
Distentus, a, um, the particeps of Distendo, greatly occupied, busied, troubled, lette, withholden.
Cum ipse distentus sit imperij curis, where as your selfe is greatly occupied or busied about the assayes of the impyere.
Distento, aui, are, to stiffe a thyng, and make it to stroue.
Distinatio, ónis, f. g. a diuision of ground, a boundyng of lande.
Distmino, aui, are, to diuide one place from an other, to bounde place from place.
Distero, strini, ere, to breake small, to pounce of braye in a moyster.
Distichon, chi, neu. gen. two verses conteynyng one matter.
Distichum hordeum, a kynde of barley.
Distillatio, ónis, f. g. a distylling, specially from the heade, called a reume or catarre, the poxe.
Distillo, aui, are, to distille or drop downe.
Distincte, distinctly, severally, where euery thyng is in his place and orde. orderly.
Distinctio, ónis, f. g. a diuersitee, distinction, separacion.
Distinctus, us, m. g. a separacion, or distinction, diuersitee, variete.
Distinctus, a, um, diuided, separated, distincte, poynted, noted.
Littora distincta rectis & vrbibus, that haue many townes and houses.
Distineo, distines, tinui, ere, to leat or withhold with dyuers businesse or bygent causes, to hold or put backe, to leat or stoppe.
Distineri, to be leat.
Distinere pacem, to let that peare be not made.
Distineri occupationibus, to be greatly occupied, or busied.
Nos alio bello distineri putat, he thinketh that we are occupied and let with other warre.
Occupari, & distineri,

Distinguo, xi, ere, to deuide: also to make distinction, to put difference, to distinct with notes and markes, to separate.
Grauiora opera lufibus iocisque **distinguo**, I myngle myne erneste and wayghie affaires, with recreacions and pastymes.
Distingue artificē ab infcio, to put difference betwene a counnyng man and a bunglare.
Distingue gemmis pocula, To set and garnishe the plate with prierious stones.
Diudicare ac **distingue** vera a falsis, to discerne and putte difference betwene true thynges and false.
Distingue ac **separare**.
Vocem **distingue** lingua, To pronounce wordes distinctly and leasurly.
Colore vario **distingue** aliquid, to distinct a thyng with diuers colours.
Distinguo, the passyue.
Caudis inter se **distinguntur**, they diffe one from an other by theyr taples.
Distisum, olde wryters vled for **Distasum**.
Distiro, au, are, to stande aparte, to be distante one from an other.
Disito, stiri, are, to diffe, to be unlike, or bee distant, to bee a certeyn space one from an other.
Spacio pari **distare** vtrinq, To bee equally in the myddle of two thynges.
Vides quantum **distat** oratio a veritate, you see howe farre your wordes diffe from the truth.
Multum inter se **distant**, they diffe muche one from the other.
Distorqueo, si, ere, to set awrye, to wryste a syde.
Ah illud vide, os vt sibi **carnifex** **distorsit**, oh, loke howe the hangeman setteth his mouthe awrye: or what a wrye mouthe the knaue maketh.
Distortio, ōnis, f. g. a wryestyng or wrythyng.
Distortus, a, um, set awrye out of facion, deformed, crooked.
Crura distorta, crooked legges.
Distraçtio, ōnis, f. g. separation, alienation, or pulling awaye or a sunder.
Distractor, ōris, ma. ge. he that draweth or pulleth in sunder.
Distractus, a, um, pulled in sunder, drawen in diuers partes.
Anima distraçta in toto corpore, The soule defused in the whole body.
Distraho, **distrahis**, xi, here, to plucke awaye, to deuide, to separate, to drawe a sunder, to plucke or pull in peces, to withdrawe a thyng or person, to alienate. Sometyme by translaçion, it is taken for to sell, also to synge or conclude matters in variaunce, to deferre or dyue of a thyng, to ppolonge.
Controuersias **distrahere**, to ende controuersies or suites.
Distrahuntur animi in varias sententias, they myndes be drawen nowe into one opinion nowe into an other.

Distraham eum illo societatem, I will solake his felowshyp or familiaritee, or I will hope no longer company with hym.
Filicim **distrahi**, To be plucked awaye thyng from other.
Vt pluris postea **distraheret**, that he myght after sell it for more money.
Qui hanc rem **distraheret**, whiche myght deserue this matter.
Distrahit mediam Asiam **Taurus**, the mountayne **Taurus** deuidenth Asia in the myddes.
Distrahor, the passyue, I am in diuers mindes.
Distribuo, bui, ere, to distribute or geue in sundrie partes, to geue to sundrye persones, to distribute.
Distribuere causam, To deuide his pleadyng into sundrie partes, or to make many pleas of one matter.
Distribuere in singulos, to geue to every one a porcion.
Distribuere in ministeria, to appoynte diuers persons to diuers offices.
Distribuere milites in numeros, To distribute or deuide souldiours into certain bandes.
Distribute, in partes or porcions.
Distributio, ōnis, f. ge. partition, distribution, also a figure of Rhetorike.
Distributor, ōris, m. g. a distributour or deuider.
Distributus, a, um, distributed, deuided.
Districte, strictly, in fewe wordes.
Districte **denegare**, to denie strictly.
Districte **minari**, to threaten strictly.
Districtus, a, um, greatly let from dooeyng of a thyng, greatly troubled, constrained, bounde, drawne as a swerde. also austere, seuer, rigorous, harde.
Districtus mihi **videris esse**, me thynke thou arte brought into suche a streite, that thou canste not tell what to doe.
Districta **generatrix**, rigorous, cruell.
Districtus & obligatus.
Ensis districtus, a swerde drawen.
Districtus negotiis, leat with busynesse.
Distrimenta calami, id est, partes calami confusa, the broken peeces.
Distringens, one that rubbeth of the sweatte or felthe of ones bodye in the bayne or hot house.
Distingo, xi, ere, to bynde faste or to strayne harde, to rubbe of or cleanse the fylthe or soyle of the body, to threaten, to stryke, to drawe out a sworde, to prycke or touche softly, to breake in small peces.
Gladium **distrinxit**, he drew out his sworde.
Sometyme to gather: as,
Sereno celo **manibus** **distringi** **oliuam** **opora** **ret**, in a fayre cleere daye the olyues must be gathered or plucked by hande.
Ramos **distringere**, to plucke bowes.
Distringere crustam panis, to chyp byade, or to pare of the raste.
Distringi, to be letted or busied, to bee greatly occupied.

Distingor officio, I am greatly occupied or
buried with mynt office.
Distingere & eradere, To rubbe and strape
awaye.
Exiguam aridam thymi super lac distingito,
rubbe or strake in small pieces a litle dype thyme
vpon the mylle.
Distruo, struxi, ere, to buyde in dyuers places or
a lunder.
Distruco, aui, are, to cut of a piece of a thyng.
Disturbatio, onis, for. ge. a casting downe, a ry-
singe of a citee.
Disturbatus, a, um, caste or beaten downe.
Disturbo, aui, are, to cast downe, to let the enter-
pryse or purpose of one, to ryse of tinsle, to
dysweawe.
Ni meus aduentus disturbasset omnia, he had
the comping letted all to gether.
Disulcus, ci, m. g. an hogge that hath the byt-
tes of his necke diuided.
Ditatus, a, um, made riche.
Ditico, to be riche.
Ditresco, scere, to waxe riche, to waxe welthe.
Dithyrambus, a verse made in the honour of Bac-
chus: and a mans name, whiche first found that
kynde of verse.
Ditio, onis, f. g. a dominion, diction, power.
Ditioni nasci, to be borne to bee a prynce or gos-
uernour.
Redigere in ditionem, to bypge vnder ones
dominion.
In ditione ac potestate alicuius esse, To bee
vnder ones dominion and power.
Cadere sub imperiū diuonem' q' alicuius, to
become subiecte to one.
Ditior, rycher.
Ditissimus, rychest of all.
Dito, aui, are, to make ryche, to enryche.
Ditrocheus, a sorte of foure syllables in verse, has
tyng one longe, an other shorte, an other longe,
and the fourth shorte.
Diu, longe tyme: also the daye tyme, whetof cometh
Interdiu, in the daye tyme.
Diu est quod, it is longe sens that.
Haud diu est, it is not long sens.
Non diu huc commigravit, It is not longe
sens he came hyther.
Quid est in hominum vita diu? what is there
in mans lyfe of any continuance?
**Diu multūque hæsitaui, quid facere debe-
rem**, I was longe in doubt, what was beste for
me to do.
Ne diutius anno in prouincia esset, That he
shoulde not be in the prouince aboue a yeres
space.
Diua, a woman saynete.
Diagor, aris, ari, to wander from place to place.
Diárico, aui, are, to stryde or to sprede wyde
one from an other, as boughes of a tree, to goe
so brode with the toes, that the heeles be one a-
gaynst an other.

Diuello, alii, ere, to pulle awaie by violence, to
pull in lunder.
Duendo, didi, ere, to sell to dyuers persons, or
in dyuers parcelles.
Diuerbero, aui, are, to cutte or cleane.
Diuerberat auras, it cutteth the ayre.
Diuerbium, ij, neu. g. the fyft parte of a come-
die. also an olde saied sawe.
Diuerbia, partes of comedies, wherein bee
many plaiers.
Diuerse, and Diuersum, diuersely, in diuerse
partes.
Diuersitas, aris, for. g. diuersitee, contrarieitee.
Diuersito, aui, are, to tourne often to a thyng,
or to resorte.
Diuersor, aris, ari, to resorte, or repayre to a pla-
ce, to abyde in a place at hoste.
Diuersor, oris, ma. ge. a guest, or one that taketh
vp his lodgeng in a place.
Diuersoriolum, li, n. g. a littel ynne, or lodgeng
in the countreie.
Diuersorium, rij, neu. gen. an ynne, wherunto
men in iourneie do resorte, to bapte or to be lod-
ged, a lodgeng: sometyme a ferme in the coun-
treie, to resorte to, out of the citee.
Diuersorius, a, um, pestyng to an ynne or
lodgeng.
Diuersum, the aduerbe. idem quod diuerse.
Diuersus, a, um, diuerse or separate, that tour-
neth out of the way, vnyke, contrary, farre dis-
tant. **Diuersum distrahi**, to bee drawen hy-
ther and thither.
In diuersum afficere aliquem, to make nowe
in one mynde, nowe in an other.
In diuersum concitati equi, hofes gallopped
forth some one waye, and some an other, or con-
trary wayes.
In diuersum curuari, to be bowed diuers or
contrary wayes.
Diuersa factio, the contrary parte.
Diuersi, men standyng ouer right one agaynst
an other, or some on one parte, and some on the
other.
Diuersi interrogabantur, they were examined a
parte, one from an other.
Agere diuersos, to dyspe some one waye, and
some an other, to scatter.
Diuersus distrahor, I am tent in pieces, or pul-
led hyther and thither.
Diuersa de causa, for a dyuers and contrarye
cause. **A te totus diuersus est**, he is cleane con-
trary from you.
Diuersa est quàm lactuca natura, it is vntrely
of an other nature than lettuce.
Acies diuersa, the armie of the enemies.
Afficere aliquem in diuersum, to make one to
change his mynde.
Animi diuersus, of diuers phantasies one con-
trarie to another.
Diuertior, the comparatiue.
Diuerticulum, li, n. g. the place where the way

tourneth, an ynne oz lodgynge, a place to baite at, also in an oracion, the place where the digression beganne.

Diuerticulum fluminis, The tournynge oz ruer.

Vbi veni ad diuerticulum, constiti, whan I came to the place where the waye tourneth, I stode still.

Diuerticulum quærere peccatis, to seke meanes to hyde our offences.

Diuerto, ti, ere, and Diuortor, eris, the deponēt, to tourne from one thyng to an other, to take lodgynge, oz to bayte, to tourne out of the waye. Sometyme to disre.

Ad hospitem diuerrere, to take by ones lodgynge at his holte.

Vt diuertetur ad me in hospicium, That he shoulde come and be at holte with me, oz lodge with me.

Diuerrere à proposito, To turne from the purpose to some other matter.

In hac diuertisse non fuerit alienum, It wyl not bee farre from the purpose to speake of these thynges, oz to tourne our communicacion vnto these thynges.

Diuertunt mores virgini longè ac lupæ, The maners of a mayde & of an harlot, dyffe greatly, oz there is great difference betwene a maydes maners and an harlottes.

Diuerto ad te & apud te, I come to lodge with the, oz to tary wth the for a tyme.

Diuerrere via, to tourne out of the right wale.

Diues, itis, om. g. ryche.

Diues auis, he whose auncesters were ryche.

Copiosus & diues.

Pecoris diues, ryche of cattell.

Diues agris, one that hath great landes.

Diues auro, a man well monied.

Ingenium diues, a plentifull witte.

Diuitior, the comparatiue.

Diuxo, aui, are, to bere oz trouble. also to consume. Diuxare rem suam, to waste his substance.

Diuxare agros ciuium, to waste and stroy.

Diuidia, æ, f. g. tediousnesse. Sometyme it betokeneth disorde, businesse, trouble, variance.

Diuidiculum, li, n. g. an head of a cundite.

Diuidium, ij, n. g. a partition oz diuident.

Diuido, si, ere, to diuide oz parte a sinder, to distribute.

Diuidere sententiam, wher in a counsaile one in his reason seemeth partely to affirme, and partely to disaffirme any thyng, whiche is to bee dooen: he that speaketh nexte, requyeth hym that hath spoken, to diuide his argument, and abyde vpon one part, whyche he will eyther confirme oz reprove, lyke as our lawyers vse to doe, whan dyuers titles are broughte in one pleadyng, they prae the court that the contrary parte maye abyde vpon one of them, wherunto they wyl answer: oz thus, where one in his reason

seemeth to propose dyuers opinions, and yf all be not allowed, other requyre, that he wyl intreate of the of them generally, to the intent that that, whych myght be selected.

Diuiduitas, ætis, f. g. a diuision oz partynge.

Diuiduus, a, um, that whyche maye bee senered oz diuided.

Diuinatio, ònis, f. g. a foze iudgement oz conjecture. Also where a matter cometh in iudgements, without writynge oz wytnesse on any parte, that iudgement maye be called Diuinatio, a diuination.

Diuine, of god, godlye, as it were by inspiration.

Diuinipotens, he that hath power in dyuine thynges.

Diuinitas, ætis, f. g. the godhead, diuinitee.

Diuinitus, godly, oz of god, excellently well, as it were by inspiration.

Diuino, aui, are, to telle the truthe as well of thynges present, as paste. For the mooste parte it signifieth to coniecture of thynges presente, what shall happen, to diuine, to gesse, to iudge, to foze deeme.

Diuius, ni, a southsaier, a diuiner.

Diuius, a, um, that whyche pertyneth to god, diuine.

Diuinæ rei operam dare, oz Diuinam rem facere, To dooe sacrifice, to make supplication to god.

Ope diuina, by goddis helpe.

Locus diuinus, a place halowed oz consecrated.

Homo diuinus, a godly man.

Diuisio, ònis, f. g. a diuision, separation, partition, wherby we declare what is in variance, oz wherby we expresse, of what thynges we wyl treate.

Diuisor, òris, m. g. among the old Romans was he, which at the election of great officers, diuided oz gaue money to the people in the name of them that sued for the office, to the intent for to attayne it: one that distributeth oz diuideth.

Diuisūra, æ, f. g. a diuision, a clifte, choppe, oz gasse.

Diuisus, a, um, diuided, parted.

Diuisus, us, m. g. idem quod Diuisio.

Diuitiæ, arum, f. g. plurali, rycheffe.

Diuitiis abundare, & affluere, to abounde in rycheffe.

Cogere, congerere, accumulare diuitias, To gather rycheffe.

Superare Crassum diuitiis, to passe Crassus in rycheffe, spoken pouerbiaily.

Diuito, aui, are, to make ryche.

Dium, i, neu. g. the daye lyght vnder the firmament, whan we saie, Sub dio aliquid fieri, it signifieth some thyng to bee dooen abrode, oz out of the house.

Diunt, olde wytes used for dant.

Diuortium, ij, n. gen. a diuorſe oz separation of a man and his wyfe. Sometyme a departynge from

from any other thyng, a diuision, sometyme a
waile that cownteyneth.
Diurnus, aui, ure, to last longe.
Diurnum, i, n. g. a daies byte.
Diurnus, a, um, that is doen in the day tyme.
Diurna stella, the daie sterre.
Diurni libri, booke conteynyng actes dooen
euery daie.
Dius, a, um, come of a gentill stocke, or lyneally
descended from Iupiter. Sometyme for Diuinus,
godly. Sententia dia, for Diuina.
Diutine, longe.
Diutinus, a, um, longe continyng, continuall.
Diutissime, verat longe, or to longe, a vraye
great whyle.
Diutius, longer.
Diutule, a littell whyle, a pretty space.
Diuturnitas, ariis, forme, ge, a long space of tyme,
longe continuance.
Celeritas & diuturnitas, contrary.
Diuturnus, a, um, longe continyng.
Bellum diuturnum, a longe warre.
Diuturnus & desperatus morbus, a long and
desperate sycknesse.
Diuulgatio, onis, f. g. a publyshyng or mabyng
of a thyng common to all men.
Diuulgatus, a, um, made common, publyshed.
Tempus ætatis ad omnes libidines diuulga-
tum, sette open.
Diuulgo, aui, are, to publyshe abroad, to sette a
thyng in suche condicion, as euery man may vse
it at his pleasure to make a thyng common.
Diuulsus, a, um, pulled away, plucked asunder.
Diuus, a, um, worship a diuine remembraunce.
Some they take Diuum, and Diuam, for a
man saynt, or a woman sainte.
Armipotens diua, Minerva.
Casta diua, Pallas. Creatrix diua, Venus.
Imi diui, infernall goddis.
Diuum, is sometyme vled for the ayre.

DANTE O.

DO, dedi, dare, to geue. Also to offer or
proffer, to graunte, to committe or delys-
uer, to appoinct, to make, to saye, tell, or
declare, to byng, to obreie, to conforme, to do.
Vt res dant sese, as thynges offer them selues.
Dabit ille ruinam arboribus, he shall bynge a
great fall vnto trees.
Quamobrem has partes didicerim, paucis
dabo, for what cause I learned that part, I wil
shewe the in fewe wordes.
Pol haud paternum istud dedisti, In faith thy
father neuer taught thee to doe this: Or thou
neuer learnedst to doe this of thy father.
Da te mihi, Conforme the to my will, or lende
me thy helpe, doe as I would haue the.
Do manus, I render me, I am vanquished.
Do lego, I geue by testament or last will.
Dare auribus, to flatter, or speake to please.

Dare damnas, to paye damage, or to make satis-
faction.
Dare facultatem, To geue libertie or power to
doe a thyng.
Dare fidem, to promple faithfully.
Dare se in pedes, to flee or cenne awaye.
Dare in ruborem, to make ashamed, or to make
to blush.
Dare infidias, to deceyte one, to begyle, to laye
waite to deceyte.
Dare se in viam, to take a iourneie.
Dare iusiurandum, to take an othe, to sweare.
Dare malum alicui, to do one a hurte, to hurte.
Dare mancipio, to deliuer on warranty.
Suo periculo is erat, qui eam mercabitur, man-
cipio neq promittet, neque quicquam dabit, he
that will haue hir, leat him be hir or his owne per-
eill, for no man shall promise or deliuer hir on war-
rantie.
Dare sermonem alicui, to geue one occasion to
speake of vs.
Dare in manum, to put in his hande piously, as
they do to men of lawe, or priue solicitors, to
corrupte officers.
Dare murum, to lende.
Dare negotium, To assigne or appointe busi-
nesse, or a thyng to be doen.
Dare operam, to applie, to geue or take heede, or
to helpe.
Dare potestatem, to commit authoritie or power,
to remitte a thyng to an other mans pleasure, to
geue licence or libertie.
Suarum omnium rerum illi potestatem dederat,
he gaue hym the rule of all that he had.
Dare penas, to suffer punishment.
Dare se alicui, to folowe one, or to obserue his
commaundement.
Dare veniam, to forgiue.
Dare verba, To deceyte by saye wordes or by
myles.
Dare vitio, to dispraise or blame.
Danunt, idem quod dant, they geue.
Adeo exornatum dabo, I will so decke or styll
hym.
Quis tibi hoc dederit? who will graunt you this?
Dedi me proximam, I wente forth by and by.
Dare libellum perferendum ad aliquem, to de-
liuer a booke to be caried to one.
Prout res & tempus le daret, As the matter and
tyme shoulde serue and geue occasion.
Quod datur accipio, I take that is offered, spous-
ken prouerbi ally.
Dare actionem, to admitte the plaintife to enter
his action.
Dare defensionem, to suffer the defendaunt to
make his answer.
Dare aditum, to suffer one to enter.
Dare adiumentum, to helpe.
Animos dare, to make moze couragious, to sto-
make men.
Priusquam animum meum isti dedi, Before I

sette my phantasy upon this woman: before I be-
 gan to love this woman.
 Dare animum, to geue occasion.
 Dare arbitros, to appoynt arbitours, or iudges
 rent iudges in a matter.
 Dare aures, to harken.
 Rem tibi amorem dabo, the matter telle shall
 declare to you that it is so.
 Beneficium dare, to doe a pleasure.
 Dare bibere, geue hym dyynke.
 Dare ciuitatem alicui, to make one free of a citee.
 Clangorem dare, to make a noyse.
 Cenam dare, to make one a supper.
 Dare colloquium alicui, to speake to one.
 Dare se comitem alicui, To associate hym selfe
 with one.
 Ipsum gestio dari mihi in conspectum, I would
 very fayne haue hym brought hyther before me.
 Dare se in familiaritatem alicuius, To associate
 or make hym selfe familiar with a man.
 Dare copia, to geue licence, to permitte, to suffice.
 Dare crimini, to laye to ones charge, to blame, to
 accuse.
 Dare curam, to commit a charge and busynesse.
 Dare in custodiam, to commit to ward or prison.
 Dare damnum, to hurte, to endamage.
 Decus dare, to doe worshyp.
 Dare dextras, to promise, also to helpe.
 Dare dicta, to speake.
 Dare dolorem, to make heauy and sorowfull.
 Dare documentum, to shewe a proue of a thyng,
 to doe to wete.
 Dare aliquid dono, to geue a thyng freely.
 Oculis epulas dare, to delite the eyes.
 Da me excruciatum, punish me, tourment me.
 Exitio dare, to put to deathe.
 Casus dedit hunc exitum, Chauce or fortune,
 brought it to this ende.
 Dare fabulam, to plaie a comedie.
 Dabo factum, I wyll bring it to passe.
 Dabo famam, I will spreade it abroad.
 Dare in fœnus, to lende moneye for gayne, as
 vsurers doe.
 Dare frenos, & dare habenas, To geue the bry-
 dell, to sette at libertie, to let one doe as he will.
 Dabit fructum meliorem, It will yelde better
 fruite.
 Dare fugam, to put to flight.
 Dare se in fugam, to renne awaye.
 Gemitum dare, to grone.
 Dare aliquid gratia alicuius, to doe a thyng for
 a mans pleasure.
 Dare se hilarem alicui, To shewe hym selfe merie
 and iocunde in ones companie.
 Hospicium dare, to enterteine or lodge one.
 Dare impetum, to rushe agaynst a thyng, to renne
 violently agaynst ones enemies.
 Impunitatem dādam puro, I thynke it beste that
 he scape unpunished, or that he be forgotten.
 Dare iura, to prescribe lawes.
 Dare se in laqueum, to hange hym selfe.

Dare laudem, to praise.
 Dare libertatem, to make free.
 Dare literas alicui ad aliquem, To deliuer one
 letters to cary to an other.
 Dare ad litteras alicuius, to write an answer to
 ones letters.
 Dare se litteris, to geue hym selfe to studye.
 Dare se labori, to geue hym selfe to labour.
 Dare mamam, to geue the dymme, to geue sucke.
 Dare mandata, to geue charge.
 Dare aliquid in mandatis, to commaunde one to
 doe or saye a thyng.
 Dare manum, To aspye handes in signe of as-
 grement.
 Manus intus dare, to put ones handes into a place.
 Aliquid in manus hominum dare, to publishe a
 thyng abroad.
 Dare in manus alicui, to deliuer to one.
 Plena manu dare, to geue liberally, to geue aboun-
 dantly.
 Dare manibus alicuius, to doe somewhat to the
 comforte of the sprite of one that is deade.
 Dare manibus, to hyl, to ridde out of lyfe.
 Memoria dare, to wypte, to put in memory.
 Dare nomen militia, or ad militiam, To offer
 ones selfe to haue his name written to go to warre.
 Dare obuium, to forgette.
 Dare obuiam, to mete.
 Da mihi paulum operæ, helpe me a litle.
 Dare operam abortioni, to endeuour to traunche
 before the tyme.
 Aurium operam tibi dabo, I wyll harken to thy
 tale.
 Dare operam Platoni, to be Platos scholar.
 Dare operam domino, to serue ones master.
 Nunc id operam do, Nowe I go about this, or
 endeuour to bring this to passe.
 Operam mutuam dare, to helpe one an other.
 Dare operam rei, to endeuour or labour to get
 gooddes.
 Dare operam somno, to sleepe.
 Dare osculum, to kysse.
 Palmam dare, To geue the pryce to one in anye
 thyng. Ha partes ei datae sunt, this office was
 appoynted to hym.
 Dare plagas, to beate.
 Dare poculum, to geue one the cup to dyynke.
 Datur potui ad iocinerum vitia, It is geuen to
 be drunken agaynst the diseases of the lyuer.
 Dare precipitem, or in praeceps, to cast doune
 head longe.
 Dare praeibus alicuius, to doe that one requyreth
 Quem nuper in publicum dedit, which he of late
 publyshed or sette abroad.
 Responsum dare, to make answer.
 Risus dare, to make one laugh, to geue occasion to
 laugh.
 Dare salutem aduenienti, to salute one coming
 to vs. Nobis dedit se, he hath committed hym
 selfe wholly into our handes.
 Dare senatum legatis, to admytte the ambassa-
 dors

hours to come into the Senate, and to here their request.

Oculus mihi signum dedit, he winked vpon me.
Dare signum receptui, to blowe the trecense.
Satis signi dedit, he shewed or declared sufficiently.

Dare silentium, he still kept silence.

Dare se somno, to lye downe and sleape.

Dare sonitum, to make a sowne.

Specimen hosti exercitus abeuntis dedit, he made semblance to his enemy, as though he would departe with his army.

Dare specimen indolis, to shewe a token or proffe of his towardnesse.

Dare spem vitæ, to put one in hope of lyfe.

Dare stragem, to make a greates slaughter.

Qui plus studij in hoc dederunt, whiche have bestowed more study or diligence vpon the same.

Dabis ei vltro supplicium, Thou wilt be well content that he shall punyssh the.

Dare suspicionem timoris, to make on beleue that he is a traytor.

Symbolum dedit, he payed his shotte.

Dare tempus, menses, diem alicui rei, to bestowe or employe the tyme.

Tempus colloquio non dabit, he appoynted no tyme to common of the matter.

Terga dare, to renne awaye, to shewe a payre of heles.

Testes in aliquem dare, to bring forth witness against one.

Testimonium in aliquem dare, to beare one witness.

Vela in altum dare, to hoist by the sayles.

Turbas dare, to make trouble or busynesse.

Vadem dare, to put in suretee, that he will appere at the daye appoynted.

Dare mihi hanc veniam, forgiue me this offence, graunt me this request.

Dare viam, to geue one the waye, to shewe one the meanes to bynge a thyng to passe.

Dare victum, to fynde one meate and drynke.

Dare vitio, to blame.

Dare probro, to reproche, to rebuke.

Si dabitur, yf I maye.

Datu meo, of my gyfte.

Datum est mihi, it was geuen me in my cradle.

Docet, cui, ere, to teache or geue knowlage, or to enfourme, or aduise, to proue.

Docere fabulam, to playe a comedie.

Erudire ac docere.

Docere aliquem fidibus, to teache one to playe on the harpe.

Mala docet te mea facilitas multa, my gentleness causeth the to commit much lewdnes.

Quæ me docerent quid ageres, whych myght enfourme me what you dyd.

Docebo omnia esse vera, I wyll declare to you all those thynges to be true.

Docuit post exitus, The ende of the matter afterwarde declared.

Docibilis, le, apte to be taught, or after wysdome that is easily learned.

Docilis, le, lightly taught, easily instructed.

Docilis ad rem aliquam, easy to be taught or instructed in any thyng.

Nimio es tu ad istas res docilior, thou art too ready a scholer to these thynges: or thou learnest these thynges too fast.

Dochimus, mi, m. g. a foote in metere, of v. syllables, the first syllable, the next two longe, the fourth shorte, and the fifth longe.

Docilitas, acis, f. m. g. aptnesse to learne, easynesse to be taught.

Doclea, a citee of Liburnia.

Docte, cunningly, learnedly, prattly, featly.

Doctor, oris, m. g. he that teacheth other.

Sapientie doctores, philosophers.

Doctrina, æ, f. g. doctrine, techyng, instruction.

Doctrina animum excolere, To garnyshe the mynde with learning.

Doctus, a, um, learned, taught, instructed.

Rudis & doctus, contrary.

Mediocriter doctus, meanely learned.

Doctus græce & latine, or Doctus græcis & latinis literis, learned bothe in grecke & latine.

Docti doli, crafty deceytes.

Iuris ciuilis doctus, well learned in the ciuile lawe, a good ciuilian.

Doctus grammaticæ artis, a good grammarian.

Documentum, ti, n. g. a lesson, a proffe, or expertment of a thyng.

Documentum statuere, To geue to one the first instruction.

Documento habere aliquem, to take an example by one, to beware by an other man.

Capere documentum ex re aliqua, to learne by example of any thyng.

Docus, i, m. g. a timber piece, or beame.

Dodecatheon, a certayne herbe.

Dodona, a citee in Grece, wherby was a wood, in the whiche men thought that trees spake.

Dodone, the daughter of Jupiter and Europa.

Dodoneus, a, um, of Dodona.

Dodonis, idis, one of Dodona.

Dodonides, certeyne nymphes, the nourises of Liber pater.

Dodra, æ, f. m. gen. was a drynke made of nyne thynges, herbes, iuyce, water, wyne, salte, oyle, bread, hony, and pepper.

Dodrans, antis, m. a. gene. a poyse, weyghyng. ix. ounces. It is also. ix. of the measures called Ciathi. also it is some tyme taken for the nyne parte of any thyng diuided, into. xii. partes, or of any whole some or quantitie, that whiche remaineth, when the fowerth parte is debated. it also signifieth, the length or bredth of. ix. fingers. ix. pnyches.

Caulis dodrantalis, a stalk or stamme of. ix. pnyches high.

Ex dodrante hæredem facere, To make one heyre of all, sayng the fourth parte, or of thre

partes of his heritage, beyng diuided into. iiii.
 Ex dodrante vsura, gayne of. ix. in the hundred,
 as for a hundred pound. ix.
 Dodrantalis, le, that is of nyne ounces, of. ix.
 ynches.
 Dogma, aris, neu. gene. a certayne determina-
 tion, whiche in sectes of philosophers every one
 had, without the whiche the secte sayled. some-
 tyme they bee called Placita.
 Dogmatistes, he that induceth any secte of opi-
 nion.
 Dolabella, la, f. g. a littell axe, an hatchet.
 Dolabella, a Romayn, Ciceros sonne in lawe.
 Dolabelliana pira, certayne pearres, so named of
 Dolabella the fyrst graffer of theim.
 Dolabra, x, f. ge. a carpenters axe. also a picke
 axe, a mattocke.
 Dolabro, aui, are, to hewe as a carpenter doth.
 Dolenter, sorowfully, greuously.
 Dolentia, x, f. g. greffe, sorowe.
 Doleo, ni, ere, to feele payne of greffe, to be so-
 rowfull of displeasunt, to be soze.
 Dolere caput, pedes, oculos, The head, fete, of
 euen to ake.
 Doleo tuis rebus aduersis, I am soze for thy
 misfortune of trouble.
 Doleo tuam vicem, I am soze on thy behalfe.
 Hoc mihi dolet, I am soze for this.
 Dolet mihi, quod tu stomacharis, I am soze
 that ye be angry.
 Dolet hoc cordi meo, This thyng greueneth
 myne herte.
 Dolet dictum, I am soze that ye spake it, of
 that it was spoken.
 Dolere interitum alicuius, To be soze for
 ones death.
 Dolent hac re oculi mei, it greueneth me to see
 this thyng.
 Vin' ne facere, quo viro tuo oculi doleant?
 Wyle thou do that, that shall grede thy husbnde
 to see?
 Successu alicuius dolere, To be soze for an
 other mans prosperitie.
 Facile fit illi, quod doleat, you maye easly do
 that whiche maye greue hym.
 Dolere laude aliena, to bee soze for an other
 mans prayse.
 Doliche, an plande called befoze Icaris.
 Dolichiste, an plande.
 Doliaris, re, great lyke a tunne.
 Dolia, id est, Cicuta.
 Doliaris anus, an olde wyfe wyth a bealye lyke
 a tunne.
 Doliaris helluo, a gozbealyd glutton.
 Doliarium, rij, n. g. a wyne cellar.
 Doliarius, a maker of tunnes.
 Dolichodromi, they that renne. xii. furlonges at
 one course of rase.
 Dólíchus, a space of grounde, conteynyng. xii.
 furlonges.
 Dolichi, a kynde of pulse, idem quod Lobx.

Dolium, li, neu. ge. any great vessell of wyne: as
 a tunne, a pype, a butte or hogges head. In the
 olde tyme it conteyned. x. of the measures cal-
 led Amphoras.
 Dolo, aui, are, to ruste or hewe smooth with an
 axe or lythe.
 Dolare opus aliquod, to make a thyng rudely
 or grossely, as it were to rough hewe it.
 Dolon, the propre name of a man of Troie, that
 was verie swifte on foote.
 Dolon, ónis, ma. ge. a speare of stiffe, and after
 soim, a sturge, hangge a dagger or other lythe
 thyng closed within it. it is also a certayne ta-
 helyng of shypes. also a lytell soyle, called a
 trynket.
 Dolopeius, a, um, of the people called Dolopes.
 Dolopes, people of Theffalie.
 Dolor, óris, ma. g. griefe of payne of the body of
 mynde. also sorowe, wofulnesse.
 Dolor partus, thynges and panges of labor.
 Laterum dolor, the disease called pleuries.
 Dolor luctusque, sorowe and mournyng.
 Conflctari dolore capitis, To bee greened
 with headache.
 Facere dolorem, to put to payne of greffe.
 Dolorem accipere, capere, assumere, To take
 sorowe.
 Dolorem abstergere, adimere, demere, di-
 scutere, eripere, To put awaye sorowe, peine,
 or heauynesse.
 Facere & mouere capitis dolorem, To make
 the head to ake.
 Dolorem lenire, leuare, minuire, mitigare,
 To swage payne of sorowe.
 Affici, of angi dolore, to be payned of greued,
 to be sorowfull.
 Dolor tabescere, to payne awaye with sorow.
 Remittit se dolor, the payne assuageth of dimis-
 nysheth.
 In dolore esse, to be in payne, to be sorowfull.
 Refricare dolorem, to renue sorowe, that is al-
 mozte gone of passe.
 Dolorificus, a, um, that whyche maketh greffe of
 sorowe.
 Doloro, aui, are, to cause one to haue sorowe of
 payne.
 Dolose, deceptfully.
 Dolosus, a, um, deceptfull, of craftye, gylefull,
 fraudulent.
 Dolus, li, m. g. gyle, decepte, trumpery.
 Dolus malus, enery craftye decept to compasse
 a man, where by he recepueth damage, male in-
 gine, craft, fraude, collusion, deceitfull dealing.
 Iam tum erat suspicio, dolo malo hac fieri
 omnia, Euen than I suspected, that all shuld be
 dwen by fraude and collusion.
 Adhibere dolum, to vse decepte.
 Dolus malus, and bona fides, contrary.
 Capere aliquem doli, to begyle one.
 Carent successu doli, his craftye endeuous cos-
 meth well to passe.

Confuere dolos, toke Confuo,
 Deludere dolis, to begyle.
 Dolus, was of the auncient wylters used in the
 god parte.
 Doma, aris, n. g. a solat or flatter heuerynge of an
 house. It is somtyme taken for the house.
 Domabilis, le, that may bee tamed, or easy to bee
 tamed.
 Domator, oris, m. g. idem quod Domitor.
 Domatio, onis, f. ge. a tamping or byngng vn-
 der subiection.
 Domesticatim, by householdes, house by house.
 Domestici, householdes seruantes, or dwellers in
 owne house.
 Domesticus, a, um, perteynyng to householdes.
 Somtyme it signifieth tame, familiar. Somtyme
 priuate.
 Domestica exempla, examples of theyr owne
 hynde.
 Externum & domesticum, contrary.
 Domicilium, ij, n. ge. a mansion place.
 Domicenium, ij, neu. ge. a supper at home in a
 mans owne house.
 Domina, x, f. g. a ladye or maistresse.
 Dominatio, onis, a domination or authoritee
 ouer other, maisterthyp.
 Dominator, oris, masc. gene. a master, ruler, or,
 gouverneur.
 Dominatrix, icis, the feminine.
 Dominatus, us, idem quod Dominatio.
 Cupiditas dominatus, desyre to beare rule.
 Captare dominatum, or dominationem, To
 go about to get dominion or rule.
 Dominicus, a, um, perteynyng to the lord or
 maister. Dominicus dies, sundaie.
 Pecunia dominica, the maysters moneye.
 Dominium, nij, neu. ge. a lordshyp or rule ouer
 other, empyre, dominion.
 Dominor, aris, ari, to rule or haue soueraintee,
 to be lord or mayster ouer other. It is somtyme
 used passiuely.
 Fortuna in omni re dominatur, Fortune bea-
 reth a rule in euery thyng.
 Dominari alicui, in aliquem, inter aliquos, in
 re aliqua.
 Dominari & rerum potiri, to reigne and beare
 authoritee, to haue dominion and rule.
 Dominus, i, ma. ge. a lord or mayster, to whom
 other doo seruite. also an owner. somtyme an
 husbände.
 Dominus epuli, the mayster of the feaste.
 Bonus assiduusque dominus, a good and dili-
 gent husbände or house keper.
 Domiporta, tx, f. g. a pylour or other lyke thing
 that beareth vp an house, or rather a mayle; that
 alway beareth his house with hym.
 Domis, was taken of old wylters for Dominus.
 Domitalis, le, apte to bee tamed or broken.
 Domitius, the name of dyuers Romayns.
 Dómito, aui, are, to tame.
 Dámitor, oris, ma. g. a tamer or breaker of that

which he is wylde, a subduer or vanquisher.
 Domitor equorum, an horse breaker.
 Gentium domitor, a conqueror or subduer of
 nations.
 Domitrix, icis, the feminine.
 Domitura, x, f. g. the act of tamping or byngng
 of any thyng beate.
 Domitus, us, a tamping or byngng.
 Domitus, a, um, made tame, subdued, or van-
 quished, brought vnder.
 Domnonij, a people of the countreie in England
 called Deuonshyre.
 Domo, aui, or ui, are, to make tame, sometime to
 vauquish, to subdue.
 Domare terram aratro, to tll the ground.
 Frangere & domare nationes, To conquer
 and subdue countreies.
 Domare hostes, to vauquish the enemies.
 Domutio, onis, f. ge. a departyng or turning
 home again.
 Domus, us, or ui, fem. ge. an house generally.
 Somtyme a temple or churche: also a familie or
 hynde. also a mannes countrey: also a hiden
 nest.
 Domo, from home.
 Domum, to the house or home. Somtyme at
 home. It is used somtyme aduerbially.
 Domus, the accusatiue case plurall, home to
 their houses.
 Multiplex domus, an house that hath many
 rooms one within an other.
 De domo numerare, to lend one of his owne
 moneye, or as we vse to saye, to lende one mo-
 neie out of his purse or coffer.
 Obire domos amicorum, to goe from one
 frendes house to another.
 Continere se domi, to kepe hym selfe at home.
 Domi & foris, contrary.
 Cuius domi tu fueras, at whose house ye wer.
 Qui istius domi erat educatus, Whiche was
 brought vp in this mans house.
 Domi est animus, my mynde is at home on my
 household.
 Domi & militare, in peate and in warre.
 Domi foelicque fac. memineras, See thou goe
 home and make a good tyme.
 Domi apud me, at home at my house.
 Domi nostra, sua, aliena.
 Ad me adducta est domum, She was brought
 home to my house. Likewise Ad se domum,
 and Ad nos domum. Capescere & conuer-
 tere se domum, to go home.
 Eum domum suam receperunt, They toke
 hym home to theyr house.
 Domo abire, to go forth of the doores.
 Domo huc accersitus sum, I was sent for fro
 home to some hyther.
 Domo cenare, to suppe forth of the doores.
 Domus suas quemq; ire iubet, he commaun-
 deth euery man to go home to his owne house.
 Ex hac domu, out of his house.

Domus amica, domus optima, home is
 homely, and out of danger. In his owne house a
 man may be bold.
 Domus, i, o, a dwelling house.
 Donarium, ij, n. g. an house where suche thynges
 were kepte, as were geuen to the goddis, after
 Seruius, but after Sulla it is a gyfte, and not
 the house, where the gyfte is kepte. also it maye
 bee taken for a dole of monete.
 Donaticæ coronæ, garlandes that in olde tyme
 were woyn in playes.
 Donatio, ônis, fœ. g. a free geuyng.
 Donatio propter nuptias, a womans dowry.
 Donatista, heretikes that affirmed the congrega-
 tion of christiân people to bee no where but with
 them. Wherfore those that came from the cas-
 tholyke parte to them, they dyd esteemes bap-
 tisme. Also they affirmed, that in the churche were
 no yll people, but onely good. And that they ones-
 ly perteyned to the churche. The authour of this
 heresie was Donatus, a Numidian, about the
 yere of our lord. 353.
 Donatium, ij, n. ge. a gyfte in monete or grayn,
 geuen by emperors to the people. also to souldi-
 ours aboute theyr wages.
 Donatius, he that is able to geue.
 Donatus, ij, mas. gene. a grammarian, maister to
 saint Hierom.
 Donatus, a, um, to whome any thyng is geuen.
 Donax, acis, m. g. a reede or cane, wherof menne
 made arrowes. It maye be vñed for an angling
 rodde made of a cane.
 Donec, vntyll, sometyne as long as.
 Vsq̃ue donec veniat, vntyll he come agayne.
 Donec viuas, as longe as I lyue.
 Donicum, idem quod Donec.
 Dono, aui, are, to geue lyberally or freely.
 Donare ciuitate, to make a citezen.
 Donare æternitate, to make a perpetuall me-
 moriall of one.
 Dono te hac re, & dono tibi hanc rem, I geue
 the this thyng.
 Donare alicui multa, large, & effusè, To re-
 warde one bountifullly and liberally.
 Donare vacatione, To exempte one from any
 charge.
 Donare aliquem gaudiis, to make one glad.
 Donare aliquem dono, to presente one with a
 gyfte, to geue freely to one.
 Donum, ij, n. g. a gyfte, a rewarde.
 Accumulare aliquem donis, to geue one many
 gyftes, or many presentes.
 Conferre donum, to bestowe a gyfte.
 Dona peragere, To geue that one hath promis-
 sed.
 Donyssa, an yle in the sea Egeum.
 Dorcadias, a certayne herbe, called also mustium,
 and is good for diseases of the liuer.
 Dorcas, dorcadis, fœ. ge. a bucke or a doe. Idem
 quod caprea, a roe bucke.
 Doria, and Dorica, names of countreys soignynge

to Athens.
 Dorica lingua, the language of the people cal-
 led Dorics, the tongue of the Grekes.
 Dorica, a certayne fourme of musike, whiche re-
 presented a wonderfull grauitie: and therfore
 was assigned vnto noble personages, and vñed in
 tragedies.
 Dorcidion, the herbe Dictamnus.
 Dorij, Dorientes, or Dorics, a people in Grece so
 called of a people inhabytynge by the mountayne
 Deta, whiche wanderyng like to the Gothes, by
 force wanne certayne countreys, and finally sub-
 dued the olde inhabitants.
 Dorion, a towne of Achaia.
 Doriphagi, they whiche deuoure and eate by gyf-
 tis, we may call them mainly presentes.
 Doris, idis, the countreie by the hill Deta.
 Doris, a nymph of the sea, and is interpreted by-
 terness. Also an herbe called Anchusa.
 Doriscus, a place in Thrace, whiche conteyneth
 iuste 120000. men, by the whiche Xerxes num-
 bred his great army.
 Dorius, a ryuer of Portugal.
 Dorius, a, um, idem quod Doricus, a, um.
 Dormio, iui, ire, to sleape.
 Dormire in vtráque aurem, A prouerbe, sig-
 nifyng to bee without any maner of care. It
 maye bee englyshed to sleape soundely on bothe
 sydes.
 Dormire in dextram aurem, fiducia alterius,
 whan a man putteth his truste in an other, and
 is no longer carefull for a thyng.
 In vtráque oculum dormire, idem quod in
 vtráque aurem dormire.
 Dormire ad, or in lucem, to sleape vntyll it bee
 daye.
 Dormire totum mane, To sleape all the moyn-
 yng.
 Non omnibus dormio, I am not ready at e-
 uery mans calling.
 Dormisco, scere, to sleape or begyn to sleape.
 Dormitator, ôris, ma. g. a sleaper, a sluggarde, a
 negligent persone.
 Dormito, aui, are, to slumbe, to be almoste on
 sleape, to nappe.
 Dormitandum tibi non est, Thou muste not
 lynger the matter negligently, or go about it as
 thou were a sleape.
 Dormitorium, rij, neu. ge. a doctour or place to
 sleape in.
 Dormitôrius, a, um, that whiche pertayneth to
 sleape.
 Dorodocia, æ, f. gen. corrupcion of iudges with
 gyftes and rewardes.
 Doron, a gyfte or rewarde.
 Doronicum, rônici, neu. g. a pretious and hols-
 some roote, brought from Mauritania, of the
 quantitie of a mannes fynger, and is knottie,
 as it were ioyntes. It is putte into confections
 made for diseases of the stomake and lacke of
 perfect digestion. Ruellius supposeth it to be
 that,

that, whiche of the grekes is called Arnabo, of
some Carnabum, or Zamabum. It is hot and
drie in the thyrde degree.

Doróphorus, ri, masc. gene. he that carieth a
present.

Dorpia, were certayne dates, whiche the Athes-
nienſes hepte ſolemne, in open feaſtyng and
banhettyng.

Dofualia, orum, pannelles, whiche horyes deoe
weare on their backs, when they doo carry of
bawe.

Doruiarius, looke Doſſuarius.

Dorſum, ſi, neu. gen. a backe of a man or beaſte.
ſometyme a promontory.

Dorſum in mari, an heape of ſande gathered in
the ſea, which watermen doo call a ſhelſe.

Dorſuſus, a, um, that hath many unequalled
teſ like backes.

Dorſus, uſ, idem quod Dorſum

Dorticum, a citee of Myſia, by the riuer Danubie.

Dorus, the ſonne of Heptunus, which reigned in
a parte of Grece.

Dorx, orciſ, a roe buche.

Doryclus, the baſtarde ſonne of Priamus.

Dorycnion, the herbe called Solanum ſomni-
ferum.

Dorylaum, or Dorylaum, a greaſe citee of
Phrygia.

Dorylus, one of the Centaures.

Doryphorus, ri, maſc. gene. a certayne gentyl-
man, attendynge aboute the perſon of a kynge
whiche bare a ſauelyn in his hande. Suche of
late peres alſo princes haue vſed to haue, and
are called ſpeares, though they beate onely in
theyr handes battayle axes, which they call with
vs penſioners.

Dos, oriſ, f. ge. dowery, lande gotten in marriage
to the huſbande for cauſe of the marriage onely,
it is alſo qualitee of a perſon geuen by nature.

Dotes animi, indowementes of the ſoule, that
is to ſaie, the giſtes of grace.

Dotes corporis, indowementes of the bodye,
that is to ſay, beautie, ſtrength, health, &c. the
giſtes of nature.

Dos profectiua, dowery that the parentes giue
of theyr owne gooddes.

Dos aduentiua, dowery that other geue to the
parentes to beſtow vpon theyr daughters.

Dotiſ, id eſt, datio.

Dotiſones, are they that promyſe many thynges.

Doſſuarius, that beareth or carieth any thyng on
the backe.

Doſſum, olde wyſters vſed for Dorſum.

Dotalis, le, that perteyneth to dowery.

Bona dotalia, dotalis fundus, gooddes or landes
geuen with a woman in marriage.

Dotatus, a, um, endowed, that hath dowery ge-
uen vnto it.

Doto, aui, are, to indowe.

Doxa, a, form. gene. in Greke ſignifieth opy-
nion, glozy.

DRabis, an herbe, that groweth halfe a fute
hite high, and hath a tuſt at the toppe like
to elder.

Dracana, a, f. g. the female dragon.

Dracrus, a capitayne of Deia, vanquiſhed by
Lucius Mumius the Romaine.

Drachma, a, f. ge. the viii. parte of an ounce in
weyght or meſure. It was alſo a copie ſygned
with a bulloche, whiche counterſeyed a poppe
grote, beynge viii. grotes the weyght of an ounce.

Drachma auri, was. xii. ſiluer dragmas, of our
money now. v. s. ix. d.

Vix drachmis obſonatus eſt decem, he ſtantly
beſtowed. xl. d. vpon the banquet.

Draco, onis, m. g. a dragon. One called Draco,
ſyſt gaue lawes to the Athenienſes, wherein he ap-
pointed death for every ſmall faulte. Wheres
fore it was ſaied, he wrote his lawes with the
bloud of men.

Draconarius, rij, m. g. a ſtandarde bearee.

Dracones, of Plinie bee taken for olde byrting
ches of vines. Alſo it is an herbe called Pyre-
trum, it bourneth and bitech the tungue, as wel
the leaſe as the roote: In engliſhe Delptorie of
Spayne.

Draconigena, of poetes was called the citee of
Brotia, becauſe it was builded by Cadmus, &
the ſiue men that ſprange of the dragons teethe.

Draconites, a pperious ſtone, that can not bee en-
graued, nor wrought in.

Dracontias, a ſtone taken ouſe of a ſerpentes
head, ſodeynlye ſtyken of, or elles it reſolueth
in the byayne, whyle he dieth. It is alſo called
Draconites.

Dracontium, rij, n. g. an herbe called Dragons.

Dracunculus, li, ma. g. a littell dragon. It is alſo
an herbe called Dragons, named alſo Dracon-
tea. for Dracontium, Dracunculus, and Dra-
contea, reade diligently Ruellius in his ſeconde
booke. 96. and. 97. chapters.

Dragma, dragmatis, n. g. a gripe or handfull.

Draguntea, an herbe called Dragons.

Drama, dramatis, n. g. where in a comedie or tra-
gerlude, diuers perſonages be brought in, ſome
abydyng, ſome departyng.

Drangiana, a prouince in Aſia the moze.

Draui, a people of Thrice, whiche at the byrthe of
childzen make greaſe lamentacion, and at the
death make greaſe ioy.

Drepanum, a citee in Italy called now Trapani.

Drilon, a riuer of Dalmatia, called commonlie
Drino.

Dromas, dromadis, ma. gen. a kynde of camels
les, whiche haue twoo bunches on theyr backs,
and are meruaylous ſwyfte, and maye ſuſteyne
to be thre daies without dzyne, when they be
iourneied.

Dromedarij, a kynde of camelles.

Dromones, certayne fiſhes.

Dromus, the place, where men do renne horyes to
trie the ſwyſtneſſe of them.

Dropax, drôpacis, m. g. a noble oymntment made with pitche, excellently commended of Galenus and other famous phisicians.

Druides, dum, o; Druida, arum, were sometime in Fraunce called Gallia, one of the. ii. estates, of lyke condicion, as the spiritualtee is now amonge vs. They had in great estimation wooddes of great okes, and in meruapious reuerence all thynges that grewe on okes, specially misfelden, affirming that it was sent from heauen.

They sacrifice was in this fourme. Under an oke, wheron grew misfelden, they caused meate to be prepared and set, and two white bulles to be brought forth, whose hoznes were than fyrt boanden, that is to say, were sette fyrt in the ploughe or wayne. Than the prieste (beynge cladde in white) clambe vp to the tree, and haryng a byll of golde in his hande, dyd shredde or cutte of the misfelden: than offered they the sacrifice, prayng, that the gyfte that should be geuen, might be to them that should receiue it prosperous and fortunate, supposyng that the beast whiche was barrein, yf he dranke of the misfelden, should be fruitfull, and that it was a sure remedy agaynst all popson. It is supposed, that they supersticion came first out of this ple called Wytayne.

Drupa, arum, f. g. are olyues or oyle beeries, whiche are betweene greene and rype, and dooe beginne to waxe blacke.

Drusomagus, a citce of Rhetia, called common Rempten.

Drusus, the name of a Romaine, of ryght noble lynage, and eloquence, but he was proude and ambitious.

Dryas, the propre name of a man of Thessaly, friende of Nestor.

Dryades, were fayries of wooddes.

Dryida, idem quod Druida.

Dryimus, mi, m. gen. a littell woozme founde in the roote of an oke, so myschieuous a popson, that yf one treade on him barefooted, forthwith the skynne commeth of, and all the legge swellth: And (whiche is moze to bee meruayled at) they that handle hym, that is hurte: dooe lose theyr skynne. Aboute the place where the said woyme hath bitten, is a rednesse, with a swellng, and there rysen lyttell wheales, oute of the whiche commeth a watery humour. also there happeneth vnto him that is hurte, fearetynges in the stomake and bealy. One remedie therfore is akornes beaten in a moztar, and drunken with wyne, also the roote of holly brused, and layde to the place, dooeth mytigate the payne.

Drylon, looke Drilon.

Drymodis, afterwarde Pelasgus, is now called Arthadie.

Dryopes, people of Epirus.

Dryophites, a kynde of frogges.

Dryophonon, a certayne herbe.

Dryopteris, f. ge. an herbe that groweth on olde oken trees, amonge the mosse, and is lyke to ferne: but the creaues or incisions of the leaues be lesse, and the rootes bee roughe, and twysted together, and in taste somewhat swete. Some call it Olmende royall, some petite ferne, or Que ferne.

Dryos, flyme growyng in okes.

Drys, in laten, quercus, an oke.

Dryperæ, ripe olyues ready to fall from the tree.

D A N T E V.

DVa, olde wyrters vled for Duo, in the neu. gen. plu. num.

Dualis, le, perteynyng to two.

Dubar, for Dubitat, a word out of vse.

Dubenus, ni, m. ge. was of olde Romans taken for Dominus.

Dubiōsus, a, um, doubtfull.

Dubis, a ryuer in Fraunce, called Le dour.

Dubitabilis, le, that may be doubted of.

Dubitatum, Dubie, Dubitanter, doubtfully.

Dubitatio, ōnis, f. g. a doubte.

Adducere in dubitationē, to byng in doubte.

Adferre dubitationem alicui, to bynge one in doubte.

Cæsar respondet, eo sibi minus dubitationis dari, quod. &c. Cæsar answered, that he doubted the lesse of the matter, because. &c.

Quod quamquam dubitationem non habet, Which thyng all thowge it be not to bee doubted of.

Nullam apud me dubitationē reliquisti, You haue put me cleane oute of doubte: or ye haue not caused me to doubt any thyng at all.

Dubitatus, a, um, doubtfull, vncertayne.

Dubito, aui, are, to bee in doubte, or to tracte tyme, to mistruste, to bee asfayde, to stande in a muse or studie.

Dubitatur, men doubte.

Dubitare & hæsitare.

Quid dubitas dicere? why arte thou asfayd to speake it?

Quid dubitat dare? Why standeth he musyng, whether he may geue it or no?

Dubitare de fide alicuius, to mistrust one.

Hæc dum dubitas, mentes abierunt decem, While thou haste ben doubtyng of these matters, tenne monethes be come and gone.

Dubius, a, um, doubtfull, daungerous, perple louse, vncertayne, also that is in danger.

Dubius, is he that hath two ways, and woteth not whiche to take.

Dubia cœna, a bankette, whereat are so many and dyuers meates, that a man knoweth not of which he may eate.

Dubix res, thynges doubtfull, or daunges ronse.

Haud dubium est mihi, I doubte not.

Dubium id ne est? Dooe ye doubte thereof?

or is there any doubt therein?
 Dubio procul, without doubt.
 Perspicuum & dubium, contrarie.
 Dubium argentum, money, wherof one is in
 doubt, whether it bee good or no.
 Accipe argenti, si quid erit dubium, immu-
 rabo, Take the money, if there be any that ye
 bee in doubt of, whether it bee good, I will
 change it.
 Dubium celum, The ayre partly cleere, partly
 overcast with cloudes.
 Lux dubia, dauncynge of the day.
 Dubij rumores, vncerteyne rumours.
 Dubia tempora, dangerous and peryllous
 tymes.
 Dubium nisi, doubtfull or dangerous to en-
 terpryse.
 Ducatus, us, m. g. the gouernance or conduct of
 men, also a duchie.
 Ducatus prae stare, to be capitayne of an hoste,
 to byng men to battayle.
 Ducatus, ti, a copie called a ducate.
 Ducenarius, a capitayne of two hundred men.
 Ducenarius, a, um, of 200. weight.
 Ducenti, a, a, two hundred.
 Ducentismus, a, um, the two hundred.
 Ducenties, two hundred tymes.
 Ducenus, a, um, two hundred.
 Duceni anni, two hundred yeres.
 Duco, xi, ere, to bynge or to leade them that bee
 wyllynge, to haue respecte to a thyng, to allecre
 or byge by some pleasaunt meane, to reuolue, to
 drawe, as a man draweth a swoorde, to geat, to
 gouerne or guide, to goe, to spende or passe the
 tyme, to buyde or make by, to delay or pro-
 longe, to wedde or doo the acte of maryage.
 Sometime it signifieth doeyng, as Ducere som-
 nos, to sleape. Sometime to tourne awaye,
 as Ducere vultus, to tourne away the counte-
 nance or visage: to goe downe, as, Ego me
 duco ab arbore, I wente downe of the tree.
 Sometime to suppose, to iudge, to esteeme or
 thynke.
 Hanc esse in te sapientiam existimant, vt o-
 mnia tua in te posita esse ducas, men thynke
 that wisdom to bee in you, that ye thynke all
 that whiche is yours, to be in your self, and not
 in fortune.
 Ducere aetatem, to spende ones tyme.
 Ducere animum, to lyue, also to draw breathe.
 Ducere animo, to consyde or thynke.
 Ducere animam, to recreate the mynde.
 Ducere aquam, to conueyghe water from a
 springe.
 Ducere bellum, to prolonge battayle or warre.
 Ducere colorem, to ware ruddy.
 Ducere damno, to take it for a losse or hurte.
 Ducere aliquem ex aere, to counterfaite one
 in metall.
 Ducere diem ex die, to put of from day to
 day.

Ducere fossam, to cast or make a ditch.
 Ducere honori, to esteeme it honourable.
 Ducere horas extremas, to lie a dyng.
 Ducere infra se omnia humana, to esteeme all
 thynges lesse than hym selfe.
 Ducere lateres, to make tyles.
 Ducere laudi, to tourne it to prayse.
 Ducere liniam, to draw a lyne.
 Ducere minoris, To esteeme it lesse, or sette
 lesse by.
 Ducere mortuum, to bee dead.
 Meos ne ego ante oculos illam patiar alios am-
 plexari, mortuum hercle me duco satius,
 Shall I suffer hym to embrace hir before myne eyes.
 By god I had rather be deade.
 Ducere mucronem, to drawe a swoorde.
 Ducere noctem iucundis sermonibus, to passe
 sooth the nyght with pleasant talkyng.
 Ducere nomen ex re aliqua, to be named after
 some thyng.
 Ducere officij, to suppose it to be his duetie.
 Ducere parui, to sette lytell by.
 Ducere prae se neminem, to sette by no man but
 hym selfe.
 Ducere principium, ex ordium, initium, To be-
 gynne, or to take a begynnynge.
 Ducere probro, to dispraise.
 Ducere pro falsis, to take it for lies.
 Ducere similitudinem ex aliquo, to take a pa-
 tterne of a thyng.
 Ducere somnos, to sleape.
 Ducere spiritum, To fetch or draw breathe,
 to lyue.
 Ducere sulcos, to make fozrowes.
 Ducere suspiria, to sighe.
 Ducere utilitatem ex re aliqua, to gette profite
 by a thyng.
 Ducentur suspensiones ex ipso facto, of that acte
 men shall gather suspicion.
 Ducere usuras, to continue payement of money
 taken by usury.
 Vallum ducere, to make a trenche.
 Vultum ducere, to frowne or lowze.
 Duci re aliqua, to bee delgited with a thyng.
 Duci errore, to be deceyued, to be in a wzonge or
 pinion.
 Duci ineptijs ac fabulis, to take pleasure in fan-
 tasies and fables, to beleue leasynge and flatter-
 ynges.
 Duci ventre, to loue good morselles.
 Rationem salutis ducere, to regarde health.
 Ducuntur omnia dei nutu, All thynges be go-
 uerned and disposed by the will of god.
 Iam ad regem recta me ducam, Nowe will I
 go streyght to the kyng.
 Duc te ab adibus, Get thee out of the house.
 Ducere ad credendum, To induce one to beleue a
 thyng.
 Ducere cicatricem, whan the scotche or scarre of
 a wounde healeth or groweth together.
 Ex quibus coniectura ducitur, By whiche thyn-
 ges

ges a man may coniecte or gather.
 Diem somno ducere, to spende away the day
 in sleape, to sleape all the day longe.
 Funus & exequias ducere, to keepe an obse-
 que or funerall.
 Genus ab aliquo ducere, to descende linally
 from one.
 In ius ducito hominem, commence an action
 agaynst the man, or sue him in the law.
 Ducere laminam, to make a thynne plate.
 In matrimonium ducere, to mary.
 Ducere & consilare mendacium, to deuple or
 ymagine a lie.
 Muras ducere, to make or builde walles.
 Nubilum ducere, to make the weether cloudy
 and darke, and by translacon, referred to the
 countenance, to make to loke sadly and heauely.
 Ducere obliuia vitæ prioris, to forger the life
 that one hath ledde before.
 Exquisitis modis os ducere, To facion the
 mouthe curiously in speakyng.
 Ducere rationem salutis, to haue considera-
 tion of ones sauegarde or health.
 Sortem ducere, to draw lottes.
 E luto vasa ducere, to make vessels of earthe
 or claye.
 Opinione duci, to thynke.
 Tantummodo coniectura ducor ad suspica-
 dum, I am only moued by coniecture, to thinke
 or deeme so.
 Duci despicatui, To be despised, to be lyttell
 regarded or sette by.
 Duci phalaratis dictis, to bee flattered wth
 fayre wordes.
 In hostium numero duci, to be coumpted or
 iudged an enemye.
 Ducere rem per altercationem, To prolonge
 and dyue of the matter by contencion.
 Ducere aliquem, to fode of a man by prolons-
 gyng the matter.
 Nil ducere in bonis præter virtutem, To
 esteeme nothyng good but vertue.
 Pleriq in gloria, or gloriæ ducunt, the moste
 parte esteeme it for a great renoume or glory.
 Quod apud Numidas honori ducitur, which
 amonge the Numidians is compted an honou-
 rable thyng.
 Duceo, aui, are, to gouerne, after Calepine, but
 the place that he citeth of Warro hath ducere.
 Ducona, the cite of Caors in Fraunce.
 Ductarius, a, um, he that draweth or leadeth.
 Ductarius funis, a corde that is putte into a
 trocle to drawe a thyng.
 Ductilis, le, easy to be drawen, or that may bee
 beaten into plates.
 Ductim, with leasure.
 Ductito, aui, are, to leade about often.
 Ducto, aui, are, to leade about, to take a wife, to
 esteeme, to haue awaite with him, to obteyne to
 haue a thyng.
 Ductare restim, to leade the daunce.

Ductare exercitum, to leade an army.
 Dolis ductare, to deceyue or begyle.
 Nunc quia nihil habes maledictis eam ductas
 re postulas, Howe because thou hast nothyng
 to geue, thou wouldest geue or obteyne hyr by
 wrembe wordes, or frowarde language.
 Ductor, oris, masc. gene. a guyde or a capitaine,
 a leader.
 Ductus, a, um, ledde, moued, guyded.
 Ducta cicatrix, a wounde cleane healed, no
 thyng remaynyng but a scume or marke.
 Sorte ductus, that hath chaunced by lot.
 Ductus, us, masc. gene. a canidite, whereby water
 doeth renne, a leadyng or traynyng of a thyng,
 a gouernynge or guydyng.
 Ductus aquarum, the course of water by tren-
 ches or pypes.
 Ductus oris, The facionynge of the face or
 mouthe in speakyng or pronounyng.
 Ductus literarum, the drawyng or facionynge
 of the letters in wrytyng.
 Dudum, but late, ere whyle, whyle ere, not longe
 sence. Sometyme before. Sometyme longe agone,
 or a great while.
 Incertior multo quam dudum, muche more
 vncertayne than I was before.
 Quam dudum? how longe a goe? how longe
 sence?
 Quanto formosior mihi videre quam dudum?
 Howe muche fayrer dooe ye seme to me than ye
 did whyle ere?
 Vt dudum audiebamus, As we hearde longe
 before.
 Dudum & nunc opponuntur.
 Duella, æ, f. ge. the thirde parte of an ounce.
 Duellator, oris, m. g. a warrior.
 Duellicus, a, um, warrellyke, pertynyng vnto
 warre.
 Duellica ars, the state or science of armies.
 Duello, aui, are, to fyght within lyses, or in
 battayle.
 Duellum, li, n. g. battayle betwene two.
 Duellona, æ, f. g. in olde tyme called Bellona.
 Duicensus, he that is ioyntly tasked with an
 other, as the father with the sonne.
 Duidens, a sheepe of two teethe.
 Duellius, or Duillius, a citizen of Rome, whiche
 fyist triumphed for victory on the sea.
 Duis, of the aunciente authours was vled for
 Dederis.
 Dulcadium, dij, n. ge. euery swete meate.
 Dulce & Dulciter, swetely, gentilly.
 Dulcedo, inis, Dulcitas, Dulcitus, & dulcor,
 Sweetenesse.
 Dulceo, ere, to be swete.
 Dulcesco, scere, to waxe swete.
 Dulciarius, a, um, pertynyng to swete thyngs
 ges, swete.
 Dulciarius panis, a matchepayne made with
 almondes and sugar.
 Dulciarius pistor, a maker of matchepaynes

as other sweete thynges in palle
Dulciculum, a, um, a litle sweete, somewhat
 sweete.
Dulcissimus, a, um, flowing sweetely.
Dulciloquus, a, um, he that speaketh sweetely.
Dulcis, ce, sweete, pleasaunt, contrary to Harpe
 and vehement.
Dulcis epistola, a sweete of pleasaunt epistle
 of letter.
Dulcissimus, a, um, flowing sweetely.
Dulco, au, are, to make sweete.
Dulcis, a, f. g. the seruice of a bondeman or slave.
Dulcium, an yle in the sea Ballabe, or as some
 saye Ionio.
Dulopolis, a citie of Ethiopie called by an other
 name Acandus.
Dum, sometyme signifieth whan, or whyles, as
Dum dormis, fures domum intrans, whyles
 thou sleepest, theues enter into thy house. some
 time vntyll. sometyme as longe. *Vsque ne va-*
luisti? C. Perpetuo recte dum quidem illic
fui, Dyddest thou well all that whyle? L.
Yea, alway well as longe as I was there. als
so it signifieth wherfoze. Allo, so that. some
tyme it booseth but make vp a woorde: as, A-
desdum paucis te volo. Come hyther, I would
speake a woorde of two with you.
Nihil dum, nothyng yet.
Dum conderet urbem, whan or whyle he dyd
 buylde the citee.
Dum socij venirent, vntyll they felowes dyd
 come.
Dum illum modo habeam mecum, So that
 I may onely haue him with me.
Hæc dum incipias grauiâ sunt, these thynges
 be harde tyll a man haue begun.
Dum tempus ad eam rem tulit, As long as the
 tyme was conuenient.
Audieris dum, for Postquam audieris.
Dum ne tibi videar, non laboro, So that I
 doo not seme so to you, I passe not.
Dumetum, ti, n. ge. a thorny or busshy ground.
Dummodo, so that.
Dumofus, a, um, full of busshes, byers, byam-
 bles and thornes.
Dumus, mi, m. ge. a kynde of thornes or byers.
Dunium, the towne of Dorchester.
Duntaxat, onely, at the least waye. sometyme for
 Præsertim, especially.
Non duntaxat, for Non solum.
Dunum, a countrey in Englande called Durham.
Duo, ui, ere, to geue.
Duo, duæ, duo, two.
Duodécim, twelue.
Duodécies, twelue times.
Duodécies Sestertium, xli. hundred thousand
 Sestertia.
Duodécimus, a, um, the twelfth.
Duodéni, twelue together. Vide Deni.
Duodequadrage ni pedes, xxxviii. foote.
Duodequadrage nna anni, xxxviii. yeres.

Duodequingagesimus annus, the. xlviii. yere.
Duodeulgenti, eightene.
Duodeuiceni denarij, xviii. pence.
Duodetriginta, xxv.
Duodeulcesimus, a, um, the. xviii.
Duodécies, xviii. tymes.
Duodenonaginta, lxxviii. yeres.
Duonum, olde wyters bled for Bonum.
Duplâres, knightes, or such countours as haue
 double allowaunce.
Duplâris numerus, a numbze that is doubled.
Duplex, icis, om. gene. double of two, or twyse
 as muche.
Duplici spe vti, to haue hope two wayes, or as
 we saye prouerbially, to haue smoo trynges on
 his towne.
Duplex comœdia, two comedies.
Duplex damnum, double losse or damage.
Duplicia quam seruorum numerus exigit,
 Double so many as the numbze of his seruants
 tes requyeth.
Duplicatio, ônis, f. g. a doublinge.
Duplicato, at the double.
Duplicatus, a, um, doubled, made twyse so much
Duplicarius, ij, a countour that hath double al-
 lowaunce.
Dupliciter, two wayes.
Duplico, au, are, to make double, to encrease,
 to make twyse so muche.
Duplicare verba, to compound ii. wordes in one.
Bellum duplicare, to make the warre twyse so
 muche as it was.
Duplio, ônis, m. g. the double.
Duplum, pli, the double.
Duplus, a, um, double.
Dupondius & Dupondium, two pound weyght.
Durabilis, le, durable.
Duracinus, a, um, that hath an harde channe, or
 coneryng of the grâynes.
Duracina vix, grapes, with thicke chynnes.
Duram, some thynke to her the name of a riuer,
 nere vnto whiche, the gygantes made the toure
 Babel: some will it to be a fælde, as in Daniel.
Durâmen, inis, & duramentum, ti, n. g. the arm
 of a vine. also stablenes, constancy, hardnyng.
Durata, plu. nu. woode, tymber.
Durateus, & Durus, a, um, wooden, or of wood.
Duratrix, icis, f. g. that hardneth.
Duratus, a, um, hardened.
Dure, cruelly, hardely, rigorously, vngently.
Dureo, ui, ere, to be harde or cruell.
Duresco, rui, scere, to waxe harde, to harden.
Dureta, the Spaniards call a vessell that they
 vse to washe and bathe them in.
Durias, or Turia, the name of a ryuer, nere to
 Valentia, called commonly Duero.
Duricia, a, f. g. Durities, ei, & duritas, âtis, f. g.
 hardnes, rudenes, rigour, asperitee, crueltee.
Duricôria, orum, thynges that haue harde shyn-
 nes.
Duricordium, ij, hardnesse of herte.

Duricors, hard harted.
Duriter, hardly, with much pynne. Sometyme cruelly, severely.
Parce acduriter, sparingly and hardly.
Vitam duriter agebat, He lyued an harde and pynfull lyfe.
Duriusculus, a, um, a diminutive of Durus.
Duro, aui, are, to endure or continue, to suffer, to harden or make harde.
Durare animum, to harden ones herte, and not to heare one that intreateth hym.
Cor dura, sette thy mynde to take it patiently.
In æternum durare, to continue for euer.
Durocorum, the citee of Reynes in Fraunce.
Durus, a, um, harde, wounde, pynfull, cruel, rigorous. also dull, harde witted, rude.
Duro animo es, thou arte harde herted.
Durus ferreus, & inhumanus.
Annona durior, scarcitee of coyne or vitayles.
Duriore fortuna conflictari, To bee troubled with aduersitee.
Duras alicui partes dare, to handle one hardely or roughly, to giue hym the worse ende of the staffe.
Durus homo, an harde and rigorous person.
Durum ingenium, an vngentill nature, harde to intreate.
Duras fratris partes prædicat, My brother is in an harde case by thy sayng.
Durus & agrestis, vncurteys and rude.
Dura prouincia, a soze charge, a thyng harde to be brought to passe.
Hyemis dura, a sharpe wynter.
Dura vita, a werte and pynfull lyfe.
Duri oris vir, a man rygorous and cruell in wordes.
Duro ingenio, dull witted.
Dusmosus, idem quod Dumosus.
Duumuir, a certeyne officer in Rome, whiche had authoritee ouer the pylons and gayles, as our Myrrettes haue in England.
Duumuiralis, le, perteynyng to that office.
Duumuiratus, us, ma. gen. an office, wherin the authoritee is committed to two men.
Dux, ūcis, com. ge. a capitayne, a leader, a gyde, a chiefe of principall doore in any thyng.
Ducem rationem habere, to folowe reason, as a gyde and capitayne.

D ANTE Y.

DYas, the numbze of two.
Dyastole, is a lysteinge or rysteinge vp of the herte, the arteries, the bzayne, and ryemes that dooe inclose the bzayne, and that is in length, breadth, and depenesse, sensible to feele by the pulses.
Dynamene, a nymphe.
Dynasta, vel Dynastes, æ, m. g. a lord of greete power; a prince, a ruler.
Dynastia, a rule or gouernaunce, might, power.

Dyōta, looke Diona.
Dyrhachium, a citee in Dardanie, whiche was fyrste called Epidamnus. It is now called Durazo.
Dys, in composition signifieth euen, difficulte, or impossible.
Dyscolia, æ, f. g. difficulte.
Dyscolus, li, ma. gen. he that is wynde and ylle to intreate.
Dysenteria, a perillous fluxe, with excoelation or rasynge of the bowelles, continuall tourmentes, some blood issuing forth. The causes be warpe and venemous humours, proceeding of peason choler vnnaturall, sharpenesse of bloude, calde fleume, melancoly adust. Sometyme of all medicines or impostumations of the lyuer. Sometyme by defaulte of the membris annexed. Sometyme by the ylle habite of all the bodie.
Dysentericus, a, um, greued with that disease.
Dysnomia, yll constitution or orderynge of the lawe.
Dyspepsia, yll concoction.
Dysphilus, an yll frende.
Dyspnœa, difficulte in fetchynge of breathe. The causes be stoppyng of the waies, whereby the breathe shoulde passe: distillations of tumours hotte and warpe, or cold and fleumatyke. Sometyme lepre by knotes in the throte of lunges comen of a melancoly matter.
Dyspnœitus, a, um, diseased with that sickness.
Dysuria, a sickness, which letteth a man to passe. The causes be extencion or bollynge oute of the bladder, after vehemente retencion or keepynge backe of the vyne, congealynge of bloude or matter in the necke of the bladder or instrument of vyne, or stones or impostumacion there: Of stones, grauell, an impostume, warte or harde flethe, bredde in the reines of the backe.
Dyricos, the herbe smilax. Diosc.

E ANTE A.



FOR THE moste parte signifieth, of.
E, of the olde wyters was often vled for I.
E conspectu fugere, to go out of syght.
E diuerio, on the contrary parte, or on the other syde.

E facili, easly.
E longinquo, farre of.
E me, ne quidem metuas, nihil sciet, feare not, he shall know nothyng of me.
E Pamphilo grauida est, She is with childe by Pamphilus.
E Pamphilo peperit, She had a chylde by Pamphilus.
E proximo aspicere, to see nyght hande.
E proximo vicinus, my nexte neyghbour.
E regione, face to face, one directly agaynst an

an other, or on the other syde directly.
Eregione solis, our right agaynst the sunne.
Ere nata, considering the matter.
Ere nata melius fieri hand posuit, Consider-
 ynge the matter, or as the case requyred, it
 mought be no better.
Erenibus laborat, he is sycke in hys backe, or
 greued with the Colic.
Ere tua, perceiving to thy profite, or for thy
 profite.
Ere publica, concerning the common weale.
Ere languet, he is weary of his journey, or
 sycke with goyng or rydyng.
Evestigio, footsteppe.
Emeo quidem animo, after myne opinion,
 as I thinke.
Econtrario, contrarywise.
Enatura, accordyng to nature.
Esublimi iacere, to caste from hygh.
Eale, a beast in Indie, lyke an hore, found about
 great ryvers. He hath a taylor lyke an oliphan-
 t, in colour blacke or baie, and hath sawes lyke a
 boze, and therein tuskas a cubite longe and more
 whiche are apte to what use the beaste will, for
 they stande not fast, but are bowed as he listeth:
 so that whan he sygheth he letteth up the one,
 and holdeth downe the other, to the intent that
 yf the one in fightyng waxe dull, or be broken,
 the other shall serve hym.
Eanus, the God of the yere, whome the Phen-
 cians peyncted, a serpente with his taylor in his
 mouth.
Eantes, the name of a Rooy wyler that was in
 that age that Pigmalian reigned in the easie
 parte.
Eapropier, therefore.
Easo, the citee called saint Sebastian in Spayn.
Eatenus, unto that, in that maner of wyse, tyll
 that tyme, vntyll, vntyll than, so farre.
Eatenus ne quid, pro solum.
Eatenus quoad, so longe vntill that.

E ANTE B.

E Beati, they that from great prosperitee are
 fallen into misery.
Ebenus, ebeni, vel Ebenum, a tree blake in
 colour, and odoriferous whan it is burned, it
 hath vertue to cense the eyes. This tree grow-
 eth in Indie, and beyng cut, it waxeth as harde
 as a stone.
 Sola India nigrum fert ebenum, onely Indie
 byngeth forth blake Ebenus. It is also wryt-
 ten with H. rede. H'ebenus.
Ebeo, ebeas, aui, are, to byng out of prosperitee.
Ebibo, ebibis, ebibi, ere, to drynke all out.
Ebionita, heretikes, whiche denied Chryste to be
 God, and affirmed, that all partes of the olde
 lawe, ought to bee kepte with the newe lawe.
 They receyved onely the gospel of Saynet Ma-
 thew, & reiected the other: and also all the ap-
 stles

les of saynte Paule. The authour of that secte
 was one Ecion, about the yere of our lord. 88.
Eblana, a citee in Irelande called Dublyn of
 Denlin.
Eblandior, iris, iri, to get a thyng by flatterynge,
 also to like.
Eblandiri solitudines raris, to make that the
 lacke of company in the countrey, shall not bee
 greivous.
Eblandiri suffragia, to obtayne the voyce and
 consent of men by flatterynge.
Eblanditus, a, um, gotten by flatterynge, also that
 phosy of pleasur.
Eboracum, or Eburacum, ci, a citee in Englande
 called York.
Eboratus, a, um, of puoz without.
Eborcus, a, um, of puoz.
Ebosus, an yle betwene Sardinia and Arike, the
 earth wherof, will suffer no venemous thyng to
 lyue, where is suche breed of conies, that they
 destroy the ples next adioyng.
Ebricius, a, um, drunke.
Ebrictas, asis, f. g. drunkenhede.
Ebriculus, a, um, a littell drunke.
Ebriculus, asis, f. g. continuall drunkenhede.
Ebriculus, a, um, often drunke.
Ebriculo, aui, are, to make drunke.
Ebricus, a, um, drunke. sometime abundant.
Ebria cena, a plentyfull supper.
Gradus ebrius, a drunken gate.
Ebron, a mountayne in Palestina.
Ebrus, a ryuer of Thace, rennyng to the moun-
 tayne Rodope, in the grauell wherof are foude
 littell eases or pices of golde.
Ebucus, amated, askonted.
Ebudes, ples in the sea about England, I suppose
 nyghe Wales and the weste countrey, where the
 people lyue by whyte meate and fysh.
Ebuleus, the sonne of Jupiter and Hyoserpyne.
Ebullio, liri, lire, to bubble by as water dooeth
 whan it rayneth, or a potte whan it seitheth. And
 by a metaphoze to speake with ostentation and
 pompe, to breake out in communication.
Quod quidem ebullire solet nonnunquam,
 whiche thyng now and than is wonte to breake
 out in theyr communication.
Ebullire virtutes & sapientias, to speake glo-
 riously of vertue and wisdom.
Ebullitio, onis, f. g. bubbling, boyling.
Ebullo, aui, are, to bubble out, to blast out.
Ebulum, ebuli, neu. g. or E'bulus, li, ma. g. an
 herbe called waltwozte, or danewurte, whiche
 is lyke a ponge elder tree. Dioscorides calleth
 it Chamæacte.
Ebur, & Ebor, eboris. n. g. puozie.
Ebur atramento candefacere, To make
 white puozie with ynke, a pounce vled, whan
 one endeuoureth to sette forth the naturall beau-
 tee with colours, and peynctyng.
Eburra, a citee of Portugall.
Eburatus, a, um, couered with puozie.

Ebu-

Eburini, people of Lucania.
 Eburneolus, a littell thyng of quoyte.
 Eburneus, a, um, and Eburnus, a, um, of quoyte.
 Eburones, people of the countrey called Liege of
 Luke, beyonde Zabab.
 Eburonices, a people of Fraunce.
 Eburum, a citee of Germany called commonly
 Olmutz.

E ANTE C.

E Cameda, the daughter of the valyaunt Tru-
 sinous, which at the battayle of Troy was
 geuen to Hector.
 Ecardia, a kynde of a umbre, which hath in it the
 figure of an harte blacke and greene.
 Ecator, an othe by Castor, whiche may stande
 for, by my saie: onely bled of women.
 Ecclasis, a figure in speakyng called digression,
 where a man leaueth for the tyme the prynci-
 pall matter.
 Ecbarana, the chief citee of the realme of Mede.
 There is a citee in Siria of the same name,
 sometyme called Epiphania, and may bee writ-
 ten Egbarana.
 Echolia, drum, neu. ge. of Echolima, x, of Ec-
 bolis, ladiis, a kynde of medicine, whiche Phi-
 sicians doo vse to rydde forth the infante that is
 deade in the mothers wombe.
 Ecce, an aduerbe demonstratiue, which signifieth
 lo, see, propriely where a thyng sodenly hap-
 peneth: but it is vled, where as happeneth no
 sodenly thyng: as, Vt in carbone ecce & ci-
 nere, as you see in the cole and ashes.
 Ecce tibi, wylte thou see, take hede.
 Ecce me, loe here I am.
 Ecce rem, loe here is all the matter.
 Ecce subito Domitij literæ, Beholde todayn-
 ly Domitius letters were brought to me.
 E'ccere, an aduerbe of swearpyng, signifyinge as
 muche as Per Cererem, some vse it for ecce,
 lo now, see now.
 Eccentrici orbes, are spheres, one inclosyng an
 other, so that the one is ouer the other, and the
 one is conteyned within the holownesse of the
 other.
 Eccillum, for Ecce illum, see hym.
 Eccistam, for Ecce istam, see hir.
 Ecclesia, x, f. g. an assemble, a counsaile. Among
 christen authours it signifieth the congregacion
 of people in the faith of Christ, the church.
 Ecclesiastes, x, m. g. a preacher.
 E'ccubi, ecubi, lo where.
 Eccum, Eccam, Eccos, Eccas, loe he is here, loe
 she is here, loe these men bee here, loe these wo-
 men bee here.
 E'dici, certayne officers in other citees like to the
 Tribunes in Rome. It was their office to sum-
 mon them that withheld the common treasure.
 Echemon, Diomedes sonne slayn by Diomedes.
 Echemythia, taciturnitee of stylnesse, silence,

Echemythius, he that in a common counsell of as-
 semble kepeth silence, and onely harkeneth what
 other say.
 Echeneis, a fische called also Remora, whiche
 cleauing to the keele of a Shyppe, wil enterpe him
 not withstandyng the violence of any wynde
 that bloweth.
 Echenes, a verie courtesie and gentyll person, of
 the people called Phraces.
 Echi, littell narrowe valeies of dales betwene
 two hilles.
 Echidna, a water serpent, propriely that whiche
 was slayne by Hercules, called Hydra.
 Echinades, beene ylandes in a ryuer in Grece
 called Achelous, whiche diuideth Actolia,
 from Acarnania.
 Echinatus, a, um, haupyng a rough or pyrchyng
 Male of Mell.
 Echinata folia, leaues haupyng pyches.
 Echneis, an yle in the sea Aegeum.
 Echinomētra, looke Echinus.
 Echinon, a citee of Thrace.
 Echinophora, ra, f. g. a kynde of Mel fisme.
 Echinus, ma, g. the couerpyng or yttermoste Male
 of a chesten nute, or other whiche is rough or
 pyrchyng. It is also a sea fisme, whiche hath on
 him a shell with pyches, and hath the pyches in
 steele of feete, but he goeth not, but onely turns
 blyth. For whan he is taken, the pyches seeme
 woone and made blounte. Some haue verie
 longe pyches and littell shelles, and they bee
 called Echinomētra. These fyshes be of sundry
 colours, some white, some redde, some purple,
 some blew, some grene, as Perottus writeth in
 his Cornucopia, that he sawe theym: but he
 saith, that whan they be dead, the freshe and
 delectable colour vanissheth away. it is also a
 beast called an echin or hedge hogge. It was
 also a vessell of brasse amonge the Grekes, wher-
 into the sayng of witnessers were put and sealed:
 Or after some, wherin cuppes were washed. also
 a porcion of hey, and a sorte of pottes. also a cer-
 tayne sorte of bracelettes, whiche women vled
 to weare.
 Echinus partum procrastinat: or Echinus
 parturiens cunctatur, A proverbe applied vnto
 him that delaith a matter to his owne payne
 and trouble.
 Echion, an herbe called also Alcibiadion, named
 in Englishe wylde bozage, growyng in valeys
 and rough groundes, like vnto Languedocse,
 and hath floures lyke bozage: but er they be full
 spied, they be purple of colour, and the sede ther-
 of is lyke the head of an adder. Echion, is also
 a medicine for soze eyes.
 Echioni, Thebans, so called of Echion, one of
 the five that holpe Cadmus to build Thebes.
 Echite, es, an herbe, not vnylike to Scammonia.
 Echites, a stone, specked lyke a serpent.
 Echo, or Echus, f. ge. a towne, whiche reboun-
 deth to the noyse or voyce, that is made in a
 valey

Eclipsa, or Eclipsa, a. neu. ge. a medicine, which must not be eaten or chewed, but bynge in the mouth, suffered to sticke downe into the stomacke by iustell and listell: the Arabian physicians deuote it to Lohoch.

Eclipsis, is, f. g. a wanyng or fading.

Eclipsis lune, the eclipse of the moone.

Eclipticus, a. um, perteynyng to the eclipses.

Ecloga, ecloga, f. g. a communication, a tale, a byng, election, choys.

Ecnephias, m. g. a storme, where a cloude is broken and falleth.

Econ, an ymage. vide Icon.

Econcula, a listell ymage.

Econtra, contrarywise.

Econtrario, idem.

Espectala, wete suppes amonge the Grekes, whiche were large wyde. Our flat bolles, wherein we drynke wyne, may be so called.

Espeismus, m. g. a disease that maketh the eyes stare, as when one is almost choyled.

Esphactica medicinalia, medicines, whiche deopilate or open the canidites or passages in the body, whiche are stopped or fared off.

Esphrasis, ecphrasis, f. g. a playn interpretation of the letter, leauyng no parte vnderclared.

Ecquando, ecquando, at what time, or lo when.

Ecquis, ecquis, ecquod, vel ecquid, But lo who, see who, see what.

Ecquid, but what, for what. **Ecquis in villa** est? Is there any man in the ferme.

Ecquid te pudet? arte thou not ashamed?

Ecquid sit, (in Plautus) for quicquid sit.

Equisnam, quoniam, quodnam, vel quidnam, idem quod **Ecquis**.

Ecstasis, ecstasis, f. g. a stonyng, a damps, a reas, a traunce, whan a man forgetteth him selfe.

Estasis, ecstasis, f. g. a figure, whereby the syllable naturally shorte, is produced or made longe.

Esthipsis, where the letter M, ioygned with a bowell, is not sound.

Estrapeli, they whiche abhorre the common fashion of nature or olde vices.

Estropium, whan the nether lidde of the eye falleth, and can not ioygne with the ouer lid.

Estypum, ecstypum, n. gen. that which is made acorpyng to the paterne.

Euleus, idem quod **Equuleus**.

E ANTE D.

Edacitas, a. is, f. m. g. vnfaciable feedinge, gourmandysyng.

Edax, acis, om. gene. a greate eater or consumer, a glutton, or deuourer of meate.

Edaces multi tibi, they that eate much meate.

Curæ edaces, that dooe consume a man, and make him pine away.

Edeatra, they whiche haue the ordering of the bynges meate.

Eden, sightly pleasure or delectacion.

Edentatus, a. um, that hath his teeth taken or styphen out.

Edento, aui, are, to make toothlesse, to styph or beate out ones teeth.

Edentulus, a. um, toothlesse, that want bytng.

Edera, looke **Hedera**.

Edessa, a citee beyonde the riuer of Euphrates.

Edico, xi. cere, to commaunde or ordeyne, to declare or publishe, to deuoute, to proclame, also to speake or pronounce aloud, without feare or dissimulation.

Comitia edicere, to appoynt a conuocation.

Edicere senatum, to ordeyne a parliament to be holden.

Edicere diem ad conueniendum, to appoynt a day to meete with one.

Edicam seruis ne, I will commaunde them of geue charge to them.

Edictio, onis, f. g. idem quod **Edictum**.

Edicto, aui, are, to declare or pronounce often tymes.

Edictum, i. neu. g. an ordinaunce or commaundement of them that be ingreats authorites, a proclamation or intinction.

Edictum circumducere, to bryng an ordinaunce of commaundement of any officer.

Edilis, le, any thyng that is or may be eaten.

Edisco, didici, seere, to learne by herte, to tynne without booke.

Linguas duas ediscere, to learne two languages.

Edissero, serui, ere, to explaine or declare, to tell or rehearse.

Edissero nobis fabulam hanc, tell or rehearse vnto vs that tale.

Edissero, aui, are, to tell or declare often.

Editio, onis, f. g. a setting forth or publyshyng of a thyng, as of booke or proclamacion.

Editius index, a iudge named and chosen of the one parte.

Editor, oris, mas, ge. one that publysheth or setteth abrode.

Editus, editus, ma. ge. a publyshyng or puttynge forth of a thyng.

Editus boum, ore dunge.

Editus, edita, um, published, set abrode, hygh.

Edita in vulgus, published abrode.

In lucem editus, bozne.

Edita facinora, naughtie actes made notable or knowen, or naughtie actes committed.

Arx edita, an hygh castell.

Iudices editi, iudges named.

Edituus, a sexten of a churche. looke **Aedituus**.

Edicere, contrarywise.

Edo, es, est, or **Edo**, edis, edi, ere, esum, vel estum, to eate or feede.

Edenasturtium, is applyed to a dulle and a grosse person. And for asmuche as **Nasturtium**, called cresses, beyng eaten, doeth make the nose tynkle, and thereby canseth the dulle spirites to wake: therfore by this prouerbe is met, **Plucke**

by the spirittes, or awake dullarde or lusher.
 Vbi esurimus, where shall wee bryake our
 fast, dyne, or suppe. &c.
 Edere pugnos, per translationem, pro percus-
 ti pugnis, To be buffeted.
 Edit agellos pecus, feedeth on groundes, or
 as we say eateth by ones grounde.
 Edor, eris, edi, to be eaten.
 Edo, edidi, ere, to execute or doo a thyng, or to
 cause a thyng to be dooen, to byng, to delquer
 in wrytyng, to publishe or set abrode.
 Edere animam, to die.
 Edere annos, to tell what age a man is of.
 Edere authorem, to name the author.
 Edere cadem, to make a great slaughter.
 Edere canus, to spnge.
 Edere certamen, to fyght valyauntly.
 Edere clamorem, to crie out.
 Edere exemplum, to shew an example.
 Edere facinora, to dooe mischeuous dedes.
 Edere fetus, to byng forth fruite.
 Edere frondem, to burge, to put forth leaues.
 Edere indicium, to tell or disclose who were
 his companions in any yll dede dooing.
 Edere iudicium, to reherse or giue iudgement.
 Edere leges, to giue lawes.
 Edere librum, to sette forth a booke.
 Edereluci, to byng to light.
 Edere ludibrium, to moche at a thyng.
 Edere ludos & spectacula, to cause playes and
 pageantes to be shewed to the people.
 Edere mandata, to declare his message as he
 was commaunded.
 Edere nomen, to geue a name to one.
 Edere nomina, to byng forth names in wry-
 tyng, as we be to dooe in taskes, subsidies, and
 musters.
 Edere operam annuam, to serue one yere.
 Edere operavirorum fortium, to do valiant
 lie, and as men of great prowesse.
 Edere oracula, belonged to god, or that whiche
 was taken for god, to make aunswere to the
 thyng, which was demaunded.
 Edere ouum, to lay an egge.
 Edere partum, to be delquered of chylde.
 Edere postulata, to delquer a bylle of requeste
 conteynyng many thynges.
 Edere praelium, or bellum, to make warre.
 Edere pugnam, to fyght.
 Edere rationes, to make accompte.
 Edere risus, to laugh.
 Edere scelus, to dooe a mischeuous dede.
 Edere scriptum, to shewe forth wrytyng.
 Edere signum, to make or giue a signe or toke.
 Edere specimen, to shewe a prooffe.
 Edere spiritum extremum, to die.
 Edere stragem, to make a great slaughter of
 men.
 Edere strepitum, to make a noyse.
 Edere testes, to byng forth witnesses.
 Edere vitam, to die.

Edere verba, to speake.
 Edere voces, to crie.
 Edere vinam, to byng.
 Edere pugnos, to be buffeted.
 Edunt forminam, they bynge forth a female.
 Edant & exponat, let them biter and declare.
 Edere authorem alicuius doctrine, to name
 the authore of any learning.
 Hinnitus edere, to neie.
 Edit ouum gallina, the henne layeth an egge.
 Edit quisque quod potest, Every man doeth
 what he can doo, or every man dooeth for his
 parte as muche as he is able.
 Ploratum virginalium edere, to wepe lye a
 wenche or gyple.
 Victoriā edere, to atchieue the victorie.
 Edo, onis, m. g. idem quod Edax.
 Edoceo, edoces, docui, ere, to instructe or in-
 forme one of a thyng, to teache diligently, to
 declare.
 Edocuit ratio, reason shewed or declared: or
 reason taught them what was to be dooen.
 Edocebo, vt res sese habet, I wyll tell or declare
 you, how the matter standeth.
 E'dolo, edolas, are, to hewe or cutte cleane or
 smoothe.
 Edom, Esau was so called, and the countrey,
 where he reigned.
 E'domo, edomas, aui, are, to make tame, to
 subdue.
 Edomitus, a, um, made tame, brought vnder.
 Edomus, an hille nexte vnto Pangeum in the
 borders of Thessalie.
 Edon, onis, m. g. a mountayne of Thrace.
 Edones, a people of Scythia.
 Edoni, or Edonij, people of Thrace, or in the
 borders of Macedonia, nere to Thrace.
 Edonides, were women, whiche beynge appoynted
 with a diuine furour, byd celebrate the myste-
 ries of Bacchus.
 Edonis, idis, a citee of Acolis, and a countrey of
 Thrace.
 Edonius, a, um, of Aedonis.
 Edonus, idem quod Edon.
 Edonus, a, um, of Thrace.
 Edor, a kynde of sacrifice now called Ador.
 Edormio, miui, ire, to slepe out, to slepe sound-
 ly eyen to the full.
 Edormisco, iui, miscere, idem quod Edormio.
 Edormiscere crapulam, to slepe vntyll he bee
 sober agayne, whan one is drunke, to digeste
 his surfet with sleape.
 Edormire crapulam, to sleape out a surfet.
 Dum edormiscat vnum somnum, whyle he
 dooeth sleape one sleape: or whyle he doeth take
 a nappe.
 Edri, an yle on the east parte of Irelande.
 Educatio, onis, fag. nouryng or byngnyng by
 of chyliden. Mollis educatio, a nyce or wanton
 byngnyng by.
 Educator, oris, mas, ge, one that nouryssheth or
 byngs.

byngeth vp.
 Educatrix, triciis, f. g. the feminine.
 Educō, ūxi, ere, to bynge forth. also to drawe out. as, Hocedicens, eduxit corpore telum, That sayng, he drew the weapon oute of his body. sometyme to reple vp. as Molem educere calo, to reple or make vp the heape euen to the shie. sometyme it signifieth Educare, to byng vp, to nourish.
 Educere e custodia, to byng out of prison.
 Educere gladium, to draw out a sword.
 Educere aliquem in ius, to bynge one before a iudge.
 Educere naues ex portu, to bynge the shippes out of the haven.
 Eduxit mater pro sua, my mother brought hir vp, euen as hir owne daughter.
 Educo, educas, aui, are, to nourish or byng vp from childhode.
 Procreare & educare, to bynge forth and nourish.
 Educare scutum, to byng forth or be deliuered. also to nourish or byng vp.
 Eductus, a, um, brought forth. also nourished, brought vp.
 Edulco, aui, are, to make very sweete.
 Edulis, le, that may be eaten.
 Edulium, li, neu. gen. is what so euer is sette on the table at dinner or supper to be eaten, saue the breade.
 Eduro, aui, are, to make very harde.
 Edurum, not harde, soft.
 Edure, very hardely.
 Edurus, a, um, very harde.
 Edya, a nymph, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.

E ANTE E, & F.

Etion, Andromaches father, that reigned at Thebes in Cilicia.
 Effari, to speake, but ppozely it perteyned to Bythopes and Augures, whan they dedicated any place, or consecrated any thyng.
 Effabilis, le, that may be spoken.
 Effatio, effari, ire, to stuffe or fill a thyng harde.
 Effascinato, onis, a bewitchyng.
 Effascino, aui, are, to bewitch a thyng, wheres by the soune is chaunged, the thyng dyeth, or is in some wyse destroyed. By this woorde Solinus maketh mencion, that in Africa bee certayne kynredes, wherof the men and women, if they praye fayre trees, goodly cozne, preatie chyldren, galent hoxes and kat: forthwith they die. Plinie writeth of some, whiche beholdyng any persons stedfastely, with an angry countenance, they destroy them. Alike experience hath beene seene in this realme, as credible persons haue reported.
 Effata, were certayne prayers, whiche the diuins nouns vsed to make at the ende of their diuina-

tion or telling the success of thynges.
 Effatus ager, a fiede nere the citee, where diuins nouns made theyr prayers.
 Effatum, ti, n. g. a dialecticall proposition.
 Effaxillo, aui, are, to cutte of by the arme pitte: or rather to put out a thyng with the arme, so that the arme pitte may be seene.
 Effectus, a, um, down, dispatched, made, brought to passe.
 Effectum dare, to bynge to passe.
 Effectum reddere, idem.
 Effectus, us, ma, g. effecte or byng of a thyng to conclusion, making of a thyng to be.
 Ad effectum vires dare alicui, to heale one that he may byng a thyng to passe.
 Effector, oris, a maker, worker, or doer.
 Effectrix, the feminine.
 Effectio, onis, form. ge. a byhyng of a thyng to effecte.
 Effero, efferas, aui, are, to make ymages of wild beastes. also to make woode, shittie, or wylde, as sauage beastes are.
 Effertus, a, um, made wylde and beaustall.
 Effertis militia animis, mennes myndes bynge made fierce and wylde with warfare.
 Effrata & immania, woode and outrageous.
 Effero, extuli, efferre, to byng or carry forth, to put out, to divulgate or tell a ryde, to aduance or promote, to ouercome or subdewe. also to commende. sometyme to holde vp, to set forth, sometyme to minishe or appayse. also to lyte vp, to viter in language, to speake or pronounce.
 Efferre aliquem laudibus, to extoll one with praises.
 Efferre cadauer, to carry a body to be buried.
 Efferre clamorem, to crie out.
 Efferre in humeros, to beare on the shoulders.
 Efferre manum, to lyft vp the hande.
 Efferre sese, to aduance hym selfe.
 Efferre pedem, to go out, or goe forth.
 Seruare istum sultis intus serui, ne quoquam pedem efferat, kepe him in spys, if ye wille, that he goe forth no whither.
 Efferre se letitia, to be glad without measure.
 Efferri funere, to bee caried to buryng solempnely.
 Num quidnam efferi? Doeth he byng forth any thyng?
 Efferre caput vndis, to holde vp the heade aboue the water.
 Signa efferre, To aduance forwarde with the standerdes.
 Efferre aliquem ad summum imperium, To aduance one to moste high auctoritee.
 Quos fortuna extulit, whom fortune hath aduanced, promoted, sette a losse.
 Hic me magnifice effero, in this I aduance my selfe roially.
 Priusquam clandestina eorum consilia efferantur, Before theyr priuie counsailes be publyshed or spredde abroad.

Quod non natura humana patiendo efferat, which the nature of man cannot vanquish and overcome by sufferance.
 Ager vberiores fruges efferre solet, The grounde was wont to byng forth frute more as boundantly.
 Non indecenter aliquid efferre, to speake or utter a thyng comely.
 Efferueo, ues, or efferuo, uis, ferui, and ferui, efferuere, and efferuere, to be verie hotte, to boyle vehemently.
 Efferuesco, scere, idem quod efferueo, and by translation, to be hotte or chaufed; to be troubled or greatly moued: and contrary wyse, to alate or waxe colde.
 Efferuere in dicendo, to bee chaufed, or waxe angry in speakyng.
 Gratulatio efferuiscit, The gratulacion of gladnesse wareth lesse.
 Efferuescentia verba, hotte angry wordes.
 Effexis, for effeceris.
 Efficacia, a, form. ge. effecte or vertue, efficacitee or strengthe.
 Efficax, acis, om. g. effectual, that hath strength or power, of great force, that can doe muche.
 Efficacissima auxilia, very effectuell remedies.
 Efficax vir, a stronge and valiant man.
 Efficacitas, atis, f. g. idem quod efficacia.
 Efficaciter, effectually.
 Efficientia, idem quod effectus.
 Efficiens, entis, that maketh or causeth a thyng to be.
 Efficienter, in maner of makynge or causynge a thyng to be.
 Efficio, efficis, feci, ficere, to bynge to effecte, to wylde, to finishe, to accomplishe, to make, to dooe, to proue by argument, to conclude.
 Efficere argentum alicui, to get money for a man by some meane or deuise.
 Efficere morbos, to ingender diseases.
 Efficere nuptias alicui, To be the cause of the marriage of any, to cause one to be married.
 Efficere pollicita, to kepe promise, to doo that one hath promised.
 Id similitudinem panis efficiebat, it serued in the steede of breade.
 Efficiam tibi, tua ut sit, I wyl byng it to passe, that the shall be thyne.
 Efficere tantundem operis, to wiewde and to finishe as great a taske of worke.
 Assidua exercitatio peritos efficit, diligente exercisyng maketh men cunnynge.
 Instituire & efficere, to enterpryse a matter, and byng it to passe.
 Efficere cladem, to cause a murther or slaughtre. Hec effeci epistolam ad Casarem, yesterday I made an epistle, or I wrote a letter to Cesar.
 Tu mandata effice, quæ recepisti, do you, or dispatche you those thynges, whiche you tooke charge of.

Clamores efficere, to crye out.
 Efficere magna facinora, To worke or dooe some greates crimes.
 Officium suum efficere, to doe his dutie.
 Vicem efficiunt, They serue in the steede or place of any thyng.
 Enui & efficere, to enuie and bynge to passe.
 Efficitur, the impersonall.
 Effigies, ei, f. gen. a signe made to the similitude of a man or beast, shape, lykenesse, forme.
 Effigies virtutis, the ymage of vertue.
 Effigiam alicuius rei habere, To bee lyke any thyng.
 Effigiem dei in se ostendere, to resemble god or to shewe ones selfe to be lyke god.
 In effigiem pelagi exundabat lacus, that poole or meere ouerflowed like to the sea, or as it had been the sea, or in maner of the sea.
 Columnæ effigie, after the forme of the pilloz.
 Ad effigiem Macedonicæ chlamydis, lyke in facion, &c.
 Effigia, a, f. g. idem quod effigies.
 Effigio, aui, are, to counterfaiete ones ymage in peyntynge or heruyng.
 Effilo, aui, are, to sowe.
 Effilatum, ti, n. ge. that which is sowed or stitched on a garment, as a garde or purse.
 Effingo, finxi, gere, to make lyke, to deuyse and expresse the forme or facion of any thyng.
 Animo effingere aliquid, To diuise or ymagyne a thyng in the mynde.
 Similitudinem ex vero effingere, to presente or expresse the facion of a thyng lyuely.
 Mores effingere, To represent or expresse a mans maners or condicions.
 Effinxit Cicero vim Demosthenis, Cicero attened and expressed the force and pithynesse of Demosthenes eloquence.
 Effictus, a, um, represented, expressed.
 Effictio, onis, a representation or diuysyng.
 Effio, fieri, to be dooen, to bee brought to passe.
 Efflagito, aui, are, to desyre or aske a thyng impropunatly.
 Efflagitare conuitio, with tauntyng and chiechynge, to requyre a thyng.
 Requiere & efflagitare.
 Efflagitatus, a, um, required impropunatly.
 Efflagitatio, onis, for. gen. an impropune sute or requirynge of a thyng, an instant desyryng.
 Efflagitatus, us, m. g. idem.
 Effleo, fleui, flere, to wepe out.
 Efflere oculos, to wepe out ones eyes.
 Efflictim, exceedingly, greatly, vehemently, verrey earnestly.
 Efflictim amare, to loue ardently, to loue out of measure.
 Effligo, flixi, figere, to tourment, to afflict.
 Efflo, aui, are, to blow away, or blowe out, to breath out.
 Efflare animam, to die.
 Efflare colorem, to lesse the colour.

Efflaui animam spes, I haue no maner of hope or trust, all my hope is past and gone.
Efflaui extremum halitum, he gaue his last gaspe, he set his last breath, he died.
Effloresco flori, resceere, to blow as a floure dooeth at the first coming out, to spryng: and by translation to grow, to increase, to abound, to be brought forth.
Effluo, effluis, fluxi, ere, to flowe or renne out, as water dooeth out of a founteyn, to flyde out of ones memozy, to be forgotten, to bee publickly shamed or spredde abroad, to passe away.
Effluet, it shall be tolde abroad, I wyll not keepe counsaile, all men shall know it.
Effluxerat, it was out of remembraunce, it was forgotten.
Effluxit, it is quite gone.
Effluxit aestas, the sommer is passed.
Effluunt voluptates, pleasures dooe passe as waite lightly.
Ex animo effluere, to flyde out of memozy, to be forgotten.
Abundare & effluere.
Aetas effluit, age passeth away.
Effluunt vires lassitudine, he waxeth feynis with weykenesse.
Effluxit vita cum sanguine, he died bledyng.
Quod totum effluxit, all whiche I haue forgotten, or is gone out of my remembraunce.
Bona praeterita effluere sapienti non oportet, I wyle man muste not forgette the good thynges, that haue chaunced to him before tyme.
Effluere ex animo, to be quickly forgotten.
Desyderio alicuius effluere, to be desyrous of one by ponde measure.
Mens effluit, when one forgetteth that he woulde say.
Effluentia, a, f. g. a flowyng or rennyng out.
Effluuium, uij, n. ge. a flowyng out, or rennyng ouer, all ouerflowyng.
Effoco, aui, are, to choke or strangle.
Effodio, effodis, fodi, dère, to digge, to digge out, to make a diche.
Effodere ex terra, to digge out of the erth.
Effodere oculos alicui, to scratche out ones eyes. **Effodit illius memoria pectus meum**, The memozy of that man percereth myn heerte, or greueth my mynde soze.
Effossus, a, um, digged out, scratched out.
Effeminatus, a, um, wanton, delicate, tender, endyng no hardnesse, womanlyke.
Effeminatum & molle.
Effeminata artes, artes, whiche effeminate and abate the manlinesse of a mans mynde.
Effeminata, womanly, tenderly, wantonly, nyce.
Effemino, aui, are, to effeminate or make delicate, to make wanton, tender, or nyce.
Efferta, she that hath lately brought forth a chyld. also a woman paste teemyng.

Effertus, a, um, hatched, as a byrde that is comd out of the shell, that hath lately brought forth, past broodyng. also consumed, feeble, made barryne with ouer muche fertilitye.
Vires corporis effertae, the strength of the body debellate and made weak.

Efferta gallina, an hen past broode or laynge.
Terra efferta, lande spent or woyn with bedyng of much grayne.
Effertum corpus, a weak body.

Efferte, barrenly.
Effor, looke Effari.
Efforo, efforas, aui, are, to bore throughe, to make holes throughe a thyng.
Efforatus, a, um, bored throughe, or that hath many holes throughe it.

Effractorius, a, um, that breaketh downe or open.
Effractor, oris, ma. gen. a robber that breaketh downe places.
Effratura, a, f. m. gene. a breakyng open or into a place.
Effractus, a, um, broken, broken downe, broken open, consumed, made weak.

Effractus fame, made feeble for laute of meate.
Effrenatus, a, um, vnbrydled, vnruly, eashe, without moderation or measure.
Effrenatus & furiosus.
Effrenatus & praeceps.
Effrenatus animus, an vnruly mynde.
Proiecta & effrenata cupiditas, a dissolute and vnbrydled appetite.

Effrenate, proude, eashe, fiercely, vnruly, without consideration.
Effrenatio, onis, f. g. vnrulynesse, easheenesse.
Effreno, aui, are, to vnbrydell.
Effrenus, a, um, vnbrydled, eashe in maners.
Mors effrena, a violent death.
Genis effrena, a fierce and an vnruly nation.

Effrico, effricas, aui, are, to rubbe off.
Effringo, fregi, gere, to breake to peeces, to burst violently.

Effugio, effugis, fugi, ere, to escape, to flee, to eschewe or auoyde.
Si me effugerit memoria, yf I forget, or yf my memozy scape me.
Effugere nuptias, to auoyde or eschue marriage.
Effugere contumeliam, to eschewe reproche.
Si illum effugerit diem, If he myght escape that daie.
Effugere ex urbe, to flee out of the citee.
Effugere periculum, To escape or auoyde daunger.
Vituperationem effugere, to auoyde blame.
In quibus non dubito, quin negligentiam offensionem effugere non possum, In whiche thynges I doubte not, but that I can fynde no meane to auoyde the blame of negligence: Or I am sure I cannot choose, but bee noted of negligence.

Effugium, gij, neu. gen. flyght, refuge, a place of succour, a place or way, whereby one maye

flee or escape a passage.

Alias habere effugia pennarum, That other haue the meanes to flee away with their wynges. Qui effugia infederant, whiche kepe the passages.

Præcludere effugium alicui, to stop the passage that one cannot escape.

Effulcio, ciui, cire, to state by.

Effulgeo, fulsi, gère, to shyne byght, and by translation to appere or shewe it selfe.

Effundo, fudi, dere, to powze out. Sometyme it signifieth to consume, to spende or waste ryotously, to come forth in greate companies, to put forth, to byng forth plentifully, as the earth doorth, to ouerflowe or renne over the bankes as ryuers dooe.

Effundere ararium, to waste the treasure.

Effundere extremum spiritum, to die. Likewyse Effundere animam, to yelde or giue up the ghoste, to be slayne, to die.

Effundere honores in mortuum, to make for him that is dead a sumptuous buriall, or an honourable interment.

Effundere patrimonium, to spende and consume his inheritance.

Effundere peditatum, to discomfite the foote men.

Effunduntur omnibus portis ad opem ferendam, They gathered together in great routes at euery gate, to defende the citee.

Lachrymas effundere, to weepe.

Effudit se in publicum maxima frequentia mulierum, A verie greate route or company of women came abrode.

Effundere se ciuitas dicitur, whan all the people cometh forth in great numbres.

Ne effundantur ad luxuriam, periculum est, It is to be feared, leaste they giue theym selfe wholly, or leste they be wholly giuen to ryote and wantonnesse.

Effundere iram in aliquem, to vtter or declare him selfe to bee extremely angrie with one, to shewe his anger and wrothe.

Effundunt herbas frugibus inimicissimas, They bynge forth a greate sorte of weedes, very hurtfull to the cozne.

Quærelas effundere, To make greate complaints.

Quorum stomachus in vomitiones effunditur, whose stomache is prone and ready to vomite.

Effusus risus, a dissolute laughter.

Effuso sinu, with his bosome open, with his quote open afoze.

Effuse, effusus, effusissime, out of measure exceedingly, abundantly, moze vehemently, prodigally.

Effuse aliquam diligere, to loue a woman out of measure.

Effuse exultat animus, The mynde reioyseth exceedingly, or ouermuche.

Effuse fugere, to flee or renne away on euery syde.

Effusio, ðnis, f. ge. a pouryng out. Sometyme it signifieth prodigality or outrageous spendyng.

Effusio aquæ, a pouryng out of water.

Effusio hominum ex oppidis, whan great routes or companies of men come out of townes.

Effusio animi, and contractio contrarij.

Effusus, a, um, discomfited, scattered, put out, or poured out, rennyng abrode, ouerflowyng or rennyng over the bankes as ryuers dooe also bountifull, libeall in spendyng.

Effusa lachrima, exceedyng toy or myrte.

Effusi in fugam, they ran away on euery syde.

Effusus cursu, he that renneth with all hys myght.

Effutio, effutis, tiui, tire, to speake vnadvisedly, foolyshely or hastily, or that whiche shoulde be kepte secrete.

Effutire aliquid ex tempore, to speake a thyng sodaynly without study or aduysment.

Effutitus, a, um, rashely or foolyshely spoken as brode or vttered.

E A N T E G

E Gelaste, a towne in the higher Spayne.

Egelidor, aris, ari, to relent or dissolue, as yce that thaweth.

Egelidus, a, um, neyther hotte nor colde, but a littell out of the colde. Sometyme it is taken for very colde.

Egens, entis, om. ge. lackyng, needy, pooze.

Egens est consilij, he lacketh counsaile.

Animo egens, one that hath no courage.

Egeo, egui, ere, to neede or lacke, to bee in extreme pouertee.

Egere autoritate, to be without office.

Egeo consilij, or consilio, I lacke counsaile, I can not tell what to doe.

Eget humanitate, he hath littell gentillesse, pittee, or mercy.

Non eget interpretatione, it is playne, it needeth no declaration.

Egetur acriter, I am in great necessitee.

Egeo tempore, I lacke tyme.

Egeria, an ydoll, to whome women with chyldre dyd offer, supposyng that thereby they shoulde traunple easilie.

Egries, ei, fœ. gen. a castyng out or auoydyng of dunge or ordure.

Egênus, a, um, needy, or lackyng somewhat, pooze.

Egero, egeris, gessi, rere, to beare or cary out, to caste out.

Egerit aquam fons, the fountayne pussheth out water.

Egérmino, aui, âre, to bourgeyn, to spryng, to budde out.

Egelinus, a philosopher, the scholer of Euander.

Egesta, a citee in Sicile, whiche Æneas builded.

also

also the daughter of Hippolyta, the Troyan,
mother of Aegistis.

Egestas, tātis, f. g. necessite of lacke of thynges
necessary, pouertie, needynesse.

Afferre egestatem, to make one pooze and
needye.

Viram in egestate degere, to leade ones life in
pouertie and neede.

Egestio, ōnis, f. g. distribution abjode. it is also
the carping towey of ordure or dounge. also the
abuyding of ordure out of the body.

Egestosus, a, um, very pooze.

Egis, idis, looke Aegis.

Egestus, us, idem quod egestio.

Egestus, a, um, cast out, or put out.

Ego, I.

Egomēt, I my selfe.

Egomēt memet verberaui, I haue beaten
my selfe.

Ibo egomet, I will goe my selfe alone.

Eorum ego viam mortemq; iuxta estimo,
We for me truly; or truly I for my part esteeme
their life and death to be all one.

Egomēt mecum cogitabam, I thought with
my selfe.

Mihi satis pulchra est, she is saye ynoughe
in my syght, or hie beautee pleaseh me well
enough.

Mihi quidem esurio, non tibi, In dede my
selfe feleth the payne of the hunger, and not
you.

Non credebam mihi met, I dyd not beleue
my selfe.

Egōne? who I?

Potui est hic tacere? P. Egōne? optime,
Can this felowe keepe counsayle? P. Who I?
in the best wyse.

Egredior, eris, gredi, to goe foorth, or goe oute.
Egreditur ab ea, he commeth foorthe of hys
house.

Egredi obuiam alicui, To go foorth to meete
one.

Extra praescriptum egredi, to passe the bouns
des prescribed or limited to one.

A proposito egredi, to make digression, to goe
from the purpose.

Terminos egredi, to passe the boundes.

Nos nostro officio nihil egressos, That wee
haue dooen nothyng agaynst our dutie, or or
ther wyle than we ought to dooe.

Egressus, a, um, gone foorth, passed foorthe, set
foorthe.

Domo egressus est ad bellum, he went foorthe
to warfare.

Egressus annum vnde uigesimum, passe nines
tene yere olde.

Egressus, us, m. g. a gopng foorth.

Egregius, a, um, excellent.

Egregia & praecleara indoles, an excellent and
goodly towardnesse.

Egregia forma, excellent or passyng goodly

sanour. no shou to woiden in his offen

Egregius, the comparatiue more excellent.

Egregie, excellently. Sometyme for Valde, or
Nimis, greatly, passyngely, very muche, chiefly
principally, especially.

Egregie cordatus homo, a very wyle and dis-
crete persone.

Seruus egregie fidelis, a veray faithfull and
trustie seruant.

Egregie grace loqui, to speake greche exels
lently, and passyngly well.

Quod ab eo egregie diligaris, because he lo-
ueth you excedyngly.

Horum ille nihil egregie praeter cetera stus
debat, he gaue him selfe to none of these thyns
ges specially more than other.

Egula, egula, f. ge. a kynde of bymstone bled
to make woulle white.

Egurgito, aui, are, to dyawe out, as lycour out
of a place.

E ANTE H.

E Hem, is a woorde spoken whan a man is
moued with some thyng, whiche is newly
happened.

Eheu, alas.

Eho, an interiection of calling, it signifieth hoe.

also of one that moueth his care to here some les
crete thyng: or of a troubled mynde: or whan
one perceyueh a thyng sodrynly. also of mers
naplyng.

Ehodum ad me, Hoe, come hither to me.

Eho tu, hoe sirra, whan one calleth a man to
him, forgettyng his name.

Eho, is vled in askyng a question, as Eho
quaso, laudas, qui heros fallunt? Ah sy, or
why sy, dooe ye ppeple theim, that begyle they
maisters?

Eho tu, cho tu, hoe sirra sirra.

E ANTE I.

E Ia, sometyme it exhorteth: sometyme it blas-
meth or correcteth one, that threatheneth or
tauntereth.

Eia vero age, dic, Well go to, speake on.

Eia haud sic decet, what softe, that is not sees
myng: Or, it should not bee for your honestie so
to dooe.

Eia vt elegans est, Eih what a minion it is.

Eia autem inimicos? what sy your enemies?

Eia, in principio epistolae positum.

Eiaculator, aris, ari, or Eiaculo, aui, are, to shoote
thynge, or caste a farre of.

Eiectio, ōnis, f. g. a thowpyng or castyng oute.

Eiectamentum, ti, neu. gen. pourgyng or such
thyng as the sea or ryuers doo cast on lande.

Eiero, eieras, aui, are, to refuse or forsake a iudge.

Eiectitius, a, um, beyng cast oute, or that cas-
teth out.

Eiecto, aui, are, to throw or caste out.
 Eiectus, a, um, throwen or caste out.
 Eicio, leicio, leci, icere, to cast out, or put out.
 Eicere & excludere.
 Retinere & eicere contrary.
 Eicere foras, to cast out of doores.
 Eicere in exilium, To banyshe or to sende in exile.
 Eicere ex animo memoriam alicuius, To put one out of our remembrance, to forget one willingly.
 Eicere dicitur mulier, subaudi partum, To traunple before the time.
 Eicere suum animum de aliquo, To tourne his mynde, affection, or loue from one.
 Eicere se in agros, to goe hastily into the fieldes.
 Eiecit se ex oppido in syluas, he flange suddenly out of the towne, and wente into the wooddes.
 Eicere vrinam, to make water, to pisse.
 Eicienda hęc animi molities, I muste caste away this tenderesse of herte.
 Eioneus, one of the princis of Grece, whiche came to Troie: an other of Thrace, whiche added the Troynes.
 Eiulatio, ōnis, f. g. a baying out with lamentation, a wayling or crying out.
 Eiulatus, us, m. g. idem.
 Eiulo, eiulas, aui, are, to crie out, to wayle.
 Eiuro, eiuras, aui, are, to dooe besyde the lawe, to renounce, to resigne, to refuse a iudge.
 Eiurare magistratum, to resigne an office.
 Eiuratio, ōnis, f. g. a renuncynge, a resignation
 Eiusmodi, & eiuscemodi, such, like, of the same sorte or facion.
 Eiusdem farinae, of the same sorte or condicion.
 Eiusdem notae, of the same estimation or state.
 Eiusdem modi, of the same sorte, lyke.

E ANTE L

E Labor, eris, elapsus sum, elabi, to slippe or slide away, to escape, to fall out.
 E memoria elabi, to goe out of memory, to be forgotten.
 Elabi de, e, or ex manibus, to slippe out of ones handes, to escape from one.
 Satis te elapsurum omni suspitione arbitrare, you thought you shoulde escape well ynough withoute any suspicion: or you thought you shoulde auoyde all suspicion.
 Elaboratus, a, um, perfectlye or cunninggelye wrought, doen exactly with study and diligence.
 Omnes apud hunc ornati elaboratique sunt versus, All the verses that he writeth, are elegant and cunninggelye made.
 Elaboro, aui, are, to labour or endenour diligently, to traunple or take payne in a thyng, to woork the cunninggelye and exactly.
 Quicquid elaborari aut effici potuit, what so

ener coulde be endenoured or dooen.
 Eniti & elaborare.
 Sed in literis certe elaboraui, But in booke in the study of good letters I haue laboured and taken payne.
 Elaborare aliquid, to woork a thyng with great cunningg and diligence.
 In his potissimum elaborauimus, in these thynges we haue chieflye traunpled.
 Ad iudicium alterius elaborare, to indenour and take payne to content and satisfie the iudgement of an other.
 Elacata, or elacatena, a kynde of salt fyssh: or after some a saure vled in olde time.
 Elactesco, scere, to tourne into mylke, or waxe white as mylke.
 Eliza, a citee of Italia, an other of Italy: the people wherof be called Eletz, or Elitz. It is also a citee of Phenicia, an other of Bithynia.
 Elzemporia, a, f. g. the proupyng or byng of ople for a citee of common weale.
 Elzomeli, a certayne kynde of gumme thicker than hony, thynner than rosein, fatte, and vnctuous, whiche renneth oute of the stemmes of olde trees, which grow in a countrey called Palmyris in Syria.
 Elzothesium, sij, n. gen. a place where men were annoynted after bathyng or washyng.
 Elamita, be called the princies of the Persians, of Elam the son of Sem, as Iosephus saith.
 Elxon, ople.
 Elanguo, gui, ere, to be sycke, to languyshe, to pyne away.
 Neque elanguit cura hominum ea mora, neyther byd the diligence of men slake or dysmynghe.
 Elanguesco, scere, to waxe feble.
 Elape, es, f. g. a kynde of serpent.
 Elaphoboscon, an herbe, whiche some dooe call Gratia dei, commonly Pabulum cerui, it is taken off some for sage.
 Elaphos, an herbe.
 Elapido, aui, are, to rydde a place of stones.
 Elapsus, a, um, escaped out of some daunger.
 Elapsa est spes, hope is loste.
 Elapsa ex oculis hominum anguis, the adder stole away out of euery mans sight.
 Elargior, giris, giri, to graunte or geue bountifullly or liberally.
 Elasseco, to waxe weery, to detaie.
 Elate, elates, form. g. after Dioscorides is that, wherein a palme or date tree bearyng fruite, is wapped. Galene taketh it for the tender and yonge bzaunche of a palme. Hesichius dooeth asseme the same: some take it for a kynde of Date trees.
 Elate, proude, softly, grauely, with an high style, hautely.
 Elaterium, rij, n. g. a wilde cucumbe, which hath leaues lyke vnto gardeyne cucumbers, but the fruite is muche lesse, lyke as it were longe as cornes,

coznes, and hath a greete roote and a whyle.
Some call them Cucumeres anguini. There
is also a medicine so called, made of the iuyce of
them, to purge cholet and sleume bywarde and
downwarde.

Elatine, an herbe lyke to withwind, but it hath
seedes and flowers lyke buckwheate, it groweth
among cozne, rennyng buckwheate, or bynde
cozne.

Elatio, ónis, form. gene. lofynesse, hautenesse:
it is taken sometyne in the good parte, and
sometyne in the ylle. In the good parte: as,
In hac elatione & magnitudine animi facil-
lime pertinacia, & nimia cupiditas principas-
tus innascitur, In this hyghnesse of hert, and
greatnesse of courage, there is byedde verie
lightly wilfull appetite, and to myche desire of
great authoritee. in an yll parte: as, Parium
comparatio, nec elationem habet, nec sub-
missionem, The comparison of them that are
equall, hath in it neyther arrogante, nor yet sub-
mission.

Elatites, m. g. a kynde of stones.

Elatro, elatras, aui, are, to barke, to speake out
or aloude.

Elátus, a, um, hyghe or aduanced, properly in
herte or courage. sometyne it signifyeth proude
or arrogant.

Elauo, aui, are, to name one to his prayse.

Elauo, elauas, aui, are, siue, ere, to washe cleane,
to rynde clothes, to robbe or to spoyle, to ridde
one of all that he hath.

Elauare se bonis, to be cleane washed from all
his gooddes, to spende all awaye, and leaue no-
thyng.

Elcebus, a citee in Fraunce, called communely
Schelestade.

Eldana, a citee in Spayne, called Duennes.

Eldia, idem quod Dictamum.

Elea, a citee in the countreile of Lucania.

Eleates, a man of that citee.

Elecebra argentaria, harlottes.

Eléctio, ónis, form. ge. an election, an approba-
tion, choyse.

Elécto, aui, are, to entice or allure.

Electra, the daughter of Oceanus and Cethys, she
had a daughter of the same name, on whom Jus-
piter begat Dardanus.

Electrion, the father of Amphitrio, and sonne of
Alceus.

Electrites, certayne yles in the sea Adriaticum.

Eléctrius, a, um, of Electra.

Electrum, i, neu. ge. that whyche is in englyshe
called ambze, wherof beades be made. It is
also taken for a mettall, parte golde, and parte
syluer.

Eléctus, a, um, cholen, pikd out.

Electus, us, m. g. choyse.

Eléctor, óris, m. g. a choyser, an electour.

Eleemofyna, a, f. g. almesse, pietee.

Elegans, antis, om. g. elegant, freshe, gorgeous

cleane, polite, minyon, triche, pyked, fyne.

Mundas & elegans.

Elegans formorum speciator, one verie well
seene and skilfuld in faire women: a deintie and
fyne frowe in choyse of faire women.

Elegans in omni iudicio, he that hath a fyne
and a good iudgement in all chynge.

Elegans in cibus, fyne, pyked in meates.

Elegantior, netely, finely, eloquently, degnitly,
minyonly.

Elegantia, a, f. g. elegancie, gorgeousnesse, clean-
nesse, beautee in wordes, netenesse, hansomnesse,
trymnesse.

Elegantia morum, noueture, verie honest bes-
hauour.

Elégia, a, form. g. lamentablenesse, a lamentable
songe.

Elégia, órum, n. g. lamentable verses.

Elegiacus, a, um, perteynyng therunto.

Elegidion, n. g. a lamentable verse.

Elegiographus, phi, m. g. a writer of lamenta-
ble verses or balades.

Elegus, elega, um, lamentable.

Elei, people in Grece in the countrepe sometyne
called Peloponessus, nowe Thora.

Eleleus, one of the names of Bacchus.

Eleliphacos, the herbe called sauge.

Elementarius, a, um, perteynyng to elementes,
letters or principles.

Elementaria litera, the crosse rowe.

Elementarius senex, an olde man that learneth
his crosse rowe.

Elementum, i, n. ge. the fyrst or principall mat-
tier, wherof all thinges dooe take their begyn-
nyng, whiche bee foure in hountye, fyre, ayre,
water, and erth. Also the letters, wherof syllab-
les be made, are called Elementa.

Elenchus, chi, ma. ge. an argument, reasonyngs
subtillly an other argument. It is also a table
in a booke, to shewe the places by letter or oth-
erwise. It is also a great pearle, or other precious
stone that women were wont to hange at theyr
eares.

Eleo, cui, ere, to spoyle or spoyle.

Eleoselinum, ni, n. ge. an herbe, whyche of sem
is called smallache.

Eleophillon, an herbe, called also Phillon.

Eleostaphylos, a vine grafted on an olive, and
bearyng the frute of both trees.

Elephantographi, be called those peincters,
that peincte with yuoie.

Elephantia, seu Elephantiasis, a kynde of leapre,
wherin the fleshe doeth swelle, and is full of
spottes, it is ingendred of blake choler.

Elephantiacus, a leaper.

Elephantia, be serpentes, so called, because he,
whom they doo bite, falleth into the kynde of
leapre, whiche is called Elephantia.

Elephantina, a citee of Egypte. also a certayne
confection, loke Celsus, li. 5.

Elephantinus, a, um, perteynyng unto an oly-
phaunt,

phant.

Elephantini libri, amonge the Romans were booke, wherein they lawes were written, which concerned the nobilitie.

Elephantis, an plande in the ryuer Nilus.

Elephas, antris, ma. g. or Elephantus, ti, an oliphant, the greatest of all foure footed beastes, hys forelegges bee longer than his hinder. He hath ankles in the lower parte of hys hinder legges, and fyue toes on his fette vndergyded, his snoute or nose is so longe, and in suche forme, that it is to hym in steede of an hande, for he neyther eateth nor drinketh, but by bryngyng his nose to his mouth: therewith he healeth by his master or keeper, therewith he overcometh trees. He hath lower teethe on either syde of hys mouth, wherewith he eateth and grindeth his meate. He hath also two great tuskes, the male greater than the female, bowynge downwarde. His tongue is veray lictell, and so farre in his mouth, that vneth it maye be scene. Of all beastes he is the most gentle and tractable. For by many sundry wayes he is taught, and doth vnderstand, in so muche that he lerneth to do due honour to a kynge, he hath a great perceyving, and excelleth in Marpenesse of witte. The female, whiche he ones seasoneth, he neuer after toucheth. The male oliphant lyueth 200. yeres, at the least 120. yeres. The female alwayne as longe: but the floure of theyr age, is aboute .lx. yeres. They can not suffer wynter nor colde. He loneth ryuers, and will often go into them vnto the nose, wherewith he bloweth and taketh wynde, but swymme he can not for the weyght of his bodie. Polimius and Solinus wyte, that they vse none adultery. If they happen to meete with a man in wildernes beyng out of anye waye: gently they will go before, and bryng hym into the playne waye. In battayle ioyned, they haue no small respect, for they bryng them that bee soe harte or wery, into the middell of the houle, to be defended. They are made tame by drinkyng the iuyce of barley, they haue continuall warre agaynst dragons, whiche desyre theyr bloude, and therefore lyng in awayte, as the Oliphant passeth by, the dragon (beyng of an exceldyng length) wyndeth his tale about the hinder legges of the Oliphant, and lettynge hym to go, thrusteth his head in the Oliphantes nose, and exhauketh his breath, or elles byteth hym in the eare, wherunto he can not reache wth his nose. And whan the Oliphant waxeth saynte, he falleth downe on the serpent, whiche is full of bloude, and with the poyle of his bodie breaketh hym: so that his owne bloude, with the bloude of the Oliphant, renneth out of hym myngled together, whiche is called Cinnaberis, in englysh Synoper.

Elephantus, is sometyme used for puer.

Eleuies, ei, f. g. a purgation.

Eleuo, eleuas, au, are, to lyfte vp. sometyme to take awaye, to myngle, to extenuate wth wordes, to make lycht and of lictell value, to dyspraise.

Lepore eleuare, quod obiectum est, wth pleasaunt and praeie wordes to extenuate that whiche is layed agaynst vs.

Authoritatem eleuare, to dimynish the ones authority.

Eleuare ignominiam, To deface hys ignominie, and recouer honour.

Eleuare verbis famam vrbis capite, With wordes to mitigate the fame and byrte of consuetudynge the citee.

Eleus, untris, a citee of Thace.

Eleus, the name of Bacchus.

Eleusinus, a, um, of the citee Eleus.

Mater Eleusina, Ceres.

Eleusina sacra, ceremonies of Ceres the gods dote.

Eleusis, a citee in Grece, not farre from Athens, where Eleusius reigned.

Eleutherius, a, um, that maketh free or deliuereth out of bondage.

Eleutheros, a ryuer by the towne of Orhosis.

Elicio, elicis, elicui, or elixi, ere, elicium, or electum, to drawe out or gette out, to pryke out a thyng or a word, to prouoke or allure, to geat a thyng.

Elicere alium, to prouoke to the stole.

Inferorum animas elicere, to reple by the spites of them that be dead.

Ex terra caueritis ferrum elicere, to myne vnder the earth for yron.

Ad eliciendum vulgi fauorem, to allure and geat the fauour of the people.

Suscitare & elicere fontem, to cause a well to sprynge.

Elicere ignem conficiu lapidum, To styke fyre by beatyng stones together.

Elicere lachrymas, to make to wepe.

Sudorem elicere, to cause one in a sweate, to cause one to sweate.

Multa ab ipso Publio elici possunt, you may geat the knowlage of many thynges by Publius hym selfe.

Elicere archana alicuius, to geat one to vtter his secretes.

Suspicionem elicere ex re aliqua, to gather suspicion of any thyng.

Verbū ex eo nunquam elicere potui, I coulde neuer geat hym to speake one word.

Ira eliciam verū, so shall I geat out the truthe.

Ad colloquium elicit, He gat him to come to communication.

Elicere in insidias, to trayne one into an ambusement.

Elicito, to drawe often.

Elicius, a, um, that draweth or allureth out, the surname of Jupiter.

Elico, au, are, to tourne by sette downe.

Elico,

Elico, *onis*, *ma. gene.* he that tourneth thynges out of order.
Elido, *si*, *ere*, to hitte agaynst a thyng, to byche or burst out, to presse out, to squise, to exclude, to strangle, to kyll.
Elidere ignem & filice, to beate fyre out of a flint.
Elidere sonum, to make a noyse by beating one thyng agaynst an other.
Elidere caput, to breake ones head.
Herbas elidere, to stampe or powne herbes.
Elidere alicui oculos, to pull out ones eyes.
Sibilum elidere, To cause a whyselinge or byssynge.
Elidere pactum, To breake a couenaunt or bargaine.
Elidunt fortis fues, sowes by lying on theyr pysses, squise them to deathe.
Elidi in turba, To bee thrust in a thronge of people.
Elidi & gritudinibus, to besoye vexed with sicknesses.
Ignis elisit nubes, the fyre brake the cloudes, it lyghtned.
Eligo, *eligis*, *legi*, *ere*, to chosse, to electe.
Populus elegit sibi in principem Octavius, The people dyd electe or chosse Octavius to be theyr soueraygne.
Ad munus aliquod eligi, to be chosen to some office or charge.
De tribus elige quem velis, Of thre, chosse whiche ye wyll.
Elimatus, *a*, *um*, filed of, polished, made smothe.
Elimino, *au*, *are*, to put or caste forth from a place farre of, to hurle or thurst out of doores.
Dicta foras eliminare, to publyshe out of the doores what was spoken.
Elimo, *elimas*, *au*, *are*, to make cleane, to polyshe, to make perfite. sometyme to cut of with a file.
Elinguis, *gue*, without a tongue.
Elinguis, *is*, spechelesse, dumbe, that can not speake.
Elinguo, *au*, *are*, to pluche out or cutte of ones tunge.
Elíquâmen, *inis*, *n. ge.* fatnesse or iuyce, wronge or pressed out of fleshe or fysh, it maye bee vsed for dyppeing of meate.
Eliscesco, *scere*, to be dissolued or melted.
Eliquo, *eliquas*, *au*, *are*, to melte.
Elis, a citee of Deloponesus, an other of Icaia.
Elisa, one of the names of Dido.
Elisus, *a*, *um*, broken, bruste, pressed, squised.
Elix, *icis*, *mas. gen.* a fourowe made for water to passe.
Elium, *id est*, *lilium seluestre*.
Elixir, *arabice*, quinta essentia.
Elixo, *au*, *are*, to see the or boyle.
Elixus, *a*, *um*, sodden, boyled.
Elleborine, a littell herbe called Epicactis.
Elleboritis, the lesse centaurie.

Elleborum, take Helleborum.
Elleborus albus, an herbe called lyncgwozt, the rote wherof is called neesynge powder.
Elleborus niger, an herbe called beares foote, or after some, terwozte.
Ellenium, *nij*, take Helenium.
Ellobia, *orum*, *n. ge.* thynges whiche were hangged at the rates of women.
Ellum, for ecce illum, see where he is.
Ellychnium, *ij*, *neu. gene.* the marche whiche is in the lampe, and standeth in oyle, or the wicke of the candell.
Eloco, *elocas*, *au*, *are*, to caste, remoue or put a thyng out of his place, to sette to hyre, or to ferme.
Elocare fundum, To sette out a grounde to ferme.
Elocare boues aut equos, to leat out oxen or hoxes to hyre.
Elocare filiam, to bestowe his daughter in marriage.
Elocutio, *onis*, *f. ge.* a prope fourme of wordes or sentences.
Elocutrix, that speaketh or teacheth to speake.
Elógium, *ij*, *n. g.* a testification or report in wordes of a mans prayse or dyspraye, of honour or repporche also a witnessynge or pronouncynge of ones owne opinion or sentence. It is sometyme a superscripcion on a tombe.
Elongo, *au*, *are*, to remoue farre of, to prolong, to deferre.
Elops, a fylle called also A cipenser.
Elops, is also the name of one of the Centaures.
Eloquens, *entis*, eloquent, well spoken.
Eloquentia, *a*, *f. g.* eloquence.
Elóquium, *n. g.* speche in a pleasant manier.
Eloquor, *quëris*, *éloqui*, to speake, properly it is whan I sette a thyng forth in speaking, that the hearers maye vnderstande it, as I conceyue it, to speake out. Amonge oratours, to speake eloquently and aptely.
Perge eloqui, saie on, tell forth your tale.
Eloquere vno verbo, tell it at one worde.
Elorus, a citee of Sicille.
Eloza, among the Lacedemonians was as muche to saie as commune mynisters or scruautes. As sergeantes, or such as in London they dooe call premen.
Elorus, *a*, *um*, wasshed awaie, made cleane.
Elpenor, a companion of Ulysses, whiche with other, Lirce tourned into hogges.
Elpes, the wyfe of Boetius.
Elúceo, *eluces*, *luxi*, *ere*, to shyne, to be bygh, to be veraie manifest, to appere, to be notable.
Elucere, & *occulari*, contrary.
Elucet animi excellentia in despiciendis opibus, there appereth an excellencie of the mynde in the contemnyng of richesse.
Spes in puero elucet, there is an hope of towardnesse in the chylde.
Elucet ingenium in eo, there appereth to be a witte

a witte in the man.
Elucesco, sci, scere, to be veratly byght.
Elucido, aui, are, to shyne and make byghte outwarde.
Elucifico, aui, are, to deppine of lyght.
Eluctatus, a, um, that with wastlyng or strugglyng hath escaped awaye.
 Tandem eluctatus obstantia, At the length, after he had hardely and with great payne passed suche thynges, as dyd withstande and lette hym.
Eluctor, aris, ari, with strugglynge or wastlyng to haue the vpper hande, or to escape awaye, to struggle to come forth, to come forth hardely and with payne.
 In ipso fornacis ore flamma eluctatur, The flame brasteth forth, or as it were, wastlyeth to come forth at the narrow mouth of the oven.
Elucubro, aui, are, to wathe and wite by candle lyght in the nyght.
Elucubror, aris, ari, deponens, idem.
Elucus, he that is sicke of the dysenke of yesterday, also a louer of trifles.
Eludo, si, ere, to mocke or deceptue, also to leaue playng, also to auoyde in wordes, as, Eludere alicuius rationem, vel argumētum, to auoyde ones reason or argument that he hath made not by answerng directly, but with trifyng, with schiftes and euasions.
 Facete eludere, to mocke featly.
Eluena, a kynd of fertill vines. Collu. li. 5.
Elugeo, eluges, eluxi, ere, to leaue mounyng.
Elumbus, bi, m. g. & elumbis, & hoc Elumbe, he that hath feble loynes, and can not stande vpright.
Eluo, ul, ere, to washe out, to ryse, to make cleane, to potirge.
Eluere maculas vestium, to washe out spottes that bee stayned in any garments.
Eluere pocula, to ryse cuppes.
Eluere crimen, to purge ones selfe of a crime laied to his charge.
Eluere maculas furtorum suorum sanguine sociorum, to purge and washe awaye the infamie of ones own thestes and robberies, with the bloud of his felowes, or by puttyng his felowes wrongfully to death.
Eluo, aui, are, to lyue in gluttonye, or to spende superfluously.
Elurus, loke Aelurus.
Elusa, an yle agaynst Cypris.
Eluscario, a disease of the eyes, mahyng that one can not see either in the nyght or in the morning, purblindnesse.
Elusco, aui, are, to make purblind.
Elusis, & Elusin, a citee in the prouince of Atica, not farre from Athens.
Elusus, a, um, illuded, mocked, deceiued.
Eluthéria, a, f. g. freedome, gentylnesse.
Eluthérius, the name of a man, and is interpreted, free, gentyll.

Elaria, forum, golde ore.
Elato, aui, are, to sucke out water, after Talesopine, but the place that he citcheth out of Aegile, hath eluctabatur.
Elutrio, aui, are, to poure out of one vessel into another.
Elurus, a, um, washed, rynded cleane.
Eluies, ei, and Eluio, onis, for. ge. or dure or filthe caused of abundance of water or other lycour, a deluge or breaking of the rethe by a great floudde. And by translation, a pestilente or contagious thyng, corruptyng and destroyng all goodnesse, as one shoulde saye, a synke of mischiese.
Eluxatus, a, um, idem quod Luxatus.
Eluxuriari, to abounde, to bee ouer ranke or fetid, to geue ones selfe to rote and pleasure.
Elymais, a countreite nere Persia.
Elysi campi, the same place that is called Elysi.
Elysium, a place of pleasure, where poetes dyd suppose the soules of god men to dwell.
Elysius, a, um, the adiectiue.

E ANTE M.

Emaciatus, a, um, made leane.
Emacio, aui, are, to make leane.
Emacitas, atis, for. g. affection or desyre to be alwayes byng of some thyng.
Emacror, aris, ari, to make leane or batayne.
Emaculo, aui, are, to take awaye the spottes or make cleane a thyng.
Emancipari, are they that are out of theyr fathers rule, or they that are made subiectes to another man.
Emancipator, oris, m. g. a feoffour or alienour.
Emancipatus, a, um, aliened, or geuen to another mans possession.
Emancipo, or emancupo, aui, are, to enfranchise or make free, to sette at libertee, properly ones childerne: sometime it is vsed in the contrary sence, to bynde or make bonde. It is commonly, where a man dispossesseth hym selfe, and putteth an other man in possession of lande.
Emancipare agrum, to dispossesse hym selfe of a peece of lande, or to put lande in an other mans hande to a certayne vse.
Emancupo me tibi, I submitte my selfe to you, or I put my selfe vnder your obediensce, I geue my selfe to you.
Emaneo, emanies, si, ere, to dwell out of a place.
Emano, aui, are, to issue or flowe out, to auoyde or renne out, and by translation, to be spred, published and knowne abroad.
Emanare sanie, to auoyde corrupt bludde and matter.
Emanauit fama, The bruite came abroad, or was spredde abroad.
Emanauit in vulgus, it was spredde or published abroad among the people.
Multis enim emanauit inditiis, For it was knowne

known by many tokens.

Emanio, onis, a fault among souldiours, when they tarry long out of their campe.

Emanfor, oris, ma. ge. he that wandreth longe, and of the laste retourneth home, a lusher.

Emarcum, a kynde of grapes.

Emargino, aui, are, to take awaye the scurf about the hummes of wounds, or sores.

Emasculo, aui, are, to gelbe, or to take awaye the courage of a man, or to abuse a man chide in lecherie.

Emaus, a citee that is now called Antioche.

Emathia, a part of the roialme of Macedonie.

Emathius, a, um, of Emathia.

Ematureco, turui, seere, to wate rype.

Emaus, a noble citee of Palestine, whiche is now called Nicopolis.

Emax, acis, an adiective, he of the that is redy to bye any thyng, a great byer.

Embamma, aui, n. g. saue.

Embara, or Epibade, a myppe called a barke, or a passager.

Embateuicon ius, that sygh that the creditout hath on the landes of gooddes of his detrouer, whiche he layed in mortgage to hym.

Emblema, blematis, neu. gene. pictures made of woodde, stone, or metall of one colour; set in woodde, stone, or metall of another colour; as we see the chesse boordes and tables called counters. It is muche used in Itale. It is of some taken generally for all small pynages, stowes, or other thyngs, attached to any other thyng, as on cuppes of golde or siluer, it is used by translation; for the figures or ornaments of oration.

Emboline, a mybbe growinge in Asia; the Juice of the leaf is good agaynst popson.

Embolismus, mi, ma. ge. the addyng of a daye in the yere.

Embolium, li, the argument of first entrie into a playe of enterlude.

Embolum, li, neu. gene. a barre of a doore; also to a mans parde, or rather the entrance in to a turney.

Embryon, i, neu. gen. lightly the chyld conceived, before it receyvetly perfect shape of a man or woman.

Emedullo, aui, are, to take out marowe. And by translation to declare or make manifest.

Emem, olde wryters used for eundem.

Emendare, purely, without faute.

Emendatio, onis, f. g. an amendement.

Emendator, oris, mal. gen. a correctour, or an amender.

Emendatrix, icis, f. g. the feminine.

Emendatus, a, um, amended, made better.

Emendicatus, a, um, begged.

Emendico, aui, are, to aske in fourme of begging, to desyre lyke a begger.

Emendo, aui, are, to amende, to correcte, to make better, to take awaye a thyng that is yll,

to heale. **Alaum etiam emedat sos. Heder,** the flogge of yung shoppers the flure, or helpe one that is laxative.

Emensur, a, um, that hath measured, or that by gopng hath passed our a place, or passingly, that is measured, or that by gopng hath been passed our.

Ementior, aris, titus sum, iri, to make a manyfess lye, to feigne that is not true, to counterfayte.

Illum quem ementitus es, ego sum, I am he, whom thou diddest counterfayte.

In aliquos expentiri, to make a lye vpon any persons.

Ementiri & fingere,

Ementiri authoritatem alicuius, to take vpon hym falsely the authoritee of any man.

Ementitus, a, um, falsely feigned.

Emercor, aris, an, to byea.

Emereo, emeris, ui, etc, to merite, to deserue, to offende.

Emergo, eris, ere, to issue or com out of a place, where a thyng is drowned, or where it was hyd, to appere or shewe it self, to escape.

Delitescere & emergere, contrary.

Emergere extra aquam, to ryle and appere above the water.

Emergere ex mendicite, to ryle out of povertie and become ryche.

Emergere vtero puer dicitur, To come first out of the mothers wombe.

Emergere ex iudicio peculatus, to escape the iudgement, wherin one is accused for robbing a prince or common weale.

Cum ventus emerit, whan the wynde began to ryle.

Amor emerit, the loue appereth or sheweth it selfe plague.

Emergit depressa veritas, The truth being oppressed appereth and sheweth it selfe.

Emergere, & se ad bonam frugem recipere, To ryle from lewdnesse, and become thursty and honeste.

Ad summam emergere opes, To become better ryche, or able to great rychesse.

Emergi, the impersonall.

Emergere ex aliquo negotio, To dispatche hymselfe of a busynesse.

Emergere ex incommoda valetudine, to be recovered of a noious disease.

Emerferam commodum ex Antio in Appiam, I departed in good tyme from Antium vnto Appiam.

Emeretonyxis, eri, to deserue to the uttermost.

Emeritum, ti, neu. gene. a stipende or pension that those souldiours had that were pardoned from the warres.

Emeritus, a, um, that hath deserued or serued for his duetie. Sometime complete, synghed also that is deserued.

Emeriti

Emeriti milites, olde woyme souldiours, whil the were pardoned of warres, and yet notwithstanding had pensions, whiche were called **Emerita stipendia**.
Emeritum stipendium, the laste wages that a man taketh in warres.
Emeriti senes, olde men excused from labour by age.
Emeriti anni, the yeres of a mans age, whan he is past labour and trauaile.
Emeriti apes, doctres of great bees, that make no more honey.
Emeriti boues, open wethered and ouer laboured, that drawe no more in the plough.
Emeriti a publicis functionibus, discharged by reason of age, from bearyng publyke offices, dispensed withall, exempted.
Emerita Augusta, a citee of portugal, called now Merida.
Emerfus, a, um, that appereth out of the water after it is drowned, or out of a place, where it was hidde.
Emerfus ab admiratione animus, a mynd that is come to him selfe after a great wonderfing.
Emetior, iris, ensus sum, iri, to measure, and by translation, with iourneing of goyng, to passe ouer a place of waye.
Emetiri iter vehiculis, to trauaile of iourney in wagons.
Emetiri vno die ingens spacium, to trauaile of ydde a great space in one daye.
Emeto, emetis, emessui, ere, to reape coine of other thyng.
Emico, emicas, emicui, and emicau, are, to shine forth, to hold by the synger of some other thyng, to dance of leape, to appeare higher than other, to excell, to come of issue forth sodeynly.
Multis calamis ex vno radice emicantibus, with many scimmes risynge of springynge out of one roote.
Sanguis emicat per mille foramina, bloude issued of sprange out at a thousande places.
Sol emicuit, the sonne arose, or appered aboue the earth.
Cor meum cepit in pectus emicare, Myne hearte beganne to leape in my body.
In praelio victor emicat, he appered in the fild as vanquisher of conquerour.
Emicuit longe ante omnes Eufanor, Eufanor farre excelled all other.
Emigro, emigras, aui, are, to go from one place to dwell in an other.
Emigrare e vita, to die.
Eminatio, onis, f. g. a theatnyng of manasyng.
Eminens, entis, om. ge. that appereth hygher than other, that is moze excellent.
Eminentia, e, f. g. excellencie.
Emineo, emines, ni, nere, to shewe of excell a-boue all other, to bee hygher than other.
Eminere & apparere.
Eminere extra terram, to appeare aboue the

grounde.
Eminere quatuor digitos transuersos, to be higher than other the thichnesse of foure fingers.
Moles eminet aquam, the huge heape appered aboue the water, or it was higher than the water.
Eminet ira indies maior, hys anger appereth dailey greater and greater.
Nemo magnopere eminebat, no man was greatly hygher aduanced than other, or of much greater authoritee than other.
Eminere foras, to shewe hym selfe out of doyes.
Eminere in re aliqua, to excell in any thyng.
Eminet ex ore crudelitas, cruelte shewed it selfe in hys countenance.
Eminet ferrum per costas, went through him, and was sent on the other syde.
E minor, aris, ari, to threaten straightly.
Eminulus, a, um, a litle sprynge in height, a litle about other.
E minus, sarre of.
Emiror, aris, to meruaile greatly.
Emissarium, ii, n. g. a sluice or place to let water out of a ponde or ryuer.
Emissarius, ii, n. g. signifieth sometyme hyar, whiche is sente before in battaile to spy, or to spy the, sometyme a seruante that is alwayes at hande, ready to bee sent forth, also is signifieth suche a persone, as is ordeyned of hym that is in authoritee, or any great office, to aduance his byberie, or to herken and tell tales.
Emissarius palmarum, a vine branche cut of, or that is bent out from his felowes.
Emissio, onis, f. g. a casting, hurling, or motynge forth.
Emissus, a, um, that is sent of caste forth.
Emissitij oculi, rolling eyes, gasyng here and there about.
Emissus, a, um, sente out.
Emitto, emisi, ere, to sende forth, to publyshe, to manumise, to sette abrode.
Emittere aculeum in hominem, to thrust his synger in one, and by translation, to shewe the extremitee of hys wyth agaynst one.
Aliquid dignum suo nomine emittere, to publyshe of sette some thyng abroade, worthye his name.
Emittere ouum, to laye an ege.
Emittere sagittas arcu, to shote.
Emittere saturitatem, to cumber the bealy.
Emittere vocem, to speake, also to grone.
Emittere manum, amonge the lawyers to make a caucion or prouiso with ones owne hande.
Emittere manu, to manumise, to make free.
Emmanuel, is interpreted, God is with vs.
Emmaus, loke Emaus.
Emmelia, e, f. g. a certayne quiet kynde of daunsyng,

daunfynge, as it were a paſſion.
Emo, *emi*, *emere*, to bye, to purchaſe.
Care emere, to bye deere.
Bene emere, to bye good cheape.
Piper pondere emitur, pepper is bought by waight.
Emere precio alterius, to bye at an other māſ price or valuing.
Emere aliquid in publicum, to bye a thyng to the intent it ſhulde bee common.
Emere aliquem donis, To corrupte one with gyftes. **Ego ſpem precio non emo**, I purpoſe not to bye hope with monie. I wil not pay out of hande, in hope of that that is to come. I will not bye a birde in the buſhe.
Emōdulator, *aris*, *ari*, to ſynge in meaſure and proportion.
Emodus, an hylt, whiche about the borders of **Indie**, is divided into boughtes.
Emōlidus, *a*, *um*, ſoſte, tender.
Emōlior, *iris*, *iri*, wth ſetthyng to aſcende out, as one doeth ſcume with coughyng. alſo to moue or ſhake.
Emollio, *liui*, *lire*, to make ſoſte or pliant, to make tender or nyce.
Emolumentum, *ti*, *n. g.* profite gotten of labor.
Emolumento eſſe alicui, to bee proſpytable to one.
Emōneo, *ēmones*, *ui*, *ēre*, to warne, to put one in mind of a thyng.
Emōrior, *iris*, or *eris*, *emori*, to dye vttely.
Emortualis, *le*, of ones deathe.
Emortualis dies, the daye of deathe.
Emortuus, *a*, *um*, deade.
Emotus, *a*, *um*, remoued, put awaye.
Emōueo, *ēmoues*, *oui*, *ēre*, to put awaye, to remoue.
Empedocles, the name of a philoſopher, whiche ſuppoſed all thynges to haue theyr beginning of amitee and variance.
Empetrum, *empetri*, *neu. g.* an herbe, whiche is commonly called **Sampler**, it groweth on the ſea rockes, and is kept in ſalte and byrne to ſerue for ſaures. It is medicinable agaynſt the ſtone. It is called alſo **Calcifraga**, of ſome **Creta marina**.
Empanda, a goddeſſe that had tuition of thoſe thynges that are abroad.
Emphasiſ, *ēphasiſ*, *f. ge.* an expreſſe ſignification of that whiche is intended.
Emphracta, *ſhyppes* or barges covered.
Emphraxis, *is*, *for. gen.* the obſtruction or ſtoppyng of the pores.
Emphyſma, a ſwellng of the eye leddeſ.
Emphyſema, a ſwellng of the guttes. alſo *idem quod Emphyſma*.
Emphyſodes febris, a vehement heate, whiche cauſeth to bee in the mouth, wheales and inflammations.
Emphyteōſis, *f. g.* the making of a thyng better than it was, whan it was receyued or letten, as

lande.
Emphytegra, *ta*, *ma. ge.* he that taketh a thyng, and promiſeth or couenanteth to make it better than he receyued it.
Emphyteſis, *ſis*, *f. g.* a graſſing or plantyng.
Empirice, *es*, *f. g.* phiſike conſyſtyng in practiſe, or gotten by practiſe.
Empiricus, *a*, *um*, that practiſeth, properly phiſik.
Emplaſticum, *ci*, *n. g.* a playſter.
Emplaſtratio, *ōnis*, *f. ge.* a graſſyng betweene the barke and the woodde, or rather a graſſyng by takyng the budde of one tree, with a parte of the barke, & ſettyng it on an other rocke with a playſter made of claye or ware.
Emplaſtro, *au*, *are*, to graſſe betweene the rynde and the woodde. ſeke **Emplaſtratio**.
Emplaſtrum, *tri*, *neu. g.* a playſter or confection made of dyuers thynges.
Emplaſtrum in arboribus, a playſter of claye or ware, to lay about the tree or graſſe, where the barke is taken awaye.
Empneumatōſis, *ſis*, *form. gene.* a ventōſitee or windineſſe in the ſtomake, or an inflation, by the whiche it is puffd vp.
Emporeticus, *a*, *um*, perteynyng to marchandise.
Emporetica charta, paper wherein marchantes or groſſers doe put theyr wares.
Emporia, a citee of **Spayne**, called commonly **Caſtillon Dempurias**.
Empōrium, *ri*, *n. g.* a place wherein, is kepte a marke or ſayre, a marke towne.
Emporeuma, *atis*, *n. g.* chapmanſhypp.
Emptio, *ōnis*, *f. g.* a bying or purchaſyng.
Emptionem facere, to bye.
Emptionālis, *le*, that haueth ſayres or markettes, or that uſeth to bye muche.
Emptius, *a*, *um*, that whiche is or maye bee boughte.
Emptius miles, an hyed ſouldiour.
Emptio, *au*, *are*, to uſe to bye, to by oftentymes: it is ſomtyme vſed to be wyſten **Emptiare**.
Emptor, *ōis*, *m. g.* a byer.
Empturio, *ēpturis*, *ui*, *ire*, to haue a luſt or deſyre to bye.
Emptus, *a*, *um*, bought, purchaſed.
Emptum conſupratum or **iudicium**, a iudgement bought and corrupted with bybys.
Empuſa, a certayne goſte, whiche in variable formes appereth. **Demosthenes** ſaith, that **Aeſchines** mother was called **Empuſa**.
Empyicos, he that ſpetteth out matter and filth, as corrupte bludde and ſuche like.
Empyrēma, *mais*, *n. ge.* a collection of matter in the bulke of a mans body.
Empyrium cælum, the heauen, that is next above al the ſeuē ſpheares, and ſignifieth the fyrre heauen.
Emucidus, *a*, *um*, verate filthie, muche vinned.
Emūgio, *emūgis*, *ui*, *ire*, to bellowe or lowe out lyke a cowe: and by tranſlation, to cry out, or ſpeke out aloude.

Emulgeo,

Emulgeo, mulsi, gère, to mylke.
 Emunctio, ónis, form. gene. snuffynge of wy-
 pyng of the nose.
 Emunctorium, rij, neut. gene. an instrumente,
 wherwith the snuffe of a candell is taken awaie,
 a snuffer.
 Emunctus, a, um, snuffed, made cleane. also spoy-
 led or destroyed.
 Emunctus sum auro, I am spoyled or beggled
 of all my moneie, my moneie is gotten from me
 by decepte.
 Emunctæ naris homo, a man of a fine and ex-
 acte iudgement.
 Emundo, aui, are, to make cleane.
 Emungo, unxi, ere, to snuffe a candell. also to
 make cleane a mans nose. Sometime it signifieth
 to despoile a man of moneie, properly by craft.
 Emunio, emúnis, iui, ire, to fortifie or make
 strong, to fence.
 Emunitus, a, um, fortified, fenced.
 Emusco, aui, are, to rubbe of the mosse of a tree
 or other thyng.
 Emussitatum, made or wrought by rule.
 Emutio, emútis, iui, ire, to humme or make any
 other sowne lyke a man that is dumme.
 Emuto, aui, are, to chaunge.

E A N T E N.

EN, to, see. En, was vled of olde wryters for
 Eum.
 Enzema, a medicine of dusky colour, good to
 heale freshe woundes.
 Enargia, æ, form. gene. an euident and playne
 demonstracion whan a thyng is so described,
 that it seemeth to the reader or hearer, that he
 beholdeth it as it were in dowyng, euidence, per-
 spicuite.
 Enarrabilis, le, that maye be declared or shewed.
 Enarratio, ónis, fcc. ge. a playne declaracion or
 exposition.
 Enarro, aui, are, to tell a thyng at length.
 Enascor, sceris, sci, to growe or sprynge of a thing,
 to be bozne.
 Enato, énatas, aui, are, to swymme out, to
 swimme to a place. Sometime to escape.
 Enátus, a, um, that hath growen or spronge.
 Enáuigo, aui, are, to sayle thorough to a place
 that one purposed, to escape awaie by sayling.
 Enáuio, aui, are, to employe or bestowe all a mans
 diligence.
 Operam enáuant, they employe theyr labour
 with all diligence.
 Encenia, a renouacion or renewynge. it was as
 mong the Jewes the feast of dedicacion of their
 temple.
 Encanthis, cánthidis, f. ge. a disease of the eyes,
 when there riseth a litle knobbe in one of the cor-
 ners of the eye, so that the eye leddes can not be
 opened verie broade.
 Encardia, a precious stone, that hath the figure of

a blacke herte in it.
 Encaustes, æ, ma, g. he that fourmeth or scarie-
 neth a thyng wth fyre.
 Encáustice, es, f. g. makynge of ymages with fyre.
 Encausticus, and Encastus, a, um, enamelled or
 wrought with fyre.
 Encaustica pictura, an ymage enamelled.
 Encaustum, i, n. g. vernyshe, enamell, or other
 picture, wrought with fyre.
 Enceladus, a gygaunt, the sonne of Terra, whych
 was stryken wth the legghynge of Jupiter, and
 buried vnder the hill Ætna.
 Enchimibomata, a kynde of garmentes for gyrl-
 les or women seruauntes, maydens byttles or
 petty cotes.
 Enchimoides, a certayne herbe lyke to Serpillum,
 an hanfull high, full of branches, and hauing a
 rounde leaf. it is also called Lectipes.
 Enchiridion, dii, neu. ge. an handell of a thyng,
 sometime a dagger. Sometime that parte of an
 oze, that the water man holdeth. it is vsurped for
 a booke of so litle a volume, that one may alway
 cary it with hym.
 Enchiros, a beast byedde in the orient, as great as
 a bulle.
 Enchryson, a kynde of Anchusa.
 Enchimonia, when the fleshe is so brypped, that
 bludde issueth out of the veines.
 Enclasis, the holones that is made in a bodie, by
 dashynge of a thyng agaynst it.
 Encolpia, masc. gene. windes rising out of the
 sea.
 Encomion, mij, n. g. a songe or balade, made in
 the prayse of a conquerour or noble man, prayse.
 Encryphas, byonne breade.
 Enchrysta, thynne oynmentes.
 Enclisis, inclination.
 Encyclios, & encyclia, the circle of all doctrines.
 Encyclope dia, æ, f. g. that learnynge that com-
 prehendeth all liberall studies and sciences.
 Endeléchia, loke Entelechia.
 Endo, a preposicion for In.
 Endoitium, for Initium, a begynnynge.
 Endo calum, for In calum, into heauen.
 Endoploro, for Imploro.
 Endo procinctu, for In procinctu.
 E'ndromis, idis, f. g. a certayne garment, whiche
 is heapy lyke to fresshe mantelles, whiche men
 vled in baynes and places of exercise.
 Endymion, the name of a man, whych found the
 course of the moone, wherfore the poetes feigned,
 that the moone loued hym, and descended downe
 to kysse hym, while he slepte.
 Eneco, enecas, ui, are, to kyl or slea.
 Enectus, a, um, slayne, almost kylled.
 Enectus fame, almoste dead for hunger.
 Enérgia, æ, form. gene. an efficacie, or effectuell
 operation.
 Energumenus, one possessed of an yll spirite. also
 lunatike.
 Eneruátus, a, um, made feeble or weake. also
 tender

tender of nyce.

Languidus & eneruatus.

Eneruis, e, & Eneruus, a, um, without sinewes, without strength, feeble, weak, effeminate, tender.

Eneruo, aui, are, to debilitate or make feeble.

Animos eneruare, to effeminate mens mynnes, to make them tender and nyce.

Engaddi, a citee in Judea, from whence the precious baulme cometh.

Engangis, idem quod Gagathes.

Enhaemon, a medicine made of a certayn gumme, that issueth out of an olive in Arabia.

Enhydros, a certayne rounde stone, smooth and white.

Enhydrys, dridis, and Enhydrus, i, a water snake or adder.

Enim, for, forsothe. Somtyme it is expletive, & doeth but fill the sentence, to make it soune well. Sometime it is a copulative, somtyme affirmatiue, and is set in the beginning.

Sed enim, but for as muche.

Enim vero, forsothe.

Enim me nominat, in dedde he nameth me.

At enim istac in me cudetur faba, but in dedde the perill of this will light on my necke.

Moriendum enim certe est, For certaynly we must all dye.

Certe enim scio, yea in dedde, I know surely that it is so.

Enim vero, pro ex aduerso, on the other part.

Eniochi, a fierse and wilde people of Dalmatia, nere to Pontus, whiche had their beginning of Rhecas and Amphistratus, the chariot men of Lestor and Pollux.

Eniopeius, Hector's chariot man, whom Diomedes slewe.

Enipeus, a ryuer of Thessaly, nere to the whiche the battayle was fought betwene Cesar and Pompeie.

Enisus, a, um, that endeuoureth, labourerth, or enforcerth it selfe to do a thyng.

Eniteo, enites, tui, ere, to shyne, to bee gorgeous and cleane, to appere faire and bryght, to shewe it selfe evidently, to be famous and notable or greatly renoumed.

In eo bello & virtus & fortuna Tullij enituit, In that warre bothe the valyantnesse and fortune of Tullie appered and shewed it selfe evidently.

Enitent Athenæ cunctis gentibus, the Atheniens be famous and renoumed through all nations.

Crassi magis enitebat oratio, Crassus style was more beautifull and eloquent.

Enitesco, enitui, enitescere, idem quod eniteo.

Enitor, eris, enixus, & enisus sum, eniti, to endeuour or labour, to enforce ones selfe to do a thyng, to ascende upward with great difficultee, also to trauaile or byng forth a chyld.

Eniti oua dicitur gallina, to lay egges,

Eniti & contendere.

Eniti partum, & Eniti puerum, to trauaile and byng forth a chyld.

Enixe, and Enixim, diligently, and with all force.

Enixus, a, um, that hath brought forth, also trauayling or labouring to byng forth, also labourous, full of trauaile and payne.

Enixa opera, trauaile, wherein a man employeth all his puissance.

Enixior opera, more earnest & greater labour.

Enna, a citee of Sicile, situate in an high place, and is compend to bee the veraye myddell of that countreie.

Ennam, for etiam ne.

Enneaphonos, that hath nine voyces.

Enneas, neadis, the number of nine.

Enneacrunos, a fountayne in Athens, made by Pisistratus.

Enneaphyllon, an herbe harynge. It long leaues, of nature burnyng, and veraye holssome for diseases of the loynes and backe bones.

Ennius, an olde latine poete, boine at Carensum, a citee nowe in the royaume of Naples, as some suppose in a towne called Rhodii in Italy, and was broughte to the citee of Rome by Cato the Censor. For hys learninge and moste honest condicions, he was entirely beloued of Scipio African. wherfore he caused hys ymage to be set on hys sepulchre. he made manye booke in sundry kyndes of verses, but the stile that he vsed was veraye auncient and homely, but they conteyned graue and substanciall sentences of great wisdom, he dyed at the age of lxxiij yeres.

Ennosigæus, the surname of Neptuneus.

Eno, aui, are, to swym out, to swym throughlye to any place.

Enoch, a mans name in holy scripture.

Enodate, manifestly.

Enodatio, onis, f. g. an explicacion or declaracio.

Enodatus, a, um, declared, made manifest.

Enodis, de, without knotte. also withoute difficultee or hardnesse.

Enodo, aui, are, to cut awaye the knottes, or to vnknotte by translation to declare or make manifest, to explicate or dissolue doubtles.

Enoma, a citee of Dalmatia.

Enonymos, like Anonymos.

Enope, a citee nere to Pylus.

Enorchis, a certayne stone, whiche beyng broken, is like the colons of a man.

Enormis, e, great out of measure. also out of square, or out of rule.

Enormiter, naughtily, without measure, vntreasonably, far out of square, greatly amys,

Enos, a greate citee, nighe to the mountayne Lybanus, before Noes floudde, wherein dwelled gygantes, whiche had dominion ouer all the worlde, from the sunne goynge downe, to the sonne rysynge. They trustyng in the greatnesse of theyr bodys, and strength, inuented ar-

Ec moue

mour and weapons, oppressed all men, and ge-
uyng them selues to all bodily lustes, found pas-
sions, instrumentes of musike, and all wan-
ton pleasures. They dyd also eate men, procu-
red deliuerance of childzen besyde the time, and
prepared them in to delicate meates. They com-
panied carnallye with theyr owne mothers, sy-
sters, daughters, men, and beastes: And all mis-
chiefe they did commit, despisers of god and all
religion.

Enotesco, scere, to come to knowlage, to bee
known.

Ens, entis, beeyng.

Ensiculus, li, a littell swerde or hanger.

Ensifer, ensiferi, that beareth a swerde.

Ensis, sis, m. g. a swerde.

Crudus ensis, loke **Crudus**.

Habilis ensis, an hansom sworde.

Accommodare ensen, & **applicare ensen** la-
teri, to hange ones sworde by hys syde.

Adigere ensen in pectus, and **Condere en-**
sem in pectore, to thrust one to the hert with
his swerde.

Districus ensis, a swerde redy drawen.

Recondere ensen, to put by ones swerde.

Transuerberare aliquem ense, to thrust one
thorough with his swerde.

Ducere ensen, to drawe.

Entelechia, perfection, power to moue it selfe
or after **Hermolaus**, continuall agitation and
mouyng.

Enterocela, or **Enterocela**, a dyscase whan the
gutte called **Cæcum intestinum**, is fallen into
the coddies.

Enteni, certayne wormes of the earth.

Enterione, the beeth that is in wodde, as the
softe matter in elderne, ashe, hasell, and suche
lyke.

Enterocælicus, ci, m. g. he that hath hys bowels
fallen into his coddies.

Entheos, full of diuine inspiracion, inspired.

Enthymema, ätis, n. g. an imperfect syllogisme,
lackyng the maior of the minor.

Entomon, the herbe, called **Elleborum nigrum**,
in **Dioscorides** wryten **Antomon**.

Enûbo, nupsi, ere, to mary.

Enucleare, cleerely, manifestely, exquisitely, some-
tyme without difficultee or hardnesse.

Enucleatus, a, um, opened, made manifest.

Enucleo, aui, are, to take out the kernell of a
nutte, it is also to declare or make playne a sen-
tence.

Enûdo, aui, are, to make naked, also to interprete,
to expounde.

Enumeratio, onis, a numbyng or recknyng of
many thynges together.

Enûmero, aui, are, to numbye, to reken or cast.

Enumerare per singula, to numbye euey one
after an other.

Enuntiatio, onis, f. g. a proposition.

Enuntiatiuus, a, um, that is pronounced or vt-

tered.

Enuntiatrix, one that pronounceth or vttereth.

Enuntiaturum, ti, n. g. a proposition.

Enuntiatus, a, um, spoken, pronounced, vttered.

Enuntio, aui, are, to pronounce or speake, to de-
clare, to signifie, to publyshe, to disclose, to reuele
or vtter abyode.

Enuntiare consilia amicorum aduersariis, to
vtter or disclose the counsaile of ones frendes, to
theyr aduersaries.

Commisssa enuntiare, to vtter abyode suche
thynges as were tolde one in secretes.

Enuntiare apud homines, to tell abyode a-
mong men.

Enutrio, triui, ire, to nourtyshe.

Enyo, enyus, the name of **Bellona**.

Enyalius, the sonne of **Bellona**.

E ANTE O.

EO, therfore, for as muche, vnto that.

Eo loci, in that state or condicion, also in
that place, or in the same place.

Eodem loci, in the same place or estate.

Nec eo secius, and yet neuerthelesse.

Eo usque, so muche, so farre, so longe.

Eousque creuit, donec &c. so longe, vntill, &c.

Eousque dum anhelet, so longe as.

Eo, for in tantum, so muche.

Eo creuit, it increased and grew so muche.

Eo insolentia processit, he became so insolent
and proude.

Eo, for propterea, as,

Eo ad eam admissa non sum, for that cause I
was not suffered to comen to hir.

Hæc ad te eo pluribus scripsi, vt, &c. I haue
therfore wryten these thynges more at large, &c.

Non eo, quin tibi non cupiam quæ velis, not
so, but that I woulde be glad to doe that you
woulde haue me.

Non eo hoc dico, quin, &c. I speake not this
for any suche intent, but that, &c.

Non eo dico, I speake it not therfore.

Eo magis, so muche the more.

Annos sexaginta natus es, aur plus eo, thou
arte, lx. yeres olde or aboue.

Eo redactares erat, the mattier was brought
into that case.

Nisi eo veniam, Excepte I come thither.

Sed usq; eo quo opus erit, yet at the least, as
farre as nede shall requyre.

Hæc quæ scripsi eo spectant, These thynges
that I haue wryten, pertain to this ende.

Hæc atq; alia eodem pertinentia, these thyng-
es, and suche other lyke, pertainyng to the same
ende, or spoken for the same purpose.

Eo fuerunt cariora, They were so muche the
deeter.

Eo, is, iui, ire, to go. sometyme to come.

Eo inficias, I denye.

Eo obuiam, I go to mete with one.

Eo venum, ire venum, to be sold.
 Celeriter isti, & redisti, Thou dyddest come
 and go quickly.
 Ire grandibus gradibus, to goe with longe
 strides.
 Patiamur illum ire nostris itineribus, Let vs
 suffer hym to goe the same waye that we haue
 gone before hym. And by translation, to kepe
 the same trade in thynges, that we dyd before
 hym.
 Ire nauigio, to passe ouer in a Myppe.
 Ire pedibus, to go on fote.
 Ire in aciem, to go to warre.
 Ire in aliquem, to rushe or renne violently as
 against one.
 Ire in crucem, go and be hanged.
 Ire in exilium, to be banished.
 Ire in fastidium, to begyn to be lothed or ab-
 horred.
 Ire in ius ad aliquem, to pleade or go to lawe
 before one sitting as a iudge.
 Ire in matrimonium sine dote, to be married
 without dowrie.
 Vulgabar, ire in melius valetudinem homi-
 nis, he published abroad, that the man began to
 recouer his helth, and ware better and better.
 In neruum potius ibit, he will rather be asste
 in pyson.
 Ire in possessionem, to take possession.
 In rixam non ibimus, we will not fall to chys-
 dyng.
 Ibit in secula nomen tuum, Thy name shall
 be spoken of as long as the worlde standeth, or
 thou shalt get the a perpetuall name.
 Ire in sententiam, to condescende to ones opy-
 nion, to saye as one hath sayde before.
 Ire in subsidium, to ayde or succour.
 Ire consilium male aliquem, To damage or
 hurte one.
 Ire datum operam amico, to go to healepe ones
 friends.
 Ibam ad te, I was comyng to you.
 Ire cubitum, and Ire dormitum, to go to bed.
 Ire habitum honorem alicui, to doe honour
 and worshyp to one.
 Perditum ire, to destroye, to vndo.
 It dies, the daye passeth awaye.
 It ad melucrum, the dauntage is myne, or the
 profite cometh to me.
 In exemplum ire, to be for an example vnto o-
 ther.
 Ire in matrimoniu sine dote, to be married. &c.
 Fluius it, the riuer renneth.
 Eunt precipites mores, honest maners fall soze
 in decaye.
 Incipit res melius ire quam putaram, to goe
 better forward.
 Eunt precipites mores, the maners of men
 renne headlong vnto all mischiefe.
 Puppis it, the Myppe sayleth.
 Prorsus ibat res, the matter proceeded or went

well forward.
 Is quoniam laudem tibi in mea vita? Doest
 thou see about to get the laude and prayse by
 putting my life in daunger?
 Iux, the impersonall.
 Eon, the compass of the eye.
 Eon, onis, the tree, that the Mypp Argo, was made
 for Iason.
 Eos, the morning.
 Eous, the east.
 Eous, i. m. ge. one of the houses of the sonne. It
 is bled for the daye after.
 E. ANTE P.
 Pacta, thynges added to.
 Epagris, one of the ples called Cyclades.
 Epagoge, es, f. g. a figure, whan lyke argu-
 mentes or thynges be conferred together.
 Epagon, epagontis, neu. ge. a trocke in a crane
 or like engine, called also of Vitruuius, Ergo-
 tum, or Ergatum, after some printes.
 Epaminondas, a Theban boyne, (sonne of an ho-
 nest gentil man called Polymnus) in sundry
 qualiter excellent, as well of the bodye as of the
 mynde, in all kindes of muske perfectly instru-
 cted, and danced exceedingly well. He was steele,
 and ranne no man better. In armes stronge,
 hardy, and valiant. In martiall policie, equall
 to any than hyunge, wonderfull well learned
 in philosophy, especiallye in that Pythagoras
 taughte, the most diffuse and pure doctrine, con-
 teinyng moste secreete and diuine misteries, wher-
 vnto he added moste noble vertues. For he was
 temperate, wyle, of greate graunter, vspnge tyne
 wylly, of courage invincible, so diligent in ob-
 seruyng trouth, that he woulde at no tyme lye,
 neyther in earnest nor in game. He was contin-
 ent, mercyfull, wonderfull patient, sufferinge
 wronges both of the people, and of his friends.
 He was secreete and trusty, so saythfull and lo-
 uing to his frendes, that whan anye of them
 were taken in warres, or anye of theyr daughters
 tradye to bee married, and they not able to sette
 theym forth, accordyng to their degrees: he wold
 assemble the residue of his frendes, and exhorte
 theym to hepe vnto hym that lacked, accordyng
 to theyr powers. he hym selfe wolde liberallye
 geue to the quantitee of his substance, whyche
 was but littell, althoughe he were in great an-
 thoyiten (for he refused all rewardes, saupnge
 thankes onelye) whan he had made a good
 summe of that, whyche was graunted, before he
 receyued it, he broughte hym, that shoulde haue
 it, vnto the geuers, that he mought receyue it
 of theim, and knowe howe muche he was bounde
 vnto every of theym. He often tymes refused
 great summes of monye, and riche presentes
 sente to him by prynces (all though he were poore)
 sayng: If the thyng were honest, whych he was
 requyred to dooe, he woulde dooe it, because it
 was

was good, without any reward: If it were ill, or not honeste, all the gooddes of the worlde shoulde not make hym dooe it: If it were profitable to his countreie, he was bounden and redy to doe it freely: If it were otherwise: all the riches in the worlde mought not counteruaile the loue, that he bare to his commune weale. In eloquence no Thebane mought be compared vnto him, and his sentences were graue, and veraye compendious, whereby incounsailes he vanquished and put to rebuke greate and famous oratours. In battayle he ouercame the Athenienses and Lacedemons, and in one daye had the victorie of all Grece. At the laste, in the battayle at Mantinea, betwene the Thebans and the Lacedemons, he was strepen and wounded to death with a long speare, the head remayneinge styll in his bodye: yet receyved he lyfe, vntyll it was tolde hym, that his hoste had the victorie. Then layed he, I haue lyued longe enough, for I dye vnvanguished. The prion being drawen out of his bodye, he dyed, before the incarnaciō of Christ. 372. yere. This one thing is well to be considered (as Probus sayeth) the citee of Thebes, before Epaminondas was borne, and also after he was dead, was vnder the rule and in subiection of other people. But duringe the tyme that he was a gouernour in the weale publicke, the citee was head and gouernour of all Grece, whereby it maye bee well perceived, that one such noble man is more than a whole citee.

Epanadiplosis, sis, f. ge. a figure, whan a sentence beynneth with a worde, and endeth with the same.

Epanados, a figure, whan two thynges reherced together, be spoken of afterwarde seuerally.

Epanalepsis, sis, f. g. a repetition, or repetition.

Epanaphora, ra, f. g. a figure, whan diuers clauses begyn with one worde, repetition.

Epaphus, the sonne of Iupiter and Io, of Isis, that builded Memphis in Egypte.

Epaphroditus, ti, m. ge. a pleasant felow.

Eparchia, a, f. g. a prouince.

Eparchiotes, te, one of a prouince.

Eparchus, the president of a prouince.

Epatica, an herbe called lyuer wort.

Epatarius, loke Hepatarius.

Epaticus, loke Hepaticus.

Eparitis, idem quod smilax.

Epauxis, is, f. m. ge. an increas, the figure Incrementum.

Epeirus, a countreie, which hath on the north Macedonia, on the west and south the Adriatike, and Ionike sea: on the east Thracia. In this reigned the famous Pirthus, it hath lyng to it the Isles Lozfun, Tracha, and Zarynthus. &c. this countreie is nowe vnder the Turke.

Epenthesis, a figure, whan a letter or syllable is added in the myddes of a worde.

Epeus, the sonne Endimion, which made the horse

that was conueighed into Troie.

Ephelia, a, f. g. the age, wherein one entereth into mans estate. xv. or xvi. yeres.

Ephesium, i, n. ge. the place where yonge streps lynges exercised wastying.

Ephiebus, bi, m. gen. he that is of the age of xv. or xvi. yeres.

Ephedron, dri, n. ge. the herbe called also Hippuris, or equisetum, wherby dryng sodde in a new earthen vessel, consumeth the Splene.

Ephesis, the declaracion or exposition of that, whiche went before.

Ephemera febris, a feuer apte to be cured in one daye, but neglected, it cometh to be in dyuers sortes of feuers, and accordynge to the nature of them, continueth longer. The cause thereof is sometyme of outward heates, sometyme of much labour or weykenesse, sometyme of oppilation, sometime of replecion, especially of diuers meates and drynkes, otherwhyle of longe abstinence or watche, or of corruption of that, wherwith the bodie is nourished.

Ephemeris, meridis, f. m. g. a booke, wherein is written that, whych is dooen dailely, a register, or a booke of reckning, wherein thynges layde out and receiued be written.

Ephemeron, is that, which apothecaries call Harmodactilus, an extreme purger of steme: also a certaine beast that bledeth about the tumer Hippantis, and a certayne herbe, haupnge leaues like a lily, called also Lilium conuallium, in english Liricumphantie, as some doe iudge: other thinke it to be called may lily.

Ephestius, i, familiaris, familiar, of the same house or familie.

Ephesiades, certayne ples, called of the latins Vulcania, and Aeolia.

Ephesus, ephesi, a noble auncient citee in Asia the lesse. It is interpreted by Capnet Hierome, my will. There renneth by it a great riuier called Caystrus, out of whiche be deriued manye other riuers. In this citee was the famous temple of Diana, numbred among the vii. wonders of the worlde, edified by all Asia in an. lxx. yeres, and was set in a fen or marthe grounde, the foundation being firste layed with coles, troden or rammed harde, than flicres of woll slaped thereon, and all this was to saue it from erthquakes. The temple was in length. 425. fote, in breadth. 220. In it were. 127. pillours. euery of them. lx. fote highe, made by lynges, the rouse was of cedar trees, and the doores of Lypyres. A lewde persone, of purpose to geat a renome in histories (being couetouse of glozy, and haupnge none excellent qualitee to attayne therunto) puttyng wylde fyre into the rouse, byd burne this temple. His name was Herostratus (as Strabo writeth) wherof proceeded a proverbe.

Herostrati gloria, applied vnto the that sche for a renome or pryple of a mischeuous art.

Ephi,

Ephi, a measure conteyning iii. Romane bushels, called modij, of our measure nine gallons.

Ephialtes, ris, m. g. a disease, whan one sleppynge thynketh, that a greate weight lyeth vppon hym, and taketh his wynde from hym. It is of some called the maare, whiche is none other thyng but a fumolitee, rysynge from the stomache oz herte, vnto the bryne, there oppresynge the verye animal.

Ephialtes, and **Oerus**, two sonnes of Neptune, whiche as portes doo feigne, dyd growe euerie moneth. i. ynchis, and trustyng to theyr length, intended to ouerthrowe heauen.

Ephippiari, they that haue theyr hoxses trapped with costlye harneys.

Ephippium, ri, neu. ge. the harneys of an hoxse oz mule, a saddle.

Ephod, a vestiment, vsed in the ceremonies of the Jewes, of the whiche were two soites, one of whiche lynnen like an aube, that oure priestes vse; the other, whiche serued for the high priest onely, was made of golde, purple, scarlet twise dyed, and wound like, like vnto the Tunicle, that the deacon weareth at Masse.

Ephori, were certayn men in authoritee amonge the Lacedemonians, as Tribuni were amonge the Romayns, to whome men might appeale fro the king, as in Rome they mought appeale from the Consules vnto the Tribunes.

Ephorus, the name of a wyter of histories, scholar to Aristotle.

Ephrydros, loke Ephedron.

Ephura, x, oz Ephire, es, a towne of Achaia, whiche nowe is called Corinthus. Also a nymphe, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.

Ephyreias, adis, a woman of Corinthe.

Ephyris, a woman of Laonia.

Epia, x, a towne of Achaia, the people whereof were called Epi.

Epialos, a feuer ingendred of colde sleume.

Epibades, a certayne kynde of shippes, called a barke oz a passenger.

Epibata, x, m. g. a souldiour on the sea.

Epibatra, the ladder that goeth vnto the toppers of the shippe.

Epicauma, caumatis, neu. gene, a foule soze in the eye.

Epicharidia, x, a kynde of botte oz shippes.

Epicedium, verses made in commendation of a dead man.

Epicharmus, the name of an excellent philosopher of Syracuse.

Epicherema, x, tis, n. gen. an argumente made in reasonyng.

Epichrista, crum, n. g. opnetynge.

Epichrysis, sis, f. g. a funnell.

Epicanum, of bothe the kyndes, male and female.

Epicoma, the difference of sores, whiche ryse in the eyes.

Epirocum, ci, n. g. a garment of saffron colour.

Epictetus, the name of a stoike philosopher.

Epicureus, and **Epicurius**, x, um, preteynyng to the Epicurens, also voluptuous.

Epicurus, the name of hym that did putte the pryncipall goodnesse in voluptuousnesse.

Epicus, epica, um, an adiectiue.

Epicus versus, an exhameter verse.

Epidamnus, a towne in the southewest parte of Grece on the sea syde, called also Dyrrachium.

Epidaurus, oz **Epidaurium**, a citee in Grece in the countrey called Achaia, wherein was a famous temple dedicated vnto Esculapius, to the whiche a great multitude of sicke people dyd resorte, and some in their sleepe had the word vnto them that medicine, whereby they shoulde be cured of theyr sickness.

Epidemici, they that appoynte lodgynges for suche as folowe, waite, and attende vppon prynces, herbigers.

Epidemia, x, form. ge. a pestilence oz vniuersall plague of sickness.

Epidicticon, demonstratiue, that pertyneth to prayse oz dyspraysing.

Epidipnida, arum, f, m. g. bankettyng dyshes, brought in at the latter ende of dyner oz supper.

Epidromes, dromidis, the amping of a nette.

Epidromon, the sayle of a shippe.

Epigastrium, neu. gen. all the bealve, from the boulke downe to the priue members, whiche is called also Abdomen.

Epigamia, x, f, m. ge. affinitie with other by marriage.

Epigenema, nematis, idem quod symptoma, apud medicos.

Epigotis, the herbe Climatis.

Epigenes, a philosopher of Byzance.

Epiglossis, oz **Epiglottis**, a small thyng in the innermost part of the tounge, like a littel tounge.

Epigoni, the surname of them that were the causes of the seconde warre of Thebes.

Epigramma, tis, neu. gen. a superscription, an epigramme.

Epigrammatarius, ri, n. g. he that wytteth verses called Epigrammata.

Epigraphie, es, f. g. a title oz inscription.

Epigrypus, pi, m. g. he that hath a crooked nose.

Epi, certayn people called after Elidentes.

Epicia, oz **Ephices**, f. ge. is that parte of iustice, called in latine Aequum & bonum, in englysh there is not any one word founden therfore, but that thereby maye be vnderstand, that equitee, whiche omitteth parte of the rigour oz extremitee of a lawe that is writte, oz consozmeth iustice to the occasion newly happened, whiche was not remembred of the makers of the lawe, applyng it to the thyng, whereof leaste detriment may seme to ensue.

Epilepsia, x, f. ge. called also Morbus comitias, & Morbus sacer, Morbus Herculeus, & Morbus S. Ioannis, in englyshe the fallynge sickness, the foule puell. After Alexander it is an infection of the head and bryne, in the parte,

wherin is conteyned vnderstandyng, the chiefe of all senses. Galene sayeth, it is a colde humour, wherewith the telles of the brayne are not perfectly stopped, prohibityng the soule to execute his operation, vntyll nature haue estes stones opened the natural cundites of the brayne, remouynge that humour. It happeneth (as Constantinus wytteth) of one of these thre causes, epyther of an humour fleumaticke or melancoly, bredde in the hyndre moste parte of the brayne, or of a wynd grosse and colde, oppresyng the brayne, or of humours to muche aboundyng in the stomake, so that the fume thereof ascendeth by to the brayne by the sinues, by whose grossenesse the wayes or passages of the vitall spirites are stopped.

Epilépticus, ci, m. ge. he that hath that disease.

Epiligna, na, for. ge. a certayne base oymment, that is commonly vsed of all men.

Epimelas, a certayne white precious stone, some what duskyish in the vpper parte.

Epilogus, i, m. gene. a conclusion in wytyng or speaking.

Epimachus, a mans name.

Epimelis, a kinde of medlar trees, the fruite wherof hath in it. iii. stones.

Epimelon, & Epimelida, a certayne kinde of wylding apparis, verye sower and noyous to the head and stomake: some thynke it to be the crabbe or wildinge called Vnedo, other thinke it a kinde of peares, loke Barbar, in Coroll. de arbut.

Epimenides, a noble phylosophier in the ple of Areta: who beyng a yonge man, and sent by his father to seeke a sheepe, for werynesse and heate of the daye, wente into a denne or holowe place in an hyl to rest hym, where he slepte continually. 47. yerres, and than beyng awaked, wente forth to seeke his sheepe, and not fyndyng hym, retourned home, and fyndyng an other man dwellyng in the house, wherhe was his fathers, and beholdyng euerie thyng altered, he went into the citee, where at the laste he founde hys ponger brother, beyng a man of great yerres, of whome he knewe all that was happened, and after became a meruaylous phylosophier, and wate of the nature of thynges, and of the diuine generation, and had the gyfte of prophecie, as some suppose. He liued (as Lactius wytteth) 179. yerres, after other mens saynges: 194. yerres. And was before the incarnation of Christ. 147. yerres.

Epimenidium, a kinde of herbes, that hath a rounde roote lyke an onyon, and is displeasante in eatyng.

Epimetheus, the sonne of Lapetus, and brother of Prometheus.

Epimyctis, loke Epinyctis.

Epimythium, ij, n. g. the declaracion of a fable in a morall sence.

Epiniicia, orum, verses conteynyng pybles.

Epinicium, ij, neu. g. a seale or rope made for bis

clopp: as bonfytes, and bankettes therat. Epinyctides, a wheale or pulsthe that riseth on the thynne by nyght: also a disease in the eye.

Epinyctis, is also a booke or register of thynges down in the night.

Epiodium, or Epicidium, dij, n. g. a songe, sung at a buriall, before the corpe be buried.

Epiphanes, notable or famous. it was the surname of Antiochus the most cruell tyranne.

Epiphania, x, for. g. a manifestation. it is also a solemne feast in the church.

Epiphonema, ais, neu. gene. a sentence, or acclamation, conteynyng the summe or conclusion of a thyng.

Epiphora, ia, f. g. a sickness of the eyes, called the droppynge of the eyes.

Epiploocle, es, f. g. a disease, when the intrayles of the thynne thyn or suete, that compasseth the intrayles, falleth into the cobbe.

Epipomphalon, li, n. g. a disease, when the call or suete, wherem the guttes are lapped, breaketh out at the nauell.

Epirhedium, dij, n. g. a waggon or carte.

Epirora, x, f. g. one of Epire.

Epiroricus, a, um, of the countreie called Epirus.

Epirotica mala, called also Rotunda.

Epirus, a region in the south west part of Grece, loke Epirus.

Epischidion, scidij, n. g. a wedge.

Episcopatús, us, m. g. a byshoppe.

Episcopium, pij, neu. ge. a byshoppes palace or house, or a place to spee out at.

Episcopius, a, um, perteynyng to espiall.

Navis episcopia, a shyppe sent out to espy.

Episcopus, pi, m. ge. a byshop. sometyme an els pie: sometyme a tierke of the market.

Epispastica, salus or plaisters to drawe matter out of a wounde.

Epistalma, the commission of a prince, hauyng the charge subscribed.

Epistata villica, a woman that hath the ouersight or keepyng of a ferme in the countreie.

Epistates, te, mal. ge. a proctour, an ouerseer, a bailiffe, a steward of housholde.

Epistathmi, by the interpretation of Budeus, are herbigers, appointers of lodgynges for the train of princes, wherunto Budeus deuiceth a latine word, callyng them Designatores mansionarij, or cretarij, But in myne opinion the greke name maye be vsed well and properly.

Epistola, x, f. g. a letter sent fro one to an other.

Epistolâris, re, perteynyng to epistles or letters.

Epistolâris charra, wytyng paper.

Epistolium, lij, n. g. a littell epistle.

Epistomium, ij, neu. gen. a corke or spoute, sendyng out water from a cundite, a tappe, or othe lyke thyng.

Epistropus, a kyng of Rhodis.

Epistropheus, the foremost ioynte in the necke.

Epistylum, lij, n. g. the chapter of apyllour, or a littell pillour sette vpon a greatter.

Epitaphium,

Epitaphium, ij, neu. ge. a scripture written on a graue or sepulchre, an epitaph.

Epitasis, the part of a comedie whan it is most busy and troublous.

Epithalamium, ij, neu. g. a songe beyng songe at a wedding, or verses made in the prayse of them that are married.

Epithema, thématis, n. g. a medicine layed to the region of the herte or lyuer to cole it.

Epithesis, a counterfayted inscripcion to deceyue a man.

Epithetes, a deceptuour.

Epitheton, an addicion, ppozely applyed to a thyng for some notable qualitee, whyche it signifieth: as, *Seuum mare*, the roughe sea: *Garrula pica*, the chattering ppe: *Crudelis Nero*, the cruell Nero: *Campi florigeri*, the flouryng fieldes.

Epithymia, α, f. g. concupiscence, desyre.

Epithymum, the floure of the harder tyme lyke vnto sauorie, the toppes thyn and lyghte, the stalkes lyke vnto heares. The difference betwene that and the other floure of tyme, is, that this is greene, of the colour of an herbe, the other is whyte. It groweth specially in *Creta*. It is hotte and drye in the middell of the thirde degree, and purgeth melancolye or blake choler: or after other, it is a weede that taketh holde of the braunches of tyme, and so windeth about it, that it is nourished of the tyme rote, and beareth a flower lyke tyme.

Epithyrum, a meane to conserue oliues.

Epitogium, ij, n. ge. a garmente woyn vpon a gowne. It maye be vled for suche an hoodde as graduates weare in vniuersities, or elles that whyche they call their habite.

Epitome, es, or *Epitoma*, α, f. g. a bydgement, or breuiate.

Epitragus, gi, m. g. a certayne fish.

Epitrapézia, órum, the name of all maner vessels belongyng to the table.

Epitritus, a wote of foure sillables, of the whyche one differeth euer from the other thre.

Epitrope, es, f. g. procuracion, wardshipp.

Epitropus, id est, procurator.

Epityrum, ri, n. g. a chese cake.

Epodus, di, a kynde of verses, whyche hath the first verse longer than the second: as,

Beatus, ille qui procul negotius,

Vt prisca gens mortalium.

Epolános, olde wyters vled for *Epulones*.

Epomes, idis, a cloke, a hoo, to caste on ones shoulders.

Epopa.

Epopos, a mountayne.

Epops, épopis, idem quod *Vpupa*.

Eporedia, a citee of the *Salatiens*.

Eporhédicæ, arum, god breakers of horses.

Epos, odos, a woerde or a kynde of verse or songe, whiche conteyneth thynges concernyng as well god as man.

Epóio, aui, are, to drynke by all.

Epóius, a, um, drunke by.

Epulæ, árum, meates, also a bankette made to many persons. Sometyme pasture for beastes.

Mensæ epulis conquisitissimis extruebantur, the tables wer set or garnished with moste deyntie and costly dyshes.

Profusæ epulæ, frastes to sumptuous or costly.

Epula, α, was vled of olde wyters in the singular numbze.

Epuláris, re, belongyng to a feast or banquet.

Epularis sermo, communicacion meete for a feast or banquet.

Epularis dies, a feast daye.

Epulatio, ónis, f. g. feastyng.

Epulatórius, a, um, apte to be eaten at a fraste or bankette.

Epulátus, a, um, that hath frasted or banketted.

Epulis, pulidis, f. ge. fleshe that groweth on the gummes about a mannes teethe.

Egulo, ónis, plural. *epulones*, men boden to a great feast, or they whyche come vnboden to eate the reuercion. Amonge the gentiles it were they that were called by the priestes to eate that which was leste of the sacrifice, or rather to helpe to make the feast at the sacrifice.

Epulor, aris, ari, to eate at frastes or bankettes.

Epulum, épuli, n. ge. a great feast, wherunto all the people assembled, whyche amonge the olde Romayns was made either to the honoz of some of their goddis: or at the buryng of some notable personage. It maye we nowe take for a church feast, or feast of a brotherhead, or dynner made at a buriall or interremēt. It hath been sometyme vled to bee taken for a bankette.

Equapium, an herbe called also *Hippofelis non*, *Olus atrum*, and *Olus pullum*, in englyshe alisaunder.

Equa, α, f. g. a mare.

Equária, α, f. g. an hearde of hoxses and mares.

Equárius, m. g. an hoxse leache.

Equárius, a, um, perteynyng to hoxses or mares.

Equarius medicus, an hoxse leache.

Eques, iris, com. gen. an hoxseman, contrayre to the footeman. Somtyme it is taken for a knight.

But I suppose that amonge the Romayns, *Equites* were taken for them, whyche we call gentill men. It is sometyme vled for iudges, because they were cholen out of that order. also *Eques* is taken in *Virgill* for an hoxse.

Locare equites pro cornibus, to set the hoxs men in the wynges of the battayle.

Equéstris, stre, perteynyng to *Eques*, as,

Equéstris ordo, The state or degree of gentyll men.

Equestres copiae, the numbze or compaigne of hoxsmen.

Equestria, the places assigned for gentillmen,

where they satte to beholde any solemne sightes
or playes.
Pes equestris, an horse foote.
Equestris, Awe castell in Fraunce.
Equicervus, ui, m. g. called also Hippelaphus,
a beaste in the orient, haungyng hornes, and a long
mane to the shulders, and a bearde vnder his
chynne, and feete rounde clouen lyke an harte,
and is as great as an harte.
Equidem, verailly, truely. Sometye in a sentence
it signifieth nothyng, but supplieth the numbze.
Equidem certe idem sum, qui semper fui. As
for me truely I am the same man, that I haue
been alwayes.
Equiferus, a wilde horse.
Equila, a littell mare.
Equile, lis, n. g. a stable for horses.
Equeumentum, ti, n. ge. the hyze of the Italyn to
couer a mare.
Equinus, a, um, of an horse.
Equio, iui, ire, whan a mare despyeth to bee co-
uered.
Equiria, orum, n. g. plu. a rennyng with horses,
a playe dedicate vnto Mars.
Equiselis, an herbe lyke an horse maane.
Equisessor, a man on horsebacke.
Equisetum, i, n. g. an herbe called horsestaple.
Equiso, onis, m. g. an horse breaker. Sometime an
horse keeper, Of olde wyters it was vsed for all
them that hath oversight of any thyng.
Equitabilis, le, able to bee rydden. also a place
where horses myght easly walke.
Equitatio, onis, f. g. a rydinge.
Equitatus, us, ma. ge. an hoste of horsemen. also
the acte of ryding. Sometye the state or order
of gentill men.
Equitium, ij, neu. g. the esquire or compaigne of
the stable, or rather a troupe of horses.
Equitius, the propre name of a man, and surname
of a familie in Rome.
Equito, equitas, aui, are, to ryde.
In orbem equitare, to ryde round about.
Equitare in arundine longa, To ryde on a
staffe or reede: and by translation to playe the
chylde.
Equitari, the passiu, to be ridden on.
Equuleus, lei, m. g. an horse colte. also a maner
of tourment made of burnyng plates, lyke to an
horse, wherein men were tourmented.
Equulus, li, m. g. a nagge or littell horse.
Equus, i, m. g. an horse.
Equus carpentarius, a carte horse, or chariotte
horse.
Generosus equus, an horse of a ioly and lusty
courage.
Equus citatus, an horse taken by a losse.
Cæspiratores equi, stumblyng horses.
Anfractus leuioris equi, the tournynge of a
quicke horse nowe on the one syde, nowe on the
other, a carriere.
Acer equus, a swifte horse.

Bellator equus, a horse of warre.
Duri oris equus, a stubburne horse, that wyl
not folowe the bitte.
Recentes equi, fresh horses.
Equus intractatus, and indomitus, an horse
that is not broken.
Equum accendere stimulis, to quych an horse
with the spures.
Admittere equum, loke Admitto.
In equum ascendere, and Insilire, to leape on
horse backe, to take ones horse.
Cadere de equo, loke Cado.
Concitare equum, to take by his horse with
the spures.
Exhortari equum, to encourage an horse.
Frænare equum, to byddell an horse.
Incidere equo, and Harere in equo, to lytte
on an horse.
Insternere equum, to trappe an horse, or to sad-
del an horse.
Equus, is also a sterre.
Equus Troianus, a prouerbe, notyng the des-
truction of a citee to bee nouryshed within the
same.
Velis equisque, prouerbiaily, with all speede
and endenour.

E Radico, caui, care, to pluche by by the
rootes.
Eradicare aures alterius, to annoy a man
by tellyng ouer many tales.
Erâdo, si, ere, to scrape of or out of a thyng, to
putte out.
Albo senatorio erasit, He put his name out of
the table of Senatours.
Erani, collectours of taks or contributions.
Erania pecunia, the money that such collectours
doe gather.
Eranthemum, a kynde of camomill, haungyng pur-
ple floures, loke Chamæmelon.
Eranthemis, idem quod anthyllis.
Eras, men put out of wages.
Erasinus, the name of a ryuer.
Erasistratus, a noble physicion of the house of Aris-
totle, who for healyng kyng Antiochus, recey-
ued of Ptolomeus hys soonne, an hundred tal-
lentes, whiche dooe amount of our moneye, to
xlii. M. CCC. lxxv. li. he was before the incars-
nation of Christ. 243. yeres.
Erasus, a, um, rased or scraped out.
Erate, es, a nymph, the daughter of Oceanus and
Cethys.
Erato, the name of one of the muses, whiche had
preeminence ouer louers. it is sometye taken
for Calliope.
Eratosthenes, the name of a philosophier.
Ercinia, a wonderfull great wood in Germanye.
Ercisceor, scëris, scëri, to diuide or make par-
tition of gooddes or landes betwene diuerse
heyses,

heyes, asygnynge to euery one his portyon.
 Erciscunda familiar iudicium, a iugemente for
 the deuydyng of partyng of gooddes betweene
 diuers heyes.
 Ercius, one of the names of Jupiter.
 Ercum, vñd of olde wyters for Arcum.
 Erebeus, a, um, of Erebus.
 Erebus, bl, m. g. one of the riuers of hell. some-
 tyme it is taken for a certayne darkenesse, which
 poetes seygne to be in helle.
 Erechites, idem quod Senecio.
 Erectheus, a hynde of Athens.
 Erectio, ðnis, f. g. an aduauuncyng and lyste-
 up of a thyng.
 Erectus, a, um, sette or rayled vpright, lyste vp,
 auauunced, in a readynesse.
 Erectus expectatione, attentive and ready
 to heare that shall be spoken.
 Erecti ad libertatem recuperandam, ready
 and glad to recouere their libertee.
 Capillo erecto euolare ex aliquo loco, To
 renne speedily out of a place with his heare ras-
 yng and standyng vpright.
 In armos erectus equus, an horse that cometh
 a lyste, and standeth on his hynder legges.
 Erectione animo esse, To haue a more lustye
 courage.
 Erēmbi, people in Arabia, whiche goe naked.
 Erēmigo, aui, arc, to sayle or passe ouer, to ren-
 ouer, to rowe ouer.
 Eremita, a, m, gen. an heremite, one that dwel-
 leth in wyldernesse.
 Eremodicium, cij, neu. gen. defaulte of apper-
 saunce at the day whan one is bounde to ap-
 peere: or whan sentence is geuen, one of the
 parties beyng absent, whiche in the digestes
 Tit de minor. infra. & in codice de iudicijs,
 is corruptely red Hermodicium.
 Erēmus, mi, f. g. a deserte or solitarie place.
 Erēpo, repi, ere, to crepe vp, to clyme vp hardly
 with greate payne.
 Ereptus, a, um, taken away, deliuered. some-
 tyme dead.
 Humanis ereptus, dead.
 Eresichthon, one of Thessaly, whiche for contem-
 nyng Ceres was made so hungry, that he dyd
 eate the partes of his owne body.
 Eresion, ðnis, a bzaunche of Oliue, vñd agaynst
 pestilence.
 Eretria, a famous citee of the yle Eubœa.
 Eretria, a, f. g. a hynde of Cerus.
 Eretrici canes, dogges noysshed by the commauns
 dement of Apollo, which dyd also amonge othre
 thynges draw the plough.
 Eretum, ti, a strete in the Sabines towne.
 Ereuthalion, a man of huge greatnesse, whiche
 was slayne by Nestor.
 Erga, towardes, agaynst.
 Erga festum natalis Christi, agaynst Christs
 masse. Beneuolentiam erga aliquem habere, to
 beare fauour or ryght good wyll towardes one.

Ergacylus, the propre name of a man.
 Erganica, a towne of Spayne.
 Ergasterium, ij, n. g. a woozke house.
 Ergastes siue ergasticus, a woikeman.
 Ergastularius, ij, ma. g. the gayler or keeper of a
 prison.
 Ergastulum, li, n. g. an house where men were
 compelled to woozke on stone or mettall: now
 it is taken for a prison, sometyme for the prys-
 oners.
 Ergastulus, i. ma. gen. a seruant or slave kept
 in prison.
 Ergatum, an ingine to draw vp thynges of greate
 pople or weyght, called a craane.
 Erginus, a tyranne, whome Hercules subdued
 and slew. also a ryuer of Thace.
 Ergo, therfore. sometyme it is spoken by days
 nouely.
 Fac ergo quod lubet, than dw as the list. some-
 tyme exhortyng.
 Ergo age, go to. sometyme it signifieth because
 Illius ergo, for his sake.
 Virtutis ergo, because of vertue.
 Ergumenus, vexed with an ill spirite.
 Eribra, the stepmother of Mercurie. also a citee of
 Macedonie.
 Eribinthos, idem quod Cicer. looke there.
 Erice, or erica, ex, f. g. an herbe, that groweth
 in wilde moores, called in englishe heath, heth
 hather, or lyng. It is also a fywe, whiche is sup-
 posed to haue a voyce.
 Erica um, n. g. a hynde of heny, wilde honie.
 Ericates, a mans name.
 Erice, es, Erica, a, or Erix, icis, the swete brome
 which hath leaues lyke rosemary, but that they
 be somewhat pyckynge.
 Erichinus, a fywe of the sea called a rochet.
 Ericis, a towne of Liguria.
 Erietho, a woman of Thessaly.
 Eriethonius, and Erietheus, the fyrst hynde of
 Athens, whiche inuented a chariot.
 Eridanus, ni, a ryuer in Italy, now called Pas-
 dus, in Italian Po, nygh to the citee called
 Patavium, so named of Eridanus, which was
 drowned in the same.
 Erigeron, an herbe called also Senecio, grounds-
 swell.
 Erigo, erigis, rexi, ere, to set vp, to lyste vp, to
 reyse vp, to aduance.
 Erigere scalas ad mœnia, to set vp ladders, or
 a ladder to the walles of a towne.
 Erigere ad spem, to put in hope.
 Erigite animos, lyste vp your spirites, take
 courage.
 Erigere ad gloriam, to aduance to honour,
 to make renoumed.
 Agrarij se in spem legis erexerant, They
 that fauoured the diuision of landes, conceiued
 a good hope, that the lawe myght bee brought
 to passe.
 Erigere in gradus, to make higher and higher
 with

with steppes.
 Erigere afflictum, to succour and comforte one that is oppressed with misery.
 Erigere animum & spem afferre, to comforte one, and put him in hope of a thyng.
 Erigere aures, & animum attendere, to giue eare and harken diligently.
 Erigere rem publicam, to succour the comune weale almost oppressed.
 Erigere in digitos, to stande on tpp toe.
 Erigone, the daughter of Icharius, sister of Penelope, whiche was tourned by the goddes into the sygne called Virgo.
 Erimanthus, looke Erymanthus.
 Erinacius, looke Herinacius.
 Erineon, a wylde fygge tree. also a citee in Doris.
 Erinnyes, nyos, or nyis, for gen. the name of one of the furies of helle. Sometime it is taken for the rage of warre.
 Erinum, ni, neut. gen. a medicine, purgeyng the head by the eares.
 Erioxilon, neu. gene. the woull of the shubbe called Xylon.
 Eriphia, a, f. g. a witche.
 Eriphyle, the wyfe of Amphiarus, and sister of Adrastus, whiche betrayed hir housbande for an ouche of golde, at the siege of Thebes.
 Eriphyia, an ylande.
 Eripio, eripis, ripui, ere, to take away by force, to plucke out, to snatche, to deliuer out of daunger. Sometime to make haste.
 Eripe fugam, flee away in haste.
 Eripuisti a me librum, Thou haste taken my booke frome me.
 Eripuisti me a periculo, Thou haste deliuered me from peryll.
 Eripuisti mihi pecuniam, Thou hast taken my money from me.
 Eripere aliquem domo, To pull one out of his house.
 Eripere & extorquere.
 Eripere linguam alicui, To pull out ones tounge.
 Eripere facultatem aliquid faciendi, to lette a man to dooe a thyng that he myght ones haue dooen.
 Eripere alicui amicum, to withdraue a mans freende from him by yll tales, or other meanes.
 Eripere alicui aspectum senatus, To banyshe or forbyd one to come into the senate.
 Orationem ex ore tu mihi eripis, thou takest my tale out of my mouth.
 Eripere se a miseria, to deliuer and ryd hym selfe out of miserie.
 Eripere pudicitiam, to rauishe.
 Se ex crimine eripere, to discharge him selfe of a crime that he is accused of.
 Eris, ris, or eridis, an herbe growyng in Egypte, and may be interpreted contencion.
 Erisichthon, looke Eresichthon.
 Erisinum, ni, n. g. smeth to some physicians to

be wilde mustard se.
 Erithrodanum, woadisse or madder.
 Erithace, looke Erythace.
 Erithacos, the bird talld robben rebys.
 Eritha, idem quod erithacos.
 Erithales, an herbe of the kynde of Syngrene, or houselecke.
 Erithraones, a certayne byrde of the kynde of geese, somewhat of blacke the colour, myxt with redde, they beyng kept in houses, die for anger.
 Erodus, a byrde, whiche in time of treadinge sweateth bloudde. It is translated of Theodosius Ardeola. Saynt Augustine calleth it Fulica, Suidas supposeth it to bee Ciconia. After Calpine, it is the greatest foule that flieth, and ouercometh and eateth the egle.
 Erodo, si, ere, to gnawe of, to gnawe about.
 Erogiatio, onis, f. g. distribuicion of thynges to other men, a liberall geuyng.
 Erogiatus, a, um, geuen abrode, distributed.
 Erogiato, aui, are, to despye hartly.
 Erogo, erogas, aui, are, to employe or bestowe on a thyng, to distribute or geue to them that aske of vs.
 Pecunias alicui erogare in rem aliquam, to deliuer moneye to one to bee bestowed on a thyng.
 Eropia, one of the ples Cyclades, called also Asis and afterward Syphnus.
 Erofus, a, um, knawen rounde about.
 Erpillon, li, n. g. wylde tyme.
 Erorhalles, idem quod Aizoum maius.
 Eros, loue. also a mans name.
 Erotema, atis, neu. gene. a demaunde, an interrogacion.
 Erotematicus, he that often demaundeth.
 Erorylos, a pzerious stone lyke to flynt.
 Errabundus, a, um, muche wanderyng or vababunde, straying or tennying at routs.
 Errans, anis, erpnyng, wanderyng, strayinge a byrde.
 Errans & vaga sententia, a waueryng and vnc constant opinion.
 Errantia, a, idem quod error.
 Erratica, herbes which dooe grow of them selues without culture, ye may call them weedes.
 Erraticus, a, um, that creepeth here and there, as, Vitis erratica, a crepyng vine that groweth out in diuers places.
 Erratica herba, a weede or herbe that groweth wylde abrode, without sowyng.
 Erratio, onis, for gen. a goyng out of the way, a wanderyng, a straying abrode, a rounyng.
 Erratus, a, um, that one hath wandered or strayed in.
 Petere veniam errato alicuius, to despye pardon for a thyng that one hath dooen amysse in.
 Erro, aui, are, to erre, to roue, or wander, to stray abrode, to be deceiued. Sometime to goe to pasture.
 Inter audaces lupus errat agnos, fith, goth.
 Errare

Errare de verbis alicuius, to misse vnderstand the wordes that one speaketh.

Varij colores saepe errant in vultu solis, when the sunne seemeth to be of diuers colours.

Circum villulas omnes errare, to go aboute from one maner place to an other.

Erras, si id credis, Thou art deceived, if thou thinke so.

Malo in hanc partem errare, I had rather erre or be deceived in this.

Teneo, quid erret, I perceiue well, wherein he is deceived.

Tota erras via, Thou art cleane out of the way, thou art utterly deceived.

Erratur in nomine, They hitte not or knowe not the right name.

Erro, onis, m. g. a steret a syde, a wanderer, a loyterer, a vagabunde.

Erroneus, idem quod **Erro**.

Error, oris, m. g. an error, moppely, where false hood is affirmed and taken for trouth, or trouth the for falsehode, sometime ignorance, also deceipte, trumpery, wanderyng.

Mentis alienatæ error, raupng madnesse.

Eodem errore captus quo nos, deceiued in the same thyng that we bee.

Errorum creat, looke **Creo**.

Afficere mentis errore, to make madde.

Afficere errore, to deceiue.

Auferam, or **Eripiam tibi errorem**, I will open the trueth to you, or I will informe you of the trueth, and shewe you wherein you be deceived.

Duci errore, looke **Duco**.

Ab errore auellere aliquem, to withdraue a man from an error or false opinion.

Fessus errore viarum, wepy with wanderynge or goyng out of the waie.

Inducere in errorem, to deceiue, to bypnyng to erre.

Lapsus errore, or **per errorem**, deceived by a false opinion that he had conceiued.

In magno errore sunt, They be in a greatesse rout, or they be greatly deceived.

In summo errore uersari, teneri errore, trahit error, in errore esse, to bee deceived, or in a false opinion.

Erubescendus, a, um, a thyng to be ashamed of.

Erubescio, bui, scere, to be ashamed, or to blushe.

Nec erubuit ora vestra, and yet was he not ashamed to come before you.

Erubescere loqui, I am ashamed to speake.

Erubescere fortuna, to be ashamed of that hath chaunced to one by fortune.

Eruca, æ, f. gen. an herbe called Rocket. Also a worme called the canker, whiche is common ly vpon colewoortes.

Eructo, æui, are, to bealke or bzeake wynde oute of the stomake, and by translation to speake

rudely, and with great despoite, to sende or cast forth.

Erudero, æui, are, to throwe oute, or cast awaye rubbell, as mortar, stones and other like thinges of olde byldynges decayed or pulled downe.

Erudio, erudis, ui, ire, to teache any arte or science, to instruct, to informe, to make cunning.

Erudire ad rationem viam, to instruct to some maner of lpyng.

Erudire in aliqua re, to instruct one in any thyng.

Erudire aliquem artes, to teache one artes or sciences.

Erudire laboribus iuuentutem, to exercise or bypnyng by youth in labours.

Eruditus reysus, he hath taught you.

Eruditio, onis, f. g. doctrine or teachyng.

Eruditulus, li, ma, g. somewhat learned.

Eruditus, a, um, learned or taught, instructed.

Eruditus græcis literis, learned in the greche tynque.

Erugatio, onis, f. g. a wrinklyng.

Erugo, looke **Aerugo**.

Erugo, giui, ire, to belche or bzeake wynde bys warde, the symple of exusto.

Erugo, æui, are, to make wrinkled.

Erugare cutem, to make the skynne wrinkled.

Erulia, æ, f. ge. a graine, whiche some call tares, but I thinke it rather to be some other kynde of grayne, that groweth in corne fieldes.

Eruiangina, næ, f. g. a cerryngeweede growyng amonge corne, and by wyndyng about it, hilleth it, this weede hath a stalk a foote and an halfe high, somewhat ruddish, rough, tender, & hath a fatte or grosse leafe, eyther a yelow flower or somewhat whitish, the roote a synget bigge: it is called also **Diobanche**, thoheweede.

Erulia, some do suppose to be frenche beanes.

Erumna, looke **Aerumna**.

Erumpo, rûpi, ere, to bzeake oute, sometime to leape forth with violence, to bzeake oute of an holde or sitte by on enemies, and by translation to come abroad to the knowlage of men.

Erumpet in neruum istæ fortitudo, A prouerbe diuersly expounded, for it may signifie, This courage of thyne may bypnyng thee to an halter, or to sitte by the heeles: or it may signifie, This greate strengthe and courage of thyne wylle come vnto nothyng. Whiche prouerbe is taken of Archers; whiche oftentimes whan they put forth the most strengthe, bzeake the stringe of theyr bowe, and the arrowe falleth downe at theyr feete, wherby the shoote is loste, and cometh to nothyng.

Quæ per hoc triennium agitata sunt, in hoc tempus erumpunt, Such thynges as haue ben bypnylpe canualed these thre yeres space: dooe nowe at this tyme bzeake forth to daynely.

In actum erumpere, to come to effecte.

In occulto colloqui, quæ mox in omnium pernitium eruptura sunt, To commune of those thinges

thynges prynciply, whiche in effecte it be longe,
will tourne to the bitter destruction of the whole
commune weale.

Erumpunt se ex portis foras, thei bryake forth
oz they issued out at the gates of the citee.

Hæc, quo eruptura sum, timeo, I feare to what
ende oz issue these matters will come.

Erumpit amentis hominis furor, The furge
of that bryaynelesse felowe will shewe it selfe at
sometyme.

Erumpunt lachryma, the teares bryast out.

Ne in me stomachum erumpant, That they
doo not biter oz shewe theyr cankered stomake oz
malice toward me.

Iam ne hoc erumpere mihi gaudium licet?
may I now out with this my ioy and gladnesse?
Illustrantur & erumpunt omnia, All your se-
cretes be now manifest to see, & come abrode to
every mans knowlage.

Eranco, aui, are, to weede out.

Erungium, a certayne herbe, loke Eringium.

Eruo, eruis, ui, ere, to bryawe out with force, to
plucke vp by the rootes, to gette and come to the
knowlage of thynges by labour and study.

Eruere in lucem, to make manifest oz knowne.

Eruere ex tenebris, idem.

Aurum terra eruere, To dygge golde out of
the earth.

Eruere oculum, to plucke out ones eye.

Sus rostro semina eruit, The swine rooteth vp
the seede with his snoute.

Ex his ea erueret, quæ scriptores graeci pro-
diderunt, And to picke and gette out of them
the knowlage of those thynges, whiche the greke
authours haue put in wrytyng.

Eruere herbas noxias, to plucke vp weedes.

Eruptio, onis, scem. ge. is whan an hoste issueth
hastyp out of a citie, campe, oz forresse, and
setteyth on theyr ennemys.

Erutus, eruta, um, pulled, picked, oz weeded out.

Eruum, i, neu. gene. a kynde of pulle, called also

Orobos, there is of it, bothe white and redde.

Some take it to be the same that Erulia is, it is
greater and bitterer than a fery.

Erycus, a mountayne in Sicile, where was a tem-
ple of Venus, of the whiche she was called E-
rycina.

Erymantheus, and Erymanthus, a, um, of Erys-
manthus.

Erymanthis, idos, Arcadie.

Erymanthis vrsa, the wyfe of Alcaon, whiche
was turned into a beare.

Erymanthus, a mountayne in Arcadie, where
Hercules ouercame a boze, that destroyed the
fieldes. There are also a wodde and a ryuer of
the same name.

Eryngium, oz Erynge, a kynde of thystelles, ha-
uynge longe leaues, & longe stalke with a round
knape full of longe pyckes, in the forme of a
sterre: The roote wherof beyng condite, and
conserved in hony with Cynamome and cloues,

comforteth nature, and stirreth courage. It is
also called Yryngium, and Centum capita, of
the apothecaries corruptly Iryngotum, in En-
glish the hulner, oz sea holly: for it groweth muche
by the seashyde.

Erysipelas, aris, neu. gen. a certayne soze oz boile
redde rounde aboute.

Erysipelæ, arum, scem. ge. an inflammation with
rednesse, wherewith is a feuer oz horrount in the
body.

Erysipterum, the name of diuers herbes. Diosc.

Erythace, es, f. g. bees meate whyle they labour.

Erythacus, mascul. gene. a byrde called Robyn
redde bryast.

Erythea, an yle in the sea Gaditanum, where is
suche temperatnesse of ayre, that men lyue ex-
ceedynge longe.

Erytheus, a kyng of Athens.

Erythra, a citee of Asia.

Erythrea, one of the Hyppyles: Also the countrey
out of the whiche Hercules dyone his beard of
beastes.

Erythranon, ni, n. g. a kynde of Iule.

Erythros, an herbe, wherof Xenocrates wryteth,
that there is no disease in the bodie, whiche it is
not holosome agaynst.

Erythrotaones, byrdes of the kynde of geese, in
whiche is bothe an excellent whitenesse, and a
perfecte blacknes, and a purple coloure aboute
theyr eyes.

Erythreum mare, the redde sea, so called of the
kyng Erythra, whiche in Englyshe signifieth
redde. For in dede the water of that sea is of
the colour of water, as diuers greates authours,
and also experience dooth affirme.

Erythrys, a riuer, the water wherof, maketh heare
to growe.

Erythys, an herbe called redde beetes, as I
suppose.

Eryx, cis, the name of a mountayne in Sicile,
and of a citee thereon builded, wherin was edis-
fied, a temple to Venus, wherof Venus is cal-
led Erycina.

Eryx, was also the sonne of Iouis and Venus:
oz after some of Neptunus and Venus, whiche
was slayne by Hercules, and gaue name to the
foresayde hill, in the whiche he was buried.

Quid geminas Erycina meos sine sine dolo-
res? Oh Venus why doost thou continually
double my sorowes?

Esaies, a prophete of the tribe of Iuda, in
whom was such abundance of the spirite
of prophete, that he propheted so muche
of Christ, that he seemed rather to bee an euang-
gelist, than a prophete. He was of such hol-
nesse, that (in the tyme of kyng Ezechias, whan
a citee was besieged) by his prayer he obteyned
of God, that water sprang vp in littell quan-
tite,

tities, so that the people dyd not perishe for lacke of water. And when the enemies had wonne the cities, and besieged Scloum, as often as the Jewes came for water, the water ranne oute of the earthe abundantly, and they tooke warre, but the strangers, when they came, could not fynde it. This holy man, for his libertie of speche, in rebuking the synne of the pyncis and the people, and prophetyng of the vengeance of God vpon that countrey and people, was cutte in two partes with a sawe, and buried vnder an oke: but afterwarde he was translated and layde by the Sepulchre of kynges. He was before the incarnation of Christ. viii. l. yeres.

Esalon, or rather Aesalon, a byrde, whiche breedeth crowes egges, and his birdes be destroyed by the fowle, and lykewyse she killeth the fowle wherby, if she may come by them.

Esau, the sonne of Isaac, and brother of Jacob.

Esca, a, form. gene. all maner of meate, as well for men as beastes. also a bayte to take byrdes or fyshes with.

Contemptissimæ esca, verie vile meates.

Conficere escas, to chawme meate.

Escalis, le, perteynyng to meate.

Escarius, a, um, perteynyng to meate.

Escaria mensa, a table, wherewith men dooe eate meate.

Escaria vasa, vessels, wherein meate is lerned.

Esco, aui, are, to feede vpon a thyng.

Esculentum, ti, n. g. meate.

Esculentus, a, um, any thyng to be eaten, or that perteyneth to eatyng.

Esculenta animalia, such beastes as men dooe vse for theyr foode and nourishment.

Esculenta merx, vitayles to be solde.

Esculento ore homo, a man with meate in his mouth.

Esculenta frustra, morsels of meate that be eatē.

Esculus, looke Aesculus.

Esdia, a certayne confection agaynst diseases of the brayne.

Esis, a ryuet in Italy, not farre from Rauenna.

Esio, escias, aui, are, to eate often, to vse to eate.

Esquilia, looke Exquilia.

Esse in amicis, to be one of his friends.

Essedum, essedi, n. g. or Esseda, a, a wayne, a chare, or wagon.

Esopos, a kynde of wyld leetute.

Essedarius, ij, m. g. a chariot man.

Essedones, a people, which dooe eate their friends when they be dead, and drynke in the skulles of their heades.

Esseni, or Essai, people inhabytyng in Judea toward the weste, whiche dooe lyue without women, and contempne golde, syluer, and al other riches. They lyue by eatyng of dates. There resoureth continually vnto them, by the prouidence of God, men from dyuers partes, so that theyr company neuer fayleth. But none is receyued,

one lesse the merite of his vertue and chastitee, doo anounce him.

Essentia, a, the being of any thyng.

Esto, be it.

Estrix, stricis, a woman rauendoure, or deuourer.

Esuriales ferie, waake dayes, or rather feastyuall dayes, one the whiche men dyd forbear eatyng, fastyng dayes.

Esuries, ei, for. g. hunger.

Esurigo, iginis, idem.

Esurio, onis, m. g. an hungry fellow.

Esurio, esuris, iui, ire, to be a hungry.

Esurio, the pasture.

Esuribo, for Esuriam.

Esuritio, onis, idem quod Esuries.

Esuritor, oris, mascul. gene. one that is often hungry.

ET, and, aswell, also, bothe.

Te admirantur & ciues & hospites, as well thy countrie men as strangers doo wonder at thee, or bothe thy countrey men and strangers dooe wonder at thee. Sometime it dooeth signifie but, by an interrogacion, sometye, that is to say.

Annos natus iam sexaginta & senex, Nowe lx. yeres olde, that is to say, an olde man.

Sit hostis & meus, Lette myne also be an enemye.

Et, in an interrogacion: as,

Et quæ tanta fuit Romam tibi causa videndi?

Et, for Nam, or Quia, as,

Non temere est, & properans venit, It is not for naught, for he cometh in haste.

Et, in the begynnyng of a sentence, as Et finitæ sunt partes dux, and thus two partes be made an ende of.

Et ille, and than sayde he.

Et certe is est, and veraply it is he in dedde.

Et quod dicendum nunc fiet, And that I may tell you the trueth. or, And that I may say as the thyng is in dedde.

Etearchus, a kyng of a citee of Crete.

Etenim, for, also, semblably, surely, but.

Etenim nequeo solus, But I cannot alone.

Etenim quoniam summam vobis exponere non possum, Now because I can not declare the whole come to you.

Etenim quoniam, for Nam quoniam.

Etenim mulieres? And what of the women?

Eterocriton, a kynde of barley, whiche groweth crooked.

Etesia, arum, form. gene. wyndes, whiche dooe commonly blowe in sommer aboute the canicus iar daies.

Etesius, a, um, perteynyng to those wyndes.

Ethale, id est, fuligo thuris.

Ethalia, an yle in the sea called Mare Ligusticum which is by Ieane.

Echalion, a mans name, which was tounred into a dolphin.
 Echaniou, nij, n. g. the name of a certayne vessel.
 Echecoles, the sonne of Oedipus & Iocasta his mother, whiche caused the warre of Thebes.
 Echeus, a moyster stone.
 Ethice, es, for, ge. the parte of philosophie pers-
 teynng to maners.
 Ethicus, ethica, um, morall.
 Ethici pictores, peincters, which in pictures dooe
 lively sette forth the maners and affections of
 men.
 Ethmoides, the holes of the nose, by whiche men
 doe smell, the nosthilles.
 Ethmus, the middell brydge of the nose.
 Ethnarches, the prince or ruler of any people.
 Ethnarchia, principalitee.
 Ethnicus, ci, m. g. an ethnick, a gentile.
 Ethologia, the feate of couterfayting mennes
 maners.
 Ethologus, i, mascu. gene. he that with voyce,
 gesture and countenance, expresseth the maners
 of men.
 Ethopcia, x, for, m. gene. an imitation of other
 mens maners.
 Ethopcius, idem quod Ethologus.
 Ethuria, looke Hetruria.
 Ethruscus, looke Hetruscus.
 Etiam, also, moreover, yea, yea further, yet.
 Ego quoque etiam timida sum, I my self am
 fearefull also.
 Nihil suspicans etiam mali, Demynng none es
 will as yet.
 Unus scrupulus etiam restat, One doubt re-
 maineth yet.
 Aut etiam maiores, yea or greater.
 Etiam puerum inde abiens conueni Chremi,
 Moreover as I went from thens I spake with
 Chremes seruant.
 Latini, pudore etiam non misericordia solum
 moti, The latines beyng moued, not onely with
 pitee, but also with very shame.
 Etiam, for quin potius, as,
 Ab eo nullius autoritas imminuta est, aucta
 etiam, No mans authoritee was by him dimi-
 nished, but rather increased.
 Etiam, an aduerbe of affirmynge, contrary to
 Non, as,
 Si non, quomodo tabulas conficis? Si etiam,
 quamobrem. &c. If ye will aunswere no, af-
 ter what sorte dooe ye make your register or re-
 ckenyng booke? If ye say ye, wherfore. &c.
 Et vero etiam mihi, and to me also.
 Etiam rides? why, doest thou laugh?
 Etiam denuo? yea agayne.
 Etiam atque etiam, greatly, diligently, ear-
 nestlie.
 Te prorsus vehementer, etiam atque etiam
 fugo, I desyre you verie earnestly and with all
 myne herte.
 Etiam, hath sometyme Non solum vnderstan-

ded in it: no.
 Etiam huc me sollicitant, Not only greater
 matters, but even these small trifles dooe make
 me carefull and sollicitous.
 Etiam dum, yet.
 Etiam, ne amplius? Have you any more to say
 yet?
 Non dum etiam, not yet.
 Etiam tu hic stas Parmeno? Why Parmeno
 doo you stande here yet?
 Etiam tum, even then, or even to that tyme.
 Etiam ne? Is it so? is it enough yet?
 Etiamnum, yet, untill then, untill that tyme.
 Etiam nunc, untill now.
 Etiam si, although.
 Etsi, all be it, although.
 Erymologia, logia, for, g. true sayng, or true
 exposition or reason.
 Erimologus, gi, m. ge. he that setteth oute the
 interpretation of wordes.
 Erymon, etymi, neut. gene. idem quod ety-
 mologia.

E ANTE V.

E Vacuo, aui, are, to emptye, to make vas-
 cant.
 Euacuare alium, to purge the body.
 Euadne, the daughter of Thebes, the wife of
 Olopus, and the wyfe of Capaneu, was so
 called, whiche loved hir husbando so feruently
 ly, that whan she hearde that he was taken at
 Thebes, she fell nere dead in a soune, and after
 whan his funerall was celebrated, she lepte into
 the fyre.
 Euado, asi, ere, to escape or passe with daunger,
 to appere, to clyme, to deliuer, to bee, to come
 to, to go.
 E custodia euadere, to escape out of prison.
 Annem haud difficulter euasit, he passed the
 ryuer easily.
 Omnes sermones malignorum euasit, He
 alwaies escaped the reposte of malicious tyn-
 gues.
 Vana euasit spes, our hope was vaine, or came
 to naught.
 Vires apprehendendo ramos, in cacumina
 arborum euadunt, Theye by takyng holde of
 the bowes, clymbe vp to the toppes of trees.
 Euadere in terram, to escape to lande.
 Siquando aliquod somnium verum euas-
 rit, If one dreame chance to proue true at any
 tyme.
 Euadere ad muros, pro ascendere.
 Euadere ante oculos, To come in syght, to
 appere.
 Superas euadere ad auras, to go to heauen.
 Euadere e morbo, to escape a sykenesse.
 Perfectus Epicurus euaserat, He became a pers-
 fecte Epicure.
 Probum euadere, to proue an honest man.

Summus euasit, he proued an excellent man.
 Quo euadas nescio, I cannot tell to what purpose or intent you speake these thynges.
 Videamus hoc quorsum euadar, leat vs see to what ende this thyng will come.
 Huc euasit, The matter came to this pssue or ende.
 Huius semper lenitas verebar quorsum euaderet, I feared to what ende my matters continually gentleness would come.
 Euadet in aliquod magnum malum, It will come in effecte to some great mischief.
 Euadere ad frugem bonam, to come to good thyng, to thryue, to waxe honest.
 Euemon, the sonne of Eurypylus, whiche came with the grekes to Troy.
 Euancerus, the name of a kynge of the Lacedemonians.
 Euagatio, onis, a rounyng or straying abode, a spedyng abode.
 Euagor, aris, ari, to wander or straye, to roun abode, to sprede abode, as the boughes of trees, to renne ouer as a ryuer dooth, whan it overfloweth, to make digression, to speake from the purpose.
 Euagantur aqua, the waters burst oute, and sprede farther abode.
 Eualeo, eualet, lui, ere, idem quod Valco, to be of power, to may or can.
 Eualesco, scere, to waxe very stronge.
 Euallo, aui, are, to put out of the doores.
 Euallo, lis, uallere, to make cleane coyne.
 Euan, the name of Bacchus. Also it is an exclamation to the praise of Bacchus, and is as much to say, as Bone puer, O good childe.
 Euander, or Euandrus, the proper name of Larentis sonne, whos by his mothers counsaile slew his father, and leauyng his owne countrey Archadia, came into Italy, and entrynge into the mouth of Tiber, and expullynge the inhabitants, rested in the hill Palatine, where he beganne to builde the towne Palenteum.
 Euandrius, a, um, of Euander.
 Euaneo, & Euanesco, euanni, scere, to banishe away, to peryshe.
 Opera eius euauerunt, his workes are perysshed and losse.
 Extenuatur & euanesceit spes, Our hope is decayed and banyshe away.
 Veritate euanesce, by longe continuance of tyme to banishe away and come vnto naught.
 Euauerunt & exaruerunt amnes, the ryuers were consumed and dried vp.
 Euangelia, orum, plur. nu. sacrefices and solemne prayers made after good tidynge. also the rewardes geuen to the that brought the good tydynge.
 Euangelium, lij, ne. ge. good tidynge, now it signifieth the gospel.
 Euangelus, li, one that byngeth good tydynge.

Euandus, a, um, bayne, frayne, that wyll soone peryshe and banyshe away, vnfaytfull.
 Euanno, aui, are, to banne coyne, or other lyke thyng.
 Euapelus, li, m. gen. a foolc or idote.
 Euaporatio, onis, f. g. a byrthyng, an euaporation.
 Euax, an interfection of eciopyng.
 Euax, iurgio vxorem tandem abegi, Heida, I haue yet at the laste dyuen my wyfe away with thydng.
 Euarchus, a stur of Dythia in Europe.
 Euasto, aui, are, to waste and destroy, to spoyle.
 Eubora, an yle in the Greeke sea, and the name of the citee situated in the same, it is now called Nigra pont: in that is the citee Chalcis, where Aristotle died.
 Euborus, and Eubricus, a, um, of Eubora.
 Eubulus, the name of an history wyter, and is interpreted prudente, also a citsyn of Athens, who was enemy to Demosthenes.
 Eucaria, a, f. g. oportunitas, good occasion to dooe a thyng.
 Eucarpia, a citee of Phrygia, whete growe greates plente of very fayre grapes.
 Eucharistia, a, f. m. ge. good grace, a rendynge of thanks. It is now taken for the sacramente of the altar.
 Euchla, orum, n. ge. meates of good iuce.
 Euchimon, mi, n. g. a kynde of Elleborus.
 Euchion, the name of Bacchus.
 Euclides, the name of a famous geometritian, scholar to Socrates.
 Eucrates, a wily milners name.
 Eucteria, orum, plates, in whiche the actes of prouinces be contayned.
 Eudamon, the countrey of Arabia.
 Eudamidas, the sonne of Archidamus, and brother of Alces.
 Eudora, a nymphe, Oceanus and Tethys daughter.
 Eudorus, the sonne of Mercurie and Polymela.
 Eudoxia, a, f. g. good renoume or good fame.
 Eudoxus, the sonne of Eubonis, an excellent geometritian, astronomer and phisician, scholar to Socrates and Plato.
 Euectio, onis, f. g. carryng footthe.
 Euectiones, power or licence graunted by the prince to vse thole hoyses that be appoynted for the common postes.
 Euectus, us, masc. gene. cartage conuayng by wyppes.
 Euectus, a, um, catied out, aduanced, extolled.
 Eueho, euehis, exi, ere, to carie out, sometyme it signifieth to extoll or lyfte vp.
 Virtus euehit ad aethera, Vertue byngeth a man to heauen.
 Euclatum, wynowed.
 Euello, uelli, and euulsi, ere, to plucke vp, to pull away.
 Mala radicitus euellere, to plucke vp naughtynesse

ness by the rootes.

Euellere sibi scrupulum ex animo, to putte a doubt out of his minde that he is troubled with. Euellere opinionem aliquam ex mentibus hominum, to plucke an opinion or perswasion out of mens myndes.

Euellere ex complexu, to pull one out of a mans armes, whome he embraceth. And by translation to take one from a man, whome he loveth entirely.

Euemenius, a mannes name very familiar with Phylip and his sonne greate Alexander.

Euenetus, a capitain of the Lacedemonians, whiche with Themistocles kept the passages of Thes- saly agaynst Perres.

Euenio, euenis, eni, ire, to happen by chaunce, to come to passe. sometyme to come to.

Euenit ex sententia, It came to passe as I, thou, or he would haue it.

Euenit præter sententiam, aut præter spem, It happened otherwyle than I, thou, or he thought or trusted.

Fortē euenit, by chaunce it happened.

Si velim numerare quibus bonis male euenit, yf I woulde numbre to what good persones mischaunces haue happened.

Prosperē euenire, to chaunce wel, to come well to passe, to haue prosperous successe.

Vt plerunque euenit, As it chaunced for the moste parte.

Veror hæc blanda dicta quo eueniant, I feare to what ende these saye and flatterynge wordes wyl come.

Euenit, impersonall, it chaunced so.

Euenit ut moreretur ille, It chaunced him to die.

Euēnus, a riuer descendyng from Thrace; and dis- uidyng Calidonic. also a philosopher, whiche affirmed fyre to be the beste sauce for all meates.

Euentilo, aui, are, to wynowe, fanne, or blowe wynde.

Euentum, ti, a thyng, whiche hapneth in con- clusion.

Euentus, us, hadde, chaunce, successe. sometyme it is taken for the ende or conclusion of a thyng, or that chaunceth or foloweth of any thyng.

Euentum præstare, to warrant all that whiche shall happen.

Non sine euentu, not without good successe.

Euentu aliquid coniectare, to coniecte of a thyng by that that foloweth of it.

Ad omnem euentum paratus sum, I am res- die to abyde what so euer will chaunce.

Prædictum est fore eodē euentus rerum qui fuerunt, It was tolde before, that the thin- ges woulde haue the same ende or conclusion, that they chaunced to haue in deede.

Varij belli euentus, diuers and vncertayne chaunces of warre.

Eucrbero, aui, are, to beate, to clappe vpon a thing as a byrde dooeth with his wynges.

Euergetes, the surname of one of the Ptho- lomees.

Euergo, ere, to sende out, to make to issue out.

Eueriator, oris, m. g. he that hath goodes of the testatour with condition, that if he persourme not his laste will, or dooe disturbe it, he shall lose all that he hath.

Euericulum, li, n. g. a sytting nette called a dragge, and by translation, one that by extorcion robbeth and spyleth, and as it were, sweepeth al thynges cleane away with him.

Euerro, si, ere, to swepe cleane.

Euersio, onis. f. g. distruction.

Euerfor, oris, m. g. one that destroyeth and tour- neth all thynges vnder set downe.

Euerfus, a, um, destroyed.

Euerto, ti, ere, to tourne vnder set downe, to des- troye, to abolysh.

Euertere aliquem bonis, to spyle a man of al that euer he hath.

Funditus euertere amicitiam, To destroy frendshipp utterly.

Totam evertit dialecticam, He confounded all the science of logike.

Euertere leges, to dissolue & abolysh the lawes.

Nauem euertere, to ouertourne a shippe.

Euertere rem publicam, to destroy and turne a whole commune weale vnder set downe.

Euestigio, by and by, at an instant.

Euganei, people of Menere.

Euganei montes, mountaynes in Italy by Padoue.

Euganeus, a, um, of those hylls.

Euge, well doen, an interiection of prayse, of reioysyng, of agreeyng, of congratulation.

Eugenia, æ, f. g. noblenesse.

Eugenia, certayne excellent grapes.

Eugium, caro eminula inter cūni symplegadas.

Euhoe, a noyse, that they doo make, whiche are in great heynesse or waylyng.

Euthyas, adis, form. gen. a woman priest of Bacchus.

Euthys, the name of Bacchus.

Euiro, euibras, aui, are, to wake or brandishe.

Euictio, onis, f. g. when we conuicte one by the law, to deliuer out of his handes any thyng that he had gotten wrongfully.

Euictus, a, um, overcome, conuicte in iudgement proued gilty.

Euidens, entis, om. g. euident, apparant.

Euidenter, clerely, euidently, apparantly.

Eidentia, æ, f. g. euidentnesse, perspicuite, playnenesse.

Euigilo, aui, are, to wathe, to be diligente, to studie or take peines in a thyng.

Tantum euigilat in studio, He applyeth his studie so earnestly.

Consilia euigilata, counsailes taken with good aduise, or wel prepered.

Euigilare, sometime for Elucubrare.

Euilescō, cuius, scere, to waxe vile, of smallē est;

estimation of regards.
 Euilla, a country in the orient, about the which
 the river Phison, which we call Ganges, that
 cometh out of Paradise, dooth renne.
 Euincio, uinci, ire, to bynde.
 Euinco, uici, ere, to vanquish, to overcome, to
 surmount, to obteyne by earnest laboure, to con-
 uicte one by the lawe, to render any thyng that
 dooth belonge to vs.
 Instando euincunt, by theyr importune suite
 and labour, they obteyne.
 Euincere morbum, to overcome a sickness by
 good diete or medicine.
 Euinctus, a, um, bounden.
 Euratio, onis, the making of a person effeminate.
 Euratio pilorum, the making balde, or cutes-
 ting of the heare.
 Euratus, a, um, of womanly and childe like con-
 ditions. also he that lacketh his genitours.
 Euresco, scere, to become greene.
 Euro, euras, aui, are, to take away a mannes
 members of generation, to make effeminate,
 and womanlyke.
 Euisceratus, a, um, bowelled, that hath the bow-
 elles or guttes pulled out.
 Euiscero, aui, are, to bowell or draine out the
 guttes of any thyng.
 Euiscus, or Ebiscus, called also Alhiza, the great
 or wylde mallowe, which hath a leafe twyle so
 thicke as the common mallows, and is there-
 fore called of the apothecaries Bismalua, and
 Maluaniscus, of the Frenchemen Guimanes,
 looke Alhiza.
 Euitabilis, le, that may be auoyded or eschued.
 Euitatio, onis, for, ge. an eschuyng, auoydynge
 or shunning of a thyng.
 Euro, aui, are, to flee, to eschew or beware, to a-
 uoyde or shunne.
 Eulabes, he that taketh vpon him the charge of
 busines.
 Eulogia, a, form. gene. a woorde well spoken a
 prayse, a benediction, an honest and profitable
 reason.
 Eum, olde writers vsed for Eorum.
 Eumæus, the swynhearde, which conducted U-
 lisses to his house, whan he returned into his
 country.
 Eumeces, a kynde of baulme tree, more highe than
 the other.
 Eumelis, a notable Iugurian, or soothsaier.
 Eumelus, the sonne of Demetrius kyng of Thessal-
 lie, gotten on Alcista his wife. also the name of
 a Trojan.
 Eumenides, furies of hell.
 Eumetris, m. g. a precious stone, which beyng
 layde vnder a mans head, maketh him to haue
 dreames lyke to visions.
 Eumilus, a capitayne of the grekes that wente to
 the siege of Troy.
 Eumolpidæ, were certayne priestes or magistras

tes of Athens, ordeyned in the honour of kynge
 Eumolpus.
 Eumolpus, a man of Athens, whom Suidas wit-
 teth to be the sonne of Muscus the poete.
 Eumónides, a mans name of Thebes.
 Eunens, the sonne of Jason.
 Eunica, a maydens name in Theocritus.
 Eunomia, a, f. g. a iuste constitution or ordinance
 of lawes. also due obedience of the lawes.
 Eunomius, a greete heretike, of Arius secte, when
 vnto he added of his owne malice, that the son
 was in euery thyng vnto the father, and
 that the holy ghoste had no medlynge with the
 father nor the sonne. Wher ouer he affirmed,
 that all that kepte the saythe that he taught,
 should be saved, had they committed neuer so
 great a synne, and continued therein. He was
 aboute the yere of our lord. 353.
 Eunuchus, aui, are, to geld men.
 Eunuchus, chi, m. g. a man gelded.
 Euocati, considiours, which for some necessitee be
 sodenly called out of the fieldes vnto battayle.
 Euocatio, onis, f. g. a calling forth.
 Euocator onis, m. g. one that calleth forth, or
 that allureth to come forth.
 Euocatus, a, um, called out, commaunded to
 appere.
 Euoco, euocas, aui, are, to call out, to call forth
 or call away. sometyme for Vocare, to call. also
 to allure or prouoke, to summon or commaunde
 to appere, to call vpon for helpe.
 Euocare aliquem intus foras, To call one forth
 that is within.
 Euocare aliquem foras verbis alicuius, To
 call one forth in an other mans name.
 Euocate huc Sofiam, accersat Blepharonem,
 Call ye forth Sofia hyther, that he wate go call
 Blepharo.
 Nostras ad pugnam euocant, They prouoke
 our men to fight, or hadde our men come forth
 and fight.
 Euocate aliquem acciru alterius, to call forth
 one at an other mans byddynge.
 Euocate aliquem Romam, to call vp, or to
 commaunde one to appere at Rome.
 Euocat ad se, he commaundeth so come to him.
 Euocate aliquem literis, to will one by letters
 to come to him.
 Piscem esca euocare, with the baite to allure
 the fysh to come forth.
 Euocate deos, with solemne prayes to will the
 goddes to come to him.
 Euocate demones, to call by puell spirites.
 Euocate ad arma, to make to bee cried or pro-
 claymed, that euery man be ready in harnesse, at
 a certayne place and houre.
 Euocate animum a negotijs, To withdawe
 the mynde from busynesse.
 Vis earum omnis euocatur in palmites, All
 the strengthe of theym is drawen vp into the
 braunches.

Euocare testes, to byng forth witnesses.
 Euohor, a noyse or exclamation that the priestes of Bacchus made.
 Euolaticus, a, um, that reneth or gaddeth abode.
 Euolito, aui, are, to fle out often.
 Euolo, euolas, aui, are, detiued of the nowne Vola, to steale, to take away by stelte.
 Impune aliquid euolare, to steale away a thing and escape unpunished.
 Euolo, euolas, aui, are, to flee away, to flee out, to renne out, or hie away spedyly, to passe awaye quickly, to steale away, or conueie him selfe as way quickly, to escape.
 Euolare rus ex vrbe, to forsake the citee, and goe into the countrey.
 Anima euolat ex corpore tanquam ex carcere, The soule departeth oute of the bodie, as it were out of a prison.
 Euolare ex periculo, to escape out of daungers. Euolare pernam, to escape payne or punishment.
 Sic euolauit oratio, his woordes wente awate to roundely.
 Euoluo, uolui, ere, to turne hither and thither, to rolle or tumble out of a place, to vnfolde, to explicate or expounde, to declare or tell, to meditate, to cast in ones mynde, to tourne as one tourneth a booke, to reade ouer, to studie diligently.
 Euoluere se turba, or ex turba, to wynde him selfe out of trouble.
 In mare fluuij se euoluunt, The ryuers renne into the sea.
 Euoluere librum, to tourne ouer a booke as one dooeth in reayng.
 Euoluere poetas, to studie and reade ouer poetes diligently.
 Versus euoluere, to reade verses.
 Euoluere naturam rerum, to serche and fynde out the natures of thynges.
 Tempus hac me euoluere coegit, the time hath constrained me to expounde or declare these thynges roundely.
 Non possum euoluere exitum rei, I can not fynde out the ende of this matter.
 Promissa somni euoluere, to muse or thynke on those thynges that seemed to bee promised in his dreame.
 Euolutio, onis, f. g. rolling or tumblyng out, a reayng of poetes or verses.
 Euolutus, a, um, vnfolded, or vnrolled, tourned out.
 Euolutis bonis, a man tourned out of all that euer he hath.
 Euomo, euomis, ui, ere, to vomitte, to caste out, to spue, to vtter out, or speake maliciously, and with a cankered stomake.
 Euomere iram, to wreake anger, to vtter his malice spitefully.
 Euomere virus, to spitte out his payson, to say the worst that one can say.

Euominos, one of the ples called Aeoliae.
 Eupalia, a towne in Locris, whiche some calle Eupalion, and some Eupolyon.
 Eupatorium, or Eupatorias, and herbe called Agrimonie, looke Agrimonia, but Mesues calleth that Eupatorium, that in Englyshe is named Maublene.
 Eupéalos, a precious stone of a fyre colour.
 Euphantasióros, a gay imaginer of thynges.
 Euphonia, a, form. gen. good towne, a swete or pleasant noyse.
 Euphorasia, a, some take for the herbe called, eye bryght.
 Euphóibia, and Euphórbium, an herbe firste founde oute by Iuba the kynge of Libya, and called after the name of his physician. looke Russellus. lib. 3. cap. 55.
 Euphorbus, a Trojan, the sonne of Panthu, whiche wounded Patroclus, and was slayne by Achilles. also a Mepeherdes name.
 Euphoriion, a poetes name of Calcidonie, whome Gallus did translate.
 Euphrasia, a, form. gen. an herbe called of some Ophthalmica or Ocularia, and of the Greekes Euphrosyne, because it cleareth the eyes. In englyshe eye bryght.
 Euphrásynum, syni, neu. gene. an herbe called buglosse.
 Euphrates, one of the ryuers that come oute of Paradyse, whiche passeth thorough the citee of Babylon. also a philosophers name.
 Euphrósyna, the propre name of a woman. also the name of one of the thye graces cald Charites.
 Euphrósyne, bowrage.
 Eupilides, a certayne swelling or rysing of fleshe in the gummes, by the innermost cheeke teeth.
 Eupilis, a lake in Fraunce Cisalpine.
 Eupolis, an ancient poete, which in his comedies sharply taxed the vices of the people.
 Eupompus, a very cunnynge man in arithmetike and geometric. Also a famous peynter, whiche taught Pamphilus Apelles maister.
 Euporus, Lais Gracchus seruante, whiche at his biddinge dydde sea hym, and after kyled him selfe.
 Euprosopon, a promontorie in Phencia.
 Euprépia, comphesse.
 Eurechnemon, id est plantago.
 Eucos, a precious stone like an olyue beary.
 Eurinus, & euritis, a, um, belongyn to the easle wynde.
 Euripides, the name of a famous poete amonge the Greekes, whiche wrote tragedies most excellently.
 Euripidius, the numbre of fortye in a certaine die.
 Euripus, pi, ma. ge. a smalle fundite rysing of a great heygth. Also a dicke made to enclose places to play in, in the feldes of hedges. Some do take it for a smalle ponde or steme. also an arme of the sea. or a narowe passage betwene two places, Euripus also a parte of the sea, betwene

twene Aulis, an haven of Boetia, and the Ile of Euboea, whiche ebbeeth and floweth .7. times in a day, with so swifte a streame, that it carrieth with it shippes with full saile agaynst the wynde: and yet .3. daies euerie moneth stonde still, and moued not.

Eurocias, a certayne stone, whiche seemeth to bee blacke and mossy.

Euronotus, a north east wynde.

Europa, the thirde parte of the worlde, diuided from Asia with the greete seas, Hellespontus, Propontus, Bosphorus Thracius, & Pontus Euxinus, and hath the uttermost boundes in the northeast, the ryuer Canais. And from Asie it is diuided by the wyddell sea. It was also the name of a fayre mayden, daughter of Agenor, kynge of Phenicia, whome Jupiter (transformyng hym selfe into the forme of a bul) dyd rauyshe, as poetes wyte: whiche of some is interpreted, that Jupiter caried hir away by force in a shippe, in the dede of maste whereof was a banner of streamer, wherein was peynted a bull.

Eurotas, a ryuer that renneth before the towne of Lacedemonia.

Eurus; the east wynde.

Euryale, the daughter of kynge Minos. there was an other of that name, the daughter of Prætus kynge of Argiue. An other was one of the Gorgons.

Euryalus, the name of one of the mynces of Heslopone. Virgile signifieth a Troiane to bee so called.

Eurybates, a man of Ithaca, Agamemnons seruant.

Eurybatus, the name of diuers men: one was a famous robber and thefe, of whom cometh this woorde Eurybatizare, to steale aways pryue from them that haue hym in keepyng.

Eurybia, a nymphe.

Eurybiades, one of Perres capitaynes.

Eurycles, a sooth faier or diuinour.

Euryclea, a mayden, the daughter of Polixenus.

Eurycratidas, one of Lacedemonia.

Eurycyon, a golde smythes name.

Eurydamas, a Troiane, an interpretour of dreames.

Eurydame, was the wyfe of Leutichis kynge of Spartans.

Eurydemus, the father of Debalica.

Eurydice, the wyfe of Orpheus.

Eurydomene, a nymphe of the sea.

Eurylochus, the kynge of Phlegia, whiche destroyed Thebes before Cadmus buyded it.

Eurymachus, one of Penelopes wouars.

Eurymedon, the sonne of Faunus. also a ryuer of Pamphilia.

Eurymides, a soothfaier amonge the Cyclops, whiche tolde to Polyphemus all that to him hapened afterwarde by Ulysses.

Eurynome, the wyfe of Orichamus, and also the

daughter of Apollo.

Eurynomus, a dyuell, who as the auncient Grekes supposed, dyd eate and consume the fleshe of dead men, leauynge the bones bare, whome they peynted in a terrible fygure, haunyng longe teeth or tuskes, sittynge in the chynne of a bulsture, of coloure betwene blacke and blew.

Euryon, the daughter of Amynta kynge of Macedonie.

Eurypylus, one of the sonnes of Hercules, that reigned in the yle of Cos, another the sonne of Euemō, which bothe were at the siege of Troy.

Eurystheus, a kynge of Grece, enemye to Hercules, whiche commanded him to doo many of his enterpryses.

Eurythmia, a, f. ge. is a beautee in the true fomyng of the members, where the height accordeth with the breadthe, and the breadthe also with the length. Finally all thyng aunswerynge to his proportion, a comely gesture.

Eurythus, a kynge of Oechalia, whiche denied to geue his daughter to Hercules.

Eurytion, one of the Argonautes, another was the sonne of Lycæon.

Eusebes, his, masc. gen. a precious stone, whereof a chappe was made in the temple of Hercules at Tyre.

Eusebia, pietee, religion, godlynesse.

Eustathius, a learned man, whiche wrote a cronicle from the tyme of Eneas, to Anastasius the emperour. An other was a lerned bishop of Antioche, whiche wrote agaynst Arius. An other of the same name wrote commentaries on Homers and Dionysius.

Eustaphius, a sophister of Aphrodisia.

Eustratus, a philosopher, whiche wrote commentaries vpon Aristotles Ethikes.

Euterpe, one of the muses, and is interpreted for cunde or pleasant.

Eutheca, a storehouse.

Euthydemus, a philosopher of Macedonia, Apollonius master.

Euthymia, a, f. g. quietnesse, securitee, without troublous affections of mynde, hertes ease.

Euthymus, a famous capitayne, or a mightie champion.

Eutices, an heretike, an abbot of a monasterie in Constantinople, aboute the yere of our lord .450. He affirmed, that Christ had but one onely nature, that is to say, diuine, or of god, lyke as he was one person. This heresye was condemned in the counsaile of Ephesine, and Eutices sente into exyle.

Eutichydes, a famous image maker.

Eutrapelia, a, f. ge. gentylnesse, good behauiour.

Eutrapelus, a mans name, and is interpreted gentill and pleasant.

Eutropius, a mans name, who perswaded Cesar to make a lawe, whereby he him selfe perished.

Ecclesi. histor. There was an other Eutropius S. Augustins scholar.

Euulgo, aui, are, to publishe abroad.
 Euulio, onis, f. g. plucking by or drawing out.
 Euulio dentis, the drawing of a toothe.
 Euulsus, a, um, plucked by or pulled away.
 Euxinus pontus, a parte of the sea, whiche diuiseth Europa from Asia.

E ANTE X.

EX, signifieth of or from.
 Ex aduersum, euen agaynst it, on the other syde.
 Ex æquo, indifferently, equally.
 Ex asse, of the whole.
 Hæredem fecit ex asse, he made him heyre of the whole.
 Ex diametro opposita, so contrary the one to the other, that they may neuer agree.
 Ex disposito, by an order, of a purpose.
 Ex aduersum ei loco, agaynst that place.
 Ex æquo & bono, accordyng to equitee & reason.
 Ex æquo & bono facere, to dooe iustly or indifferently.
 Ex animo, of good will, of a good courage.
 Ex ante diem nonarum Iuniarum, the seventh day of Iune.
 Ex argumento, in token therof.
 Ex composito, as it was agreed.
 Ex dignitate tua, & ex republica facis, Thou doest accordyng to thyne authoritee, and for the weale of thy countrey.
 Ex dignitate nostra, accordyng to our estate or dignitee.
 Ex dignitate tribuere, to geue accordynge to his estate.
 Ex equo pugnare, to fight on horsebacke.
 Summa erit hæc, statues, vt ex fide, fama, rēq; mea videbitur, This shall be the whole effecte, that thou dooe as it shall seme for mine honestee, accordyng to the truste that I put in thee, and for my profite.
 Ex insidijs, by reason, priuely, as it were out of an ambusement.
 Ex more, and Ex consuetudine, accordyng to the custome, as they vse to dooe.
 Ex superabundanti, moze ouer.
 Ex diuitijs iuuenturem luxuria ac auaritia inuasere, by the meane of rychesse, or thorough rychesse, the youthe became lecherous and couetous.
 Ex for Cum: as, Ex melle resinam vorato, Dooe you eate rosen mixt with hony.
 Ex, for præ: as, Quod ei ex alijs Gallis maximam fidem habebam, Because I trusted him best of all the french men: or because I had moze trust to him than any of the frenche men.
 Ex æquo fertilis, euen as fertile as the other.
 Ex æquo viuere, to liue in equall state or condition with other.
 Ex animo amicus, an hertie & vnfeigned freend.
 Ex animo & simulate, contrary.
 Ex animo dicere, to speake as one thynketh

without any dissimulation.
 Ex animo tibi bene volo, I wyll you good with all myne hearte.
 Ex animi sententia, euen as one thinketh, accorpyng to his conscience. also as one woulde haue it, or wyll it.
 Ex arte dicere, To speake eloquently, or accordyng to the preceptes of Rhetorike.
 Ex autoritate pontificum, By the ordinaunce and commaundment of the prelates.
 Ex alto repetere, to serche a thyng deeply.
 Ex inuidia, by enuy.
 Ex alijs cognoscere aliquem, to know one by the reporte and information of others.
 Ex confesso malus, openlye naught, a very lewde fellow.
 Ex continenti, in an instant, forthewith, by and by, incontinent.
 Ex contrario, for e contrario, contrarywise.
 Ex contrario stare, to be one agaynst an other, or one contrary to an other.
 Ex omni populo, among all the people.
 Ex consilio iurisperitorum, by the counsaile of lawyers.
 Ex destinato, purposely, of purpose.
 Ex diuerso, nō tamen omnino dissimile, Diuers, but yet not utterly vnlike.
 Ex pueris, and Ex ephēbis excedere, To passe childe's age.
 Ex eo, from thens forth.
 Ex eo die, from that day forward.
 Ex eo fit, thereby it cometh to passe.
 Ex reis aliquem eximere, to discharge a person accused because the accuser dooeth not appere.
 Exponere ex memoria, to expoune or declare by herte.
 Diem ex die expectabam, I looked stylle one day after an other.
 Ex necessitate facere, to dooe by constrainte, or of necessitye.
 Ex facili, easily.
 Hæres ex tertia parte, an heyre appoynted to haue the thyrde parte of a mans gooddes.
 Aliud ex alio malum, one mischiefe in an others necke.
 Magnum mihi ex hac re erit malum, I shall haue some great displeasure by this thyng.
 Ex hoc, for this cause, by this meanes.
 Dependit ex humeris amictus, his garmēte hangeth on his shulders.
 Expressa ex annulo imago, a print or figure made with a seale.
 Septem ex ordine menses, seuen monethes together one after an other.
 Ex parte maiore, for the moze parte.
 Nisi ex præcepto domini, excepte his maister bydde hym.
 Ex ore alicuius pendere, To harken diligently what one will say.
 Ex propinquo præliari, to come to hande strokes, to fight hande to hande.

E. ANTE AX.

INDEX

E-ANTE-X.

Find

Exx

Exa' quor, quâris, the deponente, idem quod
Exequor, to follow, to follow, to follow.
Exa' quatus, a, um, made equall, to be
Exa' quatio, ônis, fœ. ge. the making of a thyng
equall with other.
Exa' stuo, aui, are, to ouerflowe, to seeke ouer,
as a potte doeth, to be veray fierse and angry.
Exa' stuaire ira, to be verie angrie, or greatly
fumed.
Exa' uio, exeuui, uire, to ware gentyl, or mylde.
Exag' gero, aui, are, to heape by together, to ang-
ment, to increase, to speake muche in the praise
or dyspraise of a thyng, with woordes, to make
a thyng moze than it is, to amplifie, to extolle.
Exornare & exag' gerare, to make a thyng
Exag' gerare & extenuare, contrary.
Exag' gerare virtutem, to speake muche in the
praise of vertue.
Verbis exag' gerare beneficium, to extolle a
benefite with woordes, and make it moze than
it is.
Exag' gerare rem familiarem, to increase a
mans substance.
Exag' geratus, a, um, heaped togyther, increased,
amplified with woordes.
Exag' geratio, ônis, fœ. ge. a heappenge to-
gether, an amplifying or making of the thyng
greate.
Exag' ito, aui, are, to bere, to anger, to moue, to
chide, to make by with knauillie woordes.
Lenire & exag' itare, contrary.
Ne meum mœrorem exagitem, Leaste I
should make my selfe moze heauy and sorowfull.
Exag' itare rem aliquam, to debate and han-
dell a matter in reasonyng.
Exag' itatus, a, um, vexed, moued, robbed, deba-
ted in reasonyng, and as it were tossed hyther
and thither, canualed, much spoken of.
Spoliari & exag' itari, spoyled and taken oute
of all that euer they had.
Exag' itator, ôris, m. g. one that bereth or moueth
or speaketh shewdly by other.
Exag' ôga, gæ, m. g. one that carieth any thyng
out of the house.
Exag' ôga, gæ, fœ. m. g. rent, reuenues, also
caryng out.
Exalbesco, bescere, to ware paale.
Exalbidus, a, um, somewhat white.
Exalburno, aui, are, to take oute the fatte iuyce,
that is in some woodde.
Exalto, aui, are, to mounte or lifte by. Sometyne
to praple verie muche.
Exaluminatus, a, um, cleere lyke alum, or iente.
Examen, aminis, n. g. a swarme as well of bees,
as other thynges, a greate company or flocke.
also the nedill or tongue in balances and bea-
mes. Sometyne it signifieth a iuste examination
or tryall, diligent inquisition.
Examen infantium, a company or sorte of
chyliden.
Examino, aui, are, to examine, to serche or try,

Examo, examas, aui, are, to loue well.
Exampetus, a fountayne in Berythia.
Examurco, aui, are, to drawe oyle cleane from
the mother.
Examursum, iustely, by rule.
Exancio, aui, are, to drawe out cleane, to empty.
Sometyne to suffer, to vanguard, to make, to
take great payne & muche labour, to dispatche
and byng to an ende.
Non potest hic sine tua opera exandari cla-
uus, This nagle can not bee made withoute
thy helpe.
Exanguis, gue, com. g. without bloudde, timo-
rous or fearefull, pale for anger.
Exanguis atq; estuans, pale for anger, and
greatly moued.
Exanimâlis, le, without soule or lyfe, or that tas-
keth away the soule and lyfe.
Exanimatio, ônis, fœ. ge. a trouble of mynde,
a greate feare.
Exanimatus, a, um, made greatly aserde, asto-
nied or troubled in mynde. Sometyne it signi-
fieth deade.
Exanimo, aui, are, to hyl, to make aserde, to
trouble and make astonied.
Priusq; intus redij, exanimatus fui, ere euer I
came in agayne I was made aserde.
Multos exanimauit rigor insolitus niuis, the
vnaccustomed chylenge of the snowe deppeued
many of theyr lyues.
Exanimare aliquem metu, to make one asto-
nied for feare.
Exanimus, a, um, and Exanimis, me, deade, put
in feare.
Exanio, aui, are, deriued of Sanies, ei, to squise
out mattier or corrupcion.
Exanthema, thematis, n. g. a wheale or a pushe
in a mans skynne.
Exantlo, aui, are, idē quod Exancio, looke there.
Exaptus, a, um, very apte and feete, well copate.
Exardeo, exarsi, dēre, to be vehemently infla-
med with desyre, anger, or admiration, to bee
very fierse and hotte.
Grauiter exarsit, he was very angry.
Exardere ira & indignatione, to be greatly in-
flamed with wrathe and indignation.
Desyderio exardere, to be verie desyrous.
Exarsit in iras, he waxed verie hotte.
Exarsit admiratio, men were in a greate admi-
ration.
Exardesco, scere, to waxe hotte, or to bee ver-
ement.
Exareno, aui, are, to purge and trie cleane from
saide and grauell.
Exaresio, fieri, to be dried by.
Exareo, exares, exarui, rēre, to be drie, to be-
come dry, to pine away, to decay and weare as
way, not to be so pleasaunt.
Exaruit diuturna miseria filius, my sonne is
pined away with longe and continual misery
Facul

Facultas orationis exaruisse dicitur, when a mans eloquence decayeth for faute of vse.
Exaresco, *secre*, idem quod **Exareo**.
Exarmo, *au*, *are*, to make tame, to vnarme, or to take harnois from a man.
Exarmare actionem, To make the action feynte or feeble.
Exarmare nauem, to take awaie the tackynge from a Shyppe.
Exarmare feras, to cutte or breake of the teeth, clawes, or other partes of wyld beasts, whiche they vse for theyr defence.
Exarmare strigmenta, to plucke of the taggues of poyntes.
Exarmatus, *a*, *um*, vnarmed, made tame.
Exaro, *exaras*, *au*, *are*, to eare wel: also to wyte.
Exarare frumentum, by earpyng to receyue as muche cozne as the lande yeldeth.
Epistolam exarare, to wyte a letter.
Exaratus, *a*, *um*, eared, eared vp, founde in the grounde by earpyng.
Exarticulatio, the beyng out of ioynte.
Exascio, *au*, *are*, to thyp smoothe with an are, as carpenters dooe after they haue roughed heawed: and by translation to polye, but not finely and perfectly.
Exaspero, *au*, *are*, to make sharpe, also to make verie angrie, to vexe, to fere.
Animo exasperatus, vexed in minde, made angrie.
Exatio, *au*, *are*, to satisfie, to fill.
Exaturo, *au*, *are*, to fyll or satisfie an hungrie stomacke or greedy mynde.
Exauctorati, souldiours or seruautes put out of wages, or dismissed of theyr seruyce.
Exauctoratus, depose or put out of offyce.
Exauctoro, or **Exanthoro**, to put out of wages: also to dismyss from warte withoute any reproche, and giue licence to departe, to discharge theym of theyr othe: sometyme to disgrace a knight, or other lyke.
Exaudio, *audis*, *iui*, *ire*, to here beneuolently, or perfectly.
Exaudire preces, to heare one fauourably and graunt his petition.
Exaugeo, *auxi*, *augere*, to increace muche.
Exaugere animum alicuius, to increace ones courage, to make one haue a greater stomake.
Exauguro, *au*, *are*, to make prophane the thyng that was holy, to vnhalow with certayne ceres monies.
Exauguratio, *onis*, f. g. the vnhalowynge of a thyng.
Exauspico, *au*, *are*, to dooe a thyng vnforsunately, to haue ill lucke.
Exauspicau *ex vinculis*, I haue had yll lucke sens I came out of prison.
Exauthoro, *au*, *are*, idem quod **Exauctoro**.
Exbalisto, *au*, *are*, to shoote out of a crosse bowe, to trumpe or deceiue.
Ego hunc communem meum atque nostru

omnium hostem exbalistabo lepidè, I wyll feately deceiue this mine enemye, and all ours in commune.
Excaco, *au*, *are*, to make blynde, to putte oute ones eyes.
Excalceo, *ceui*, *are*, to pull of ones shoes.
Excalefacio, or **Excalfacio**, *lesacis*, *feci*, *cere*, to make verie hotte.
Excalfactio, *onis*, f. g. a heatyng or makyng of a thyng verie hotte.
Excalfactorius, *a*, *um*, that hath the power and strength to make hotte.
Excalcio, *factus sum*, *fieri*, to be made hotte.
Excalpo, *calpsi*, *calpere*, to scratche or clawe, to ingraue or cutte in.
Excandefacio, *defacis*, *feci*, *facere*, to chaufe or make angrie, to make verie hotte.
Excandescencia, *x*, f. g. a sodayne anger that tarieth not longe, or after some, the indignacion of the mynde to anger.
Excandescio, *candui*, *scere*, to be verie angrie, to waxe verie hotte.
Excanto, *au*, *are*, to inchant, to charme, sometyme to shut out.
Excarnificatus, *a*, *um*, tozne of rente with tourmentes.
Excarnifico, *au*, *are*, to rent and cutte in pierces, to tourment.
Excauo, *excauas*, *au*, *are*, to make holow.
Excauatio, *onis*, f. g. the making holow of a thyng.
Excèdo, *cessi*, *cedere*, to departe or goe forth, to passe or excede, to die.
Excessit ex ephèbis, he passed boyes age, he waxed a man.
Excedere ex pueris, to be passed boies age.
Excedere officium, to do more than his duttie.
Excedere e via, to goe out of the way.
Excedere vrbe, to departe out of the citee.
Excessit mihi aetas ex magisterio tuo, I am now passe your gouernance and correction.
In magnum certamen res excessit, the matties came to great contention.
Morbus, qui quatuordecim dies excessit, which hath continued more then footeene daies.
Excessit annos decem, he is aboue tenne yeres olde.
Excedere de medio, or **de vita**, to die.
Excedere digitum trasuersum ex loco, to go a fyngers breade out of a place.
Excedit magnitudinem fabæ, it is bigger than a beane.
Excessit e memoria, I haue forgotten it.
Excedere modum, to passe measure.
Excedunt quateragenos denarios libræ, they cost more then. 40.
Notæ excessere, the markes be worne oute.
Excessit res ad publicam quarimoniam, the matter came to the poynt, that the people complayned of it openly.
Excedit fidem, it is not to bee beleued, it is incredible,

Excessus, us, m. ge. goyng out, a dyng or departyng out of lyfe, deathe.
 Excellens, lentis, excellent, surmountyng.
 Excellens omnibus vir, a man surmountyng all other.
 Excellētia, æ, f. g. excellencie.
 Excellētia & magnitudo animi, excellency and noble courage.
 Excellētia & præstantia.
 Excellenter, excellently.
 Excello, cellui, lere, to excell, to passe, to surmount.
 Excellere & præstare.
 Admirabile quantum inter omnes vnus excellat, a meruapulous thyng, howe muche one amonge all other doeth excell.
 Præter cæteros in re aliqua excellere, to bee more excellent then other in any thyng.
 Excellere opibus, to be rycher then other.
 Excellere animo, ingenio, consilio, dignitate, viijs.
 Excellere, non nunquam in malam partem.
 Excelsitas, âtis, f. g. height, altitude, loftynesse, hautenesse of mynde.
 Excelsitas animi, the valiantnesse of hepyght of courage.
 Excelsè, loftly, hautly.
 Excelsus, a, um, highe or greate, loftie, haute, noble.
 Magnus & excelsus homo, a noble man & of haute courage.
 Grandis & excelsus orator, an oratour that useth an ample and loftie style.
 In excelsum collocare simulachrum, to sette it in an high place.
 Amplus & excelsus animus, a couragious and loftie stomake.
 Excelsus & illustris locus, an high and notable place that euery man may see.
 Exceptio, ônis, f. g. an exception.
 Excepto, aui, are, to take or drawe to.
 Eceptor, ôris, ma. ge. he that wyteyth faste that, whiche other men doe speake.
 Exceptorius, a, um, that excepteth, or conteyneth an exception.
 Exceptus, a, um, excepted, taken, receyued.
 Exceptitus, a, um, that is taken or receyued.
 Excerebro, aui, are, to beate oute the braynes of any thyng.
 Excerno, crui, cernere, to sift, to purge: properly it is to trie out the yll from the good.
 Excerniculum, li, a sieue to trie grayne, lime, or other thyng.
 Excerpo, cerpsi, pere, to gather here and there the chiefe of any thyng, to pike out.
 Excerptere & Libare.
 Excetra, æ, f. g. a serpent, of whome the head beynge cutte of, threecame by for it. it was also called Hydra.
 Excalcio, aui, are, to take ones money from him
 Excidium, dii, n. g. the sackyng of a towne or ci-

ty, or the better destruction therof.
 Excido, excidis, cidi, cidere, to fall oute of a thyng, to fall away, to be forgotten, to slippe out of memory.
 Excidit animo, it is out of my mynde.
 Excidere animo, to be forgotten.
 Excidere formula, to lose his action.
 Excidit numero ciuium, he is not of the number of citifens, he is banished.
 Excidit de manibus gladius, the swoorde fell out of his hande.
 Tibi excidimus, thou hast forgotten vs.
 Huic excidit lingua, vt opinor, this felowe hath lost his tongue, as I thynke.
 Excidere, & elabi.
 Fulmina exciderunt celo, it lightened.
 Mihi ista exciderant, these thynges were gone out of my memory, I had forgotten them.
 Excidit mihi nomen, I haue forgotten his name.
 Excidit memoria huius rei, or excidit hæres memoria.
 Excidit mihi oratio, I could not speake.
 Mens mihi excidit, I was astonished.
 Fortuito excidit verbum ex ore, he spake that woorde by chaunce, or vtwarres.
 Nullum ferox verbum excidit, in all his communication he chaunted to speake no cruell woorde.
 Vxore excidit, he is disapointed of his wyfe, he shall not haue the woman that he thought to haue had.
 Excidere ab aliquo, To discente or disagree from one.
 Excido, cidi, cidere, to cutte out, to cut downe, to destroy.
 Excidere arborem, to cutte downe a tree.
 Excidere lapides & terra, to cutte or digge stones out of a quarrie.
 Excidere malum, to take awaie a mischiese or yll thyng.
 Excidere & euertere urbem, To destroy and beate downe a citee.
 Ex animo excidere, to plucke out of memory, to make to be forgotten.
 Excidere aliquem ex numero ciuium, to banyshe or exile one.
 Exciet, used of olde wyters for Excitit.
 Excindo, excidi, excindere, to ouerthrowe and destroy, to cutte out.
 Numantiam excindes, thou shalt subuertere and destroy Numantia.
 Excindere linguam, to cut out ones tongue.
 Excio, ciui, citum, cire: or Excio, ciui, exitum exciere, to come vehemently, to call out, to washen, to prouoke or stee, to reyle vp.
 Excire somno, and ex fomno, to awake one out of his slepe.
 Excire foras, to call forth of doores.
 Excire lacrymas alicui, to cause one to wepe, to make the water to stande in ones eyes.
 Excire

Excire tumultum, to reise a tumulte, to make a ruffelynge.
 Excire hostem ad dimicandum, To prouoke ones enemies to fyght.
 Excire aliquem ad cupiditatem discendi, with exhortation to make one desirous to learne.
 Excipio, excipis, excepi, excipere, to except, to take, to take out of exceptue, to enterteine, to trie or interche, to separate, to take by traiste, to gather, to hyde, to succede, to resiste without anye businesse. also to take vtwaies or sodenlye, to herken or here diligently.
 Excipere furem, to receyue a felon as an accessearie.
 Excipere notis, to wyte in cifer, or other compendious fourme.
 Excipit hos luno, id est, eximit. Juno taketh them out.
 Comiter excipere aliquem, to welcome a man gently at his comyng.
 Amplexu excipere aliquem, to embrace a man louyngly whan he meeteth hym.
 Excipere hospicio, to enterteine, to lodge.
 Excipere benigno vultu, to welcome wth a loueng and frendely countenance.
 Excipere audis auribus, to here gladly.
 Quid memoret, hinc excipiam, I will stande here and herken what he saith.
 Labores magnos excipere, To take on hym great payne and trauayle.
 Excipere laudem ex re aliqua, to haue prayse and commendation by any thyng.
 Excipere pugnam, To receyue the byrte of the battayle.
 Excipere rumores, to intende and hearken for rumours and tales.
 Extremum spiritum filiorum excipere, To be wth theyr chylderne at theyr departyng or death.
 Verba alicuius, excipere, to hearken and note a mans wordes, as he speaketh them.
 Se in pedes excipere, to lpyght on his feete.
 Excipere incautum, to take vtwaies.
 Poplitibus semet exceptit, he sette vppon his knees.
 Excipere onera amicorum, to take on hym the charge and burdeyn of his friendes matters.
 Ventris onus auro excipere, to dowe his easement in a vessell of golde.
 Nominatim excipere aliquem, To excepte one by name.
 Excipere, is a worde vled of physicians, whan dyuers thynges byaied or beaten in a moyster, be after tempered with some lycour.
 Excipulus, li, maf. g. an instrument to take any thyng in, a wele to take fyre, a snatche.
 Excipuus, a, um, that is taken.
 Exciso, cisas, aui, are, to crosse, to teare, to beate.
 Excisio, onis, and Excidio, onis, fcm. g. a cuttyng out, a destroyng.
 Excisus, a, um, gelded, cutte oute, cutte downe,

destroyed.

Excito, excitas, aui, are, to stire, procure, or entourage, to reise up, to errect and buylde.
 A mortuis excitare, to reise from death to life.
 Excitare somno, and De, e, or ex somno, to awake one out of his slepe.
 Summam hominum admirationem excitare, to make men to meruaile greatly.
 Excitare alicui amorem sapientie, to make a man desyre wysdome greatly.
 Excitare edificium, to erect or reyse an house.
 Excitare ciuitatem, to reyse up and buylde a citee.
 Animum excitare, to be of good courage.
 Excitare clamorem, to make a great shoute and crye.
 Dormiantem excitare, to reyse up one that is a sleepe, and by translation, to quicken a negligent persone.
 Fletum excitare, to make to wepe.
 Caspites excitare dicitur sus, when in rootyng with the snout he casteth vp the earth.
 Excitare memoriam alicui, to bypyng one in remembraunce.
 Excitare risum, to make to laugh.
 Excitare varios sermones, to cause men to reise diuers tales.
 Excitare stomachum, to comfort the stomache and prouoke appetite.
 Tempestates excitare, to stire vp great businesse and ruffelyng.
 Opus excitare, to further the worke, by setting seruantes diligently to labour.
 Ignem excitare, to blow the fier.
 Foculum bucca excitare, to blow the fier with his mouth.
 Excitare metum, to put in feare.
 Sepulcrum elapide excitare, to builde or make of stone.
 Excitare, vehemently.
 Exclamatio, onis, fcm. g. an exclamacion, a fyrgure of rethorike, expresseynge sorowe, or indignation.
 Exclamo, ani, are, to crye out, to call for alowde.
 Furiosè exclamare, to crye out, as one were madde.
 Aliquem nominatim exclamare, to call one by his name alowde.
 Exclamat maximum, he cried out alowde.
 Excludo, clusi, cludere, to shut out, to deliuer, to hatche egges, to make to appere, to reiecte and refuse, not to admitte that is required.
 Excludere ab hereditate, to kepe one from his heretage.
 Nullo loco excluditur, he is shutte out of no place.
 Excludito mihi oculum, si dederò, put out this eye of myne, yf I geue it the.
 Excluditur Cappadocia, he can not haue entrance into Cappadocie.
 Excludi tempore, to be lette from dooynge a thyng

thyng by reson of the tyme.
 Honore aliquo nominatim excludi, to be ex-
 cepted by name from haueinge any office or au-
 thoritee.
 Excluforius, a, um, that excludeth.
 Exclufus, a, um, shutte out.
 Excogito, aui, are, to fynde or inuente by thyng-
 byng, to thynke earnestly.
 Excogitatio, onis, f. g. inuencion.
 Excogitator, oris, m. g. one that inuenteth.
 Excogitatus, a, um, inuented.
 Excolo, excolis, colui, colere, to garnyshe or
 decke, to polyshe, to haue in reuerence.
 Excolere officium, and Negligere officium,
 contrary.
 Excolere animos doctrina, to garnyshe the
 mynde with doctrine.
 Excompositus, in order appointed.
 Exconsules, & exquaestores, reherfed in the code
 of the ciuile lawe, doo signifie theim (as Alcia-
 tus affirmeth) whiche are or haue been in the dis-
 gnitee of Consul, or Quaestor, but they dyd nes-
 uer minister in those offices, nor toke the aduan-
 tages therunto belongyng. Also they, whose fa-
 thers were Consuls or Quaestors, whan they
 were bozne, whiche assertion is contrary to Pe-
 trus Crinitus, who in the xv. booke De honesta
 disciplina, saith, that they were called by those
 names, after they had accomplished theyr mini-
 stracion. whiche sentence Alciatus sharply re-
 pponeth Disputacionum li. 4.
 Excoquo, excoquis, coxi, coquere, to boyle a
 thyng vntill it be drye, to boyle thourghly.
 Excoquere malum alicui, to inuent or diuise
 some yuell for a man.
 Ignis excoquit virium metalli, doth consume
 or purge away.
 Excorsio, aui, are, to pluche of the skynne or hide
 of a beast.
 Excors, excordis, om. g. a scold or a man hert-
 lesse, without spirit or boldnesse.
 Excreo, aui, are, to spette out with retchyng.
 Excreatio, onis, f. g. a spettyng out.
 Excreabilis, le, that maye be auoyded with rets-
 chyng and spettyng.
 Excrementa, orum, thynges of digestion expul-
 sed, moyste or drye, wherof there bee. ix. ordure
 fleume, choler, melancoly, vyne, sweat, filthe of
 the nose, spetill, milke.
 Excreasco, creui, crescere, to growe out, or to
 growe muche.
 In alium excreascere, to growe vp bygh.
 Excretus, a, um, of Excreasco, well grown.
 Excretio, onis, f. g. is the superfluitee of excre-
 mentes, beyng in the body.
 Excretum, ti, n. g. of Excerno, the refuse or of-
 fall of any thyng tried or syfied out.
 Excribo, loke, Exscribo.
 Excrucibilis, le, worthy to be tourmented.
 Excrucio, aui, are, to tourment greatly.
 Excruciat vicem meam, he is veraye sozie

for my myschaunce.
 Excruciat eam animi.
 Filij causa coeperam me excruciare animi, I
 beganne to tourment and vex my mynde for
 my sonnes sake.
 Excubie, arum, form, g. plu. nu, wathe as wel
 by daye as by nyght.
 Agere excubias, to wathe.
 Habere excubias, to haue a wathe.
 Excubitor, oris, m. g. he that watcheth.
 Excubitus, us, m. g. a wathe.
 Excubo, excubas, cubui, are, to wathe, as they
 wyche in battayle or in the garde of a princis
 persone doe.
 Excubare in muris, to wathe vpon the wallis.
 Pro foribus excubare, to wathe at the doore.
 Excubar laurus ante limina, a laurell tree is
 planted before the gate.
 Excubare animo, to be watchefull and haue an
 attentue mynde on a thyng.
 Excubare & vigilare pro aliquo, To take hede
 and shewe all diligence for a man.
 Excubatio, onis, f. g. watthyng.
 Excudo, excudi, and after Probus, excusi, ex-
 cudere, to beate or strike out. Sometyms to fynde
 out with studge, to pinte, to hache.
 Vt primum silicis scintillum excudit Acha-
 tes, As soone as Achates had streghen fyre out of
 the flynt.
 Ceras excidunt apes, the bees make waxe.
 Excudere oua, idem quod excludere oua.
 Excudere opus aliquod, to make a worke also
 to pinte a mans worke.
 Excusor, oris, ma. gene. a maker of pottes and
 pannes, also a printer.
 Exulco, aui, are, to treade out or wyppng out.
 Exulcatus, a, um, troden out. also out of vse.
 Verba exulcata, wordes out of vse.
 Exulpo, psi, pere, to graue or intayle ymages,
 also to geat any thyng by hearyng of one.
 Exculpere oculum, to thrust out ones eye.
 Exculpere ex marmore, to engrauie in marble.
 Exculpere nidos gallinarum, to make hennes
 nestes in a walle.
 Vix exculpsi, vt diceret, I coulde scant geat
 hym to tell it.
 Exculpere verum, to geat out the truthe of a
 mattier.
 Excultus, a, um, garnyshe, adorne.
 Excursio, aui, are, to put out of company or court.
 Appollonium ideo excuriauit, quia nihil ha-
 bebat, therfore dyd he put Appollonius out of the
 court, because he had nothyng.
 Excuro, aui, are, to dresse a thyng curiously.
 Excursatus, a, um, dresed or handled diligently.
 Excursatus victus, meate curiously dresed.
 Excursatus homo, a galiarde felowe.
 Excurro, excurri, or excucurri, currere, to ren-
 out of a place, to make inuasions, or bryake into
 the enemies lades, to make an intode, to assaunte
 enemies in battayle.

Excurrit oratio, whan one maketh digression.
 Excurrit insula, the plande is extended.
 Deberis mihi decem aureos, & quod excurrit, ye owe me ten crownes and odde monies.
 Summa excurrrens, a broken summe, wherein is odde moneye.
 Excurrrens in meridiem planities, a playne felde extendyng towarde the southe.
 Excursio, ónis, f. g. a digression in speahyng, a skirmishe in warres.
 Excursionones inuicem facere, to make skirmishes and inuasions one vpon an other.
 Excursor, óris, m. g. a cuttoure.
 Excursus, a, um, that whiche is ouertunne or passed ouer.
 Excursus, us, mas, ge. a course, where one passeth his boundes, a goynge from the pource.
 Excusabilis, le, that whyche maye be excused.
 Excusatus, with moze pardon, moze tollerably.
 Excusatoria epistola, a letter of excuse.
 Excuso, ani, are, to excuse.
 Excusatum me volo, I woulde they shoulde holde me excused.
 Excusare aliquem apud alterum, or alteri, to excuse one man to an other.
 Excusatum habeas me, holde me excused.
 Excusares mare, aut ambiguos status, You shoulde laie for your excuse the sea, or the vncertaine wyndes, nowe blowyng in one coste, nowe in an other.
 Oculorum valetudinem excusauit, he lapped for his excuse that his eyes were sore.
 Excusatio, ónis, f. g. an excuse.
 Accipere excusationem, to admytte ones excuse.
 Afferre excusationem, to lay an excuse for ones selfe.
 Temporis excusatione uti, to excuse hym selfe by the tyme.
 Non habet excusationem stultitia, foolishnesse is not to be taken for any excuse.
 Excusor, óris, m. g. a printer. also a maker of portis or pannes.
 Excusare, tollerably, withoute faute, without offence.
 Excusse, exactly.
 Excussorius, a, um, that shaketh of, or shaketh oute.
 Excussores equi, flingynge or gambaldynge hofes.
 Excussores tritici, wyndowers of cozne.
 Excussorium cribrum, a rangeyng sieue. also a course boulder.
 Excussus, a, um, shakyn of, chased out, examined, searched.
 Excutio, excutis, cussis, tere, to shake, to chafe, to weigh or consider, to examine, to seeke or inquire diligently, to put awaye.
 Excutere clauum lapide, to beate out an yron pyne or nayle with a stone.
 Excutere equitem dicitur equus, whan the

hofe casteth a man from his backe.
 Excutient tibi istam verborum iactationem, They wyl make the leaue these proude and boastyng wordes.
 Excutere ignem, to styke fyre.
 Excutere fetas cubilibus, to chase or hunte wyld beasts out of theyr denres.
 Excutere mentem, to make madde.
 Excutere oculos alicui, to pull ones eyes out of his head.
 Pacem excusserat orbi, he set all the world in an hyrre, or he troubled the whole world with warre.
 Excutere rationem, to examine an accompte or rekenyng.
 Excutere seueritatem veterem, to put awaye the seueritee and rigour that one hath vsed in tyme past.
 Genus alicuius excutere, to examine of what stocke or kynde a man is descended.
 Excuti patria, to be chased or dyschased out of his countre.
 Vires hereditatis excutere, to examyne and trye out diligently the value of ones heritage.
 Excutere debitorem, to value ones godes, and to examine whether he be able to pay his debtes or no.
 Excutere aliquem, to robbe one, to make one out of his clothes, to searke one whether he haue any thyng about hym.
 Excutere iugum, to shake of the yoke.
 Excutere lacrymas alicui to make the teares come out of ones eyes, to make one wepe.
 Excutere vomitum, to make one to spue.
 Excussi grandine, beaten with hapye stones.
 Excutere cerebrum alicui, to dash out ones braynes.
 Excutiunt cerebrum tua dicta, They wyndes doo beate oute my braynes, or trouble my wyttes.
 Exdecimo, ani, are, to trye out.
 Exdorsus, ani, are, to breake the backe bone.
 Excestides, one, of whome for his immoderate goyng on pilgrimage, grew a pproerbe.
 Execo, excas, ani, are, to cut, to cut out.
 Execare pestem reip. to dispatche or ridde a most pernicious membe of the common weale.
 Execrabilis, le, detestable, horryble, sometyme harde.
 Execratio, ónis, f. g. an execration or cursynge, a vowe, wherein one betaketh hym selfe to the deuil, if he doe the thyng.
 Execratus, and Execrandus, a, um, detestable.
 Execror, aris, ari, to curse, to detest.
 Exectio, ónis, f. g. a cuttyng of.
 Exectus, a, um, cut out, cut of, gelded.
 Filius exectus, a chyld cut out of his mothers wombe.
 Executio, ónis, f. g. an expletyng or doyng of a thyng.
 Exedo, exedis, or Exedo, exes, edis, edere, to cate

eat as a worme of a sope dweth, to eat vp; to gnaw, to consume.

Quid te futurum censes, quem assidue excedent? what case shalt thou be in thyself thou, whome they shall continually eat out of house and home.

Angor illum exest, anguish of mynde consumeth hym, or maketh hym pynne awaye.

Exedra, exedra, form. ge. a place full of seates for philosophers or learned men to sytte and dispute in. also a parloure, or other place, where a bedde standeth.

Exegematicus, a fourme of speakhynge, where the poete onely speaketh.

Exegeticon, idem quod Expositium, velenarium, by the whiche one expoundeth or declareth a thyng.

Exemplar, aris, neu. g. a persone or thyng conspyrnyng an example to folowe or eschewe, and Exemplum, is the example it selfe.

As the cloquence of Cicero, is Exemplum, and Cicero hym selfe, is Exemplar. Also it is an example, wyrtten out of a copy. Sometime for Exemplum, a thyng to bee folowed or eschued. Sometime the one is vsed for the other: oftentimes they bothe doo signifie an example, where one thyng is compared with an other.

Exemplare, idem quod exemplar.

Exemplarium, ri, n. g. an example or copie.

Exemplum, pli, neu. gen. an example to folowe, eschue, or bee ware of, a coppe, a paterne, a president, a counterpayne, an open execution or punishment down to the feare of other. also a similitude, a thyng brought in for the prowe or declaration of a matter. Also a thyng that hath been down afore tyme.

Sine exemplo tempora, suche tymes as neuer hath been seen afore.

Si meum esset exemplum, If I hadde geuen the example fyrst, or yf it had been doen fyrst by me.

Quod ad exemplum est? what maner of folowe is he? whome dweth he resemble? whome is he lyke?

Capere exemplum, loke Capió.

Nullo exemplo aliquid facere, To doe that was neuer doen before.

Imitari exemplum alicuius, to imitate an other in his doeyng.

Ad illud exemplum fit, is done euen accordyng as you say.

Nocet exemplo magis quam peccato, He dooeth moze harme by gyuyng an euill example to other, than by committynge the offence.

Præbere exemplum, to geue an example.

Non tibi exemplo satis sum? Maye not you take a good example by me? or am not I a sufficient example for you?

Nullo exemplo aliquid facere, to doe a thyng so as neuer man dyd before.

Malo exemplo facio, I dooe a thyng to the

euill example of other.

Vno exemplo ne omnes vitam uiuerent, that all men shoulde not lyue after one sorte or fashion.

Exemplum testamenti, a coppe of a mannes wylle.

Misi ad Cæsarem eodem exemplo literas, I haue sent letters vnto Cesar after the same sorte, or hauyng the same tenoure and effecte.

Animale exemplum, a paterne taken of a thyng that is alpye.

Exempla edere, or exempla facere in aliquo, To punyssh any body openly, to the example of other.

Exempla edi, and exempla fieri in aliquem, To bee punysshed openly, to the example of other.

In quem exempla fient? who is that, that shall be punished to the example of other?

Dij te malis exemplis perdant, God sende the a wpyched ende to the example of other.

Exempli causa, or exempli gratia, For a prowe of this matter, or for a moze manifest declaration of this thyng.

Singularis exempli iuuenis, a yonge man of suche vertue and towardnesse, as there is none lyuyng agayne.

Rarissimi exempli vxor, a wyfe of suche breed as be but fewe.

Futuros sub exemplo præmonere, to warne theim that shall come after, by the cæpple of theim that haue been before.

Subiicere aliquid in exemplum, To adde a thyng for an example or declaration of a matter.

Sunt inter exēpla qui. &c. wyrters haue made mention of some, whiche. &c.

Est in exemplis, it is brought in of wyrters.

Exemptilis, le, that which maye bee taken away, or taken out.

Exemptio, ónis, form. g. an excepcion, a takynge awaye.

Exemptor, óris, mas. g. one that taketh awaye, one that diggeth stones out of a quarrie.

Exemptus, a, um, exempte or priuiledged, taken awaye.

Exemptus est rebus humanis, He is dead.

Exemptus pœna, discharged of punishment, escappynge punishment.

Exentero, aui, are, to pull out the garbythe or guttes of a thyng, to drawe a fythe. And by translation, to cut or pycke ones purse.

Exenteror miser, I am tourmented wpytche that I am.

Exeo, exiui, ire, to goe out, to issue, to hyste out, to ende, to be delpyered, to be past, to be deferred.

In memoriam exire, to bee in remembrance.

Exit in fabulam, it is made a tale.

Exit de potestate, he is besyde hym selfe, he is not able to gouerne hym selfe, he is in ward or vnder

under a gardian.
 Exire domum, to go out of the house.
 Mane dum ad te exeo, tarp until I come forth to you.
 Ea dictio exit in, a; That word endeth in, I.
 Exire xre alieno, to come out of debte.
 Ut tandem e tot miseris exiremus, That ones we myghte bee deliuered from so many miseries.
 Exire ex animo, to go out of ones mynde, to be forgotten.
 Ut in altitudinem exeant, That they maye growe vp in heyghe.
 Nec dum exierat induciarum dies, The daye of the trespase was not yet as than passed.
 Exire in herbam aut radicem dicitur granu, To spyngge vp, or to growe to a roote.
 Exierunt libri, bookes were published of sette abyode.
 Nihil non consyderatum exibat ex ore, there came no word out of his mouth but with great consideration and aduysment.
 Exire in praelium, to issue forth, and gone batayle.
 Exire e vita, to dye.
 Nostra licet vita supra mille annos exeat, although we liue aboue a thousand yeres.
 Manesque exire sepulchris, and the dead bodies to go out of theyr granes.
 In vulgus exierat eum dixisse, It was reported of published abyode amonge the people, that he sayed.
 In tertium diem probationes exierunt, The proues of the matter were deferred vnto the thirde daye.
 Exire obuiam alicui, to goe forth to meete with one.
 Exire tela, to eschewe and auoyde darteres and quarrelles that be hurled.
 Quum mea fors prima exisset, whan my lot was fyrst taken out.
 Exequia, arum, f. g. plu. funeralles, whiche are done in the burfall of any person.
 Carere exequiis, to be buried with out solemnitie of funeralles.
 Exequias celebrare, to kepe a solemne funerrall.
 Cohonestare exequias, to bee at ones funerrall or buryng.
 Exequiis rite solutis, after all solemnitiees of the funerrall were duely finished and done.
 Exequialis, le, that belongeth to a funerrall.
 Exequio, aui, ate, to execute the funeralles.
 Exequor, equeris, exequi, to do or execute, to accompysh or finishe. Sometyme to declare or expresse also to punishe.
 Exequi mortem, to dye.
 Exequi sermonem, to speake.
 Quid primum exequar? What shall I fyrst doe, or goe in hande with?
 Aeternitatem exequi, to contynue for euer and euer.

Consilium alicuius exequi, To folowe ones counsaile, to do as one aduyseth vs.
 Exequi delicta, to punishe offences.
 Nec pro modo omnia delicta exequatur, Neether dyd he punishe all offences as they were worthy.
 Exequi funus, to be at ones interment.
 Incepta exequi, to doe that one hath begonne.
 Subtiliter numerum exequi, to cast or compte.
 Exequi procuracionem, to doe the parte of a pjocter.
 Exequi egestatem, To susteine and abyde pouertie.
 Exequi fugam, to flee.
 Funus exequi, to keepe a funerrall.
 Exequi imperium heri, to do his maysters commaundement.
 Exequi iniurias, to reuenge iniuries and wronges doon to vs.
 Iter exequi, to go a tourneie.
 Laudes eius exequi longum esset, it were long to recite and numbre by the prayes and commendacions therof.
 Sedulo munera sua exequuntur, they shall do theyr duties diligently.
 Quae vix verbis exequi possum, Whiche thynges I can scantely expresse and declare in wordes.
 Exequi ius suum, to pursue hys right.
 Negotium exequi, to exployte a matter or busynesse.
 Exequutor, oris, ma. gen. one that executeth or doeth a thyng.
 Exequutus, a, um, executed, doon.
 Exerceo, cui, ere, to exercise, to do, to practise, to tyll, to occupy, to be, to kepe from ydelnesse and rest, to sette on worke, to vse, to gette or wyne, sometyme to dzyue out of the house.
 Exercere a tatem, to lye.
 Exercere Bacchanal, to bee drunke.
 Principem exercere, to practise the office of a pynce or gouernour.
 Exercere discordias & simulates, to haue batriance or contention.
 Exercere sumptus, to get theyr expenses.
 Exercere tellurem, to occupie and tyll well the grounde.
 Exercere cantus, to singe.
 Exercere choreas, to daunce.
 Arcu se exercere, to shote.
 Quadam exercere festis diebus licet, It is lawfull to do some thynges on the holy daye.
 Ad quam communes exercemus amores, which woman bothe of vs do loue.
 Exercere iracundiam, to shewe his wrath, to be cruelle.
 Exercere artem, to vse his science.
 Exercere patris nomen, To vse to doe like a father.
 Exercere populationem, to robbe or spoyle.
 Exercere pugnosc in aliquem, to buffette one with

with his hyskes.
 Exercere questionem, to examine.
 Exercere regnum, To doe lyke a kynge, to playe the kynge.
 Exercere vestigalia, To gether and leaue teis bates.
 De aliquare exerceri, to be troubled aboute a thyng.
 Exerceri ad morem philosophorum, to bee exercised after the facion of maner of philosophers.
 Hic me exerceo, here I am occupied, or here I exercise my selfe.
 Exercio, ūi, ere, to amende or repayre.
 Exercitatio, ōnis, f. g. exercise, vse, or custome.
 Exercitator, ōris, m. g. one that exerciseth.
 Exercitatrix, the feminine.
 Exercitio, ōnis, f. g. the taking of moneye for carrying or conueyng by shyppe.
 Exercitatus, ta, tum, exercysed, vexed, disquieted.
 Exercitatus & agitatus curis, vexed and tossed with cares.
 Exercitium, n. g. exercise or vse.
 Exercito, aui, are, to exercise.
 Exeritor, ōris, masc. gener. one that exerciseth or tradeth by men in any feate. Also a factour, or he that hath all the profite for conueyng of wares in a shyppe, whether it bee the owner, or one that hath hyred it.
 Exeritorius, a, um, belongynge to exeritor. loke there.
 Exeritus, us, maf. ge. an hoste of men of warre.
 Exercitum conscribere, to gather an armie.
 Exeritus, a, um, exercised, vled in labour, wored, hardened, troubled, tossed in businesse.
 Exeritus in re militari, of great experience, or well practyse in thialrie and warfare.
 Exeritus in agendis causis, muche practysed in pleadyng of matters.
 Exersitus multa lectione, a man that hath read muche.
 Exersitus rebus aduersis, one that hath bidden muche aduersitee and trouble.
 Exero, exeris, erui, erere, to go forth, to put forth, to drawe out, as a man wyll drawe out a sword, also to lyft vp.
 Fulgentem q̄ exerit ense, And he drew out his byght sword.
 Exerere vincula, to stryke of hys gyues, or to take out of prison.
 Quo caput exeratur, wherby his head maye be put forth.
 Exerere caput, to thurst by the head. And by translation, to auance it selfe, to excell.
 Cochleæ exerunt se domicilio, Snayles creepe out of theyr shell.
 Exerere linguam, to put out the tounge.
 Exerere manum, to stretch out the hande.
 Exerere vincula, to vnlose bondes.
 Exerere mentis secreta, to tell or vtter the secretes of the mynde.

Phœbe vultus exerit, the moone appereth.
 Exerto, aui, are, to shewe forth a jobe.
 Exertus, a, um, shewed forth, put forth, taken forth.
 Exertum brachium, the arme put forth, or shewed forth.
 Ehsis exertus, drawne.
 Exesor, ōris, m. g. one that eateth or consumeth.
 Exesus, a, um, eaten vp, consumed, gnawen.
 Exsilatus, a, um, ditched without.
 Exsio, I pource or cleanse.
 Exsitus, us, m. g. a pourceyng or cleansing.
 Exfodio, exfodis, exfodi, ere, to digge out.
 Exfundo, aui, are, to caste downe harde to the grounde.
 Exgregius, a, um, for egregius.
 Exgrūmo, aui, are, to come forth of an hylde.
 Exgurgito, aui, are, to take or caste out of the channell of streame.
 Exgurgitare argentum domo, to spende ones monie prodigally.
 Exharedatio, ōnis, f. g. a differityng.
 Exharedatus, a, um, differited.
 Exharêdo, aui, are, to differite.
 Exharêres, edis, com. g. one that is differited.
 Exharêsimus dies, the day that maketh the leape pere.
 Exhalabilia, such thynges as beyng sette to the fier doe breath out an exhalacion of fume.
 Exhalatio, ōnis, f. g. an exhalacion of fume that issueth out of the earthe.
 Exhalatus, a, um, breathed out.
 Exhalo, aui, are, to puffer out, to breath out, to sende forth a breath of fume.
 Animam exhalare, to die.
 Lucem supremam exhalare, idem.
 Exhalare crapulam, to digeste a surfet.
 Vinum exhalare, idem.
 Vapores exhalat terra, The earthe sendeth out vapours.
 Exhaustio, ausi, ire, to draw out cleane, to make emptye. By translation, to spend or consume, to pille or robbe, to take from one all that he hath, to wast. Sometime for exequi, to dispatche or accomplishe.
 Exhaustire labores, to bestowe or spende labour.
 Exhaustire poculum, to drynke by all that is in the cuppe.
 Exhaustire ærarium, to waste the commune treasure.
 Exhaustit ægrum fluens alius, the fluxe consumeth it.
 Exhaustire aliquem, to gette all hys moneye from him.
 Ciuitatem exhaustire, to send or put away all the inhabitants.
 Ciuitates bonis exhaustire, to pille and cleane take away.
 Exhaustire dolorem, to susteyne or endure patiently.

ciently.

Exhaurire heredem legatis, to bequeath to many thynges to other, that the heyre hath no thyng left for him selfe.

Quum tantum laboris exhaustum sit, sayng so muche labour is spent.

Exhaurire partem laudum alicuius, To take awaie parte of a mannes commendacion or praise.

Exhaurire mandata alicuius, To accompysh and do suche thynges as one hath committed to his charge.

Sumptu prouinciam exhaurire, to burdene a prouince with expenses and charges.

Exhaurire sentinam furum ex vrbe, by translation to ridde a company of naughtye packes and lewde persons out of a citee.

Sermone exhaurire sollicitudines, with communication to put awaie carefulnesse, & trouble of mynde.

Exhaurire sibi vitam, to kyl hym selfe.

Exhaustum, ti, n. g. that is down or spent.

Exhaustus, a, um, cleane emptied, pylled, spoyled and rydde of all that one hath, consumed, spent, bestowed.

Opes exhaustæ, riches consumed and spent.

Exhaustus, one that hath an empty purse, or whose goodes be cleane consumed.

Pericula exhausta, perilles that a man hath passed and gone through.

Exhaustus est sermo hominum, men haue no moze to saye.

Anno exhausto, the yere beyng ended.

Bella exhausta, finished, ended.

Exhebenum, ni, neu. g. a stone, wherwith golde smyttes dw polyshe golde.

Exhedra, æ, f. g. like exedra.

Exherbatio, ðnis, f. g. a weedyng.

Exherbo, aui, are, to plucke vp herbes or weedes.

Exherbandus est locus, the place muste bee weeded.

Exhibeo, exhibes, hibui, ère, to proffer, to sette abrode for all men to behold, to exhibite, to come to shewe ones selfe.

Exhibere negotium, to putte to busynesse or trouble.

Exhibere rationes, to make an accompte.

Exhibere spectaculum, To make commune plaies or triumph.

Exhibere alicui affectum parentis, To shewe hym selfe lyke a father to one: to beare a fatherly affection towards one.

Fidem ac beneuolentiam exhibere, to shewe hym selfe faythfull and louynge.

Imperium exhibere, to haue the maystry, to beare a rule.

Se iudiciis hominum exhibere, to putte hym selfe to the iudgement of the people.

Iustitiam exhibere, to shewe hys iustice.

Laborem difficilem exhibere, to put to great payne and trauayle.

Argutias alteri exhibere, to shewe agaynst one with subtilties.

Exhibere negotium, to putte one to busines.

Exhibere molestiam, to beere or grieve.

Exhibere reum, when the suerite beyngeth in the man that he was bounde for personally, and disthergeth hym selfe.

Exhibere alterum, to represent the fourme of an other man.

Rem saluam tibi exhibebo, I wyl warrant you your good cause ageyne, I wyl make it good.

Vicem alicuius rei exhibere, to be in steede of an other thyng, to serue to the same vse.

Exhibitio, ðnis, f. g. an exhibition, a geyng or deliuerance.

Exhibitus, a, um, exhibited, geuen, shewed.

Exhilaratio, ðnis, f. g. a comfortyng.

Exhilaratus, a, um, comforted, made mery.

Exhilario, aui, are, to comforte or merrye, to make mery.

Exhilarantur arbores, the trees be comforted.

Exhomologesis, sis, f. g. confession.

Exhorreo, and exhorresco, ui, ère, & scere, to feare horribly or with tremblyng.

Exhorratio, ðnis, f. g. a stomakyng.

Exhortator, ðris, ma. g. is he that encourageth one that fainteth or wareth slacke in doyng.

Exhortatus, a, um, that exhorteth, sometyme past suely, that is encouraged.

Exhortor, aris, ari, to exhorze vehemently, to encourage or stomahe, to cheryshe.

Exhortari canes, to chere the houndes.

Exhortari canes in aliquem, to sette the dogges on one.

Ciues exhortari in hostem, to encourage his cowntrey men agaynst theyr enemye.

Equos exhortari, to animate, encourage, or steepe vp horses.

Exhubero, exhiberas, aui, are, to abounde. also actiuel, to make to abounde.

Exhibilo, aui, are, to whysle or byste a man out of the place.

Exiccatio, ðnis, f. g. a dryng vp.

Exiccatus, a, um, dryed vp, thorough dryed. also without iuyce, vnpleasaunt.

Exicco, aui, are, to dry, to drye throughe.

Exifilare, idem quod exhibilo.

Exigo, exigis, ègi, igere, to expelle or shut out, to dyne awaie, to put out, to chafe awaie. sometyme for transigere, to passe, as one passeth the time, to expresse, to trye or proue, to measure. also for extorqueo, to take by force, to exacte, to make satisfaction, also to require, to demaunde, to inquire, to doe.

Exigere ætatem, to lyue, to leade his liue, to passe his age.

Exigere annos, idem.

Exigere vxorem matrimonio, to be diuorced, to put his wyfe from hym.

Exigere nomina, to compelle men to pay theyr debts,

debites, to require debites.
 Exigere creditum, idem.
 Exigere pecuniam, to demaunde moneys that
 is owynge.
 Exigere supplicium ab aliquo, to punish one.
 Exigere tempus, to passe with the tyme.
 Tua causa exegit virum a se, For your sake she
 hath dyspyned hir husbände from hir.
 Venena suctu corporibus exigere, to suche the
 venym out of mens bodies.
 Exigere reges ex ciuitate, to expelle kynges
 out of the citee.
 Exigere aliquem honoribus, to deppe one
 of office or authorite, to put or expell out of of-
 fice.
 Exigere lassitudinem e corpore, to put away
 weyynesse.
 Exigere uxorem, to put ones wyfe from hym.
 Cuius causa hac erumnā exigo? For whose
 sake doe I suffer or susteyne this payne and
 trouble?
 Exigere noctem, to passe the nyght.
 Dare & exigere, contrary.
 Iura debita politici tōri exigere verecunde.
 Exigere pondus, to weygh, to trye the true
 weyghte.
 Exigere promissum, to demaunde and require
 that one hath promysed.
 Exigere tributa, to exacte tribute.
 Necessitas exigit, necessite requyeth.
 Hanc exigam a te operam, I wll requyre of
 you one thyng, and that is this.
 Exigere operam, to make a seruaunt doe hys
 busynesse and labour, to requyre of a seruaunte
 his labour.
 Exigere columnas ad perpendicularum, To
 proue and try whether the pilions bee made euē
 with the plumbe lyne.
 Exigere ab aliquo veritatem, to force one to
 tell the trueth.
 Exigere imperatam pecuniam, to leaue mo-
 neys that men were reassed to paye.
 Exigere piacula, to constraigne one to make sa-
 tisfaction for an offence by him committed.
 Mediam dies exigit horam, it is none.
 Exigere ferrum aut gladium, to thruste a
 sworde through one.
 Exigere fues pastum, to dyspue out the swyre to
 the fiede.
 Hibernum mare exigunt, they passe or trauell
 the sea in the winter.
 Ad leges & instituta nostra exigere, to meas-
 sure and examine.
 Exigere stylo, to expresse in wytyng. Quintil.
 Exigere interdum apud Cicer. pro Com-
 pensare.
 Exigere de re aliqua, to reason and dispute of
 a matter.
 Exiguo, an aduerbe, significynge veray litlell, hard-
 ly, nygardsely, slenderly.
 Exiguus, aīis, f. g. litlellesse, smallnesse, slens-

dernesse.
 Exiguus, sometyme for exiguo.
 Exiguus, a, um, litlell, small.
 Homo corporis exigui, a mā of litlell stature.
 Exiguus animi, of base courage.
 Numerus exiguus, a small number.
 Exilio, exilis, ilui, li, and liui, lire, to go out has
 sily, or to leape out, to leape for iope.
 Exiliuit foras, he lepte quicklye forthe of the
 doores.
 Exiliuit e sella, he leapte out of his seate, or fro
 his stole.
 Exilui gaudio, I leapte for iope.
 Exilis, exile, slender, small, leane, yll fedde, also
 of small value.
 Exilius, aīis, f. g. slendernesse, thinnesse.
 Copia et exilitas in dicendo, contrary.
 Exiliter, slenderly, thynly.
 Exilium, ilij, n. g. exyle, banishment.
 In exilium exigere, agere, depellere, eicere,
 to banyshe, to sende in exile.
 Ire & proficisci in exilium, to goe in exile or
 banishment.
 De exilio reducere, to call from exile, or to res-
 store one agayne from banishment.
 Exilica causa, a matter agaynst them that be
 in exile.
 Eximie, excellently, notably well, passyngly.
 Eximie utilis, meruapulous profitable.
 Eximius, a, um, excellent, pyched, singular, notat-
 ble, passynge good, chosen out, great.
 Eximia spe adolescens, a younge man of excels-
 lent towardnesse.
 Eximius odor, a great and strong sauour.
 Eximia forma, a singular sauoure, an excellent
 and meruapulous beautie.
 Eximia velocitas, notable & passing swiftnesse.
 Eximo, eximis, emi, ere, to take awaye some-
 tyme to dysge out, to excepte, to picke out of a
 great numbze, to deliuer, to discharge, sometime
 to byll.
 Eximere actionem, to barre one of his action.
 Eximere ex arariis, where one hath his Que-
 tus est in the Church, or other lyke place, to
 discharge one vppon his accompte. Amonge the
 Romaynes it was to deliuer and quitte a citizen
 of the fine and penaltie set vppon hym by the
 Censour, for his mysse behauiour.
 Eximere ex reis, to acquitte one of an offence, or
 to shew that the accusation, brought agaynst one
 is not to be receiued.
 Eximere noxae, to release one of a trespassse
 committed.
 Eximere in libertatem, to take out of seruitude
 and restore to libertie.
 Eximere dubitationem, to put out of doubt.
 Exime mihi hunc scrupulum, Solue me this
 doubt.
 Eximere lassitudinem, to put awaye weyynesse.
 Eximere de vestigalibus, to exempte from pay-
 yng tribute,

Vinculis

Vinculis aliquem eximere, to deliuer one out of ppyson.
 Eximere ex culpa, to excuse, to shewe one not to be in any fault.
 Eximere memorie, to put out of minde oꝝ mes moꝝ.
 Exime nomen de tabella delatoria, put my name out of the rolle.
 Eximete ex obsidione, To deliuer from a siege.
 Eximere lapides sub terra, To digge stones out of a quarre.
 Eximere numero, to lase apatte, not to rechen oꝝ numbꝛe.
 Reum eximere, to quite a person accused.
 Ex improviso, loke ex.
 Exin, from hensforth, Exinde, idem. afterward, from thence forth.
 Exinatio, exinatio, iui, ire, to emptye, to bying to naught, to voyde, to take from one all that he hath, to robbe.
 Exinanire alium, to purge the bealy.
 Exinanire nauim, to vnlade a shyppe.
 Exinanire vrinam, to make water.
 Exinanire aliquem re, to pyle one of all that he hath.
 Vastare atq; exinanire agros vectigales, To spoyle and robbe the landes, whereof cometh pꝛely reuenues to the common treasure.
 Exinatio, onis, f. g. an emptying oꝝ voydyng, a purgynge of the bealy.
 Exinatus, a, um, pyllid, robbed, emptied, brought to naught.
 Exinsulo, aui, are, to shewe oꝝ put forth.
 Exinsperato, vnloked for, whyche no man hoped for.
 Existimatio, onis, f. g. supposell, an opinion, a iudgement that one hath conceyued of a thyng. Sometime reputacion, estimation, honour.
 Dignitas & existimatio.
 Homo magnæ existimationis, a man of great reputacion.
 Colligere & parere existimationem, to come in estimation and credite.
 Amittere existimationem, to lese his reputacion.
 Existimationi suæ consulere, to pꝛouide and haue regarde to his honour.
 Existimatio damnaus homo, He of whome men haue an yll opinion.
 Existimationem suam committere alteri, to truste an other man in a matter concerning his honour oꝝ estimation.
 Existimator, oris, m. g. one that speaketh as he supposeth, and not as a master oꝝ instructour, a iudge of any matter.
 Existimo, aui, are, to trowe oꝝ suppose, to decrene oꝝ iudge, to esteeme, to thynke.
 De alicuius ingenio bene existimare, to haue a good opinion of a mans disposicion oꝝ nature.
 Male existimare, contrary.
 Vere existimare, to decrene oꝝ iudge truly.

Ex eventu de alicuius consilio existimare, to iudge of a mans dwisse oꝝ counsaile by that that foloweth of it.
 Suis moribus alterum existimare, to iudge an other man by his owne manners.
 Existimatur in probro, It is taken for a reproche. Existimatu facile est, a man may easily iudge.
 Existo, existi, stete, to be, to appere, to stite oꝝ come of, to be sette by oꝝ aduanced.
 Et si hodie ab inferis existat Lycurgus, And if Lycurgus shoulde this daye appere oꝝ rise from death to lyfe.
 Existit ex hoc loco difficilis questio, there riseth out of this place an harde question.
 Existat ille parumper cognatione vestra, doe you ymagine oꝝ suppose a litle in your myndes, that he is aliue.
 Summerus equus voraginibus non existit, was no moꝛe seene.
 Existet ex hac victoria tyrannis, Of this victoꝝ and conqueste, there will aryse a tyranny.
 Exitibilis, le, deadely.
 Exitialis, le, deadely, oꝝ that causeth deathe oꝝ mischief.
 Bellum exitiale, a deadely and cruell warre.
 Exitiosus, a, um, idem quod Exitialis.
 Exitium, n, neu. ge. deathe oꝝ mischief, destruction, A pitiousse oꝝ cruell ende.
 Esse exitium alicui, to be ones deathe oꝝ destruction.
 Exitus, exitus, m. g. a going forth, an issue, an end.
 Exitus hominis, the deathe of a man.
 Exitus anni, the later ende of the yere.
 Exitus orationis fuit, The conclusion of his wordes was this.
 Aqua exitum reperit, the water hath founde an issue.
 Quem exitum res habitura sit non liquet, It is vncertayne what ende oꝝ issue the matter will haue.
 Contigit exitus quem optamus, it is come to passe as we woulde haue it.
 Imponere exitum rei, to make an ende of a thyng.
 In exitu est, it is at an issue oꝝ ende.
 Ex iure manu consertum vocare, was a forme of contention for lande in this wyle. The demaundant sayed before the iudge to the tennant, The lande, whiche is in S, is mine, I saye it is myne by the lawe, I requyre the, trie it therewith me accordynge to the lawe. The tennant answered: from whens thou hast requyred me to trie with the by the lawe: thens I doe cōfession appeale. Than went they together to the place in demaunde, to the entent, that they shoulde bying with them a pyse of the same grounde to the iudge in the citee, & in his pꝛesence to demaunde and answer as for the whole lande whyche was in contention.
 Exiuro, aui, are, to auowe with an othe.

Exlex, legis, com. gene. he that liueth without lawe, or out of lawe; lawlesse, an outlaw.
 Exloquor, eris, qui, to speake as it is, to speake all, to speake out.
 Exobsecro, aui, are, to make great desyre.
 Exoculto, p[ri]uily.
 Exoche, ches, f, g. excellencie.
 Exoculatus, a, um, whose eyes he put out.
 Exoculasso, aui, flere, idem quod Exoculo.
 Exoculo, aui, are, to put out ones eyes.
 Exodia, orum, n. g. were wanton toyes myxte with verses in a comedie or enterlude.
 Exodium, ij, n. g. a songe at the ende of a comedie or enterlude, also the ende of a mattier.
 Nullum eius rei exodium inueniebam, I founde no ende of that mattier.
 Exolesco, exolui, and leui,lescere, to leaue growyng. Sometyme to growe myghtly, to waxe olde, to growe out of vse.
 Exoluit fauor, his fauour or estimation is lost.
 Instituta exolescunt, ordinaunces growe out of vse, and bee littell esteemed.
 Exolētus, a, um, that is pastre growyng. Also olde or out of vse.
 Verba exoleta, wordes out of vse.
 Authores exoleti, olde authours not vled to be redde.
 Reliqui domi virginem exoletam, I lefte at home an olde mayden.
 Exolētus, m. g. a man abused agaynst nature.
 Exoluo, ui, ere, to vnbynde, to paye all cletely, to recompence or geue in rewarde, to deliuer, to lose.
 Suspitione exoluere, to deliuer from suspicio.
 Exoluere religione, to discharge from bowe or conscience.
 Exoluere res alieum, to paye ones dettes.
 Exoluere grates, to requyte a good turne.
 Exoluere fidem, to fulfill that one hath promysed, to keepe promise.
 Exoluere promissum, idem.
 Exoluere penas, to be punished.
 Penas morte exoluere, to be put to death for any trespase.
 Exoluere aliquem solitudine, to deliuer one from carefulnesse and trouble of mynde.
 Vota exoluere, to accomplishe and fulfill that one hath vowed.
 Nodum alicuius erroris exoluere, to shewe the veray truth of a mattier.
 Exolūtus, a, um, lewled, vnbounde, vndwen.
 Exomida, x, f. g. a garment without sleues, a taberde or chymere.
 Exomphalon, that swelleth in the nauill by disease or inflammation.
 Exonero, aui, are, to discharge, to vnburden, to vnlode.
 Exonerare ventrem, to do ones easement.
 Plenas colos exonerare, to spinne of all that was on the distaffe.
 Exonerare aliquid in alicuius aurem, to tell

one a thyng in his eare.
 Exonerare aliquem metu, to put one out of feare that he is in.
 Exonerare fidem, to accomplishe and fulfill ones promise.
 Exopinato, as one looked for.
 Exopolis, he that dwelleth in the suburbs of a towne or citee.
 Exopribilis, le, to be wished for or desyred.
 Exopratus, a, um, earnestly wished for, greatly desyred.
 Exopto, aui, are, to desyre feruently, or to wishe.
 Exorabilis, le, he that is easie to bee entreated in a mattier.
 Nulli exorabilis, he that no man can intreate.
 Exorabulum, li, n. g. a craftie fourme of desyryng or askyng a thyng.
 Exoratus, a, um, earnestly desyred, intreated.
 Exorbeo, es, bui, ere, to sup by, and by translacon to susteyne or endure.
 Exorbere difficultatem, to endure or abyde great payne.
 Exorbere sanguinem ciuilem, to suppe the bloude of citefins, to desyre in the cruell death of his countrey men.
 Exorbito, aui, are, to go out to the tracke or carter lose, or to go out of the ryght waye.
 Exorbo, aui, are, to make one that he can not see.
 Exorcismus, an adiuration or coniuring.
 Exorciso, aui, are, to adiuere or coniure.
 Exorcista, an adiurour or coniurer.
 Exordesco, loke Exfordesco.
 Exordine, without reasyng, in order one after another.
 Exordior, iris, iri, to begynne.
 Exordiri facinus, to begyn a great enterpryse.
 Exordium, ij, n. g. a begynnynge.
 Exordium dare, to begynne.
 Ducere exordium ab aliquo, to take his begynnynge of any thyng.
 Exorior, exoriris, or exoreris, iri, to be bozne, to appere out, to rise as the sonne dweth, to inuade, to assaut or set vpon, to be recreated.
 Dies exoritur, the daye appeareth.
 Discordia exoritur, discorde ariseth.
 Fama exoriebatur, a rumour or byute bydde spyng.
 Exoria sunt hæc omnia a te, all these thynges beganne at you, or you beganne all these matters.
 Exoritur illi color, he waxeth ruddie.
 Rex exortus est Lidyæ, he became kynge of Lidyæ.
 Exornatio, onis, f. g. a deckyng or trymmyng, garnyshe or apparailing. Also a colour of Rhes tozike.
 Exornator, oris, m. g. he that decketh.
 Exornatus, a, um, garnyshe, richely apparaild.
 Exorno, aui, are, to garnyshe or make fayre, to apparayle richely, to ordeyne, sometime to make foule or out of apparayle.

Exornare, & deformare, contrary.
 Exornare se honestis moribus, to garnyſhe
 him ſelfe with honeſt maners.
 Exornare aliquem magistratu, to geue a man
 an offyce.
 Exoro, aui, are, to induce or obtayne by deſyre, to
 deſire heartly, to entreate, to bring to conſortitee.
 Exorare veniam, to aſke pardone.
 Non queo lachrymam exorare, I can not
 gette a teare out of mine eyes by any meanes.
 Exorare aliquid ab aliquo, and Exorare ali-
 quem, to obtayn of one a thyng that he deſyret.
 Sine te exorem illis hanc veniam, let me ob-
 tayne this pardone for them, or forgeue them
 this offence for my ſake.
 Exorare filia patrem, to entreate the father to
 forgeue his daughter.
 Vnum exorare vos ſinite nos, let vs obtayne
 of you this one thyng.
 Mihi exorandus eſt, I muſte entreate hym.
 Exors, oris, om. g. out of ſelowſhypp, not parte
 taker, ſometyme excellent.
 Exors culpa, faultleſſe, not gyltee.
 Exors amicitia, not partener of the friends-
 ſhypp or amitte.
 Exors matrimonij, he that was neuer married.
 Exorſa, orum, begynnynge.
 Exorſus, a, um, that beginneth.
 Exorſus, us, m. g. a begynnynge.
 Exortiuus, a, um, that pertayneth to rylſynge, on
 the eaſt parte.
 Exortus, a, um, that is ryſen, or that appeareth.
 Exortus, us, m. g. a rylſynge.
 Exortus ſolis, the ſonne rylſynge.
 Exos, oſſis, om. g. without bones.
 Exoſſatus, a, um, that hath the bones plucked out
 or broken.
 Exoſculatio, onis, f. g. a kyſſynge.
 Exoſcutor, aris, ari, to kyſſe.
 Exoſſo, aui, are, to bone or plucke out bones, to
 breake the bones of any thyng. Alſo to pull out
 the ſtryng of a lympe.
 Exoſtopes, the ſuperfluitee of certayne bones.
 Exoſus, a, um, actiuelly, that hateth or deteſteth,
 paſſiuely, that is hated or deteſted.
 Exoticus, a, um, ſtraunge, that cometh or is
 brought out of an other countrey.
 Expalleo, lui, ere, to be pale.
 Expallio, aui, are, to robbe one of his garments,
 to plucke ones garment from his backe.
 Expalpo, aui, are, to grope out, to gette or obtain
 a thyng by fayze meanes or by flatterie.
 Expanditor amnis, a riuer that floweth abrode.
 Expando, di, ere, to ſpreade out, to open as a
 floure doeth, to diſplaye.
 Expandere dictis, To open, and declare in
 wordes.
 Expandunt alaſ aues, The byrdes open and
 ſpreade abrode theyr wynges.
 Expango, panxi, ere, to ordein or appoynt, to
 ſet or faſten.

Expapillo, aui, are, to make naked to the paye.
 Expallus, a, um, opened, ſpreade abrode.
 Expator, aris, ari, to wander, to walke abrode,
 to ſpreade farre abrode.
 Expatriatus, a, um, that ſpreadeth, walketh, or
 floweth farre abrode.
 Expato, expatas, aui, are, to come abrode or in-
 to an open place.
 Expatrio, expatras, aui, are, idem quod patriare.
 Expauco, expaues, paui, ere, and Expauſco,
 ſcere, to be ſore aſtayed or abaſhed.
 Expauere nouitatem, to feare the noueltie or
 ſtraungenes of a thyng.
 Ad tumultum aliquem expauere, To bee aſ-
 frayd whan one heareth of tumulte or ruiſynge.
 A primo conſpectu eius expauſcunt, They
 were aſtayed as ſone as they ſawe hym.
 Expectare, the aduerbe.
 Expectare venis, thou comelt euen as I would
 haue the.
 Expectatio, onis, f. g. deſyre of thynges cer-
 tayne and lohed for, expectation.
 Plenus ſum expectatione, I greatly longe or
 deſyre to knowe.
 Contra omnium expectationem, contrary to
 the expectation of all men, otherwiſe than any
 man lohed for.
 In ſummam expectationem adducere, to put
 one in great expectation, to make one loke er-
 neſtly for a thyng.
 Crebras expectationes ſui facere, concitare,
 commouere, to make men loke oftentymes for
 his comynge.
 Summa eſt expectatio tui, They doe greatly
 deſyre you, and loke for your comynge.
 Dare alicui expectationem conuiuij, to make
 one hope or loke for. &c.
 Vereor vt amicorum expectationem ſuſti-
 nere poſſem, leſt I be not hable to ſatiſſie or
 fulſyll the expectation. &c.
 Decipere expectationē alicuius, To fruſtrate
 ones expectation.
 Mouere expectationem, to make deſpyous.
 Vincere expectationem omnium, To doe
 moze than any man dyd loke for.
 Expectatus, a, um, deſpyed, taried and lohed for.
 Expectati parentes, were pll parentes & woꝝ-
 thy to bee hated, as who ſaith, their death were
 daily to be deſpyed.
 Charus & expectatus.
 Expectatiſſimæ literæ, letters berate greatly
 deſpyed.
 Ante expectatum, ſodenlye, ſoner than men
 lohed for.
 Expecto, aui, are, to tarie or abyde lohyng for,
 to obſerue or take heede, to hope, to feare leſſe a
 thyng wyll folowe.
 Expecto quid velis, I long, or I would fayne
 knowe, what your wyll, mynde, or pleaſure is,
 or elles I deſyre to knowe what you would.
 Expectabo dum venis, I wyll tarie and loke

for hym tyll he come.

Expectemus Tartesiorum regis ætatem, let vs hope to lyue as long as euer dyd the kynge of the Tartesians.

Diem ex die expectabam, I dyd loke still euery daye.

Mortem alicuius expectare, to hope euerye houre for ones death.

Expectare te arbitror, I thynke you do desyre to knowe.

Ad mensem Ianuarium te expecto, I loke for you at Januarie.

Expectoro, aui, are, to put out of the breste of stomache.

Expeculatus, he that hath nothyng of his owne.

Expedio, expedis, iui, ire, to deliuer, to speede, to cary out, to declare of shewe, to tell shortlye and in fewe wordes, to ryd or dispatche, to bring one out of trouble. Sometyme to appoynte, to bypunge forth. Also to make preparance or provision, to set in a redynesse.

Expedit manus, to holde by hys handes.

Expedit virgas iubet, he commandeth rodde to be brought forth.

Expedit se omni molestia, to dispatche and rydde hym selfe of all grieve and trouble.

Aditum expedit, to make away to enter.

Causam alicuius rei expedit, to shewe the cause of any thyng.

Merces expedit, to set abrode waares.

Nodum expedit, to vndoe a knot, to dissolue a doubt, to dispatche an harde mattier.

Pecuniam expedit, to fynde meanes to gette money.

Expedit rem suam iudicibus, to proue his mattier good befoze the iudges.

Ad bellum expediti iubet, he commaundeth theim to be in a redynesse for the warres.

Expedit rerum capita, declare the principall poyntes of the mattier.

Expedit ferrum, to draw a sword.

Nomina alicuius expedit, to contente ones creditours, to pay his dettes.

Expeditas me hinc, te rogo, I praye you dispatche me that I maye be gone.

Expedit panem, bypunge forth bread.

Aggere & craibus aditus expediunt, they make wayes to goe to it.

Alimenta arcu expedit, to gette his bypunge by his boe: to kylle suche beastes as he will eate, with his boe.

Expedit se ad prælium, to addresse and make hym selfe in a redynesse to battayle.

Si ita expedit, If it bee needefull or expediente so to be doen.

Expedit rationes, to dispatche matters.

Expedit rem, to declare the mattier plainely.

Expedit se cura, to discharge hym selfe of care. Expedit, tell on quickly.

Expedito, for Expediam.

Expedit, signifieth also It is expedient, or nes-

cessarie. It is come to passe.

Expeditum erat, it was expedient, or rather, It was a shoyte and redie waye.

Expedit, quickly, easly, without cumbrance.

Expedit navigare, to sayle forth prosperously and with a good wynde.

Expeditio, õis, f. g. a setting forth towards battayle, an expedition, a viage.

Expeditus, a, um, deliuered, dispatched out of busynesse, redie, in a readynesse, not letted, easly, some prouided and gotten.

Expediti milites, souldiours in lycht harnays.

Expeditus & paratus, one wel appoynted, and in a redynesse.

Expeditum facere, to ridde out of busynesse and trouble.

Expedita excusatio, a redie excuse.

Expeditum iter, free passage in a mans iourney without cumbrance.

Expedita legio, expeditus exercitus, Expedita subsidia, wherein be souldiours in lycht harnays, and easly to be remoued.

In expedito posuim, In a redynesse, easly to be doen.

Expeditus labor, an easly labour.

Expeditior via ad honores, a moze ready waie to honour and aduancement.

Expello, expuli, lere, to expell or put out, to drive awaye.

Expellere in opus, to drive out to worke.

Expellere bonis & fortunis omnibus, to put men from theyr gooddes and all that euer they haue.

Expellere sententiam, to reiecte a sentence or opinion.

Expellere aliquem regno, to drive one out of his kyngdome.

Expendo, di, ere, to ponder or weygh, to consydre, to examine streightly, to pay truely, to spende moneye.

Expendere scelus, To be punished iustly for his offence.

Pœnas expendere, to be punished.

Expendere & aestimare, to pondre and weight.

Expendere aurum auro, To weyghthe golde with golde.

Expendant se ipsi, let theym consydre theym selues diligently.

Expensum, sign. g. or Expensa, æ, expense or dispense, coste.

Expensum ferre, to registre in a booke what moneye one hath deliuered or layed forth.

Expensum ferre, is not onely spoken of laieing out money, but also of other workes, as, Mensio facta est de legione ea, quam expensam tulit C. Casari Pompeius, mencion was made of the legion, whiche Pompei sayed he had deliuered to Cesar.

Creditores suæ negligentiae expensum ferre debent, The creditours ought to beare the losse, whiche is happened by theyr negligence.

Codex

Codex accepti & expensi, a rekenyng booke.
 Ne tu expensum muneribus feras, That you
 should not intitle or write it among your gifts.
 Fortunæ omnia expensa, omnia fortunæ fe-
 runtur accepta, what so euer good or euill chaun-
 ceth, is imputed wholly to fortune, or they saye,
 that fortune is cause of it.
 Expensus, a, um, wepyghed, pondered, consyde-
 red.
 Expergescio, gēfacis, scēi, facere, to awake one
 out of his sleepe.
 Expergesctus, a, um, waked out of sleepe by an
 other.
 Expergesio, factus sum, fieri; idem quod Ex-
 pergiscor.
 Expergiscor, eris, experrectus sum, sci, to as-
 wake.
 Cum sole experrectus, he that awaketh at the
 sonne rysyng.
 Somno experrectus, wakyng out of sleepe.
 Expergitus, a, um, waked by an other.
 Expergo, experrexi, expergere, to waken. idem
 quod Expergescio: Expergor, the passyue.
 Experge te, awake.
 Experge te facias, idem.
 Expergo, spersi, gere, to spynelle with licour.
 Experrectus, a, um, that awaketh him selfe, quie-
 kened, sterred.
 Experiens, riens, an adiectiue, that ttieth or
 proueth.
 Experiensissimus homo, a man of great expe-
 rience, or that beth to proue or tye matiers
 with great diligence.
 Experimentum, ti, n, g. an experiment or pofe.
 Capere experimentum, to proue or tye.
 Experiētia, æ, f. g. experience.
 Experiō, iris, iri, to attempt or assaye, to proue,
 to trie by the lawe.
 Experiri ad arborem cornua, to trie his hoys
 hes agaynst a tree.
 Experiri in patuis, To assaye in littell matters
 of small value.
 Experiri re ipsa, to proue the thyng in deede.
 Experiri certamen, to fight, to ioyne battayle, to
 assay the halsarde of battayle.
 Experiri fortunam, to put in aduenture and
 proue what wyl chauce.
 Experire, in Plautus is vled for Experiri.
 Experiri iure, To trie for ones ryghte by the
 lawe.
 Vires suas experiri, to assay what he is hable to
 dooe.
 Extrema experiri, to vse the extreakie remedie,
 to put all in halsarde.
 Te experior quanti facias vxorem, I tye the
 how muche thou doest loue thy wyfe.
 Expertum est, it is tried by experience.
 Ad experiunda vicia, To assaye whether the
 wyne be good or no.
 Expers, eris, om. g. without any parte, lacking
 experience, rude, ignorant.

Expers doloris, without payne.
 Expers lucis, without lyght.
 Expers mortis, neuer dyng.
 Expers corporis, that hath no bodie.
 Ne quis expers tuæ liberalitatis fieret, That
 euery man myght be partetaker of your lyberal-
 lites.
 Expers consilij, that knoweth not what to doe.
 Expers linguæ græcæ, that hath no knowlage
 in the greeke tongue.
 Expers amoris gnati, not knowyng that his
 sonne was in loue.
 Laboris expers, that dweth not labour and tra-
 uayle.
 Expers fama & fortunis, he that hath loste his
 credite and all his goodes.
 Expers metus, or metu, with out feare.
 Expersus, a, um, spoyng with lycons or weate.
 Expertus, a, um, attempted, taught by experience,
 that hath proued or tried.
 Expertus loquor, I speake that I haue expe-
 rience of.
 Sagittæ expertus, a good archer.
 Experta prodimus, wee shew thynges that be
 proued and tyled.
 Expertæ industriz homo, a man whose dill-
 gence is well knownen and tried.
 Expes, om. g. without hope.
 Expetendus, a, um, worthy to be despyed.
 Expetessio, sere, to demaunde or despye.
 Expetisco, scere, to despye vehemently.
 Expetitus, a, um, despyed greatly.
 Expeto, experis, tiui, or ti, ere, to despye muche
 or couete, to happen, to wylle, sometyne to take
 to passe ouer. Also to pursue or indeuout to
 gette, as,
 Mirum quin tuum ius meo periculo expe-
 tam, it is meruayle but I shall endeuour to get
 thy ryght with my great daunger. It is also to
 redounde or tourne.
 Nam deum non par videtur facere, delictum
 suum, suamq; culpam expetere in mortalem
 vt sinat, it is not fyttyng for god to do, that he
 shoulde suffer his offence or faulte to redounde
 to a mortall persone.
 Expetam alterum præ te, I wil despye an other
 rather then the.
 Audire expeto, I greatly despye to heare.
 Expetitur vnguentis radix asphalathi, It is
 greatly despyed and sought for to make oynes
 mentes.
 Expetit tuam ætatem illud facere, thyne age
 requireth to dooe it.
 Expetunt multa iniqua, many vnhappy thynges
 ges chauncen.
 Primum hoc abs te expeto, fyrste of al I despye
 this thyng of you.
 Expetere ab aliquo auxilium, to require one to
 helpe hym.
 Penas ab aliquo expetere, To require one to
 make satisfaction.

Expiabilis, le, that maye bee purged, or for the whyche satisfaction maye be made.
 Expiamentum, ii, neut. gen. satisfaction, or a purgation.
 Expiatio, ónis, f. g. a purgynge or satisfiynge.
 Expilatio, ónis, f. g. a robbynge or pollynge.
 Expilator, óris, ma. g. a robber, whiche leaueth nothyng behynde hym.
 Expilatus, a, um, pylled, robbed.
 Expilo, aui, are, to robbe or polle, to take by extorcion or decepte, to spoyle.
 Expingo, expinxi, ere, to pepnet, to pepnet out.
 Expio, expias, aui, are, to pacifie god with satisfaccion or prayer, whan we thynke he is displeased, to purge by sacrifice.
 Tua scelera diu immortales in nostros milites expiauerunt, god hath punished our men of armes for thyne offences.
 Expiare iniuriam, to make satisfaction or amendes for iniurie that is done.
 Luxum populi expiare solent bella, warres are wont to chastice and punishe the riotous luyng of the people.
 Eadem eade expiare, with one murder to make satisfaction for an other.
 Exp ratio, ónis, f. g. a bzeathynge out.
 Expiro, aui, are, to bzeath out, to dye, to geue vp the gost.
 Expirare animam, to die.
 Flammæ expirare, To caste or send out great flames.
 Expirante libertate, whan the libertie began to decaye and perishe.
 Expirare auras, to cast forth exhalacions or vapours.
 Expiscor, áris, ari, to seeke for fysh, to fysh out or serche diligently, to get or wyne.
 Tandem nescio quid ab eo expiscatur, finallye I can not tell what he winneth or getteth by hym, or what he trusteth to haue of hym.
 Expisso, aui, are, to make thyeke.
 Explanare, playnly, manifestly.
 Explanatio, ónis, f. g. a declaration, or makinge manifeste.
 Explanator, óris, m. g. one that interpreteth or maketh playne a thyng.
 Explanatus, a, um, declared, expounded.
 Explano, aui, are, to make plaine, to declare, to make manifeste, to expounde.
 Explanare verba, to pronounce distinctly and playnely.
 Explanto, aui, are, to pull vp that whiche is set.
 Explendescio, scere, to appere clerely, to shine, to shyne bryght.
 Expleo, cui, ere, to fyll, to fyll, to fyll vp.
 Also to faciate, to coforte, to make perfect, to accomplishe, to content, sometyms to make emptye or voyde.
 Exple animum curis, put all care out of thy mynde, or fyll thy mynde with cares.
 Exple aliquem scribendo, To satisfie and

fyll one with wrytyng letters to him.
 Explere animum suum, to doe his owne pleasure, to fyll his owne mynde.
 Explere animum alicui, to content ones mynde.
 Explere annos ducentos, To lyue full two hundred yeres.
 Supremum diem expleuit, he died, he ended his laste daie.
 Susceptum munus explere, to fyll a charge that one hath taken vpon hym.
 Numerum explere, to fyll by the numbze.
 Famem explere, To satisfie or synit ones hunger. Iphetysse Situm explere.
 Libidinem suam explere, To do and accomplishe his pleasure.
 Rimas explere, to stop and fyll by chynkes.
 Quod summam talenti attici expletet, which was of the iust value of a talent.
 Explebilis, le, that maye be fylled.
 Explementum, ii, n. ge. a thyng that fylleth vp.
 Explatio, ónis, form. gen. a fyllynge, a makinge perfect.
 Explatus, a, um, fylled vp, perfecte, accomplished, atchiued, finished, also replenished.
 Spectando explatus, satisfied, filled.
 Dapibus expletus, filled, replenished.
 Explicabilis, le, that may be declared.
 Explicare, playnely, manifestly.
 Explicatio, ónis, f. g. an unfoldinge, a declaration, an expounding.
 Explicator, óris, m. g. an expounder or declarer.
 Explicatrix, the feminine.
 Explicatus, us, mas. g. a declaration, an unfoldinge.
 Explicatus crurum, a castynge of the legges one from an other.
 Explicatus, a, um, declared, made manifeste, unfolded, dispatched, brought to passe.
 Explico, explicas, plicui, and aui, are, to extend, to unfold, to displaye, to declare, to tell or shewe a thyng playnely, to deliuer, to rydde out of trouble, to byng to passe, to dispatche or make an ende of.
 Explicat ensem, he draweth out his sworde.
 Explicat & cenas vnica mensa duas, he maketh two suppers at one table.
 Explicat caudam pauo, doth sette abroade his tayle.
 Cursum explicare citatis gradibus, to renne apase.
 Explicat vmbram porticus, maketh abroade shadowe.
 Explicare prouintiam cinctam periculis, to deliuer.
 Explica æstum meum, putte me out of this fantasie or doubt.
 Explicat acies, agmen, vel exercitum imperatores, whan they in an open fildes set their souldiours in aray, redy to battell.
 Explicare alas, to spredde and open the winges.
 Explicare naues, to set shippes in an order by

to fight. Explicare epistolam, to open a letter.
 Iter commodè explicui, I haue prosperously
 atchieued and made an end of my iorney.
 Explicatum tibi rem dabo, I wyl dispatche the
 matrice for you.
 Da operam, vte explices, endeavour to ryd
 and dispatche you selfe out of businesse.
 Explicare, & expedire negotium aliquod, to
 rydde and dispatch a matter.
 Explicitus, a, um, unfolded, declared, made an
 ende of, dispatched.
 Explicitius, the comparatiue.
 Explôdô, plôsi, ère, to dyue out with noyse of res
 bukes, of clapping of handes.
 Explorare, for a suttie, for a certaintie.
 Explorari, after it was serched or tryed.
 Explorator, ôris, m. g. an espie of priuie ser
 cheout.
 Exploratus, a, um, well knowne, of suretye
 knowne.
 Exploratum est mihi, I knowe surely, I am
 sure. Exploratum habeo, idem.
 Explôro, aui, are, to bewaile with exclamation,
 to assay, to serche out diligently, to proue by di
 ligent sercheing, to be aduised, to trye by, to re
 haust, to espie.
 Amenta explorare in digitis, to assay, to proue,
 to trie &c.
 Animum alicuius explorare, to proue ones
 mynde, to thende to know it.
 Taurus cornua explorat in truncis, doth as
 say of proue his hoznes &c.
 Explorare fugam, to serch and loke for a mean
 to flee.
 Gustu explorare bonitatem panis, to taste, to
 assay &c.
 Exploratum dicere, to speake that he hath tris
 ed to be true.
 Explosus, a, um, conuicted or reiected, dyuen out
 of the place with clapping of handes.
 Expôliô, aui, are, to spoyle or robbe.
 Expôlio, expolis, iui, lire, to polithe well and
 cleanly, to make smoothe and trymme, to make
 perfite.
 Expolire vnguium scabritias, to trimme and
 make smoth.
 Nihil omni ex parte perfectum natura expô
 liuit.
 Expolitio, onis, f. g. a polithyng, a trymmyng.
 Expolitus, a, um, polithed, made smoothe, cleanly
 and trymme.
 Expôno, sui, ere, to expounde or declare, to put
 a thyng out of that, wherein it is. Sometime to
 caste out a thyng, to the entente that it maye pe
 rythe, to sette forth at aduventure, also to spende,
 to sette forth to be shewed, to laye out, sometime
 to paye money.
 Exponere in terram copias, to land an armie.
 Exponere scenum in sole, to laye abrode heye
 in the sonne.
 Exponere vasa, to set abrode plaate on cups

bourdes to be stene.
 Exponam vobis ex memoria, or memoriter,
 I wyl declare to you by herte.
 Verboſius exponere, to declare a thyng in ma
 ny wordes.
 Expopulatio, ônis, f. g. a wastyng or spoylyng.
 Expopulor, âris, ari, to waste, to spoyle, to rob.
 Expôrrigo, exi, ere, to extende or stretche out,
 sometime to prolonge.
 Expôrrigere frontem, to shew a merie counte
 nance, to be pleasant and iocunde.
 Exportatio, onis, a bearyng out, a conueyng or
 carryng out, also exile or banishment.
 Exporto, aui, are, to beare or carie out.
 Exportauit Syracusis magnam vim mellis, he
 caried out of. &c.
 Exposco, posci, poscere, to aske or desyre ins
 tantly.
 Exposcere deos aliquid, to desyre a thyng in
 stantly of the goddes.
 Exposcere aliquem, to require one to be deli
 uered into our handes to be punished.
 Expôſiti, children caste out to be perished.
 Expôſitio, ônis, f. g. an expôſicion or declara
 tion of any thyng difficult or hard to be vnder
 stande, also carryng out of a thyng to halarde or
 daunger.
 Expôſitus, a, um, that is layed out to the intente
 it shoulde perishe. also set out, set abroade, open
 to all chaunces, in daunger, declared.
 Expôſita prouintia ad prædandum, a prouince
 in daunger to be spoyled and robbed.
 Expôſitus ſolibus locus, a place open vpon the
 sonne.
 Expôſtulario, ônis, f. g. a quarell or complaynt.
 Expôſtulator, tôris, m. g. he that complayneth
 of wronge down by his frende.
 Expôſtulo, aui, are, to complayne, to make a quas
 cell, to chyde with one for a thyng, to demaunde,
 to requyre, to wyl.
 Cum eo ne iniuriam hanc expôſtulem? Is se
 best that I chide with hym, or take hym by for
 this displeasure or note.
 Minaciter expôſtulare, to take one by sharple
 for a thyng that he hath down.
 Expôſtulare computationem, to demaunde a
 reckenyng.
 Expôſtus, a, um, idem quod Epotus.
 Expresse, manifestly, playnly.
 Expresse dicere, to speake properly and to the
 point.
 Expresſio, ônis, f. g. a strepyng.
 Expresſus, a, um, expresse, manifest, lyuely made,
 taken by force.
 Expressa senatus consulta, ordinances obtey
 ned of the senatours by force.
 Expressa sceleris vestigia, manifest and appa
 rant tokens of the mischiefe.
 Expressa in cera imago, the likenesse of a thyng
 printed in waxe.
 Exprimô, exprimis, expresſi, mere, to presse

oz wyngne out, to make to doe by force, to con-
straine, to wyngne out by force, to expresse, to
portray, to draw. also to resemble, to be lyke,
to describe.
Deinde perlintea exprimuntur, Afterwarde
they be streyned thorough a clothe.
Eripiendum atq; exprimendum est, it muste
be taken and wrested away by force.
Vilachrymas exprimere, to wrest out teares
violently by rubbing the eyes.
Expressit hoc necessitas patribus, necessitie
constrayned the senators to doe this.
Exprimere confessionē culpæ, To confesseigne
one to confesse that he hath offended.
Exprimere risum alicui, to make one to laugh
whether he wyll oz no.
Vocem exprimere, to make speake by force.
Exprimere & reddere aliquem, to doe lyke
one.
Similitudinem palatii hæc domus exprimit,
is like.
Exprimere per aures sanguinem, To make
bludde come out. &c.
Exprimere perlinteum, to streine through a
linnen cloth.
Exprimere animam, To yelde the gooste and
dye with great difficultee.
Exprimere effigiem alicuius, To portraye oz
drawe out ones picture.
Exprimit similitudinem, it resemblith oz it is
lyke.
Versibus exprimere, to peincte oz describe in
verses.
De græcis literis ad verbum exprimere, to
translate out of greke, worde for worde. lyke-
wise Verbum de verbo.
Vt græci magis exprimunt, as the grekes doe
expresse oz signifie more naturally.
Exprobratio, onis, a reproche, a twytinge, an up-
braidynge.
Exprobro, exprobas, aui, are, to upbraid, to
twyte. Also to laye in reproche. Sometyme to re-
secte oz disallowe.
Non exprobrandi causa dicam, I wyll not
speake it for any reproche vnto you.
Catonis orationes exprobrant callem a-
prugnum, Catos oracions reproue oz disallow
brawne.
Expromissor, ôris, m. g. he that promisseth, oz is
suretee for an other.
Expromitto, si, ere, to promise oz undertake for
an other.
Expromo, prompsi, ere, to shew forth oz open,
to speake, to vtter.
Expromere nummos, to take out money.
Audatius expromam, I wyll vtter oz speake
more boldly.
Expromitur, is shewed, oz is imploied.
Expromptus, a, um, taken out, shewed abroad.
Opus est mihi tua exprompta memoria, I
muste needes haue the shewe thy good and redy

witte.
Expugnabilis, le, praignable, that may be wonne
by assaut, that maye be vanquished.
Expugnatio, ônis, f. g. conquerynge oz winnyng.
Expugnator, ôris, m. g. a conquerour.
Expugnator pudicitie, a ruffian.
Expugnatus, a, um, conquered, won by assaut,
ouercome.
Expugno, aui, are, to wyne by assaut oz force,
to conquer, to ouercome, to vanquish.
Expugnare aurum alicui, by translation, to
get money from one by craft and gyle.
Expugnare carcerem, to bryake prison.
Expugnare fortunas patrias alicuius, to thrust
a man wrongfully from his heritage, and take it
to hym selfe.
Expugnare propositum alicuius frequenti ex-
postulatione, by great suete and intreatynge to
cause one to leaue his purpose.
Expugnare pudicitiam puellæ, by gyftes and
other meanes to wynn a mayden to leudnesse.
Expulsi, with often beatynge out,
Expugnare pertinaciam alicuius, to ouercom-
to vanquish. &c.
Expulsio, ônis, f. gen. an expelling oz put-
tyng forth.
Expulso, aui, are, to meue a thyng with muche
thrustynge, oz to put awaye.
Expulso, ôris, m. g. one that expelleth oz put-
teth awaye.
Expulsus, a, um, expelled, thrust out, put awaye.
Expultrix, the feminine.
Expumo, aui, are, to caste out some.
Expuncti, were souldiours discharged oz put out
of wages.
Expungo, punxi, ere, to put awaye oz remoue,
to put out a word or sentence in wytyng, with
pyckynge it rounde about, after the ancient ma-
ner, sometyme to prycke, to crosse out.
Expungere nomen debitoris, To put a det-
tours name out of his booke, to crosse the title of
his dette.
Expungere rationes, to here and examyne an
acompte.
Stipendij expungere militem, to put a soul-
diour out of wages, to crosse hym oute of the
rolle, wherein they names were wytten that re-
ceyued wages.
Expungere nonnunquam significat pungere.
Expungor, eris, gi, to be cancelled and put out,
oz rased. It is also spoken of iudges whan they
are put out of comission. it is also to quitte: as,
Munus munere expungitur, one good turne is
quitte with an other.
Expuitio, ônis, f. g. a spettyng forth.
Expuo, expuis, ui, ere, to spet out, to voyde out,
to cast out.
Cum illam expueret ex animo miseriam, whan
he woulde caste that trouble and carefulnesse out
of hys minde.
Expurgatio, ônis, f. g. a purgeynge oz makynge
cleane

cleane of a thyng.
Expurgo, aui, are, to make all cleane.
Expurgare se, to declare him selfe innocent of that whiche is laid to hym, to purge of cleane ones selfe of a fault.
Expurgationem habere, idem.
Exputo, exputas, aui, are, to treade or loppe a tree, to rutter cleane away. Also to vnderstande perfectly, to coniecte, to imagine or deaple in ones mynde.
Exputresco, putruui, scere, to rotte.
Exquilix, arum, a mountayne in Rome, where watche was kepte.
Exquilus, or **Exquilinus mons**, the same mountayne.
Exquilus, or **Exquilinus**, a, um, of the hyll **Exquilix**.
Exquiro, exquisiui, ere, to serche or trie oute, to enquire diligently, to demaunde or aske.
Intro exquire, sit ne ita, vt ego dico, go aske within, whether it be as I say or not.
Quod meum consilium exquiris, in that you desyre to know my counsaile or aduise.
Exquirere facta alicuius ad antiquæ religionis rationem, to examyne.
Omnia verba alicuius sententiæ exquirere, to examine and ponder. &c.
Exquirere a stirpe, to enquire of a matter euen from the very roote or begynnyng.
Exquirere iudicium alicuius, to demaunde of ones iudgemente.
Exquirere mores alicuius, to make enquire of ones maners.
Precium alicuius rei exquirere, to demaunde and aske the pryce of a thyng.
Exquisite, and **Exquisitum**, exquisitely, with muche studie and diligence.
Exquisitus, a, um, exquisite, muche serched for, picked, singular, excellent, deintie, fyne, perfitte.
Exquisito opus est, it must be looked for.
Exquisite epulæ, deintie meates.
Iudicio exquisito vir, a man of exquisite and exacte iudgement.
Exquisita doctrina philosophus, of singular or excellent learnyng.
Exquisita ingenia, extellent, fyne and picked wittes.
Exradico, aui, are, to plucke vp by the roote.
Exrogo, exrogas, aui, are, with a newe lawe to abrogate parte of the lawe that was made before.
Exsacrifico, aui, are, to offer in sacrifice.
Exsatio, looke **Exanio**.
Exsaturo, aui, are, looke **Exaturo**.
Exscribo, scripsi, ere, to write out, sometyme to represent and be very lyke.
Exscensus, us, m. g. a climbyng out, a commyng forth, as one commeth forth of a shippe to lande.
Exscindo, looke **Excindo**.
Exsibilo, looke **Exibilo**.

Exsicco, looke **Exicco**.
Exsignare, idem quod **Signare**.
Exsordesco, sordui, scere, to become spithy and dishonest.
Expumo, looke **Expumo**.
Exsugo, looke **Exugo**.
Extā, oram, neu. gen. plu. the inwardes, as the herte, the lyuer, the longes or lightes, and the spleane.
Extabesco, tabui, scere, to weare or pyne away, to become drie, to consume.
Extabit opinio, that opinion is worne away and come to naught.
Extemplo, forthwith.
Extemporalis, le, sodaine, vnpremeditate.
Extemporalitas, atis, f. g. a promptnes or redinesse without meditation or musyng.
Extemporaneus, a, um, sodayne withoute musyng.
Extemporaneus, & **Extemporalis oratio**, an oration of matter written without studie.
Extendo, di, ere, to extende, to stretche out, to continue, to pprolonge, to make longer.
Extendere in proceritatem, to stretche vp in height.
Extendere consularum, to pprolonge ones consullthp.
Extenderem preces nisi, &c. I woulde entreate you longer, laueyng. &c.
Ibi suam ætatem extendebat, there he dyd beslow and spende his time.
Extendere se supra vires, to assaile or enter pryse more than he can dooe.
Extenditur in maiorem partem noctis subsolanus, continueth or abydeyth. &c.
Extendere agros, to gette greate landes, or to enlarge his landes greatly.
Extendere famam, to make his fame be spred farther abzoade.
Extendere iter, to make a greate iourney.
Extendere se magnis itineribus, to aduance and marche forthwarde by greate iurneys.
Vitam extendere, to pprolonge ones lyfe.
Extensus, and **Extentus**, a, um, stretched longe.
Extensus sonus, an hygh and shrill soune.
Extenta itinera, great iournes.
Extento, aui, are to stretche often.
Extentare vires, to thyste out strength in doynyng of a thyng.
Extenuatio, onis, f. ge. a mahyng of a thyng lesse than it is, a diminishyng.
Extenuatus, a, um, made thynne, or skender, made lesse.
Extenuo, aui, are, to minishe or make litle, to eleuate, to make leane.
Extenuare & **augere**, contrarie.
Extenuare in puluerem, to make in powder or duste.
Vehementer causam extenuare, to diminishe and make a matter lesse than it is.
Extenuatur cibus dentibus, the meate is chawed.

wed with the teethe.
 Extenuatur, it weareth lesse and lesse.
 Extēdare corpus, To make the bodie leane and slender.
 Extenuare census ciuis, in lessyng to sette a citeisen at a lower summe.
 Exterāneus, a, um, looke Exterraneus.
 Extercorātor, ōris, m. g. one that carieth awaye dounge, a gounge farmer.
 Extercoro, aui, are, to cleanse, to auoyde dounge or ordure.
 Exterebro, aui, are, to perce throught. also to in ferche curiously.
 Extergeo, tersi, ēre, to wype cleane.
 Extergo, rōsi, ēre, idem.
 Exterminātor, ōris, m. g. one that destroyeth or casteth downe.
 Exterminātus, a, um, banished, driue out, put away.
 Extermino, aui, are, to driue out or pull downe, to banish, to driue away.
 Exterminare, & Reuocare, contrary.
 Exterminare ex hominum communitate, to cast out of the felowshyp or company of men.
 Exterminare morbum, to put away syknes.
 Externāus, a, um, altonied, made beside him self.
 Externo, aui, are, to make madde.
 Externus, a, um, whiche is not of that countrey, a straunger, an alien, outwarde.
 De parte externa, outwardly, on the out syde.
 Externa bona, outwarde woordes gooddes.
 Extero, extēris, triui, ēre, to beate oute, also to whet or grynde, to rubbe harde.
 Exterere literam, to put out a letter.
 Exterere messem, to thresh corne.
 Exterrāneus, of an other countrey. Also bozne or brought forth before the tyme.
 Exterrēo, ūi, ēre, to put in feare.
 Exterrītus, a, um, put in a great feare.
 Exterus, a, um, that whiche is not of this countrey or place, straunge, comen farre of.
 Exterfus, a, um, scoured, made cleane.
 Extexo, texui, ēre, to vnweaue.
 Extrillo, aui, are, to drop out.
 Extrillare lachrymis, to weepe, to consume with weeping.
 Extimeo, and Extimeſco, timui, ēre, and extimeſcere, to haue great feare, to dread muche.
 Estimulātor, ōris, m. gen. one that encourageth or stereth vp men to a thyng.
 Estimulātus, a, um, pricked, stered vp.
 Estimulo, aui, are, to picke, to stere vp, to encourage.
 Extimus, extrema, um, the outwardmoste or laste.
 Extinguo, xi, ēre, to put out, propely the fyre, or any thyng that bourneth or is lyght. sometyme it sygnifieth to slea or destroye, to abolyſhe: some tyme to make a distinction, or diuersitee betwene thynges.
 Extinguere animam alicui, to kyll or strayne

gle to death.
 Extinguere bellum, to stynte the warre.
 Extinguere familiaritates, to brake and dissolue the love and familiaritee that is betwene menne.
 Extinguere formam, vtely to disgrace the fauour and beautee of one.
 Extinguere furorem alicuius, to suppress and abate the furie of any person.
 Extinguere infamiam suam, to stynte the infamie or yll name that goeth on him.
 Morbo extinguere, to make to die of a sickness.
 Oblivione extingui, To bee forgotten and cleane out of mynde.
 Leges extinguere, To abolyſhe and destroye lawes.
 Vestigia vrbis extinguere, so to subuerſe and destroy a citee, that no sygne of it may remayne.
 Extinctio, ōnis, f. m. gen. a puttyng out, a destroying, an abolyſhyng.
 Extinctor, ōris, m. g. a destroyer, one that stinseth or maketh an ende of a thyng.
 Extinctor patriæ, a destroyer of his countrey.
 Extinctor conuersionis, he that suppresseth a conspiracie.
 Extinctor belli, one that stinseth the warre, or that maketh therof an ende.
 Extirpatio, ōnis, f. m. gen. a plucking by the rootes.
 Extirpo, aui, are, to plucke by the rootes.
 Extirpare humanitatem ex animo, to plucke all humanitee and gentillesse oute of a mannes mynde.
 Extirpare vitia, to roote by vice and naughtynesse out of the common weale.
 Extispex, tispicis, m. g. a soothsayer by lookynge in the inwardes of beastes.
 Extispicium, ij, n. g. the craft of soothsaynge.
 Extantia, æ, f. g. apperance aboue the other.
 Extro, extiti, āre, neut. to be, to remayne, to be apparant, to appere aboue other.
 Extat capite solo ex aqua, he appereth with his head onely aboue the water.
 Ita vt extra terram paululum extent, so that they appere a littell aboue the grounde.
 Extat e terra sesquipedē, it is aboue the grounde a foote and an halfe.
 Extare & eminere;
 Extant libri, orationes, studia. &c. id est, subsistent. Extare & interdicere, contrary.
 Extat literis, it is lesse in wrytyng.
 Non extat alius author doctrinæ eius, there is none other authour of that learnyng.
 Dum id extabit, as longe as that shal continue.
 Extollo, extuli, tollere, to aduance or prayse, to extolle. also to lift vp, to prolong, to magnifie.
 Extollere liberos, to bynge vp chyldren.
 Extollere indignationem, to shew hym selfe to be greatly displeased.
 Extollat nuptias, Let him deferre or prolonge the

the marriage.

Extollere onera in iumenta, to lisse by packes on brast's backs, to lode.

Extollere in maius, to make a thyng moze than it is.

Quem virtus extulit, eundem invidia deprimat, whom vertue hath auanced, &c.

Extorqueo, torſi, quere, to ſpnde out the trowth by tourmentes, to take away by force, to pluche away, to wrest from one by violence. also to put out of ioynte.

Exorare & extorquere, contrarie.

Exprimere & extorquere.

Errorrem alicui extorquere, to make one to know and hate the errorre that he was in.

Extorquere veritatem: to extorpe the trueth, to make one to confesse the trueth.

Extorsisti, vt fatear, you forced me to confesse it.

Extorsit articulum, he hath put a ioynte out of his place.

Extorſor, ōris, m. g. one that taketh from men by violence, an extorſioner.

Extorſis, ris, com. gene. is he that is made to voyde, or that is driven out of his countrey. also one that is excommunicated.

Extorſus, a, um, constrained by tourmentes. also wrested from one by violence.

Extra, without, except, sauynge.

Extra telorum iactum, out of arrow thotte, out of gunthome. It ſygmfieth out of daunger, or in saulſegarde.

Extra iocum, in earnest, without mochyng.

Extra precium est, it can not be valued or eſteemed. Extra culpam eſſe, not to be in the faute, to be faultleſſe.

Extra modum, aboue measure.

Extra ordinem, out of order.

Extra ostium, without the doozes.

Extra turbam colloqui, to commune togethet aparte, from other company.

Extra te vnum, onely you excepted, sauynge you onely.

Extra ducem paucosq; præterea, Sauynge the capitaine and a ſewer other beſyde.

Extra, an aduerbe: as,

Extra, ſimile eſt amigdalis, on the vtter parte it is lyke almondes.

Extra quam, ſoꝝ Niſi.

Extra quam, ſi quid factum ſit, &c. Excepte it be ſo that a thyng be dooen. &c.

Extractio, ōnis, f. g. a drawyng out.

Extractor, ōris, m. g. he that draweth out.

Extractorius, a, um, that hath the powze or nature to draw out.

Extractus, a, um, drawen out by force.

Extraho, extrahis, xi, here, to draw oute, to pꝛo longe, to deſerre, also to ridde or diſpatche.

Extrahere telum & corpore.

Extrahere ſcelus in lucem, to diſcouer, to reuele.

Extrahere ex animis religionem, to pluche out of. &c.

Extrahere diem, to put of a mattier from day to daye.

Extrahere certamen, to deſerre battayle.

Extrahere iudicium, to deſerre iudgement.

Quomodo me inde extraham, neſcio, I can not tell how I ſhould get my ſelfe from thens, or out of that buſyneſſe.

Extrahere in annum rem aliquam, to pꝛo long or delay a mattier a whole yere.

Extrahi rem in ſuum aduentu iuſſit, he com- maunded the mattier to be pꝛo longed vntill his comyng.

Extraneus, a, um, ſtrange, of an other countrey.

Extraneus haeres, he that is not the very heyre.

Extraordinarius, a, um, extraordinary, contrary to the ordinance, contrarie to the order or ſacion commonly vſed.

Extrarius, a, um, that is not of the ſame houſe or kinrede.

Extrēmitas, ātis, f. g. the extremitie or vttermoſt parte.

Ora & extremitas regionis, the frontiers and boundes of. &c.

Extremus, laſtely, in the ende, finally.

Extrēmus, a, um, ſometyme ſignifieth the beginnyng or the fyrſt. ſometyme the ende or the laſt. ſometyme the wooꝝke, also ſarre of.

Extrema linia, is ſpoken where a man woulde ſignifie a thyng to be laſt, and after all other.

Extremis digitis attingere, to rouche with the ſpynger toppes, is ſpoken, where it is ſygnified, that a man hath vnceth touched or felt a thyng.

Ab extremo narrare, to declare and ſhewe each from the begynnyng.

Extremus labor, the laſt labour.

In extremo ſpiritu, euen to the ſpyre of his deathe.

Halitus extremus, the laſt breath.

Hora extrema, the hour of deaſh.

Extremam manum addere, to finiſh, to make perfecte.

Extrema nox, the latter ende of the night.

Extrema pueritia, the latter ende of his chyld- hode.

Supplicium extremum, deaſh.

Durare in extremum, to continue to the ende.

In extremo tercio libro, in the latter ende of the thyrde booke.

Ad extremum, in the very toppes or ende. also at the laſt, finally.

Litteræ, quibus in extremis erat ſubſcriptum, a letter, in the ende whereof it was wꝛitten or ſubſcribed.

Extremum tunicæ, the hemme of a quote.

Extrema hyeme apparuit, it appeared in the latter ende of winter.

Extrico, tricas, aui, are, to deliuer or ſhake of any thyng that letteth.

Extri-

Extricare se, to ryd him selfe out of businesse.
 Extricare syluestrem agrum, to ryd and bushe
 a fiede from trees, thornes, and byers.
 Nummos vnde vnde extricare, to get money
 from one or an other how so euer it be.
 Extringo, xi, gere, idem quod Stringo.
 Extrinsecus, outwarde, on the oute syde, from
 without.
 Ex tripode, whan we speake of thynges, whiche
 are very true, and not to be doubted, as it
 were spoken of goddes owne mouth.
 Extritus, a, um, rubbed out.
 Extro, aui, are, to go out.
 Extrorsum, from without.
 Extrudo, si, ere, to thrust out, to dzyue out.
 Extrudere adibus, and Extrudere foras, to
 thzuke out at the dwores.
 Quam primum fac vt extrudas, See that you
 sende him forth with all speede, or as soone as
 you may.
 Extrudere aliquem, To make one to departe in
 haste.
 Extructio, onis, f. g. a buildyng vp.
 Extructus, a, um, buylded, made, garnyshed.
 Extruo, extruis, uxi, ere, to ordeyne, to buylde
 or set vp.
 Extruere & euertere, contrary.
 Extruere edificium in alieno, To buylde a
 house in an other mans grounde.
 Verba in numerum extruere, to couche and
 place wordes in order of certayne feete.
 Focum extruere lignis, to make a fire.
 Mensas extruere epulis, to garnishe the tables
 with good meates.
 Extruere stramenta in acervum, to laye vp
 strawe together in an heape.
 Cumulum extruere, to make an heape.
 Extruere rogam, to make a great fyre.
 Extuberatio, onis, f. gen. a swellng or ryling
 in the body.
 Extubero, aui, are, to swelle muche, to ryse vp
 lyke a botche, also actiuelv, to make to swell or
 ryse vp.
 Extumeo, extumes, and Extumesco, ui, scere,
 to swell or ryse vp.
 Extumidus, a, um, that swelleth or ryseth vp.
 Extundo, extrudi, ere, to fynde oute with muche
 labour, to gette out with payne, to obteyne by
 force. also with thumppng to make to swell.
 Exturbatus, a, um, thrust out, pulled vp by the
 rootes.
 Exturbo, aui, are, to put away, or to put oute or
 from a thyng by violence.
 Expellere atque exturbare.
 Exturbare homines a possessionibus, To
 thzuste men violentlye from theyr goodes and
 possessions.
 Exturbare spem pacis, to put away the hope
 of peace.
 Exturbare adibus, or ex adibus, to thzuste
 out of the house.

Vt istam exturbes ex animo aegritudinem,
 That you maye putte this passion out of your
 mynde.
 Exturbare mentem alicuius, to make one out
 of his witte.
 Exturbare spem pacis, to putte away all hope
 of peace.
 Exturbare calculos, to bzeake the stone in the
 bodie.
 Extulsire, to coughe out, to anoyde with coughe
 ynge.
 Exubero, aui, are, to abounde, looke Exhubero.
 Exuccus, a, um, without inpre or licour.
 Exudo, aui, are, to sende forth licour, to sweate
 oute.
 Humor exudar, the humour issueth oute like
 sweate.
 Exudare laborem, to employ and bestowe las
 bour and traunple, to labour untill he sweate.
 Exudare causas, to pleade matters with greate
 labour and diligence.
 Exuerrare, the sweepnges of the house.
 Exuerto, ti, ere, to pteuente.
 Exugo, exuxi, ere, to suche out.
 Exul, exulis, com. g. a banished man.
 Spes alunt exules, euen banished men haue
 hope ones to retorne into theyr countrey: a pro
 uerbe, signifying, that there is yet some hope, or
 that wee should not yet despayre, but looke for
 a day: for in space cometh grace.
 Mentis exul, madde, out of his witte.
 Exulceratio, onis, a sozenesse.
 Exulceratorius, a, um, that hath the power or
 nature to make soze.
 Exulceratus, a, um, vexed, made worse, made
 soze, corrupted with rancour and grudge.
 Exulcero, aui, are, to make soze, to bere or make
 worse, to impeire, to corrupte with rancour and
 grudge.
 Exulcerare gratiam alicui, to impeire the fas
 uour that one beareth to an other.
 Exulcerare animum, to displease the mynde
 greuouely, to make very angry.
 Ex vinculis causam dicere, To pleade in
 warde.
 Exulo, exulas, aui, are, to be banished, to lyue
 in exile.
 Exulare domo, to be banished from home, or
 from his owne house.
 Exultabundus, a, um, reioysyng very muche.
 Exultanter, ioyously, as it were leappyng for ioy,
 bzaggngly.
 Exultantia, x, f. g. idem quod exultatio, also a
 beatyng, as a soze or the pulse doeth.
 Exultatio, onis, f. g. a hoppyng or dauncyng.
 Exulto, aui, are, to reioyce exceedingly, to bzag, or
 make anaunt proude, to magnifie ones selfe,
 to triumphe ouer one cruelly, to leape oute, to
 leape for ioy, to bubble, to boyle or playe, as
 the potte dooeth, whan it dooeth seeth.
 Exultum, with leappyng and hoppyng.

Exulsiōis, a, um, that houlet out.
 Exululo, aui, are, to houlet out, to crie out pitifully.
 Exundatio, ōnis, f. g. an ouerfloowpng, a superfluous aboundpng.
 Exundo, aui, are, to ouerflowe, to abounde, to be superfluous.
 Exungo, xi, gere, to annoynt.
 Exungulo, aui, are, to cut of ones nayles.
 Exuo, ui, ere, to put of, to despoyle of vnclothe, to depriue, to deliuer, to vncouer, to shew out.
 Exue mentem, putte away that mynde of affliction.
 Amicitiam alicuius exuere, to forsake or leaue ones frendshipp.
 Armis exuere aliquem, To take away ones harneys, to vnarne a man.
 Exuere castris hostem, to dyue the enemies out of their campe.
 Ensem vagina exuerat, he hadde drawen his swoorde.
 Exuere ferociam, to leaue the fiercenesse and crueltie that one hath vsed in tyme passed.
 Fidem exuere, to breake promise, to doo contrary to that that one hath sworne.
 Iam gratiam nouitatis exuit, Nowe it is no more pleasaunt or acceptable for the the nouelte therof sens that it wareth olde.
 Nonne humanitatē omnem exuisses? Should not you haue declared your selfe, to haue no humanitee or gentilnesse at all?
 Exuere iugum, and Exuere se iugo, to shake of the yoke of bondage, and sette him selfe at libertie.
 Antiquos mores exuere, To leaue his olde condicions.
 Exuere aliquem regno, To dyue one oute of his realme, to put one out of his kyngdome.
 Exuere se paterno agro, to sell the lande that came to him by his father.
 Exuere senectam, to become yonge agayne.
 Exuere obsequium, To become disobediente and stubbozne.
 Exuere tributa, To refuse to pay any more tribute.
 Exuperabilis, le, that may be excelled or passed.
 Also actiuelly, that may excell or passe.
 Exuperantia, a, form. gene. excellencie, preeminencie.
 Exuperatio, ōnis, f. g. idem.
 Exúpero, aui, are, to excede, to passe or surmounte.
 Exuperat eius stultitia hæc omnia, his folye passeth all these thynges.
 Non solum dum anima exuperabo mea, not onely as longe as I shall lyue.
 Exurdo, aui, are, to make deafe.
 Vina feruida exurdunt palatum, Hot wyne make dull the taste.
 Exurgo, exi, ere, to arise vp, to arise out of miserie and trouble.

Exurgite ambo a genibus, rse vp bothe and kneele no moze.
 Exurgere de multa nocte, To rse late in the nyght.
 Exurgere de insidiis, to breake out of an ambuſhe, and set vpon the enemies.
 Exurgat foras, let hym rse and get hym forth of the doores.
 Exuro, uſi, ere, to bourne out.
 Exusito, aui, are, to stirre or rse vp, to waken from sleape.
 Exussitare animos, to quicken and stirre vp the myndes.
 Exustio, ōnis, f. g. a burnpng.
 Exustus, a, um, burned, parched, dyed.
 Exūtus, a, um, cut of, spoled.
 Exutus campis, diuen out of the fielde.
 Exūtiæ, arum, form. ge. plu. spoyl taken from ennemies.
 Exuuiæ serpentis, an adders skinne.
 Exibaphon, phi, n. g. a salate of herbes.

Ezechiel, (a prophete of the countrey Sara-ra, in Syria, of the line of byshops,) had meruaylous reuelacions and visions, and by hym God shewed many greates miracles. For in the tyme of a great scarſitee, he by prayer obteyned of god abondance of fische, whereby the people were sufficiently refreshed. Also when the people were oppressed, he stode and made their enemies so abashed with myracles and wonderfull sightes, that they ceased of their entrepryse. Being in the countrey of Caldeie, he tolde the people of many thynges dooen in the temple of Hierusalem, he brought the people out of Caldie to Hierusalem, to the repproche of the infidelles. He beyng in Babylon, iudged the tribe of Dan and Gad, for that they had wickedly dooen agaynst the lord, in persecutyng theim, whiche beleued in the lawe. And he shewed vnto them a terrible token. For adders deuoured theyr children and all their cattall. At the laste he was slayne at Babylon by the duke of the people, because he repproved him of ydolatrie. He was buried in the fielde. Saur, in the monument of Sem. Arphaxad, progeneritours of Abraham. He prophesied of the resourne of the children of Israel, and also of the comyng of Christ. He lyued afore the incarnation. 617. yeres.



, VVAS used in olde tyme for H, Fordeū, for Hordeum, Trafo, for traho, &c.

Faba, a, f. g. a beane. Critius Lorus a phisicion of our time, affirmeth, that pulse which we cal beanes, is not Faba,

whereof Dioscorides, Celsus, Galenus, and Plinius doe wyte: for that is rounde, and lesse than our beane, whereof. xviii. made a dramme, where ours be so greete, that some one beane weigheth a dramme, and is somewhat longe and flatte.

Faba cudetur in me, the beane shal be knocked on me, signifying the payne or blame shal lyght on me.

Faba inuersa, some doe suppose to bee that herbe whiche is called Lunaria, or Solanum somnificum: reade in Solano.

Faba Pythagorica, signifieth the counsaile of Pythagoras, where he biddeth we should not eate beanes, sayng, Faba abstinet, which is by diuers men diuersly expounded. Some declare it for a bare precepte, sayng: That for as muche as beanes make the syght dulle, and causeth yll dreames, as Plinie saith, or as Cullie affirmeth, prouoketh inflation or much winde in the body. Therfore Pythagoras forbore the eatyng of them. But Aristoreus affirmeth, that Pythagoras did not eate more of any kynde of pulse than of beanes, because they easly loused the bealy. Empedocles saith, that Pythagoras commaunded to absteyne from beanes, as it were from the arte of lechery, because Cyamos signifieth not onely a beane, but also the genitours.

Plutarchus expoundeth this precepte, as yf he had sayed: Absteyne from the ministracion of a common weale, because it is full of perilles, nor can not be without rebuke or damage. In the olde tyme the consent of people was declared by beanes, which yet doth remayne at Venice, as well in election of officers, as in iudgements and sentences: for by whyte beanes thynges are assyzed, by blacke beanes they are denied or refused.

Fabacia, a, f. g. a beane cake.

Fabaginus, a, um, of beanes.

Fabalis, le, of a beane.

Fabale, lis, a beane stalk.

Fabalis, the refuse or offall of beanes.

Fabaris, a ryuer in Italy, rennyng by the Sabins.

Fabarius, a, um, perteynyng to beanes.

Fabaria calendæ, the calendes of June.

Fabellâ, læ, f. g. a short tale.

Faber, a fisme of the Spanishe sea, also called Zeus, and is in fygure rounde, and of a russet

colour. It is lyke to be that fisme, whiche is called a lumpe, and of late yeres was founde in the sea about Denonwite.

Faber, bri, m. g. almost euer crastes man, that woorketh with the hande.

Faber lignarius, a carpenter.

Faber ferrarius, a smith.

Aurifaber, a goldsmith.

Faber, bra, brum, perteynyng to a smith.

Faberrime, counnyngly, deerp craftily or well.

Fabianus, the propre name of a man.

Fabitor, in the aunient time was taken for a maynteynour.

Fabius, the surname of a noble house of the Romayns, which had first that name of sowynge or sellynge of beanes, as Cicero of the grain called Cicer, Piso of peasen, Porcius of swyne. of this name wer diuers valiaunt capitains & wise counsaillours: of whome one was called Fabius Maximus, who in his youth exercised both eloquence & prowesse: & therfore he after became, as well in armes as in counsaile, a capitayne most excellent: and subduyng many countreies vnto the Romaynes, he triumphed. v. times. Beyng made dictatour against Annibal, he so repeted prouide with manhood or prowesse, that by detractyng of battayle, and traynyng Annibal from place to place, and at sundry aduantages skirmisshyng with him, he minished his puissance, and preserued the publike weale of his countrey, where Minutius (enuyng hym) in fyghtyng with Annibal, was vanquished, and had ben slaine with all his armie, had not Fabius come to his succor and rescous, who deliuered his aduersarie and all his trayne, and caused Annibal to retyre: who saied then to his hoste: Wyd I not tell you before, that this cloude would at the last byynge vs a storme: callyng Fabius a cloude because of his houerynge on the hilles. This man was afore the incarnation of Christ. 200. yeres, and somewhat more.

Fabius Quintilianus, reade after in Quintilian.

Fabrateria, a towne of Campayne.

Fabre, workemanly, craftily. Vt apologum facit? quam fabre? Se what a defence he maketh: how craftily he handeleth it.

Fabrefacio, bréfasis, feci, ere, to worke cunnynghly, to bylde.

Fabrica, ca, f. g. a workehouse, a forge. sometime the frame or worke. also the science of a carpenter, the facture, soyngynge or settyng toggyther of a thyng, the makynge or workman's shipp. also a wyle or deuite.

Fabrica ferraria, a smithes forge. Aliquam fabricam fingit, he goeth aboute some wyle.

Quot admoui fabricas? howe many craftie waies dyd I assaye.

Fabrico, aui, are, & Fabricor, aris, ari, to make, to build, to inuent. Fabricare naues, to builde shippes. Fabricare gladiū, to make a swoorde. Fabricare animum, to forme the mynde.

Fing

Fingere & fabricare.
 Fabricatus, a, um, made.
 Fabricator, oris, m. g. a maker.
 Mundi fabricator deus, god the maker of the worlde.
 Fabricus, a, um, of or pertaining to a carpenter.
 Fabrilis, le, belonging to handie craftes, as Smithes and carpenters.
 Fabritianus, a mans name.
 Fabritius, a noble Romaine, who beyng wonders full poore, refused a greete summe of money, sent to him by kynge Darius, touchyng with his handes all his membris, and sayng vnto the kynge messengers: As longe as he moughte rule all that, whiche he touched, he could lacke nothyng.
 Fabula, lre, f. g. a fable or tale. sometye an enterlude. It is also a litle beane.
 Fabula palliata, a comedie of greke.
 Fabula togata, a comedie of latine.
 Fabulam inceperat, he beginneth to tell a tale.
 Fabula est omni populo, he is a talkyng stocke to all the people.
 Iam nos fabulæ sumus, now be we a talkyng stocke for every man: howe be wee mocked and talked of by every man.
 Fabulam ætatis agere, To passe the whole course and tyme of ones lyfe.
 In fabulis esse, to be babbled of abroad.
 Fabulæ, spoken in an answer, withoute anie other woorde ioynd therewith, amounteth to as much, as yf one woulde saye, Fables, trifles, fantasies, japes. sometime is added mera, as mera fabulæ, very trifles or fantasies: or as one woulde say, That whiche ye say, is not to be regarded.
 Fabularis, re, of a tale, or lyke a tale.
 Fabulator, oris, m. g. a teller of fables or tales.
 Fabulinus, was supposed of the paynims to be a god, whiche had the rule ouer childzen, whan they began to speake.
 Fabulor, aris, ari, to talke, to commune, to mocke or delude, to babble foolysly.
 Mortuū verba fabulare, Thou speakest to a dead man, thou labourest in vayne.
 Fabulari falsum, to lie.
 Fabulose, lyke a fable or lye.
 Fabulositas, atis, f. g. the inuention of fables and lies.
 Fabulosus, a, um, much talked of, that every man speaketh of, that wherof many thynges be feigned.
 Fabulum, li, n. g. a beane.
 Facesso, cessi, cessere, to go about to do a thyng, to doe, to accomplishe. sometye to go away.
 Facesse hinc, get thee hence.
 Facessit tibi negotium, he putteth thee to busynesse and trouble.
 Facessere periculum, to putte in perill and daunger.
 Facere, meryly, pleasauntly, pretily.

Facetia, arum, f. g. plur. nu. merie woordes or dedes without dishonestie, merie conceits with a pleasant grace.
 Acerba facetia, bityng scoones, tantyng scottes.
 Condurus sale & facetiis, full of wittie and pleasaunt saynges.
 Facetiosus, a, um, full of mirth and pleasantnesse.
 Facetum, ti, n. g. a thyng that is pleasaunt and mery.
 Facetus, a, um, mery, pleasaunt, that speaketh or dooth pleasauntly to make men laugh.
 Facies, ei, f. g. a face. sometye the proportion of all the bodie, a visage, a similitude, the fygure, fourme, or facion of a thyng, the cheere or countenaunce.
 Quæ facie est homo? Of what stature is the man?
 De facie hominem noui, I knowe the man by syght.
 Facies arboris, the fourme or facion of a tree.
 Facies honesti, the description and figure of honestie.
 Confusa in pulueris faciem, beaten small like duste.
 Loci facies, the figure and facion of a place.
 Apheuple Facies vibis, stagni, montis, cœli, maris.
 Noua illic rerum facies, all is newe there to looke to.
 Vertere se in omnes facies, To assay all the meanes and waies that one can.
 Facies, and faci, was vsed of olde wyters in the genitive case.
 Facile, lyghtly or esly, without let or doubt, without any great grieve, without peine.
 Illius ciuitatis facile princeps, without controuersie chief and principall of that citee.
 Facile facere possum, si iubes, I can dooe it quickly, if you bidde me.
 Propter eas, viuo facilius, By them I get my lyuyng more easly.
 Facile hic plus mali est q̃ illic boni, withoute doubt there is more ylle in this parte, than good in the other.
 Facile carere, to be well contente to lacke.
 Facile pati, I am very well contente.
 Facilis, le, lyght, easie, facile, gentle, good to be entreated, easie to be pleased, tractable, redie to forgiue, propice, fauourable, gracious, sometye obedient, peassible, easie to be ruled.
 Facilis aduersarius, a weake aduersary, easly to be vanquished.
 Cæra facilis, softe ware.
 Deos faciles habere, fauourable.
 Cibi faciles, meates easly to be gotten.
 Iactura facilis, a small losse.
 Faciles oculi, rollyng eyes.
 Facilis & plana via, an easly and playn way.
 Facilis homo, a man easly to please, contrary to Morosus.

Ministri faciles, obedient.

Facillimi mores, paſſible manners, and eaſy to away with.

Populum facilem habere, an obedient people, eaſie to be ruled.

Facilis ad credendum, prone & ready to beleue.

Facilitas, aſtis, f.g. eaſineſſe, gentilineſſe, when one is ſoone contented and pleaſed, promptneſſe.

Facineroſus, a, um, full of miſchiefe, wicked, vngacious.

Facinus, facinoris, n. g. an acte of dede. Sometime an ill dede, a great acte.

Facinus indignum, nepharium, tetrum, a ſhamefull and abhominable acte.

Facinus nobile, a noble dede of enterpriſe.

Facinus admittere, coſciſcere, facere, patrare, to committe ſome ſhamefull or heynous acte.

Hic pulcherimum facinus audiui, here dyd I heare the Joyfulleſt matter that euer ye harde.

Facio, feci, facere, to doo, to bee occupied, to make. alſo to ſacrifice, to proſite.

Facere aucupium auribus, to hearken as a ſpie.

Aequi bonique facere, to take in good parte, or in good woorth.

Animum alicui facere, to giue one courage, to ſtomache a man.

Facere carnicinam, to execute the office of an hangeman, in hangyng, beheadyng, or quattreſpyng of men.

Facere caſtra, to pitche a campe, to campe.

Facere certioſem, to aſſertayne or aduertyiſe one by letter or meſſenger.

Facere compendiū, to make ſhort, to abydge to goe a ſhorter way to woork, to doe a thyng the ſooner.

Facere compotem, to geue to one that thyng, whiche he deſireth.

Facere coniecturam, to coniecture or deeme, to diuine or eſteeme.

Facere contumeliā, to doo diſpleaſure.

Facere conuitium, to rebuke, or put to rebuke, to checke.

Capitale facere, to make it felony or death.

Cautioſem facere, to make him wiſer, to make him moze wate.

Concilia facere, to gather to gether for counſayng one an other, to geue counſayle.

Facere copiam, to geue leaue.

Facere copiam alicuius, to let hym take his pleaſure of one.

Facere copiam argenti, to lende money.

Copiam conſilii ſui facere, to heate them that come for counſaile, and to giue it to them.

Facere conſuetudinem, to be familiar.

Deditionem facere, to yelde vp as a man vanquiſhed in warre.

Facere delicias, to ſpeke for pleaſure, or in moſt kage. Fac eſſe, admit it be ſo, or admit the caſe.

Fac eſſe, qui ſum, ymagine that thou were as I am.

Eruptionem facere, to breahe or iſſue out vps

pon enemies.

Facere fidem, to make one to beleue hym.

Facere frugem, to myne gaynes.

Facere funus, to miniſter funerals.

Gradum facere, to ſteppe footſtepe or ſteppe vp, to wyne ſomewhat.

Gratiam facere, to thanke, to releaſe or acquite one of a thyng, to giue leaue to pardone.

Gratiam iusiurandi facere, to diſpoſite with one for his othe.

Facere gratum, to doo pleaſure to one, or to wyne a mans fauour.

Facere grauidam, to get with childe.

Facere iacturam, to haue a loſſe.

Impetum facere, to runne on a thyng with a force.

Facere inditium, to tell or to geue warnyng of a thyng that he knoweth.

Facere ingenium ſuum, to doo accordyng to his witte or nature.

Facere inſidias, to lie in waite to doo harme to one. Facere iter, to goe or ride.

Iuſta alicui facere, to perſourme all obſequies belongyng to dead men.

Lenocinium facere, to hepe baudyſh.

Facere lucrum, to wyne.

Facere ludos, to moche or ſcojne. alſo to ſette forth plaies.

Facere magni, to eſteeme muche.

Modum facere, to hepe meaſure.

Modos facere, to ſpynge.

Moram facere, to tary, to prolonge, to deſette.

Morem facere, to bypynge vp a cuſtome.

Multam facere, to forfeite a peyne.

Mutuum facere, to doo one for an other, to quite.

Facere mecum, to make for my purpoſe, to hold on my ſide, to take my parte.

Facere naufragium, to renne to wreche, to haue a ſhippe wreche.

Naufragium gloriæ facere, to loſe his glorie and renoume.

Facere negotium, to put one to buſyneſſe.

Facere nequit, to doo wrethedly.

Facere nomina, to get debtors, as by lendyng: as they doe now by exchaunge, and in wykes, properly called vſury, and in bargaines of coynes, tattalle and other ſyke, or lettynge of landes. it is alſo to bozowe money, to name, to make renowned and famous.

Respondit, ſecum facere Syllam, he answered, that Sylla was of his opinion, or did thyng as he dyd.

Obnoxium ſibi aliquem facere, to bynde one to be at his commaundement.

Facere ocium, to giue to one leſſure.

Facere palam, to tell a thyng abrode.

Facere periculum, to prone, to aſſay, to bypynge in peryll and daunger.

Facere pluriſ, to ſet moze by.

Facere propitiū, to make him thine of his good ſorde

lorde of maffet.
 Facere questum, to gayne.
 Facere reducem, to bypnye one agayne.
 Facere rem, to get profite of gayne by a thyng
 to thypur.
 Facere reum, to accuse of sette one in a crym-
 nall cause.
 Facere risum, to cause to laugh.
 Face scelus, to doe a mischeuous dede.
 Facere seimentem, to sowe grapne.
 Facere stipendia, to be in wages in the warres.
 Facere sumptum, to bestowe coste.
 Facere superbium, to stea one.
 Facere technam, to play a crafty pageant.
 Facere terrorem, to put in feare.
 Facere transacta omnia, to bypnye all thynges
 to apoynte.
 Facere turbas, to make busynesse.
 Facere vadimoniam, to lay in gage of surety,
 to promise, to appeare at a day appoynted.
 Facere verba aut verbum, to speake.
 Facere vindemiam, to gather grapes, to make
 wyne.
 Facere vitium, to fall in decay.
 Facere voluptatem, to satisfy myne, thyne, or
 his pleasure, or appetite.
 Faciam vt te plurimum amem, I will lone the
 muche. Fecisse hoc oportuit, needes must ye
 haue doen it.
 Facio plurimi, I make much of.
 Floccifacio, I sette not a straw by it.
 Facit ad difficultatem vrinae, it is holsome for
 the stranglition, or for them that can not pisse
 easly.
 Non facit ad stomachum, it is not holsome for
 the stomache.
 Aes alienum facere, to borow money.
 Facere ad bonos mores, to helpe of auayle to
 honest behauiour.
 Facere ad alicuius palatum, to bee for ones
 nowne tooth.
 Caput facere, to grow to an head, as herbes do
 befoze they beare seede.
 Facere concursum, to renne together.
 Qui cum Sertorio faciebant, whiche folowed
 or fauoured the parte of Sertorius.
 Facere descensionem, to lande out of a shyp or
 bote.
 Quamuis paucos vnà fecerimus dies, Al-
 though we taried but few daies togither.
 Facere dolorem, to put to payne.
 Facere errorem, to deceyue.
 Exempla faciam in te, I wyll punyssh thee to
 the example of other.
 Facere fauorem apud aliquem, to reconcile.
 Finem facere, to make an ende.
 Formidinem facere, to put in feare.
 Fraudem legi facere, by some craftie or wyle to
 delude the lawe.
 Funus facere prandio, to eate a mans diner.
 Gloriam alicui rei facere, to make a thyng

greatly esteemed and set by.
 Hospicium facere, to entertayne or lodge.
 Hostilia facere, to shew hym selfe to be an en-
 emie, to doolyph an enemy.
 Facere iudicium, to iudge, to geue iudgement.
 Facere manum, to gather a company or bande
 of souldiours.
 Medicinam facere, to make a confection, also
 to heale or cure.
 Mercaturam facere, to vse or practyse the feate
 of marchaundise.
 Missum facere, to let go.
 Missa haec faciamus, Let vs speake no moze of
 these thynges.
 Momentum facere, to bee of some weyght or
 importaunce.
 Facere momentum annonae, to bypnye downe
 the pryce of vitayle or cozne.
 Huius rei sibi naturam faciat, Let hym by long
 custome tourne this thyng into his nature.
 Non possum facere, quin ad te mittam, I can
 not choose but sende to you.
 Optionem facere, to put to the choyse.
 Opus facere, to labour.
 Odium vitae facere, to make one wery of his
 lyfe.
 Oua facere, to lay egges.
 Partes facere, to diuide.
 Facere pecuniam, to get great gaynes.
 Securitatem facere, to make carelesse.
 Facere syngrapham, to make an obligation.
 Facere prouentum maiorem, to peld more
 fruite.
 Pugnam facere, to bende the fyfte.
 Facere testes, to take recorde.
 Facere promissum, pro prestare & perficere.
 Factus, a, um, made, doen, wrought.
 Argentum factum, plate.
 Factio, ónis, f. g. a diuision of people in sundry
 opinions. also an acte, a dooyng. also a compa-
 nie or bande of men. Sometyme rycheffe, autho-
 ritee of estimation in a citee.
 Cui testamenti factio nulla est, to whom it is
 not permitted by the law, to make any testamēt.
 Factionum principes, the heades of rebellion
 or sedition.
 Neque nos tanta factione sumus, neyther bee
 we of so great authozitee.
 Factitius, a, um, made or counterfeit to the lykes
 nesse of an other thyng.
 Factitius color, a counterfaite colour.
 Factito, aui, are, to dooe often times.
 Carmina in aliquem factitare, to make verses
 agaynst one.
 Factitare medicinam, to practyse physike.
 Factiosus, a, um, factious, sedicious, bzaulynge,
 also ryche, of great authozitee.
 Factor, óris, m. g. a maker.
 Factum, ti, n. g. a dede, a thyng made.
 Factum atque transactum, dooen and brought
 to good passe.

Haud muto factum, I repent me not of that I
haue doen.
Facta, p[ro]u[er]be and noble actes.
Fortia facta patrum, the valiaunt deedes of
our forefathers.
Factura, a, f. g. the facture of makynge of a
thyng.
Facturio, iui, ij, ire, to desyre to doo.
Factus, us, m. g. a makynge.
Facula, la, f. g. a lynke, or littell tozche.
Facularij, tozche bearers.
Facultas, atis, f. g. power to doo or speake, habi-
lite: sometyme rycheffe. also facultee, vertue or
strength in a thyng. also occasion, oportunitie.
Adimere facultatem aliquid faciendi, to lette
one that he cannot doo a thyng.
Facultatem dare, to geue power or licence.
Si facultas erit, yf we may, yf we can haue or
oportunitie or leysure.
Dare facultatem eligendi. To geue one the
choyse.
Facultas ingenij, a facultee or science that the
wytte is exercysed in.
Facultas dicendi, eloquence, aptnesse, or p[ro]p[er]-
nesse to speake in any thyng.
Facultatem in dicendo habere, to be eloquent
or well langaged, to be a good oratour.
Dare facultatem omnibus sui irridendi, To
geue all men occasion to mocke hym.
Prætermittere facultatem alicuius rei, To or-
mitte the oportunitie. &c.
Vtinam esset facultatis mea, I woulde to god
that myne eloquence were suche that I coulde:
or, I woulde it were in my power to dooe it.
Facultas nummorum, store or plentie of mo-
ney, richesse.
Omnia medicamenta proprias facultates ha-
bent. All medicines haue theyr p[ro]p[er] vertue
and strength.
Facultates, tatum, f. m. gene. plu. nu. riches,
reuenues.
Facultatibus labi, to lese theyr gooddes.
Facultas operæ ubi mihi erit, whan I shall
haue leysure, whan my busynesse will suffre me.
Facundè, eloquently.
Facundia, a, f. g. eloquence or sweete and pleas-
ant speche.
Facundiōsus, a, um, full of eloquence.
Facundus, a, um, eloquent, well spoken, he that
prophesieth thynges to come.
Facatus, a, um, haupng lees or dregges.
Facatum vinum, wyne that dymneth of the
lyes.
Facinoræ vine, grapes, wherof cometh wyne has
uyng much lies.
Faculentus, a, um, full of lies, dregges, or groun-
des of any lyout.
Facutinus, a, um, p[er]teynng to dregges.
Fax, fa'cis, f. g. lies, dregges, or groundes of
any kynde of licour.
Fax ciuitatis, they that in a citee do lyue brast-

lie and viciouslie, the dregges and castall.
Faginus, a, um, of a beech tree.
Faginus, and fagus, a, um, idem.
Fagus, gi, f. g. a beech tree.
Fagutal, a chappell in Rome, wherin was a beech
tree consecrated to Jupiter.
Fala, a, f. g. a towre made of tymber.
Falacrium, a p[ro]montorie of Sicile, called nome
Melazo.
Falarica, a, f. g. a kynde of darts throwen out
of towres and fortresses besieged.
Falcarius, rij, m. ge. he that fyghteth with a byll,
or he that occupieth a hooke or speth.
Falcarius, a, um, p[er]teynng to a byll, hooke, or
speth.
Falcatus, a, um, hooked. also any thyng, wherton
be hookes or other lyke thyng.
Falcati currus, cartes armed with hookes.
Falcicula, la, f. m. gene, a lyttell hooke or byll,
a sphe.
Falcidia lex, a lawe, whereby legacies were defal-
cate or cutte of, where the fourth parte of the
goodes were not assygned to the heires.
Falcifer, ciferæ, um, that beareth a byll or hooke.
Falcito, aui, arc, to cutte with a byll or hooke.
Falco, aui, arc, to cut of or mowe, to cut or loppe
with a byll or hooke.
Falco, onis, a hauke.
Falcones, they that haue crooked toes.
Falcula, la, f. g. the diminutue of Falx, falcis,
a sphe, a littell hooke or bill. also falcula bee
crooked clawes of lyons, liberdes, and suche
lyke wilde beastes. also the talons of an hauke.
Falcula, la, f. g. a certayne birde, the thyrd kind
offwalos, and is called also Riparia, a banke
martnet.
Falere, ris, n. ge. a worde bled of Varro, for a
parte of an house to be vnknown.
Falernus, a countrey in Campania, nowe in the
realme of Naples, wherin grew the best wyne
of Italy, called Falernum, Mountfalcon.
Falisci, a peple in Italy. also a kynde of puddings.
Faliscus, a, um, that is stuffed lyke a puddng.
Fallacia, a, f. m. gen. a deceitfull worde, or ge-
nerally deceit or crafty handlynge, a subtyll
or crafty deuyse.
Fallaciosus, a, um, full of deceipte.
Fallaciter, deceiptfully, falsly.
Fallax, acis, om. g. that deceyeth or begyleth.
Fallax coniectura, a coniecture that deceyeth
a man in his opinion.
Herba fallaces, herbes that yelde not so muche
fruite as is looked for.
Fallo, fefelli, fallere, to deceyue, to begyle, p[ro]-
p[er]ly with wordes, to be p[er]uie or close from,
to be vnknown, also to be hydde.
Fallunt amaritudinem edentes. absynthium
in fico, because they feele not the bitternesse.
Fallere fidem, to breake p[ro]misse.
Iura tori fallere, to committe adulterie.
Memoria falli, to forget.

Nihil me fallis, I know thee well enough, thou deceyvest me nothing, thou canst not go an ace beyond me.

Nisi me fallit animus, excepte my iudgements deceyue me.

Nisi omnia me fallunt, excepte I bee utterly deceyued. Opera fallunt, in their dooynge they deceyue men.

Curam fallere somno, To putte away care by sleape, to lie downe and sleape to put away his care.

Tempus sermonibus fallere, to passe the tyme in talkyng.

Opinionem tuam fefellit ea res, that thyng was otherwyle than you byd thyng.

Opinio de te multū me fefellit, I was greatly deceyued in you.

Fallere promissum, not to kepe promysse.

Spes fefellit, it hath chaunced otherwise than we hoped it would.

Cum saxa lubrica vestigia fallerent, Where as the slippery stones did make mens fete slide.

Tanta celeritate, vt visum fallant, so sodeynly or so quickly, that it cannot be sene.

Num me fefellit hocce id struere, byd not I knowe well enough, that they wente about such a thyng.

Quæ mutatio Neronem non fefellit, whiche chaunge was not vnknowne to Nero, or Nero perceyued well enough.

Qui per biennium fefellerat, whiche the space of two yere was not knowne.

Fallens, entis, that deceiueth, vncōstant.

Vestigium fallens, the fote stydynge.

Fallonia, a trespass, whereby the tenant forsageth to the lord, that which he holdeth.

Falsarius, nij, m. g. a forger of wrytynges,

Falsē, falsely.

Falsidicus, & falsiloquus, a lier or fals repozter.

Falsifico, aui, are, to forge dedes, wrytynges, or seales.

Falsificus, a, um, that vseth to deceyue men.

Falsitas, rātis, f. g. falshood.

Falsiūrius, a, um, that vseth to sweare falsely.

Falsimonium, nij, n. g. a deceyte or falshood.

Falsiloquus, a, um, that speaketh false.

Falsiparens, entis, that hath an other father, than he that is supposed.

Falso, aui, are, to forge.

Falso, falsely, without a cause, wrongfully.

Nec tu me habebis falso suspectum, Thou shalt not suspecte me for naught.

Falsum, si, n. g. a false or vayne thyng.

Tela in falsum iacere, To caste daries, and misse theym that they hurle at.

Falsus, a, um, false, vayne, deceyued, counterfeit.

Falsum habere, to deceyue.

Haud mihi sum falsus, I know well.

Falsus es, you are deceyued, or it is otherwyle than ye weene.

Falsum gaudium, vayne ioy.

Falsa lachryma, a fained teare.

Falsum testamentum, a counterfeit testamēt of will.

Vt falsus, est, how false is he deceyued?

Falsi sub imagine cerui, vnder the lykenesse of a counterfeit harte.

Vt falsus animi est, how much is he deceyued.

Nec ea res me falsum habuit, neither byd that matter deceyue me any thyng: or I was not deceyued in that matter.

Falx, falcis, fcc. ge, a hook, bill, or teth: also an ingin of warre, made crooked like a hook.

Falx fennaria, a teth to mowe grasse.

Adhibere frondibus falcem, to cutte or mow booties with an hook or byll.

Falx arboraria or syluatica, an hedgyng byll, a hook.

Falx vineatica, a hook.

Curare vitem falce, to cutte a vine.

Supponere falcem arctis, to mow roze.

Fama, æ, fccm. gene. same or bruit of a thyng good or yll, a rumour or a noyse brought vp of any new thyng: also renowne. Sometime opinion.

Prior fama, moze renowned, moze famous.

Famam dissipare, to sow a brute or noyse amonge the people.

Famæ commendationis homo, a man that hath a good name.

Secunda fama, a good renowne or fame.

Fama incolumis, fame of a man that is not disteyned.

Morsta fama, heauie tidynge.

Accipere fama, to here by repozte or commonnyng of the people.

Dare famæ, to spreade abroad.

Famam extinguere, to stynt a brute or rumour.

Conualefcit fama, the fame or repozte begins neth to waxe great.

Fama ferebat, the repozte was.

Famam alicuius inquinare, to disteyne a mans good name.

Accipere famā, to here say by repozte.

Percrebuit fama, it was commonly repozted.

Laferat famam sub Nerone, In the time of Nero he gatte hym an yll name: or he was yll spoken of.

Famam temeritatis subire, to be cosited rather, soleyhardy, or vndiscrete.

Intra famam esse, not to be of suche estimation or value, as the fame goeth.

Fama vulgauerat, it was communed abroad.

Famam facere, to reyle a fame or brute.

Vt hominum fama est, as the cummanynge is amonge the people, or as men say commonly.

Si vera est fama, if it be true that the fame and repozte sayth.

Famigeratio, ōnis, fccm. gene. a spreadynge of fame.

Famelicōsus, a, um, often hungrie.

Hh ij

Famel

F A N T E A,

Famel, in the *ſhe* tongue, is a ſeruant.
Famelicus, a, um, hungry, hunger ſtouen.
Famella, æ, fem, gener. the diminutive of **Fama**.
Famen, minis, n. g. ſpeche.
Fameo, mui, ere, to be hungry.
Fames, famis, f. g. hunger, famine.
In fame, in time of famine or dearth.
Auri fames, couetouſeneſſe.
Fame abſumi, to be ſtouen for hunger.
Fame conſectus, hunger ſtouen.
Pamem explere, to ſatiffie and ſpyte ones hunger.
Leuare pamem, to aſſuage ones hunger.
Famiger, famigeri, a ſpreader of fame.
Famigerabilis, le, famous.
Famigerator, oris, a teller of newes or thynges, or a ſpreader of fame.
Famigeratio, onis, f. g. a ſpreading of a fame or rumour.
Famigerulus, idem.
Famigeratus, a, um, renowned, famed.
Famigero, geras, aui, are, to publiſhe or diuulgate a thyng.
Familia, æ, f. g. a houſeholde, a familie, or kynred. it alſo ſignifieth all the ſeruauntes of the houſe. ſometyme a ſecte of Philoſophers.
Submouere aliquos familia, to put or remove out of his houſe.
Familiaris, re, perteynyng to houſeholde: alſo familiar, of the ſame familie or houſeholde. alſo a frende of longe acquaintance.
Familiaria ſepulchra, were places of buryall for men and theyr ſeruauntes.
Familiaris Italia arbor, a tree, which groweth much in Italia.
Familiaris ſella, a chambze ſtoole.
Negotia familiaria, houſeholde affayres.
Res familiaris, a mans propre goodes.
Familiarior aditus, a priue entre.
Familiari pecunia tenui eſſe, not to be very riſche, to haue no great gooddes or ſubſtance.
Familiaris filius, the mans ſonne of the houſe.
Familiaria veſtimenta, rayment for the houſeholde.
Sermones familiares conferre, to talke famy liarlie.
Familiaria ſepulchra, Sepulchres for one and for thoſe that be of his familie.
Familiaritas, atis, f. g. cuſtome, familiaritee, acquaintance, familiar frendſhip.
Summa familiaritate coniunctus, a very nere and truſtie frende.
Intrare in familiaritatem alicuius, to become familiar and thoroughly acquainted with one.
Arcta familiaritate complecti, loke Com plector.
Conſlare familiaritatem, to get frendſhip and acquaintance.
Dedere ſe penitus in alicuius familiaritatem, to addicte & geue him ſelfe wholly to uſe a mans

F A N T E A,

Familiaritee and frendſhip.
Intercedit inter nos familiaritas, there is familiaritee and acquaintance betwene vs.
Illum a mea familiaritate diſiunxit, he made him to forſake my company, or to be no moze familiar with me.
Familiariter, familiarly, ſometyme homely, alſo greuouſly.
Nimum familiariter me attraxas, you haue dle me to homely.
Familiariter ignotum compellare, to ſpeake to one that he knoweth not, as though he were well acquainted with him.
Familiariter noſſe cauſam alicuius, to knowe ones matter ſo well as he would his proper and priuet affayres.
Familiariter ferre mortem alicuius, to take ones death greuouſly.
Familiariter aliquo vti, to uſe one as his familiar frende.
Familiariter aliquem diligere, to loue one heretillie, and as his truſty frende.
Faminare, of olde wryters was uſed for Dicere.
Faminor, the olde wryters uſed for Dico, ſay, ſpeake, tell on.
Famofus, a, um, greately renowned, famous, much ſpoken of. alſo that hath an yll name, vn honest, or that ſpeaketh yll by other.
Urbs famoſa, of great renoume.
Famoſa mulier, an harlotte.
Famoſa epigrammata, epigrammes wrytten to the infamie of other.
Famul, idem quod famulus.
Famula, æ, f. g. a woman ſeruant.
Famulanter, humbly, ſeruiſable.
Famulare, aduerbially, lyke a ſeruant.
Famularis, re, that perteyneth to a ſeruant.
Famularius, a, um, ſeruiſable.
Famulatio, onis, f. g. houſeholde or meynie.
Famulatus, us, m. g. ſeruite.
Famulitium, ij, n. g. ſeruite. Alſo the meynie, the compaignie of ſeruauntes.
Famulor, aris, ari, to ſerue.
Fortuna famulante agere aliquid, with the ayde of fortune to doe a thyng.
Famulus, li, m. g. a houſeholde ſeruant.
Fanaticus, a, um, madde. In the olde tyme befoze Chyſte expelled the diuell (whan that diuelles were honoured in Idoles) certayne perſons, as well men as women, were poſſeſſed with diuelles, which ladde them whither they liſted, agaynſt theyr propre wyls, and cauſed them to ſpeake wonderfull thynges. ſome alſo ſodaynly and oftentimes dyd tell what ſhould happen. Wherefoze they were thought to be inſpired with goddes. Thoſe perſons were called Fanatici. ſometyme Fanaticus is taken for the keeper of the temple or the chappell, where the dyuell gaue aunſweres.
Fanatica arbor, a tree blaſted with lightninge.
Fandi, of ſpeakyng.

Fando, in speahyng. Ne fando quidem auditu est, neuer anpe man hearde it reported.
Fandus, a, um, tulle to be spoken.
Fanenſes, and **Faneſtres**, people of a towne called Fana, in a countrey of Italy called Marca Anconitana, in latine Picenum.
Faneſii, people in the noythe parte of the worlde, whose rates be so great, that with them they heuer all theyr bodies.
Faneſtris, a towne.
Fannia lex, an honourable and vertuous lawe made by Augustus, the noble emperour, the consent of all states of the citee inforceyng it, all dignities appoyning it, the people gladly receyueyng it. By this lawe, the superfluous charges in feastes, wherby the citee abounded in vires, were prohibited, and suche temperance therin provided, that in the greates plates of the Romayns, and those that were called Saturnales, they shoulde not excede an hundred brasse pens, which were ten Romaine grotes, called Denarij and in our money nowe current, amounteth to b. s. vi. d. ob. halfe farthyng, and the fourthe parte of a farthyng: ten other daies. x. brasse pens, whiche is. x. d. ob. q. and a littell more. Every other daye. x. brasse pens, whiche was vi. d. halfe penie, and the. vii. parte of an halfe penie. This lawe was made. xxi. yeres after the lawe called Lex orchia, wherby was determined the nymbre of theym that shoulde dyne and suppe together, and that the doores shoulde be open whyle they late, that men might perceyue, if any mo came than the law had appoynted. But this law was not so good as the other, for than mought none come to their frendes, but such as were invited of bodeu.
Fanniana, a kynde of peares.
Fannius, the name of diuers oratours and noble men of Rome.
Fanum, ni, n. g. a temple, where the deuill geue aunswere out of an Idole.
Fanum fortunæ, a citee of Italy.
Far, aris, n. g. sometyme signifieth all maner of cozne, all be it amonge auncient phisicians it is taken for meale, as well of wheate as of barley, properly where the cozne is beaten in a morter: See Columello libro. 9.
Farcilis, le, any thyng stuffed.
Farcimen, ciminis, n. g. a puddyng of sausage.
Farcio, ciui, ire, to stuffe, also to franke or feede, to fatte, to cramme.
Farcire pannum in os, to thyste clothe into ones mouth.
Farcire alicui centones, looke Cento.
Farfaria, farfugium, or farfaria, an herbe, called also Tusilago, vngula equina, & Bechion, looke Bechion.
Farfarum, fari, n. g. the popler tree.
Farfarus, or Farfar, a riuer of Sirie.
Farfenum, a kynde of Myrribes or twiggis.

Farina, æ, f. g. meale.
Farina arenaria, ote meale.
Cribrro decussa farina, sifted meale.
Farinarius, a, um, pertynyng to meale.
Farinarium cribrum, spere of sifte meale.
Faris, farus sum, fari, to speake.
Farraceus, a, um, of meale.
Farracea, minates made of meale.
Farraginata, plural, minates made of diuers graphes.
Farrago, inis, fce. g. a mixture of sundrie kyndes of graphes and cozne: It is that, whiche in Cambridge wyze is called Solymonge, wherin is barley, otes, and peason, or beiches: sometyme it is taken for a mixture of thynges good and bad together.
Farratia, amonge the olde Romaines were the ceremonies of matrimony.
Farreatio, onis, fce. ge. a sacrifice made with a wheaten cake: whan the byrde was brought to church.
Farreum, rei, n. ge. a wheaten cake, also a barn to lay cozne in.
Farreus, a, um, of cozne or wheate.
Farreus panis, wheaten breadde.
Farrinarium, rij, n. g. a place where wheate or meale is hepte.
Farrinus, a, um, and **Farrinaceus**, a, um, pertynyng to wheate.
Farcilis, le, that is franked or crammed.
Farcilis anser, a franked goose.
Fartim, full stuffed or crammed.
Fartor, onis, m. g. a puddyng maker, or he that feedeth or crammeth geese, capons, or other fowles to fatte them.
Fartum, ti, n. g. the stuffyng of a puddyng or of other meate.
Fartum vestis, the body.
Fartura, æ, f. g. the craft or maner of stuffyng or crammynge.
Fas, n. g. indeclinabile, lefull befoze god, standyng with the lawe of god.
Fas & iura linunt, It is permitted bothe by the lawe of god and man.
Neg id me facere fas existimo, neyther do I thynke it lawfull for me to doo so.
Fas habebant, they thought it lefull.
Vulgo fas habetur, it is commonly coumpted to be lefull.
Fascelis, a name of Diana.
Fascia, æ, f. g. a swathell, or swathyng bande, or other lyke thyng of lyncn. sometyme any gyrdle. sometyme an hose, greaue, or buskynne, or after some a garter or latchet to fasten ones greaues to his legges. sometime it is vsed for a cloude.
Deuinctus erat fascijs, he was swathed, or he was bounde, or in bondes.
Fascia cretata, peyncted or coloured hoise.
Fascia lecti, the coueryng of a bedde.
Fascie orbis, the circles that astronomers call

Zona.
Fascia pectoralis, the gorget that women vsed to couer their pappes. Also a mucketer that childe ren weare for raying their clothes.
Nil fascia nigra minatur, the blache cloude.
Fasciatus, a, um, swatched, or bounde with swas thell bandes.
Fasciculus, li, m. g. a gyppe or thyng bounden together. It is also a nosegay, or any thyng knytte together, which may be bozne in a mans hande.
Fascinans, nantis, one that bewitcheth.
Fascinatio, onis, f. g. a bewitchyng.
Fascino, aui, are, to transfigure by enchauntment, or to bewitch.
Fascinum, ni, neu. gene. an enchauntment or bewitchyng, and one so enchaunted is of the common people called, taken, or forspoken, or forlooked.
Fasciola, la, f. m. gene. a litle bande, a garter, a latchet, wherewith men vsed to fasten their legges harnayes.
Fascio, aui, are, to swathe a childe.
Fascis, is, mascu. gene. a knytche of woodde or twigges, or any other thyng bounden together, a faggotte, a bawen, sometyme for Onus, a bourdeyne.
Fasces, rodde bounden together, and an are in the middle, whiche were bozne before the chief officers of Rome, in declaring thei authoritee, wherof some had. vi. and some mo. Fasces in the plurall nouthye is vsed for the offices or magistrates, that the people assigned or gaue to any noble men.
Fasces stramentorum vel virgularum, a bundle or burden.
Fascis cocularius, a faggotte of drye wood.
Fasces submittere, was a kynde of reuerence that the Romayne magistrates vsed, eyther towarde the people, or some other noble personages.
Iustitiae fasces princeps submittit, whan he, leauyng his princely traine, or kyngly maiestee, sheweth him selfe in any place of iustice to his subiectes moze pleasauntly.
Fascis sagittarum, is taken for a sheffe of arrowes.
Fasciolus, li, m. g. a kynde of small pulse.
Fasellus, or Faselus, li, m. g. & f. g. a kynde of botes called a gallion.
Fasiolus, loke Phasiolus.
Fassus, a, um, one that hath graunted or confessed.
Fasti, orum, or Fastus, tuum, plu. bookes, wherin were contayned certein ceremonies and causes of sundrie thynges amonge the Romaynes, concerning thei feastes and solemnities, whiche were longe kepte from the knowlage of the common people, vntyll at the laste they were deuulgate by one Caius Flauius.
Fasti dies, were certayne daies, wherein onely the officer of Rome called Prætor, myght speake

these thre woordes, Do, Dico, Addico, pleadable daies: Nefasti dies, contrary.
Fastidio, fastidis, iui, ire, to contemne with disdain, to abhorre, to haue in abhominacion.
Fastidire preces, to contemne or disdain.
Fastidit mei, he doeth disdain me. Plaut.
Fastidiosè, proude, disdainfully, scornfully.
Fastidiosus, a, um, full of disdain.
Fastidius, a, um, hated, abhorred, disdained.
Fastidium, ij, n. ge. hatred, proude where one abhorreth the sight or presence of any thyng, contempt, disdainfulness, lothesomenesse.
Fastidium delicatissimum, A verie nice loo thyng or disdainyng of a thyng.
Fastidium audiendi, disdainfulness in hearing.
In fastidium adducere rem aliquam, to make a thyng lothed, hated, or disdained.
Abigere fastidium, to put away lothesomenes.
Afferre fastidium, and Creare fastidium, to make one loth or disdain a thyng or person.
Eius non possum ferre fastidium, I can not abyde his disdainfulness.
Modo ne sit fastidio, so that it wyll not lothe you: or so that ye wyll not disdain.
In fastidio esse, to be lothed or hated, to bee nothyng esteemed.
Fastidium meū, wherewith I disdain other.
Fastidium mei, whan other disdain me.
Fastidium stomachi, lothyng of the stomache, when one cannot bryke meate.
Fastigatio, onis, f. m. g. the making of a thyng sharpe toward the toppe, steple wyse.
Fastigiatus, or Fastigatus, a, um, reyled by sharpe towarde the toppe.
Fastigiatus in mucrone, sharpened to poyncte.
Fastigio, aui, are, to make or reyle by in heygth sharpe towarde toppe.
Fastigium, gi, n. ge. an altitude or the toppe or heygth of any thyng, a rydge of an house: also the bottome of a pitte of lyke thyng, sometyme the begynnyng of a matter. Sometime it signifieth the estate of a person in any dignitee, sometime the ende of a thyng.
Summi fastigia tecti, The ridge or toppe of the house.
Fastigium imponere, is spoken whan a man will signifie a matter of thyng to be fynished or brought to a poyncte.
Fastigium, idem quod genus.
Tria sunt agrorum fastigia, id est genera, Three kyndes or sortes.
Fastigium tenere inter homines, To bee of great authoritee or power, to be highly aduanced or in great promotion.
Fastigo, aui, are, idem quod Fastigio.
Fastosus, a, um, that proude disdaineth other.
Fastus, us, m. g. hautenesse of mynde, pride, arrogancie with proude woordes.
Fatalis, le, pertynyng to destenie, fatall: sometime mortall.

Fataliter, deadly, by destiny.
 Fatantur, id est, Multa fantur.
 Fateor, éris, fassus sum, éri, when a person that is culpable or faultie, doeth confesse and acknowledge his offence, in manner by conscript. Also to bitter and affirme boldly without constraint, boldly or freely to confesse.
 De se ipso haud cunctanter fassus est, as for him selfe he confessed without delay.
 Fatisco, looke Fatisco.
 Faticinus, a, um, that telleth destiny.
 Fatidicus, a, um, that readeth or telleth destinies or thynges to come, a sooth saier.
 Fátifer, rífera, um, that bringeth death or pestilence, deadly.
 Fatigatio, ónis, f. g. a weeryng.
 Fatigatus, a, um, weired.
 Fatigatus corpore, fessus animo.
 Fatigo, aui, are, to make weire, to trouble much, to moue, to constrain, to encourage, to beate or strike, to stirre or prouoke, to restreigne or let.
 Fatigare deum votis, to pray and call upon god very instantly.
 Fatigare vinculis & carcere, to rule and bying to confirme and reason by imprisonment.
 Spe laudum corda fatigar, he doth earnestly sollicite or encourage with hope of prayse.
 Iuécum terga fatigamus hasta. Verg. id est, percurimus.
 Quæ mare nunc terræque metu cælumq' fatigat, id est, perturbat, commoner.
 Fatiloqua, a wythe.
 Fatiloquus, a, um, idem quod Fatidicus.
 Fatisco, scere, to be weired, to thynke or cleave, to open, gape, or chappe, as the earthe doeth in a dythe, to waxe feynte or feble, to become barayne, and as it were weired of bearynge, as the earthe with ouer much tylling.
 Area fatiscit, the floore choppeth.
 Accusatores non fatiscebant, were not weired.
 Fator, aris, ari, to speake muche.
 Fatuitas, átis, f. g. folishenesse.
 Fatum, ti, n. ge. the ordinaunce and disposition of almyghtie god, destiny, goddes prouidence. sometyme death: sometyme calamitee or greete mischaunce of aduersitee.
 Fato consulem fieri, To be made consull by the the ordinaunce of god.
 Si fatum tibi est, if it be thy destiny.
 Fati dies, the day of ones death.
 Fato concedere, to die.
 Fato fungi, to be dead.
 In his qui fato sunt functi, among them which be dead.
 Veneno fata præcepit, he kyled him selfe with poyson.
 Fatuor, áris, ari, to play the foole or idiothe.
 Fatuus, a, um, that hath spoken.
 Fátuus, a, um, vnauery, withoute any manner of taste, swilke, that lacketh naturall knowlage,

an idiothe.

Fatuus, a naturall foole, withoute any wyses dome or good facion, or after some one that speaketh folish wordes, folish in wordes or saynges.
 Fatua dea, called also Bona dea, the name of the earthe, so called, because chylzen when they be bozne, dooe not utter any voyce, before they haue touched the earthe.
 Fauces, cium, f. g. plu. the chokes, the towes, the upper parte of the throte. Also a straitte entre into any place. Also the mouth of a riuer.
 Fauce is sometyme redde in the singular nũbre.
 Immani fauces ducit lueta, He gapeth meruaylouse wyde.
 Crucior bolum tantum mihi & faucibus ereptum, It greeneth me soze, that suche a good morsell, gobbet, or pray, is snatched oute of my mouth.
 Fauentia, a cite in Italie, called commonly.
 Faenza, an othet of Spaine.
 Fauentinus, a man of Fauentia.
 Faueo, ui, ere, to fauour, to beare good wyll, to be still and kepe silence.
 Fauere linguis, to kepe silence.
 Fauere faucibus, fauere ore, idem.
 Inuidere & fauere, contrary.
 Honori alicuius fauere, to will well the encrease and furtheraunce of ones honour.
 Male fauere alicui, To beare one lyttell good wyll.
 Isti sententiæ faueo, I like this sentence well.
 Fauetur, the impersonall.
 Fauiani, certayne people.
 Fauii, people whiche discende of Hercules.
 Fauilla, æ, f. m. ge. a dead sparke of fyre, hotte ashes or embres extincted.
 Fauiscæ, certayne cellers in the courts of the capitol at Rome, where were wont to bee laied the banners of the Romaynes, whiche were bozne in warres. Also therein was laied the treasure and money, whiche the priestes of the temples in the capitall, dyd employ about thynges necessarie to their supersticion and ceremonies.
 Fauna, idem quod farua.
 Fauni, were named of the poetes rusticall goddes, and monstrous beastes lyke vnto men.
 Faunus, an aunciente kynge of the olde Latines, sonne of Picus, he was also called Faueus, and was father of Latinus, whiche reygned in Latium, whose wife was called Fatua or Fauna.
 Fauoniána, órum, n. g. pearces whiche are redde.
 Fauonius, one of the wyndes called the southwester wynde.
 Fauor, óris, masc. gene. fauour, good wyll, supposition.
 Studium & Fauor.
 Facere fauorem, to get one fauour.
 Emereri fauorem, to deserue ones fauour or good wyll, to get fauour.
 Fauorabilis, le, fauoured of many, fauourable.

Hh iij

Also

Also that fauoureth.
 Inuidiosus & fauorabilis, contrary.
 Fauorabiliter, fauourably wyth good wyll or sup-
 portation.
 Fauorinus, a philosophier in the tyme of Adrian
 the emperour.
 Fauste, prouersouely, fortunately, luckely.
 Faustianum vinum, wyne made of the gras-
 pes growyng in the myddes of the fieldes called
 Falerni.
 Faustitas, âtis, form. gen. good fortune, good
 lucke, hapynesse.
 Faustus, the sonne of Sylla.
 Faustulus, a shepheard, whiche was the nourys-
 her of Romulus and Remus.
 Faustus, a, um, prosperous, fortunate, luckie.
 Fautor, ôris, ma. g. one that fauoureth or sup-
 porteth.
 Fautrix, icis, f. g. she that fauoureth, or suppo-
 reth, she that sustenteth or mainteyneth.
 Fauulus, a litle hony combe.
 Fauus, ui, m, g. a hony combe.
 Fax, âcis, f. g. a torch or candell, or other lyke
 thyng, which burnyng, giueth light, a chiefe au-
 thor or mouer, one that incenceth or sterceth a
 man to any thyng, a chiefe stercer or mouer.
 Fax accusationis, the chiefe authour and fur-
 therer of an accusation.
 Faces corporis, the motions or appetites of
 the bodie.
 Dicendi faces, a very eloquente and earnest
 maner of oracion aboundyng with all figures
 of amplification and other ornaments of Rhet-
 oricke.
 Fax seditionis, a thyng that is a greate occa-
 sion or maintenaunce of sedition.
 Præferre faces, by translation, to shewe the
 way, or prouoke by his example.
 Addere faces, & subdere faces alicui, to ins-
 tense and encourage one forwarde in doyng a-
 ny thyng.
 Dolorum faces admouere, to geue one greate
 occasion of sorow and heuynesse.
 Faxim, let me dooe.
 Lubens faxim, I wyll dooe it with a ryght
 good wyll.
 Verbum caue faxis, beware thou speake not
 one woorde.
 Veinam dii ita faxint, I would the goddes
 would bypnyge it so to passe.
 Faxint, let them dooe.
 Faxis, I wyll or shall dooe.
 Faxiolus, li, m. g. the fruite of a certayne tree
 in the realme of Zenega, in Afrike, whiche are
 redde with blacke spottes.

Febriticus, aui, are, to be sycke of a feuer.
 Febricula, læ, form. gener. a littell or casse
 feuer.

Habere febriculam, to be sicke of an ague.
 Febrifugia, loke Centaurium, some thynke it to
 be one of the kyndes of the herbe, whiche is cal-
 led of olde writers Parthenyon.
 Febrilis, le, pertynyng to a feuer.
 Febrio, iui, ire, to haue a feuer.
 Febris, bris, f. g. a feuer which is an vnnaturall
 heate kindled at the herte, brought from thens
 by the veynes and arteries, by the meane of the
 spirite and veynes, into all the body sensibly hur-
 tyng his naturall operation. Therof be thre
 kyndes, one called Hectica, whiche is in the
 spirites and principall humours, and also in the
 firme partes of the bodie, and is eyther by it self
 procedyng of continuall anger, laboure, famine,
 excelsse of lecherie inflaming and dryng the mem-
 bres: or folowynge other sickeneses: Some tyme
 vniuersall, specially in the bodie colerpe or mes-
 lancolie: or elles partitular, as whan it happen-
 eth after the weakenesse of the fyue principall
 members, the herte, the lunges, the lyuer, the
 stomache, or the reynes. An other is named
 Ephemera, or Diaria: whiche is an inflama-
 tion of the spirites vitall, naturall, or animall.
 In the vitall spirites, it happeneth by wrath (in-
 flamyng, by thought or sorow restraynyng, by
 hotte ayre chaffyng, or by colde ayre stoppyng.
 In the naturall spirites it happeneth by hunger
 or thyrt inflamyng, by hotte meates and dryn-
 kes inflamyng, by replecion oppressing, by su-
 perfluous lakke or stoppyng, by accustomed ex-
 ercise neglectyng, or forbearyng of customa-
 ble baynes, sweate, or bloudd lettyng. In the
 spirites animall it happeneth by to much beyng
 alone withoute recreation, by muche watche or
 lakke of sleape: by to much or ofte sleapyng, by
 a catarre or reume, by vntemperate heate or cold-
 nesse of the ayre, or by to muche labour or exer-
 cise. An other feuer called Humoralis, and also
 Putrida, is in the humours, the matter wherof is
 eyther bloudd, choler, fleume, or melancholie.
 This feuer happeneth either by seruētneſſe of the
 sonne or ayre, or by lakke of accustomed exercise,
 baynes, or euacuation, by dayly surfettes, inordi-
 nate walkyng or meauyng after meales, dryn-
 kyng muche wyne after meate, hotte confections
 or spices after meales. Of superfluitee of meates
 and drynkes cometh replecion, whiche stoppeth
 the pores of the skynne, and the holes of the litle
 veines called Capillares, because they be as smal
 as heates. And that stopping or opilation, letteth
 the ventyng out of the naturall heate: by reason
 wherof the heate of the naturall humour (na-
 ture beyng vnable to rule it) boyleth and sens-
 deth by fumes, which whirlyng about cometh to
 the herte, and inflameth it, and passyng forth
 with by the veynes and arteries into all the bod-
 ie, maketh the feuer, called Putrida, which ac-
 cordyng to the humour, wherin it reigneth, tak-
 eth a sundrie name, as ye shall reade in thep se-
 uerall places.

Accessio, and Accessus febris, the beginning of the feuer, or the encrease of the feuer.
 Ardor febris, the burning of the feuer.
 Horrores febrium, the chyllynges or shakings of the feuers.
 Intentio febris, the encrease of a feuer.
 Remissio febris, contrary.
 Reliquia febris, the grendgeing of a feuer, after the courses haue lefte a man.
 Vaga febris, a feuer that kepeth no certayne course.
 Abigere, arcere, depellere, submouere, resoluere febre, to put awaye an ague.
 Accessit febris, and Desijt, contrary.
 Minui febre, and intendi, contrary.
 Afferte & facere febre, to bypunge one in an ague.
 Febris instat, incipit, augetur, consistit, finitur, decedit, repetit, reuertitur, redit.
 Corripit febre, and incidere in febre, to fall into an ague.
 Liberare febre, to heale one of an ague.
 Remittit se febris, the feuer diminisheth.
 Februa, orum, plu. sacrifice, and ceremonies for purgynge of soules. Also all thynges vsed in sacrifice to purge and cleanse.
 Februatus, a, um, that whych was so purged.
 Februarius, ij, m. g. the moneth of Februarie.
 Februo, aui, are, to purge soules by sacrifice or prayer.
 Februum, i, neu. g. in the Sabyne tongue, is called purgynge or clensynge.
 Februus, is also Pluto called god of hell.
 Fecialis, is, m. g. a certayne officer of armes whiche denounced warre or peace, where as was hostilitie or cause of battayle: whiche maye be nowe taken for an ambassadour, sente for suche a purpose.
 Fecialis, le, belongynge to that officer of armes.
 Fel, fellis, n. g. the galle; sometyme it is taken for grieve of the mynde.
 Fel terra, the herbe called Centaurium, loke there.
 Sales suffusi felle, taunting scoffes.
 Felicones, men that are necessarie for nothyng, it hath an other signification, whych for the abhorriblenesse therof I wyl not wyte: sence it is moze expedient that it be unknowne.
 Felis, lis, m. g. a catte; sometyme it signifieth a weasell.
 Felix, icis, loke Felix.
 Felleus, a, um, bitter lyke gall.
 Fellico, aui, are, to sucke.
 Felsina, æ, a citee in Italie, nowe called Bononia.
 Feltrum, a towne in Italie in the countrey called Marchia Tarufina.
 Femen, minis, n. g. the innee part of the thygh. Sometyme the priue membe of a woman.
 Feminalia, the heueryng of the thyghes.
 Femoralia, lium, n. g. plur. breeches;

Femur, oris, n. g. the bitter and harder parte of the thygh, some enghyshe it the hamme.
 Femur bubulum, an herbe, holisome for the newes.
 Fenestella, le, m. g. the proper name of a stoye wyter, whych flooyshed in the dapes of Tibertius. Caesar dnt Eusebius affirmeth, that he died in the tyme of Augustus.
 Fenestella, le, f. g. a litle window.
 Fenestra, æ, f. g. a wyndowe, sometyme an entrie into a thyng.
 Fenestram aperire, to open a wyndowe, to geue an occasion, to make awaye.
 Quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris? Howe grete a gapper shalte thou open to naughtynesse: how grete an occasion shalte thou geue to doe lewdely.
 Fenestralis, le, belongynge to a wyndowe.
 Fenestrat, a, um, opened.
 Nulla est fenestration domus, no house is moze open.
 Fenestrenula, æ, a litle wyndowe.
 Fenestro, aui, are, to open.
 Ferabiles, whiche shal be conquered.
 Fera, æ, f. g. a wylde beaste.
 Feracitas, atis, fruitfulness.
 Ferialia, orum, n. g. plur. a dape: dedicate to the infernall goddes to pacifie theym towards the soules departed. They were also sacrifices made for soules.
 Ferialis, le, deadly of mostall, lamentable.
 Ferialia officia, sollemnities aboute dead bodies.
 Ferialia amacula, wyndyng sheetes, and stiche lyk thynges, wherin dead bodies were lapped.
 Ferialis cultus, mourning apparayle.
 Ferialis dies, the dape of buryng.
 Ferax, acis, om, ge. fruitfull, of that bypgeth forth muche fruite.
 Ferax miraculorum Asia, Asia bypnyng forth many metuaylouse and straunge thynges.
 Ferax ingenium, a plentifull wyte.
 Feraces agri, fruytfull and fertile fieldes.
 Ferax solum, a ranke soyle.
 Ferax bonarum artium seculum, a tyme, in the which learyng and good sciences do flooysh.
 Ferbo, bui, ere, to boyle or seeth.
 Ferulum, li, neu. g. a dishe with meate. also a pageant caried or bozhe to be looked on in a triumph, as were in olde tyme, the images of the goddes, spoyle of the enemies, crownes, ingyns of warre, and other lyke thynges. Sometyme it signifieth the stage or place, wherin the pagent is sette.
 Ferè, almoste, nyghe, well nyghe, lasking but litle, for the moste parte.
 Rure ferè se continebat, he abode or tarped for the moste parte in the countrey.
 Ferè in diebus paucis, shortly after within fewe dapes.
 Qui tum fere multis erat in ore, Whiche was than

than all moſte in euery mans mouth.
 Vtor ferē hae veſte in ſacris, faciendis; in do-
 yng ſacriſtyre, I moſt commonly waite this gar-
 ment.
 Veſet & ſtyr as it chaunteth for the moſt parte: of
 as it chaunteth almoſte in euery place.
 Ferē plerumque, for the moſte parte, moſte
 commonly.
 Ferentarius, a, um, armed in lpyde harnes, re-
 die to come quickly to ſuccours, dyng to ſpygh
 with a darte, ſwoorde, or ſpyng.
 Ferentarius amicus, a friende; that helpeth at
 tyme of neede.
 Ferentinum, a cite, which after Polinie ſtandeth in
 the ſpyſte region of Italie.
 Ferentum, a cite in Apulia.
 Ferēola vitis, a kynde of vynde.
 Feretrius, a name of Iupiter, geuen by Romu-
 lus.
 Feretum, ari, neu. g. a beere of coſlyn, whereon
 deade bodies are bozne. ſometyme a thyng,
 whereon images, reliques, or iewells are
 bozne.
 Fēretus, a mounteyne, of the wyche the houſe of
 Phereire was named.
 Feriā, arum, ſem. genel plu. holy dayes, daies
 vacant from labour.
 Feriā belli, tymes of variation from warres.
 Feriā ſtatiā, holy dayes that come at one ſer-
 tayne tyme of the yere.
 Conceptiā feriā, feaſtes & holy dayes, whiche
 were ordeyned perely by the pylates and maie-
 ſtrates, but at no certayne tyme.
 Feriā imperatiā, extraordinarie holy dayes
 commaunded ſodeinly by officers, for ſome thing
 that hath chaunced.
 Feriā eſuriales, faſtyng dayes.
 Feriātus, a, um, vnoccupied or ydle.
 Feriati dies, holy dayes.
 Feriatus voluntate ſua a negotiis publicis,
 one that is not occupied or buſied about the af-
 fayres of the common weale.
 Ferina, a, f. ge. veniſon, ſiſhe of a wylde beaſt.
 Ferina caro, idem.
 Ferinus, a, um, wylde as a beaſt, or pertynyng
 to wylde beaſtes, or lyke to a wylde beaſt.
 Ferio, aui, are, and Ferior, aris, ari, the depo-
 nent, to bee vacant from labour, buſyneſſe, and
 ſtudie, to make holy daye.
 Ferio, percusi, ferire, to ſtryke, to ſlablyſhe, to
 knocke.
 Ferire ſecus, to make a league or truce.
 Ferire iugulum, to ſlea, to hit the marke.
 Feriunt aures hominum, whan thynges that
 are ſpoken doe pleaſauntly ſere vp men to her-
 ken to them.
 Ferire cornu, to buſhe with the hozne.
 Feriam fores, I wyll knocke at the doze.
 Oculos feriunt quacunque conſpici poſſunt.
 Pectus ferire, to ſtryke or knocke ones beſt.
 Pecunias ferire, to coyne money.

Pugno ferire, to ſtryke with the ſpyſte.
 Calce ferire, to ſtryke or hyſhe.
 Ferire roſtro, to perke with the byll.
 Ferire ſecuri, to cut of with an axe, to doe ex-
 cucion.
 Porcum ferire, to ſacrifice an hogge.
 Feritas, atis, ſor. g. a naturall wyldeſſe; ſpyſte-
 ſneſſe, crueltie.
 Ferme, almoſte, well nere, for the moſte parte.
 Hand ferme, ſtantly, hardly.
 Fermentesco, teſcere, to puſſe or riſe vpp by lea-
 ueninge, and in the grounde to lye lpygh and not
 faſte to gether.
 Fermento, aui, are, to medle or myſte well toge-
 ther, as leauen with dowe, alſo to leauen.
 Fermentare terram, after Calopine, to make
 faſte the grounde: but diuers places in Colu-
 tiella doe well declare, that Fermentare ter-
 ram, is to reſolue the earth into duſt, and make
 it light, ſoluble, and lewſe, and not to be ſadde,
 faſte, compact, and cloddy together.
 Fermentum, ti, n. g. leaue.
 Mea vxor tota in fermento iacet, my wyfe is
 verie angrie, greatly mewed, all beſhewmed.
 Fero, fers, tuli, ferre, to beare, to ſuffre, to ſuſ-
 teigne or abyde, to leade or byngge, to eſcape or
 go awaye, to ſape, to name, to ſhewe or tell, to
 repoſte, to deſpye, to byngge ſwath, to haue, to
 boaiſte, to take awaye, to receyue, to obteyne, to
 accuſtome.
 Balbum vero, qui eſt iſtius rei (quemadmo-
 dum ſcribis) adiutor, in oculis fero, Balbus,
 who (as you wyte) is the helper of all this mat-
 tier, I loue herſtile, or I greatly eſteeme.
 Ferre acceptum, I ſhewe Acceptum ferre.
 Ferre ad celum, to extolle or playſe a man by
 redynglye.
 Ferre in aſtra, idem.
 Ferre ad populum, or Ferre rogationem ad
 populum, to aſke aduiſe of the people.
 Aggre ferre, to take it greuouſely.
 Aequo animo ferre, to take patiently.
 Ferre annos, aut vetuſtatem, to endure long,
 or beare well bys age. It is proppely ſpoken of
 wyne, or other lyke thyng.
 Ferre conditionem, to proſſer, to put to the
 choyle, to offer a condicion.
 Ferre expenſum, To ſpende, to laye out, to
 wyte expenſes, to beſtowe.
 Utinam ita fortuna tuliffet, I woulde it had ſo
 fortunad.
 Ita fama ferebat, ſo the byute went.
 Fortiter ferre, to abide or ſtepyne conſtantly.
 Fructum ex aliquo ferre, to take proſyt by one.
 Fructum ferre, to byngge ſwath the fruite.
 Ferre gradum, to go ſwath.
 Ferre grauitate, to take a thyng greuouſely.
 Fero tibi iudicem, I am contented to be iud-
 ged by ſuche one: leat hym be iudge betweene vs,
 or iudge the matter betweene vs.
 Fer contra manum, geue me thy hande.

Ferre me, beate with me.

Ferre moleste, to take a thyng greuously, or displeasauitly.

Ferre obscure aliquid, To dissemble a thyng, to kepe secret, to make as though it were not.

Paupertatem tuam nunq̃ obscure tulisti, you dyd neuer dissemble or hyde your pouertee.

Odium ferre pro labore, for ones labour and trauaile to be hated.

Ferre osculum, to kysse.

Ferre palam, to speake it abrode, to publishe a thyng secretly.

Partum, or ventrem ferre, to be wyth chyld.

Pedem ferre, to go fowthe, poetice.

Personam alienam ferre, to playe an other mans parte.

Premium ferre, to be rewarded or recompensed.

Precium ferre, idem.

Primas ferre, to haue the pryce or preeminence, to be chiefe.

Palmam ferre idem.

Præilegium de aliquo ferre, whan the prynce or maiestie requirith the people to enacte a thyng in preiudice of any particular person.

Ferre questionem, whan the magistrates despye the people to ordeyne iudges extraordinaire in a private case.

Situa res fert, If neede bee, if the matter so require.

Repulsam ferre, to be refused, or put backe in a requeste.

Responsum ferre, to haue answer.

Maximū responsum tulere, They had an heauy answer.

Ferre sententiam, to shewe his opinion.

Sese obuiam ferre, to go and mete with hym.

Signa ferre, to marche agaynst enemies wyth banners displayed.

Ferre sitim, to suffer thirste.

Suffragia ferre, To geue voyce in election, or other consent.

Ferre suppetias, to succour.

Susq̃ deq̃ fero, I care not, I passe not on it.

Ferri, to be boorne or caried.

Feror, I go I wotte not how lyke a wadde man.

Dum tempus ad eam rem tulit, whyle tyme serueth therfore, whyle it was conuenient.

Dum ætas fert, while age suffereth or requirith.

Tūne hoc aliter à me argentum feras? Shalt thou haue this money of me, if thou do not?

Quod posces, feres, what so euer you wil requyre or aske, you shall obteyne.

Eius se magistrum ferebat, he sayed he was his mayster.

Et vt ætas illa fert, and as the facion or condition of that age is.

Fert animus, it is my pleasure, it pleaseeth me, I am disposed.

Arma ferre aduersus patriam, to warre agaynst his countrey.

Auxilium ferre, to ayde, to helpe, to come to the

rescue.

Clam itam ferre aduersus aliquem, To beate grudge and malice agaynst one priuile.

Maiori strepitu quàm populi Romani fert cōsuetudo, with greater noyse then the custome and facion of the Romaynes was.

Ita fama ferebat, so the byute or rumoze went.

Præcipuam gloriam tulit, he had the chiefe renowne and prayse.

Immoderate, or Immodicè res aduersas ferre, To take aduersities in vnpatiently.

Impune & inultū ferre, to escape unpunished.

Iracundè ferebat, he was veraye angry and displeased with the matter.

Laudem ferre, to haue great prayse.

Ferre laudibus, to extolle, to praise.

Ferre lucem, to abyde the light.

Fer in notitiam meam, geue me knowlage.

Faciet, quæ feret libido, he wyll doe, what so euer his fantasie or pleasure shall leade hym to.

Vt natura ferebat, as nature ledde hym: actors dyng to his nature and inclination.

Natura fert, it is a thyng naturall.

Nomen alicuius ferre, to beate the name of any person, to be called after hym.

Neg id occultè fert, he yther doeth he that pryuplie or in coyners.

Vt mea fert opinio, as I thynke, as I suppose.

Plagas ferre, to be beaten.

Precium obstititiam fero, I haue a rewarde for my toyl & nesses.

Ferre rem vulgo, to diuulgate or tell abrode.

Ferre salutem alicui, to geete or salute.

Sententiam ferre, To speake ones opinion or iudgement.

Non feret, quin vapulet, He shall not goe as waye befoze he be beaten.

Supplicium ferre, to be punished.

Preces deo ferre, to praye.

Victoriam ferre, to haue the victoie.

In questionem seruū ferre, to deliuer a seruauant to be examined by tormentes.

Via quæ ad portam fert, the streete whiche leaseth to the gate.

Fertur ad terrā vitis, The vyne groweth downe towards the grounde.

Tributum ferre, to paye tribute.

Fertur, the impersonalle, the repozte is, the byute is.

Ferunt dixisse, they report that he sayed.

Ferocia, æ, f. m. g. fierfenesse.

Ferocio, ciui, ire, to be fierse or cruell.

Ferocitas, âris, f. g. in shewynge cruelties, fierfenesse, cruellnesse, hastinesse.

Ferociter, fierfely, cruelly.

Feroculus, li, m. ge. one that is somewhat fierse or arrogant.

Feronia, the goddess of wooddes. it was also the goddess of seruantes, in whose temple (the head beyng shauen) they were wonte to receyue a copped cappe, in token that they were in franchises.

chised. it is also a citee vnder the hyll Socrates.
Ferox, ócis, omn. gene. fierce, arrogant, glorious, hardy, courageous, cruell, vnttractable, curst or shrewed.
Eó ne es ferox, quia habes imperium in belluas: Arte thou therfore so hasty on men, because thou arte mayster ouer brute beastes.
Ferox forma, prowde and gloppouse of his beautee.
Ferramentarij, órum, ma. ge. they whych worke in yron.
Ferramentum, ti, neu. g. an instrument of tole of yron.
Ferramenta tonsoria, barbours toles.
Ferraria, æ, f. g. an yron myne.
Ferraria, **ferrer**, a citee in Italye. also a promons tope in Spayne.
Ferrarius, a, um, perteynyng to yron, or of yron.
Ferrarius faber, a Smythe.
Ferraria officina, a Smythes forge.
Ferraria aqua, The water in the cole throughe, wherein Smythes vse to quenche hotte yron.
Ferratus, a, um, haupnge yron on it, or closed in yron.
Ferreo, a, um, of yron. And by translacon, harde to intreate, vnhynde.
Durus & ferreo, **Ferus & ferreo**.
Ferreo scriptor, an authour that hathe an harde and crabbed stile.
Ferro, aui, are, to set yron on.
Ferrugineus, a, um, of the colour of rusty yron, a blew colour.
Ferrugo, inis, f. g. ruste of yron, a murray colour. some call it a sadde blew. also the fringe about a canopy or other lyke thyng.
Ferreo, ti, neu. ge. yron. sometyne a weapon.
absumere ferro aliquem, To kille one with a sworde.
adegit ferro in viscera, he thurst hys sword into his bealy.
Cernere ferro, to trye by dente of sworde.
Ferrumen, inis, n. g. glewe, sple, soulder, or suche other byndyng or cleauyng matter.
Ferruminatio, ónis, f. g. a sowdyng with yron.
Ferrumino, aui, are, to ioygne or myrte together, properly mettalles, to soulder.
Fertilis, le, fertile or fruitefull, ranke, battle.
Fertilitas, áris, form. g. fruitefulnessse, fertilitye, battlenesse of the grownd, abundance.
Fertiliter, fruitefully, abundantly.
Fertum, ti, n. ge. a cake made of sundry graynes and spices.
Feruofacio, uéfacis, féci, etc. to make hot.
Feruens, entis, that is veraye hotte, that scaldeth, fierce, feruente, chauffed, angry, vehement.
Feruens aqua, scaldyng hotte water.
Feruens gustu radix, vehement and burnyng taft. **Feruens hora diei**, the middaye.
Feruens ingenium, a fierce or hasty nature.
Feruenter, hottely.

Ferreo, es, ui, and **Ferbui**, ére, to be chauffed or hotte, to boyle, to seethe, to be veraye angry.
Ira totus feruet, he is thoroughly chauffed with anger.
Fora litibus omnia feruent, All the common places of iudgements be greatly busied and occupied with suites and matters of the lawe.
Feruofco, ferbui, feruofcere, to waxe hotte.
Feruofce, vehemently, with a great heate.
Feruofus, a, um, feruent, veraye hotte, scaldyng, vehement, also diligent.
Ferula, læ, f. g. a certayne herbe, haupng a stalke lyke to fenell, and as **Turno** indgeth, maye be named fenell gyant, or herbe Sagapene. it is taken for a rodde of styrke, wherewith chyldrens handes be stryken in schooles, called a paulmer. Also a cane of reede, a potte styrke. sometyne a splente to splente a broken synger or legge with.
Ferula manum subducere, To go to schole with a mayster, & to be beaten as the other be.
Ferulaceus, a, um, like the herbe called **Ferula**.
Ferularius, a, um, lyke a cane of reede.
Feruo, ferui, ére, to be hotte, to be chauffed, to be angry.
Feruit sol, the sonne is hotte.
Feruor, óris, m. ge. a greate heate or burnyng, vehemencie, great anger.
Ferus, a, um, wyld, cruell, terrible.
Fescenninum, a towne of Campaine, where verses songe at mariages were fyrst inuented.
Fescennini versus, verses songe at weddynges, full of ribauldry, scoffes, and tauntes.
Festis pro ferijs, aliquando dixerunt antiqui.
Festus, a, um, weerie.
Festus via, and **De via**, weerie with iourneyng.
Festus vita, weery of his lyfe.
Festus cursu, weery of rennyng.
Artus festi, weery lymmes.
Festinas, anris, that maketh haste or speede.
Festinant, **Festinante**, and **Festine**, hastyly, quickly, swifely, speedily. sometime without aduysment.
Festinatio, ónis, f. g. haste or speede.
Adhibere festinationem, to make speede.
Festinatio, and **Otium**, contrary.
Festinato, speedily, in haste.
Festinator, óris, m. g. one that maketh haste.
Festinatus, a, um, hastened, down with speede.
Festino, aui, are, to make haste, to be troubled, to hie apace.
Festina lente, speede the slowly, make slowe hast: soft fire maketh swete malte, it is good be merie and wise, this is, &c. spoken, where a man will signifie a thyng to be doen, neyther to hastyly, nother to slowly, but in a conuenient temperance. Se my booke of the gournour in the chapter of maturitee.
Comes festinationis penitentia, hast bynggeth repentance, hast is hasty mans woe.
Propere & festinare.

F A N T E L

Festinat ad fratrem, he maketh haste to goe to his brother.
Nihil festinat, he maketh no haste.
Fugam festinare, to make haste of speede, to cenne awaye.
Mortem in se festinauit, he hastened his owne deathe.
Festinant esseda, They make ready the mags gons of chariottes with all speede.
Quid festinas? why hyst thou to faste? or what is the matter that thou art so troubled and makest suche haste?
Festinor, the passus.
Festinus, a, um, hastie, quicke.
Festine, merylye, pleasauntlye, feately, pteatly, iolyly.
Festiuus, atis, form. g. mythe, pleasauntlye, ioyefulnesse.
Festiuo, aui, are, to keepe holye daye.
Festiuus, a, um, mery, pleasaunt, prouokynge myth, ioyous: also ptepeynng to holy dayes.
Festiuum caput, a mery, and pleasaunt felowe.
Festiuus sermo, pleasant and mery talke.
Festra, a littell wycket.
Festuca, x, f. gen. the ponge tender sprynge of a tree or herbe, also a mote. also the rodde, whiche the pteoz vled among the Romans, in making bondmen fre.
Festucarius, a, um, ptepeynng to Festuca, belonging to the pteozs rodde.
Festus, a, um, mannes name, familiar with Domitian.
Festum, ti, n. g. a feastiuall daye.
Festus, a, um, feastfull or solemne.
Dies festus, an holy daye.
Festa pax, a ioyfull peace.
O dies festus, O mery and ioyfull daye.
Festus clamor, a crye or shoute of men feasting and mahyng mery.
Conuitia festa, mery tauntes.
Cultus festus, apparell vled on holy dayes.
Celebrare & agere dies festos, to solemnise and kepe holy dayes.
Fesula, arum, f. gen. plu. an olde citee in Tus cane, not farre from Flovence.
Fex, loke Fax.

F A N T E I.

Fiber, bri, m. gen. a beast called a beuer, called also Castor, whose stones are vled in medicine, and are named Castorium: it is also a kynde of waspes.
Fibra, x, form. gen. the bymmes of a ruer, or any other thyng. also Fibra are the extreme partes of the lyuer, the herte, the lungues, or of ther thynges, wherin is any diuision. They maye be called lappes. also small thynges lyke heares, hangynge at the rootes of herbes or trees. Sometyne the small poyes of the beynes, by the which the sweatte issueth. Also in bloude congeled,

F A N T E I.

thynges lyke theedes, whiche are taken out, ere they make puddynges.
Neg mihi cornua fibra est, I am not so harde herted.
Fibratus, a, um, that hath bymmes or small thynges hangynge at it lyke heares, as the bearde of an ongon.
Fibrinus, a, um, of a beuer.
Fibula, x, form. gener. a buckle of a byrdell or other thyng lyke therio, a tache or clasp. Also in buydynge it is a brace, in masonrie it is a craspon or yron hook, to holde square stones together. Also a thyng that surgions vse to close woundes. Sometyne a littell housse or ryng of brasse.
Tigna coniuncta fibulis, The principall postes ioyned strongly together with braces.
Fibulo, aui, are, to buckle, to ioyne or fasten together tymber or bourdes, or other like thynges.
Ficaria, x, f. ge. a fygge tree, or rather the place where fygge trees growe.
Ficarius, a, um, that despyeth to eate fygges.
Ficatum, ti, neu. gener. the liuer of a hogge or swyne.
Ficdula, x, form. g. a byrde whiche feedeth on fygges or grapes.
Ficetum, ti, neu. gene. a place where fygge trees doe growe.
Ficitor, toris, mas. gen. he that loueth or gathereth fygges.
Ficolea, x, f. g. a staffe or stake of a fygge tree.
Ficosus, fulle of soyes in the heade or in the bearde.
Ficte, feygnedly, with counterfaytinge, not sincerely.
Fictile, lis, a thyng made of earth.
Fictilis, le, earthen or made of earthe.
Fictitiu, a, um, feigned, or dissembled, counterfitted.
Fictor, oris, ma. ge. a counterfayer, a feigner, a potter that maketh earthen vessels.
Fictrix, icis, f. g. the feminine.
Fictus, a, um, made to the similitude of a thyng feigned, inuented to no purpose.
Ficulnea arbor, a figge tree.
Ficulneus, a, um, & **Ficulnus**, a, um, of a fygge tree.
Ficulus, li, m. g. a littell fygge.
Ficus, secundæ & quartæ declinationis, for. ge. a fygge, or figge tree.
Ficus Aegyptia, called also Sycomorus, is a tree, whych hath his name of a figge tree, and a mulberie tree, and therfore may be called mulberie fygge tree.
Ficus, ci, masc. gene. a soye or scabbe, growynge in the places of a mans bodye, where heare is. Sometyne a fygge.
Fidei commissarius, a trooster of truste.
Fidei commissum, a trooffement of truste.
Fidei commissus, a, um, that is committed to one, to be by hym disposed to a certayn vfe.

Fidei

Fideicommitto, misse, tere, to enfeoffe.
Fideiussor, ôris, a suretee or bapowe.
Fidelia, æ, form. gene. an earthen vessel, ser-
 uing to dyuers purposes. Also a carpenters line,
 chalked to marke out the euen propozition of
 thynges.
De eadem fidelia duos parietes dealbare, spous-
 hen of hym that with one benefite or pleasures
 woulde deserue thanke of two persons.
Fidelis, le, faithfull, loyall, trusty, sure.
Fidelitas, âtis, form. gener. faithfulness, loyaltie,
 suretee.
Fideliter, **Fidel**e, and **Fide**, faithfullye, truelye,
 ryghtely.
Fidena, æ, or **fiden**æ, arum, a towne in Italy.
Fidenates, people of the Sabines.
Fidentia, æ, f. g. a confidence, boldnesse, truste,
 credite, estimation, tuition, sauēgarde.
Fideiubeo, **fidei** bes, to bee suretee for an other, to
 wyl a thyng to be done on his warrantise.
Fideiussio, ônis, f. g. suretishyp.
Fidens, entis, trustyng, bolde, haupng a good con-
 fidence.
Fidenter, stoutly, boldly, with a good confidence.
Timide & **fiden**ter, contrary.
Fides, ei, form. gene. beleefe, truste, promyse,
 credite, estimation, tuition, sauēgarde. It is
 a stableness and truth in promyses and cou-
 nauntes. It is also a faithfull exercion of
 thynges committed or promysed, faithful-
 nesse, true dealinge, bypghnes of conscience.
Fides labefactata, affecta, afflictā, credence
 losse.
Fides publica, assurance or warrantise made
 in the name of al the rulers, and people for a man
 to doe or save a thyng safely withoute peryll or
 hurte, saue conducte.
Fide nulla es, thou hepest no promyse.
Fide bona, without fraude or couen.
Fide sua, mea, tua, iubere, to undertake.
Fidem accipere, to be beleued.
Fidem astringere, to promise faithfully.
Fidem deserere, prodere, abrumpere, falle-
 re, frangere, mutare, to breake promyse, to be
 forsworne, to goe from ones word, to be un-
 constant of promyse.
Fidem habere, to beleue. also to be beleued.
Fidem labefactare, to lose credence.
Fidem liberare, implere, exoluere, præstare,
 seruare, to discharge ones promyse or honestie,
 to keepe promyse.
Fidem publicam dare, to geue assurance or war-
 rantise, to graunt a safe conducte.
Fide tua esse iubes, Thou dost undertake, thou
 dost make warrantise.
Fidem excedere, to be incredible.
Fide maius esse, idem.
Fidem rei exhibere, to declare that a thyng is
 trewe, to shewe a true pofe of a thyng, to doe a
 thyng in dede.
Fidem dare, to promyse, to plight ones trouthe,

Ad fidem veri, for the confirmacion and des-
 claracion of the truth.
Fides sit penes authorem, Lest the first teller
 thereof answer for the truth.
Fide nulla homo, or **fidei** nullius, a man of no
 credite, a man of no honestie, of no substantiall
 dealing.
Fide publica venire, to come vnder saulfe con-
 ducte.
Fronti nulla fides, a man maye not bee trusted
 or beleued by his looke.
Inest in verbis fides, There is in his wordes
 substantialnesse of truth.
Absonum fidei, not to be beleued, vnphely to
 be trew.
Haud magna cum re, fed **fidei** plenus, A man
 of no great substance, but saythfull and trustie.
Abrogare alicui fidem, to credyte a man no
 more.
Bona fides, substantiall and trewe dealinge,
 without gyle or craft, contrary to Dolus malus.
Bona fide dicere, to speake as one thyngeth in
 his conscience, without leasng.
Bona fide emere, to bye a thyng without fraude
 or gyle.
Fac hoc quod te iubemus, mea fide, Do this
 that we byd you on my warrantise.
A fide aliquem abducere, to entice a man to doe
 agaynst his othe and conscience.
Abhorret a fide, it is not lykely to be true.
In fidem accipere, to take vnder obedience and
 protection.
Fidem detrahare alicui, to bypnge a man out of
 reputation or credite.
Alligare fidem iuramento, to sweare.
Committre se in fidem vel fidei alicuius, to
 put ones selfe in the tuition and protection of a
 man, to truste one to doo with hym as he wylle
 hym selfe.
Fides concidit, his credence is losse, no man will
 truste hym.
Fides constitit, it is proued or tried.
Cum fide, saythfully, trustyly.
Ex fide scribere, to wyte a thyng truely and
 saythfully as it is.
Si fidem habeat, yf he mighte beleue: yf he might
 be in suretie, or yf he myght surely trust.
Res habuit fidem, the thyng was beleued.
Fidem nullam habent, They are nothyng lyke
 to be true.
Imminuere fidem alicuius, to make a man of
 lesse credite or estimation.
Fidem implorare, to desyre ayde or succour.
Fidem interponere, to make warrantise, to
 assure.
In fide populi Romani manere, to abyde or
 continue in the protection or sauēgarde of the
 people of Rome.
In fide maneri, & frangere fœdus, contrary.
Redde nunc pactam fidem, Now perfourme
 that you promysed.

Hoc vnum curant, vt esset mihi fides, Thys
one thyng I alwayes endeavored, that a man
myght trust me at my word.

In nullius fide esse, to be in the obedience and
protection of no man.

Itane parua fides mihi apud te? Doo ye truste
me so litell? of am I in so smalle credyte wth
you.

Fides mihi apud hunc est, I am in good credite
with this man.

Fide alicuius sumere argentum, to borrowe
monye vppon an other mannes credite or war-
rantise.

Fidem suam tueri, to maintayne and defende
his honestie and credite.

Fides, dis, f. gen. the stryng of any instrument.
sometime an harpe or lute, or other lyke instrumēt
with strynges.

Conspicius fide, famous and well knowne for
his runnyng on the harpe or lute.

Adhibere fides epulis, to play on the harpe or
lute at a fest or banquet.

Discebāt fidibus antiqui, men of auncient time
learned to play on the lute, harpe, or gitterne.

Docere aliquem fidibus, to teach one to playe
on the harpe, lute, or gitterne.

Iungere vocem fidibus, to singe to the lute, or
harpe.

Fidicen, fidicinis, m. gen. an harper, or one that
playeth on an instrument with strynges.

Fidicina, æ, a woman harper or luter, a syngyng
wenche.

Fidicinius, a, um, of or perteynyng to an harper,
or player on a stringed instrument.

Fidicula, æ, f. gen. a rebetke or gitterne, also the
name of a sterre.

Fidicula, arum, form. gene. plur. a tourment
made with cordes or strynges, wherewith men bee
tourmented, to make theym confesse treasons or
felonpe.

Fidiculanus, a noble senatour of Rome.

Fidipedes, a kynde of birdes, whereof Helianus
wryteth.

Fidius deus, a god among the Romayns, sonne of
Jupiter.

Fido, fisis sum, fidere, to truste, to beleue, to put
ones hope in a thyng.

Fiducia, æ, f. gen. truste, confidence, sometyme
hope, boldenesse, moste commonly in the good
parte, sometyme in the yll. It is proprelye that
truste, wherin any thyng is deliuered by one
man to an other, to the intent that he shall deli-
uer it whan he is requyred.

Propter tuam fiduciam, for the confidence that
he hath in the.

Qua fiducia id facere audeam? Howe maye I
be so bolde as to doo that?

Fiducia in virtute alicuius, Confidence and
truste that a man hath in ones constancie and
vertue.

Fiduciam etiam diligentiz tibi habeo, I trust

well, or I haue a good truste or confidence, that
you wyll be so diligent.

Fiducia sui, hardynesse, confidence and trust in
ones owne strength.

*Fiduciam accipere, vpon ones sayth and pro-
myse, to receyue possession of a thyng, whyche he*
muste after restore to hym, of whome he recey-
ued it.

Fiduciam committere, to deliuer the possession
or charge of a thyng on that condicion.

*Fiduciarius, a, um, that hath the possession, char-
ge or custodie of a thyng on condicion to restore*
it agayn, or elles the thyng that is so geuen or
committed to ones charge.

*Fiduciarius hæres, idem quod Fideicom-
missarius.*

*Legatus fiduciaria optiner operam, a lieuten-
nant of a prynce hath great authozitee, but yet so*
that he must leaue it, whan his soueraigne com-
maundeth.

*Philippus Corinthum Nabidi, tanquam fi-
duciam dedit, Philip deliuered Corinthe to*
Nabis, vpon condicion that yf he returned, he
should restore it to him agayn, otherwyle to kepe
styll the possession therof.

Fiduciaria mancipatio, aut venditio, a state in
landes made vppon confidence or truste, vpon
condicion that it maye bee redeemed and restored
agayne, mortgage.

Fiduciaria possessio, a possession to an other
mans vse, or vpon condicion.

Fidus, a, um, truste, faithfulle, sure, trewe
herted.

Figlina, æ, form. gen. a potters warkehouse, or
potters crafte.

Figlinum, i, n. g. a thyng made of earth.

Figlinus, a, um, that belongeth to a potters.

Figlina creta, potters clate.

Figmentum, ti, neu. gen. the woꝝke or woꝝkes
manthyp. sometyme a lye, or a thyng feygned, a
fogyed tale.

Figo, xi, gere, to thyste in, to stycke in, to shote
in, to fasten to. Also to hange vp, as one han-
geth a thyng by a walle. Sometime to dryue or
fasten in the earth. Sometime to strike. also to
plant or sette.

Palum humi fixit, he dryue the stake into the
grounde.

Ipsæ feraces figat humo plantas, He maye sette
in the grounde the fruitefull plantes.

Figere ceruos, to hunte deere with bowes.

Figere legem, to set an acte of parliament or
ordynance on a walle or poste, to the intent that
all men maye reade it.

Amicis parcere, aduersarios figere, to taunte
his aduersaries.

Figere carnes verubus, to spyt meat.

Figere arma, to hange vp ones armour, and
by translation, to bee no more carefull for the
warre.

Figere aliquem maledictis, to raille or speake
spitefully

Spitefully agaynst one.
 Figere mentem in re aliqua, to sette ones cogitation of mynde on a thyng.
 Oculos figere in aliquo, to loke stedfastly by-on one, to eye one.
 Oscula figere, to kysse.
 Figere in poste, to fasten on a poste.
 Vestigia figere, to steppe suretye, that one fall not also to stop & stand still whan one is goyng.
 Figebantur nostri diuersis telis, were stiched or thrust in.
 Figularis, re, perteynyng to a pottre.
 Figularis creta, loke Figlina creta.
 Figulina, loke siglina.
 Figulus, li, m. g. a pottre.
 Figura, x, f. g. a fygure. also fauoure, Mappe, faction, sometyme a scoffe.
 Noua figura oris, suche a fauour of face as you haue not lyghtly scen.
 Species & figura humana, The fauour and Mappe of man.
 Figuratio, onis, f. g. a fourmyng or factionyng, sometyme an ymaginyng.
 Figuratus, a, um, factioned, fourmed.
 Figuro, aui, are, to make or fourme, to faction, sometyme to ymage, to gesse.
 Figurare os pueri, to faction a chyldes pronunciation or speakyng.
 Figurare orationem, to garnishe an oracion with fygures of eloquence.
 Figurare tamen potestis, qui, &c. yet you may imagine. &c.
 Filatim, threde by threde.
 Filia, x, f. g. a daughter.
 Adultera filia, a bastarde daughter.
 Collocare filiam, to geue his daughter in marriage.
 Filiaster, tri, m. g. a sonne in lawe by an other wyfe, or an other husbnde.
 Filica, idem quod filix.
 Filietum, ti, n. g. a ferny grounde.
 Filicula, x, f. g. ferne growyng on trees, called in grecke Polypodium, in Englishe Polepodium, or walferne.
 Filiola, x, f. g. a little daughter.
 Filiolus, li, m. g. a little sonne.
 Filistim, a cuntrepe that is now called Iscalon.
 Filius, li, m. g. a sonne. Filius etiam in brutis, a colte, a whelp, or the yonge of any beaste.
 Filij, sometyme dwelth conteyne both sonnes and daughters.
 Filius terræ, a newe begun gentylman, or a gentylman of the fyrste head. After some a vile person, of an unknowen birth.
 Fratri filius, a nephewe.
 Fortunæ filius, a fortunate persone, whyche hath prosperous successe in all his doynges.
 Iustus filius, a sonne begotten in a wedlocke.
 Eniti filios, to brynge forth chyldren.
 Filix, filicis, f. g. ferne or brake.
 Filo, aui, are, to spinne or make threde.

Filum, li, n. g. a threde. sometyme the proportion or draught of a thyng. sometyme a lyne. also the forme or fygure of ones visage.
 Filum ducere, to spynne.
 Deducit aranea filum pede, spynneth.
 Trajicere filum in acu, to threde a nedell.
 Filum orationis, a style or maner of oracion.
 Fimbria, x, f. g. the skirtes or hem of a garment.
 Fimbriatus, a, um, that hath a hemme, purfle, pleat, or winkle.
 Fimbria, the name of a Romayn, whyche was beset with proude and seditious.
 Fimētum, ti, n. g. a dounge hyll.
 Fimum, a boxe, out of the whyche men doe caste dyce.
 Fimus, mi, dounge of cattall or of man.
 Reddere fimum, to shyte.
 Fimum, is sometyme red in the neuter gender.
 Fimus columbinus, pygeons dunge.
 Fimus ouillus, shepes dunge.
 Finalis, le, fynall or laste.
 Findo, fidi, findere, to cut, to cleaue, to dymde.
 Aratro cælum findere, a prouerbe spoken of a thyng impossible.
 Finditur cor meum, istius hominis ubi fit mentio, Myne hert bursteth, or it greueth me herie sore, as often as that man is spoken of.
 Finditur illic Euphrates, at that place the ryuer Euphrates is diuided.
 Fingo, xi, gere, to make, properly of earth, as potters doe, to fourme, to seyne, to counterfeit, to ymage, to diuise.
 Finge animo, suppose, or put the case.
 Fingere mores alicui, to faction one in maniers.
 Vultum fingere, to make countenance not to be mery or sorowfull, where in dede he is mery or sorowfull.
 Facere & fingere. Fingere & formare.
 E cæra fingere, to make in ware.
 Fingere animo or cogitatione, to ymagyne or conceyue in ones minde.
 Qui ex sua natura cæteros fingerent, whyche dyd iudge other by theyr owne natures.
 Eum te esse finge, qui ego sum, I magyne thy selfe to be as I am.
 Voto aliquem fingere, to wyshe a man such one as we would haue hym.
 Fingit causas, he picketh quarels, or he feigneth letters, excuses, or occasions.
 Fingere corpora lingua, with lychynge to faction the bodies of the yonge, as beares and lions do.
 Nonne ad senem aliquam fabricam fingit? Doth he not go about some wyle or craft to deceyue the olde man?
 Fingere fallaciam, idem.
 Falsi quippiam fingere, to forge or inuete some vntreue tale or lye.
 Fauos fingere, to make hony combs.
 Fugam fingere, to make as one dyd renne or flee awaye.
 Fingere & fabricare.
 Nidum fingere, to make a nestle.

Fingere

Fingere se ad nuntium aliorum, to facion ones selfe to the mynde of fantasy of other.
 Vultus quoq; hominum fingit scelus, The vngacious knave canne facion to the countenance of men, and make theym looke as he lusteth hym selfe: or he can counterfaytes other mens lokes.
 Finio, iul, ire, to finithe of ende, to accomplishe, to determin of appoynt. sometyms to define, to die.
 Finire vitam inedia, to dye for honger.
 Finiri morbo, to dye of a sicknesse.
 Laqueo of suspensio finire vitam, to hange ones selfe.
 Finire prouintiam alicui certo tempore, To limite of prescribe a tyme, howe longe one shall haue the rule of a prouynce.
 Diem finire, To determine of, appointe a certeyne daye.
 Finitur, the impersonall.
 Finis, is, m. ge. the ende, the conclusion. also the intent of purpose, wherunto anye other thyng hath relation, or is made of down for. sometyms death, also for Fines, the boundes, marches of uttermost borders of any countrey.
 Fines, nium, plur. the borders of marches of a countreie, boundes.
 Afferre finem alicui rei, to make a thyng haue an ende.
 Finem maledictis fecit, he leaueyth saylynge.
 Finem sermoni facere, to speake no moze, to holde ones peace.
 Orandiam finem facito, intrete me no moze.
 Implere finem vitæ, to fynde his lyfe.
 Imponere finem bello, To make an ende of warre.
 Quem ad finem? To what intente of purpose.
 Finire, determinately, with a certayn measure.
 Finitimus, a, um, nygh, ioyngnyng, bordering.
 Bellum finitimum, warre among borderers of neyghbours.
 Finitio, òis, f. g. a definition.
 Finitor, òis, m. g. a setter of boundes, a boun-der of landes.
 Finitus, a, um, fynned, ended.
 Fio, fis, factus sum fieri, to be made, to bee, to be esteemed.
 Nulla adeo ex re istud fit, nisi ex nimio otio, This cometh of nothyng elles but of to much idelnesse.
 Ex ea re quid fiat, vide, Consider what will folowe or come to passe by so doyng.
 Fit obuiam casu ei multitudini C. Curio, By chaunce C. Curio met with that route.
 Illud fit sepe, That happeneth, or cometh to passe oftentymes.
 Fit absynthium in Arabia, wormewood groweth in Arabie.
 Modum fieri non video, I can not see that they vse any measure or meane.
 Aliquid cibi fiet, some meate shall bee prepa-

red or made ready.
 Commodioris fio valetudinis, I wake better at ease, I began to wake stronge.
 Qui fit in hac re scrupulus? what doubt is in this matter?
 Fieri in illum exempla, loke Exemplum.
 Mihi non fit verisimile, It seemeth not to me to be likely.
 Fieri non potest quin sentiant, it can not bee chosen, but that they must needs perceiue it.
 Vbi satietas corporis fieri, when I began to be somewhat weery.
 Vbi tantos sumptus sibi cotidianos videbit fieri, when he shall perceiue, that he shall daylye be at so great costes and charges.
 Ita fit verum, So it is proued to be trewe.
 Nequam in illum vim fieri linat, Least hym not suffer anye violent handes to be layde on hym.
 Quid pecunie fiet? What shall bee dooen with the moneye? better than Quid de pecunia fiet?
 Tanti fit ab aliis, so muche he is esteemed of of ther.
 Fiet, be it so.
 Hoc nisi fit, except this come to passe.
 Firmamen, inis, neu. gen. that holdeth of fasteneth a thyng.
 Firmamentum, ti, neu. gene. a suretie or stabliliter, also that whiche is called the grounde of a cause or matter. Also the firmament of heauen visible, Firmamenta, bee sometime taken for the sinues.
 Firmamentum reipublicæ, the chiefe staye and byholder of the common weale.
 Firmator, òis, m. ge. that maketh stedfast, constant, and sure.
 Firmatus, a, um, stablyshed, fortified, made stronge.
 Firme, and Firmiter, assuredly, stedfastly, constantly, fastely, veraye diligently.
 Firme respondere, to aunswere constantly and boldely.
 Firmitas, atis, & Firmitudo, dinis, f. g. stablesse, constance, surenesse, strength.
 Firmitas vinorum, The strengthe and durablesse of wyne.
 Firmitudo animi, constancie of mynde.
 Firmo, aui, are, to assure, to make stable or sure, to affirme, to satisfie, to make stronge.
 Aluum firmare, to bynde the bealy, or make one coctine.
 Firmare corpora cibo, to strength theyr bodies with meate.
 Dotem firmare, to be at a point what he wyll geue in marriage with his daughter.
 Firmare fidem, To persourme or make assurance of promysse, to confirme that he hath promysed.
 Firmare agrum sepibus, To hedge a fiede about,

Firmata cibo vires, he is made stronge with good meates.
Ei rei firmasti fidem, thou hast made me beleue that thyng the more.
Præsidia firmare, to fortifie garrisons.
Ad spem aliquem firmare, with comfortablen wordes to put in hope.
Firmare agrum sepibus, to fence of mounds.
Mœnia firmare, to fortifie.
Firmare corpora labore, to harden the bodies with labour and exercise.
Pacem firmare, to make peace more sure and stable.
Vix quicquam firmare ausim, I dare scantlie affirme any thyng for a suretie.
Iureiurando firmare, to vpholde a thyng with an othe.
Firmus, a, um, stable, constant, well fortified, assured, stronge, in good health, lusty.
Cibus firmus, stronge nourishyng meate.
Satis firmo corpore cum esset, whan he was stronge, lusty, and in good helth.
Firma hæ vereor vt sint nuptiæ, I feare thys marriage will not continue longe without some breache.
Rumor firmus, a constant rumour.
Potio firma, a porcion of drinke that nourisheth muche.
Vina firmissima, stronge wines that continue long.
Firmus ab equitatu, he that hath a strong bande of horsemen.
Iuuenis firmus, stronge and mightie.
Pectus firmum, constant.
Firma valetudo, when one is not sickely of atatched with diseases.
Firmum castellum, a citee of Italy.
Fiscales, false accusations of those men, whyche hauyng parte of the forfeyte, doe byynge men in trouble.
Fiscalis, le, perteynyng to the kynges treasure.
Fiscella, æ, form. ge. a littell basket of twygges, it maye be vled for a fraple, also a chese fate. Als so it is a thyng made with withies and halsters, wherewith catelle was so mofelled, that they mought not bite any yong sprynges of buddes of trees.
Fiscellum, li, n. g. idem.
Fiscellus, li, a littell hyl in Italye, not farre from Tiber.
Fisci, **fiscinæ**, **fiscellæ**, great sachelles, wherein were put great summes of moneye.
Fiscina, æ, form. g. a great basket, a fraple, also a bagge of sachel to put money in.
Fiscina ficorum, a fraple of fygges.
Fiscus, ci, ma. g. a bagge, wherinto moneye is put, also the kynges eschequer, a kynges treasure. Sometyme a paner of ospyars vled in pressyng of olyues, or a great fraple.
Fiscus lineus, a maner of strayners.
Fissilis, le, that maye be cut, slitte, or clouen.
Fissio, ðnis, f, g. a cleauyng or chappyng,

Fissura, æ, for. g. a cut or cleft, also the space betwene the fyngers or toes.
Fissus, us, and **Fissum**, si, n. g. idem quod fissura.
Fissum ani, the cleft of a man betwene the buttockes.
Fissus, a, um, clouen, chynked.
Fistula, cæ, f. g. an instrument, wherewith piles of woode be dyuuen into the ground, called a water pile sledge or a commander, and stones in a pauement, called a rammer.
Fistulatio, ðnis, formi. generis, the dyuynge downe of piles, or rammyng downe of stones in payng.
Fistulatus, a, um, dyuuen with a commander or rammer.
Fistulo, aui, are, to dyue downe pyles into the earth with a water pile sledge, or to cæme downe stones in payng.
Fistula, æ, form. gene. a flute or pipe, as well to conueigh water as an instrumente of musike. also the wepyll of throte bolle, a tappe or faucet, a dyscase of soze, whyche cometh of a putrified humour, and renneth continually, called in englishe **Fistula**. Sometyme an yssue, by the whyche some fysshe fetcheth breath. also that, whyche the apothecaries call commonly **Casia fistula**.
Fistulâtor, oris, m. ge. a piper, one that plaiceth on a flute, or lyke instrument.
Fistulo, aui, are, to be holowe lyke a sponge.
Fistulosus, a, um, full of holes lyke a sponge.
Fistulosa terra, earth barreyne of nature which serueth neither to tyllage nor pasture.
Fit, the imperative of **Fio**.
Fitiges, the beastes of Æthiope, of a browne colour, hauyng two pappes on the breast as a man hath: They be not so wyld, but they maye be tamed, nor so tame, but they wille hurte those that greue them.
Fiure, olde wyrters vled for **Fugere**.
Fixula, olde wyrters vled for **Fibula**.
Fixus, a, um, fyrm, faste, stedy, constant, sure, that is not lyghtly chaunged, certayne.

Flabellifer, lifera, um, that whyche beareth a fanne.
Flabellum, li, neu. g. an instrument, wherewith in the heate of sommer, wynde is fanned and blowen into mens vilages, to coole theim, a fanne.
Flëbellum seditionis, by translation, a mouer or stirrer of sedicion.
Flabilis, le, that maye be blowen, or of the ayre.
Flabrum, bri, or rather **siabra**, ðrum, neu. ge. a blaste of wynde, a blowyng.
Flaccidus, a, um, wythered, feble, weake, hanging downeward, lollyng or flaggynge.
Flaccidæ aures, hangyng eares.
Flaccus, a, um, that hath hangyng eares. Sometyme

eyne brylled.

Flaces, flacium, fœm. gene. plur. nu. the oyles of olyues.

Flagellum, li, n. g. the small branche of twyg of a vyne, or other tree. sometime a whyppe or scourge, a faple, wherewith cozne is thyeshed.

Flagello, aui, are, to whyppe, to scourge, to thyesh, to blame or rebuke.

Flagellare annonam, To bpe cozne of byttaple etc it come to the markette, as forstallers dooe.

Flagellare perticis frumentum. Plin. To thyesh cozne.

Flagitiose, vngreaciously, mischiefully, wickedly, detestably, naughtyly, vniustly.

Flagitium, tij, n. g. an yll or mischeuous deede woorthie rebuke and punishment, an heynouse offence, a detestable acte, a synfull thyng, a great trespass, an abhominable vice or naughty tyefacion. sometyme for Dedecus, dishonour, diswooshypp. sometyme a notable errour. also perille.

Flagitium tuum est, it is by thyne vngreaciouslynesse, or thzough thy defeaute.

Promptus flagitio, ready to doe mischiefe.

Nam id nobis tam flagitium est, quā illa non facere vobis, quæ modo dixi, for that is in vs as great a faute, as it is in you, not to doe those thynges that ye spake of euen nowe.

Flagitio ardere, to be conuypce of a greate offence.

Non patiar me tuis flagitiis infamem fieri, I wyll not suffer my selfe to renne in the slander and obloquie of men thzough thyne abhominable vices and naughty facions.

Comperius flagiti, one conuict of some detestable faute.

Flagitium facimus, we goe about an heynouse offence.

Flagitium est, it is yll dooen.

Flagitiosus, a, um, vngreacious, full of mischiefe.

Flagito, aui, are, to aske importunately, and with clamour to exacte, to requyre instantly. also to accuse.

Flagitare plus est quam postulare.

Implorare & flagitare.

Flagitare aliquem, to despye of one instantly.

Flagitas me vt eloquar, you are betape instant on me, that I should vtter it.

Vt peculatorem flagitari iussit, he commanded hym to be accused as a robber or spoyler of the common weale.

Id me flagitat, he despyeth that thyng of me importunately.

Flagitat frumentum ab Heduis, he exacted cozne of grayne of the people called Hedui.

Flagitator, ôris, m. g. he that instantly despyeth or asureth.

Te flagitatore suscepi negotium, at thy instāt despye I toke on me the businesse.

Flagrans, aris, om. g. burnyng, flamyng, very

hott, ardent, shynyng bryght.

Flagranter, verare ardently.

Flagrantia, æ, f. g. flamyng or burnyng; bryghtnesse, shynyng, ardent desyre.

Flagrantia oculorum, glisteryng bryghtnesse of the eyes.

Flagratores, they whiche for moneye doo suffer them selves to be beaten.

Flagrio, ônis, f. g. a slaue vled to be beaten.

Flagro, aui, are, to bourne with a flame of fyre. sometyme to loue or despye inordinately.

Flagrare infamia, to be verap yll reported of.

Flagrare inopia, to be in greatte necessitee of pouertee.

Flagrare inuidia, to be exceedingly hated.

Flagrare libidinibus, to be outrageously geuen to despye of filthy pleasure.

Flagrare amentia, to bee woodde or starke madde.

Flagrare amore, or ardore alicuius rei, to loue a thyng inordinately. Aphetwpe Flagrare desyderio & cupiditate.

Flagrat bello tota Italia, warre rageth thzough out all Italy, or all Italie is miserably troubled with warre.

Flagrant mutuo odio, They dooe hate eche or ther deadly, or they beare mortall hatred one towarde the other.

Rumore malo flagrare, to haue a very ill name: to be verie ill reported of.

Flagrare studiis, to bee exceedingly geuen to study and learnyng.

Flagrum, gri, neu. gene. a whyppe, a rodde, or scourge.

Flamatica, a tree bourned with lightnyng.

Flamea, clothe of silke of yelow colour.

Flamen, flaminis, n. g. a blast of wynde, the blast in an instrument.

Flamen, minis, m. g. the great priest amonge the gentiles.

Flameum, mei, n. g. a veyle or typpet of yelow, whiche women dyd weare, whan they were new married.

Flaminia, a countreie in Italy, called also Aemilia, and commonly Romandiola, in the whiche are the citees of Bononia, Fauentia, Imola, Rauenna, and Ariminum.

Flaminia via, an hygh way from the citee of Rome vnto the citee of Ariminum.

Flaminia, æ, fœm. gen. the house of the archepriest.

Flaminica, æ, f. g. the wyfe of the great priest called Flamen, whiche myght not be diuorced from hir husbände for any cause also a wedding gowne, whiche was of yelow colour.

Flaminium, or Flaminia, ôrum, the offyce of the archepriest.

Flaminiana ostenta.

Flaminus minister, a seruant attendyng vpon the hygh priest.

Flaminus, the name of dyuers Romaynes, of

whiche one being Consul, was ouerthrowen
by Annyball at Trasimenus.
Flamma, *x*, *f*, *g*. a flame. sometyne peryll. som-
etyne loue.
Flamma fumo proxima est, there is no smoke
without fyre.
Flamma concidit, the flame ceassed.
Concipere flammam, and Corripi flamma,
to bourne, to be on a light fyre.
Incidi in ipsam flammam ciuilis discordia, I
chaunted on the veray rage of moste perillous
tyme of the ciuile warres.
Eripuit se de flamma iudicij, He rydde hym
selfe out of the perill of that iudgement.
Flammatica arbor, blasted with lightnyng.
Flammea, *x*, *f*, *g*. an herbe called also Lachnis
coronaria, of the frenchemen Candelaria.
Flammecolum, *li*, *n*, *g*. a littell beyle of tppet.
Flammecolus, *a*, *um*, somewhat coloured lyke a
flame of fyre.
Flammearius, *rij*, *mas*. *gen*. he that maketh of
dieth the beyles called Flammea, a dyer of yel-
lowe colour.
Flammescere, to be inflamed.
Flammeus, *a*, *um*, burnyng or flamyng, that is of
the colour of a flame of fyre.
Flammifer, *a*, *um*, that bringeth or causeth fyre or
bournyng.
Flammigena, *x*, comen of fyre.
Flammiger, *idem*.
Flammigero, *au*, *are*, to burne in a lyght fyre, to
cast out flames.
Flammiuomus, *a*, *um*, sendyng out flames.
Flammula, *x*, *form*. *gene*. a lyttell flame. also a
certayne herbe.
Flandria, a countrey called Flanders.
Flator, *oris*, *m*, *g*. one that bloweth.
Flatus, *us*, *m*, *g*. a puff or blast of wynde.
Flauco, flauus, *uere*, to be lyke golde or of yelow
colour.
Flauesco, *idem*.
Flauinium, a place in Italie.
Flauus, *ij*, the name of a family in Rome, of the
which was, Vespasianus, Titus, and Domitia.
Flauus, *a*, *um*, yelow or of the colour of golde.
Flaua arua, when coyne is ripe.
Flebilis, *le*, lamentable.
Flebiliter, lamentable.
Flecto, *xi*, *ctere*, to bowe, to bende, to leade, to
tourne.
In diuersum flectere, to bowe contrary waies.
Inde Capuam flectit iter, he tourned his iour-
ney from thens to Capua.
Flectere animum, To attende and settle the
mynde on a thyng. Also to tourne the mynde
from any purpose.
Flectere genu, To make curtesye, to make a
legge.
Flectere in gyrum, to turne rounde.
Flectere Leucaten, to turne his iourneye to
Leucate.

Flectere aliquem oratione, to perswade or
tourne one to his opinion.
Flegma, loke Phlegma.
Flegmen, flegminis, *n*, *ge*. is where with muche
gopyng the bloud issueth out of the toes.
Fleo, fletui, *flere*, to wepe.
Flere de morte alicuius, To wepe for ones
death.
Fletus, *us*, *m*, *g*. weeping.
Abstergere fletum, to wype the eyes whan one
weepeth.
Fletum ciere, exitare, mouere, to make one
wepe.
Comprimere fletus, to cease weping, to stent
weeping.
Prosequi natos fletu, To wepe and lament the
death of ones chyldren.
Rumpe iam fletus, wepe no moze.
Fletus, *a*, *um*, lamented, bewayled.
Fleuo, one of the mouthes of the riuer of Rine.
Also a towne by the same ryuer.
Flexanimus, *a*, *um*, that tourneth the mynde.
Flexanima oratio, an oracion of speche, wher-
by a mans mynde is stered to pitie, reioysing of
other lyke affection.
Flexibilis, *le*, and Flexilis, *le*, anye thyng that
maye be easily bowed, or bent. Also vnconstant,
mutable.
Flexiloquus, *a*, *um*, that speaketh thinges doubt-
full and obscure.
Flexipes, *edis*, that hath crooked fete.
Flexio, *onis*, *form*. *gene*. a bendyng, bowyng or
crokyng. Also the tunyng of the voyce vp and
downe.
Flexumines, certayne swifte horsemen amonge the
Romains.
Flexuose, crokedy, wynding in and out.
Flexuosus, *a*, *um*, that is croked, or hath manye
tounynges and windynges in and out.
Flexura, *x*, *f*, *g*. a crokyng or bowyng.
Flexus, *us*, *mas*. *gen*. a bowyng, a tounyng, the
chaungeyng or tunyng of the voyce in pronun-
tiation.
Flexus sonus, a redowndyng of a sowne.
Flexus ætatis, the declining of the age in the las-
ter parte of the lyfe.
Flexus Autumni, the later part of Autumne.
Flexus, *a*, *um*, bowed, bended, tourned, crisped,
curled.
Flictus, *us*, *mas*. *gene*. a stryking or dasyng
agaynst a thyng.
Fligo, *xi*, *ctum*, *ere*, to tourment or vex, to strike
or dashe agaynst a thyng.
Flo, *au*, *are*, to blowe. also to make coyne of
metall.
Simul flare & sorbere, a prouerbe signifyng
to doe two contrary thynges together.
Floccifacio, floccifacis, *feci*, *facere*, to sette
naught by.
Illam non floccifacio, I sette not a strawe,
eithe or heate by hym.

Flocci non fecit fidem, he nothing esteemed his credite or honestie.
 Flöcculus, li, m. g. a fine floche.
 Floccipendo, endi, ere, idem quod Floccifacio.
 Floccus, i, mas. gen. a floche of the wearing of wollen clothe.
 Floccum facere, idem quod Floccifacere.
 Flores, flocum, flocibus, lyes or dyastes of wyne.
 Flora, an harlot, taken of the Romaines for a goddess.
 Floralia, orum, neu. gen. plu. the feastes of the goddess Flora.
 Florabilis, le, perteynyng to Flora.
 Florales ludi, plates made in the honour of Flora the harlot, which gaue a great treasure vnto the people of Rome.
 Florens, entis, om. g. flourythyng, excellent, beautiful, in great estimation.
 Acate florentes ambo, bothe of them in the flour of theyr age.
 Afflictus & florens, contrarie.
 Florente Antonio, whyle Antonie flourished, or was in estimation of authoritee.
 Florentia, a citee in Italie called Floreence.
 Floreo, rui, ere, to flourishe, or to haue flouris.
 Also to excelle, sometyme to prosper, to be renowned, to bee in great authoritee or estimation.
 Florere & vigere.
 Omni genere virtutis floruit Pericles, Pericles excelled in all kynde of vertue.
 Florere laude bellica, to be greatly renowned for cheualrie, or martiall prowes.
 Florere etate, & forma, to be in the flour of ones age and beaute.
 Florere autoritate & gloria, to be in greates authoritee and reputacion.
 Floresco, scere, to burgee, to byng forth floures, to growe, to encrease.
 Floreus, a, um, made of floures.
 Floridulus, a, um, a little flourythyng, somes what beautiful.
 Floridus, a, um, garnished wth floures, somes tyme freshe or lustie, flourythyng, iolye.
 Gelu flumina constiterunt, the ryuers be frozen ouer.
 Superare flumina, to passe ouer the ryuers.
 Florifer, florifera, um, that beareth floures.
 Floriger, a, um, bearyng floures.
 Florianus, an emperour of Rome.
 Florilegus, a, um, that gathereth floures.
 Florius, a ryuer in Spayne.
 Florulentus, a, um, full of floures.
 Flos, floris, m. g. a floure.
 Apperit florem suam arbor, the tree dooth blossome.
 Flores carpere, decerpere, legere, delibare, to gather floures.
 In ipso Græciae flora, whan Grece mooste of all flourished.
 Florem amittit puella, cum corrupitur.

Flos vini, the saugur of wyne.
 Flos ætatis, the mooste flourishing tyme of ones age, lustie youth.
 Flos Italie, the floure of princypall of all Italie.
 Odorus flos, a sweete flower.
 Blandi fiores, faye flowers.
 Fundit humus flores: byngeth forth great abundance of flowers.
 Nectere flores, to make a garlande.
 Flos in siligine, the flower of wheate.
 Fluctifragus, a, um, that breaketh the waves of the sea.
 Fluctio, ðnis, f. g. the reuolue of pose.
 Fluctinagus, a, um, wandying in ryuers, waters, or in the sea.
 Fluctuans, antis, vncertayne, doubtful, lewse.
 Fluctuam, troublously, doubtfully, lewse.
 Fluctuatio, ðnis, f. g. floatyng, doubtyng, vncertainte, waueryng.
 Fluctuatio animi, whan a man doubteth what is beste to bee doen, waueryng, vncertaincie of mynde.
 Fluctuatio stomachi, whan the meate swimmeth in the stomacke.
 Fluctuatus, a, um, shaken, tossed, moued.
 Fluctuo, aui, are, to wane vp and downe as the water goeth: By translacio it signifieth to shyne nowe one thyng, nowe an other, to be troubled or disquieted in mynde, to bee in an vncertaine state of condicion.
 Fluctuat animus, my mynde wauereyth, or it is nowe in one opinion, nowe in an other.
 Fluctuare animo, to be vncertaine what one maye doe.
 Fluctuor, idem quod Fluctuo.
 In re aliqua fluctuare, to behaue ones selfe vncertainly in any thyng.
 Fluctuose, troublously.
 Fluctuosus, a, um, troublouse, vncertaine, stormy.
 Fluctus, us, m. g. a floude, a wane of water stirred by tempeste, businesse or trouble of aduersities, disquietenesse of mynde through anger, loue or care. sometyme a violent course, or assault, a great multitude.
 Fluens, entis, om. g. flowing, wide, lewse.
 Fluens buccæ, great hangyng chekes.
 Fluentia, the aunciente name of the citee called Floreence in Italie.
 Fluentum, i, n. gen. a ryuer or streame.
 Fluere, to be resolued or relented.
 Fluidus, a, um, flowyng, relented, resolued, that is nothing stronge, without stiffness or strength, feeble.
 Fluida corpora, nice and tender bodies vnapt to payne or labour.
 Fluito, aui, are, to flowe continually. sometyme to flytte or swymme.
 Flumen, fluminis, n. g. a great ryuer. sometyme the course of the water.
 Ne flumini eius riuus esset impedimento, that

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it might not let the course of that ryuer.
Aduerso flumine, agaynst the streame.
Increuerunt flumina, the waters were ryfen.
Nullius tantum est flumen ingenij, no man hath so abundant or plentifull a witte.
Flumineus, a, um, of the ryuer.
Aqua fluminea, rennyng water.
Fluminosus, a, um, full of ryuers.
Fluo, xi, ere, to renne as water doeth, to procede or come of a thyng, to growe plentifully, to spreade farre abroad, to slippe or slide, to passe awaye.
Volupras corporis fluit, pleasure of the bodie passeth awaye lyghtely, or is of no continuance.
Tempus fluit, the tyme passeth awaye.
Fluereluxu, to be vicerlye geuen to riotte and wantonnesse, to swimme in sensualitee.
Fluit ratio a capite, reason proceedeth or cometh from the head.
Ad voluntatem nostram res prosperæ fluunt, thynges chaunce and come to passe euen as we woulde haue theim.
Quorsum fluant eius rationes: what doeth he intende or purpose in his proceedynges.
Fluonia, the name of Iuno.
Fluor, oris, *Fluxus*, us, m. g. & *Fluctio*, oris, f. g. a flyre.
Flustrum, i, n. g. the full tyde in the sea or other water, whyche ebbeth and floweth.
Fluta, æ, f. g. a fythe lyke to an eele called a lampreye.
Fluuialis, le, of the ryuer.
Fluuiaticus, a, um, and *Fluuiatilis*, le, that which is in the ryuer.
Fluuiatus, a, um, layed to soke in ryuer water.
Fluuius, ij, m. g. a floude or ryuer.
Flux, abundantly.
Fluxio, oris, f. g. a fluxe.
Fluxio sanguinis, the bloudie fluxe.
Fluxura, lecherie.
Fluxus, a, um, flowyng, vnstable, or that whyche dureth but for a whyle, large or wyde, relented, lecherouse and wanton.
Fluxi, men abandoned to al deliciousnesse or pleasures of lecherie and wanton luste.
Fluxa vestimenta, wyde garmentes, hangyng lewse about a man.

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FObij, idem quod, Fabij.
Focale, is, n. g. a kercheise, whyche men and women dyd weare about theyr chekes.
Seneca semeth to take it for a garment to sit by the fyre in. It maye be taken for a musler that women do vse. It is also an yron pyne to make the heare crispe and curle.
Focaneus, nei, m. g. a bzaunche of a vine, whych groweth out of a twiste or forked bough.
Focaria, æ, f. g. a fyre panne. Also a concubyne

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that one keepeth as his wyfe.
Focarius, a, um, of a perternyng (to be herthe).
Focarius panis, bread baked on the herthe.
Focillatio, oris, f. g. a nowtyng or keepyng warme.
Focillo, aui, are, to nourishe or comforte, to kepe warme, to manteyne.
Focilo, idem.
Focula ventris, nourisshyng meates.
Foculo, aui, are, to nourishe or susteine.
Foculus, i, mas. g. a little panne, wherein fyre is bozne. A little herthe.
Foculum exciure bucca, to blowe the fyre with ones mouth.
Focunates, people of the Alpes.
Focus, i, m. g. a pane or herth, wherein fyre is. Some tyme it signifieth fyre, sometyme pryuate houses or tenements.
Extrudere lignis focum, to make a fyre, to laye wodde on the fyre.
Splendet focus, the fyre burneth.
Pro aris & focis pugnare, a prouerbe signifying to fyght and contende as well for the mayntenance of religion and godlynesse, as the safegarde of his countreye and pryuate gooddes.
Fodare, pled of olde wyrters for *Fodere*.
Fodico, aui, are, to perle or prycke, to boze.
Fodicare dolore, to greue or make sorowful.
Fodina, æ, f. g. a place where a thyng is dygged, a quarrie, a myne.
Fodio, fodi, *fodere*, to delue, to dygge, to eare.
Fodere argentum, vel metallum, to myne for syluer or other metall.
Fodere ora hastis, to thrust theyr speares in mens faces.
Fodere stimulo, to prycke with a goade.
Fodere terram, to eare or delue the grounde.
Fodiri, is pled of *Columella* in the fourthie coniugation.
Fecunde, plentifully, abundantly.
Fecunditas, atis, f. g. fertilitie, plentie.
Experta fecunditatis femina, a barayne woman.
Fecundo, aui, are, to make fruitfull or plentious.
Fecundus, a, um, plentious, abundante or fruitfull, barte, as the grounde is full.
Fecundi calices, full cuppes.
Fecundus & yber.
Fecunda mulier, a woman with childe.
Fecundissimus melle & felle amor, loue hath both great plentie of sweetenesse, and also of sorowe, or loue is both verye sweete & verye sower.
Fecialis, loke *Fecialis*.
Fæde, villanously, shamefully, dishonestly, filthily, cruelly.
Fæderatus, a, um, confederate, one that is in a league or alliance.
Fædero, aui, are, to confederate.
Fædisragus, a breaker of league or truce or enter course.

Fæ di-

Fæditas, *âtis*, f. g. *spthpneſſe*, diſhoneſtie, cenet-
neſſe, *pl* fauoredneſſe.
Fæditas odoris, the noyng of a ſmelling and poſſe-
ſon ſauour.
Fæditas ſpectaculi, the cenetce, or horriblenes
of that ſight.
Notabilis fæditas vultus, notable diſſauored-
nes, or miſſhap of countenance.
Fædo, *au*, are, to poiſon or deſpoile, to deſtroye, to
ſente or teare, to conſume.
Ora vnguibus fædans, ſcratching or rentyng
ones face with his nappes.
Fædus, *for deris*, n. g. a treatie of peace or league
betwene princis, an entercourſe, a truce after
battayle. ſometyme it ſignifieth a lawe made
in the tyme of warres. Alſo alliance betwene
friendes.
Fædus facere, ſancire, ferire; iniire, icere, to
make a league or alliance.
Pœnam fæderibus aſcribere, to appoynt a pe-
naltee for them that breake leagues.
Genitalia fœdera, alliance of marriage.
Polluere fœdus naturæ, to breake the lawe of
nature, to doe agaynſt nature.
Fædus aliquando pro lege, vt, *Aequiſſimo*
iure aut fœdere ciuitas.
Cauere fœdere de re aliqua, in conſirmyng a
league to make an exception or cauſion of anye
thyng.
Coire in fœdus, to alie, to become fœderates.
Fædus frangere, violare, rumpere, to breake
a league, contrary to, in fide manere.
Fædus, a, um, ſoule, deformed, curſed, or cruell,
pl fauored, lotheſome to looke on, *ſylthp*, un-
honeſte, abhominable, detestable.
Fædum exemplum, a byle and naughty ex-
ample.
Fædum in modum laceratus verberibus, ſcor-
ged or beaten, that it wolde lothe a man to
ſee it.
Fædus odor, a poſſon ſtrong ſauour.
Fædiſſima tempeſtas, a verie great or ſoule
ſtorme or tempeſte.
Facinus fœdum, a ſhamefull or abhominable
acte, a cruell deede.
Fædum conſilium, a ſhamefull and miſchecous
counſayle or purpoſe.
Bellum fædiſſimum, a verie cruell warre,
wherin is ſhewed no mercie nor pittie.
Fælicitas, *âtis*, f. g. *felicitie*, *proſperitee*, aboun-
dauce of all thynges.
Fælicitas terræ, the fruytfulneſſe of the erth,
fertilitye.
Fæliciter, happily, fortunatly, with good lucke.
Fælicto, *au*, are, to make proſperouſe, happy, or
fortunate.
Fælix, *icis*, om. gen. hauyng aboundaunce of all
thynges, proſperouſe, happy, commodiouſe, or
proſperable. Alſo faete, fruitfull, plentiſull, abou-
dant, fertile, ſometyme proſiſe, ſauourable or
good.

Ramis fœlicibus arbor, a tree hauyng bowes
laded with fruite.
Fælix induſtria, induſtrie and labour that hath
good ſucceſſe.
Fælices horti, fruitfull gardens.
Fælix hoſtia, ſatie. &c.
Fæmen, lake *Fæmen*.
Fæmina, *æ*, f. gene. a woman alſo in beaſtes, the
female.
Lectiſſima, primaria, probatiſſima.
Fæminas implere, by generation to make the
female with yonge.
Fæmineus, a, um, of a woman, or of the female
kynde. *Fæmineus amor*, inordinate or immoderate
loue.
Fæmininus, a, um, of the female kynde.
Fænarîus, a, um, perteynyng to hape.
Falces fænarîæ, hookes or ſythes for to cutte
hape.
Fænebris, bre, perteynyng to uſurie, or vnræſon-
nable gayne.
Fænebres leges, lawes made agaynſt uſurie.
Fæneralia, *drum*, the daye of payment of the mo-
ney lent to uſury.
Fæneratio, *ônis*, f. gene. uſurie, or the ſtate or
practiſe of uſurie.
Fæneratiûs, a, um, that is lent or taken to uſu-
rie, or that perteyneth to uſurie.
Fænerator, *ôris*, m. g. an uſurer, or lender for
vnræſonable gayne.
Fæneratoriûs, a, um, idem quod *Fæneratiûs*.
Fæneratus, a, um, perteynyng to uſurie.
Fæneratum iſtum beneficium tibi pulchre
dices, Thou ſhalt ſaye thy ſelfe, that thou haſte
been well recompenced, or that thou haſte had
good aduantage by ſewynge this benefite or
pleaſure.
Fænero, *au*, are, the actiue, wherof cometh
Fæneror, the paſſiue, beyng conſtitued with a
datiue caſe, and ſometyme with an accuſatiue
caſe, ſignifieth to lende out to uſurie.
Fæneror, aris, *ari*, the deponent, wyth an abla-
tiue caſe and a prepoſition, to borrow or take mo-
ney lent to uſurie: with a datiue caſe, to lende out
to uſurie.
Fænerat ſol lumen ſuum cæteris ſyderibus,
the ſonne parteth or lendeth out his lyght to o-
ther planetes.
Fænerari ab aliquo, To borrowe monye of a
man to uſurie.
Fænerari aliquid alicui, to lende out a thyng
to uſurie.
Feniculârium, *ſij*, neu. gene. after ſome inter-
pretours, a place where an arme dooth lie. it
ſignifieth properly the mowynge of hape, or the
tyme of hay harueſt.
Feniculûm, *li*, n. g. fenell, or fenhel.
Fenile, *lis*, n. g. an hape houſe, an hape loſte, a
place where hape lyeth.
Feniſeca, *æ*, com. g. a mowet of hape.
Feniſeciûm, *ij*, n. g. hape harueſt.

Fœ'nifex, nifecis, com. g. a mower of haye.
Fœnum græcum, fengreke.
Fœnum, ni, n. g. haye.
Fœnum cordum, latewardde hay.
Meta fœni, a tocke of hay.
Fœnūsculum, i, n. g. gayne by lending.
Fœnus, fœnoris, n. gen. fruit; whyche the earthe byngeth fœrthe without any labour. Also vnreasonable and vnmearurable gayne comyng of that thyng, whyche is lent, vsurie.
Credere fœnus argenti, and dare fœnori pecuniam, to lende out money to vsurie.
Fœnore accipere, to bozow money by vsurie.
Quum quinquagesimo fœnore reddit felicitas soli, the fruitfulness of the ground yeldeth fyfte for one.
Trientarium fœnus, fower in the hundred.
Vnciarium fœnus, gayne of one in the hundred.
Fœnus ex triente factum erat besibus, The vsurie was mounted from fower in the hundred, to eght in the hundred.
Magno fœnore versuram facere, by gayne of great vsurie to pay hys creditours.
Fœstūca, æ, loke Festuca.
Fœ'teo, tui, ère, to synke, to sauour yll.
Fœtiditas, âtis, f. g. a synke of yll sauour.
Fœtidus, a, um, synkyng.
Fœtifer, a, um, fruitfull.
Fœtifico, aui, are, to byng fœrth, most commonly as a beaste of birde doeth.
Fœtificus, a, um, that maketh fruitfull.
Fœto, aui, are, the same.
Fœtor, ôris, m. g. synche, of yll sauour.
Fœtuōsus, a, um, full of byrdyng.
Fœtura, æ, f. gen. the tyme from the conception vnto the byrth, Also the encrease of cattell: somes tyme it signifieth encrease of comyng fœrthe of other thynges: sometime the settinge fœrthe of a worke.
Fœtus, m. gen. all thyng that is brought fœrthe in generation: as, of man, beaste, fythe, foule, or other thyng: sometyme the fruite of trees. Also the profyte of gayne that cometh of a thyng. Sometime fœr Fœtura, the tyme of byngyng fœrthe.
Fœtus arborum decerpere, to gather the fruytes of trees.
Fœtus oratorum, great plentie of encrease of oratours.
Fœtus, a, um, full of grete with younge, as a woman with childe, or a beaste.
Canis fœta, a bytche with whelp.
Fœta, also that is deliuered of young.
Fœta loca, id est plena.
Fœta ouis, an yewe that hath younge.
Foliāccus, a, um, of or lyke leaues.
Foliātum, ti, neu. g. a pleasaunt oymment, that the matrons of Rome dyd vse.
Foliātus, a, um, leaued, or haung leaues.
Foliōsus, a, um, full of leaues.

Folium, ij, n. g. a leaue.
Amittere folia, when the leaues fall.
Follico, aui, are, to snuffe of fenche bathe wynde with the nostrilles.
Follicontes calligæ, a kinde of wide bushyns that monkes bled to weare, as saynt Hierome mentioneth.
Folliculære, ris, a parte of an eye.
Folliculus, li, m. ge. the huske, wherein the eares of wheate or other corne is enclosed, when it is grene, called the hols. Also a sacche, wherein corne is put: sometyme a ball stuffed with winde. Sometime it is taken fœr the bodie of a man, by translation.
Follis, is, m. gen. a bagge or purse, or any thyng made of lether to be fylled: a bellowe, where with the fyre is blowne: also a ball blowne full of wynde. Semblably, a bedde stuffed onely with wynde.
Follis fabrilis, a smithes bellowe.
Follitus, a, um, that is couered or wrapped in lether.
Fomentatio, ônis, idem quod Fomentum.
Fomentum, ti, neu. gen. a nourishment of naturall heate. It is also any thyng layed to the bodie in fourme of a playster, to mitigate the grieve or payne of any disease, called Fomentation. And by translation applied to the mynde: a thyng that asswageth or mitigateth sorowe or heauynesse.
Fomes, fœmitis, m. gen. a chopp, or any matter, wherewith fyre is kindled and kepte burnyng. Sometime it signifieth that whiche feruently seareth vs to doe a thyng.
Fons, ontis, m. gen. a fountayne or well, the beginning of principall cause of a thyng.
Caput & fons, the head and principall.
Origines fontium, well springes.
Ex eodem fonte hæc omnia fluxere, all these thynges had one begynnynge.
Oritur fons, the well springeth.
Ipse sibi mali fons, he is cause of his owne hurte, he made a rodde fœr hys owne taylor.
Fons solis, a fountayne in Lybenaica, wherch in the daye tyme is colde, and in the night hotte.
Fontalis, le, idem quod fontanus.
Fontanus, a, um, of a fountayne.
Aqua fontana, well water.
Fonteia, a virgin well.
Fonticulus, i, m. g. a littell well or springe.
Fontinalia, ôrum, the soleinne feastes aboute wellles.
Forago, a chayne of yarne, or rather a threade, by whyche spinners note so muche as they spynne a daye.
Forāmen, rāminis, n. g. an hole.
Foras, out of doores, aduerb. ad locum.
Exire foras ex aedibus, to go fœrthe out of the house.
Foras locare agellum, To leat fœrth a little piece of grounde to a straunger.

Quo foras vocatus est ad cenam: whither is he byd toothe to supper.
 Proferre foras aliquid, to byng toothe a thing.
 Ne hinc foras ambulet, That he should not walke abrode any whither.
 Forasia, a, f. g. gene. a markette woman, whiche selleth egges, chickens, and other lyke thynges at the markette.
 Foratus, us, m. g. an hole.
 Forbea, a, f. g. all maner of meates, foode.
 Forceps, forcipis, ma. & f. gen. a paype of tongues, or other lyke instrument. Also the clawe of a creul or crabbe.
 Forcus, a proppre name of a man.
 Forda, a, f. g. a myche cove that tyngeth forth calues.
 Fore, to be here after.
 Non putavi fore, I neuer thought it woulde come to passe.
 Cito fore, to be ere it be longe.
 Te ad me fore venturum spero, I hope that you wyl come to me.
 Scio ita fore, I know it wyl be so.
 Forem, res, rei, I should or myght bee, thou shouldest or myghtest be, he should or myght be.
 Forensis, se, pretepyng to places of iudgemente or courtes, wherin lawes be excepted. Also a iurour.
 Forentia vestimenta, habites or robes woyme onely in places of iudgement.
 Genus dicendi forensis, a kynde of oration, or a foyme of eloquence used of playbours in the common place.
 Fores, doozes, loke foris.
 Forfex, forcipis, f. g. sheeres.
 Forficula, a, f. g. luttell sheeres, scissours, a forshed clawe of any beaste.
 Fori, rorum, m. g. plur. the hatches of a shyppe or place, where men beyng in the shyppe walke vp and downe. Also stages or galleries, from whens the noble men of Rome, behelde the playes called Circenses. Also forowes in a fiede longe and narrowe.
 Foria, orum, n. g. plur. dounge that is lyquide or thynne.
 Forica, a, f. g. a common draught or takes.
 Foricula, a, f. g. a luttell dooze, hache, or flay of a windowe.
 Forinsecus, without.
 Forio, iui, ire, to discharge the bealy of ordure.
 Foriolus, li, m. g. he that hath a lashe.
 Foriculus, a god amonge the Romaynes.
 Foris, without, or from without, adverb. in loco.
 Foris occludere fores, to shutte or locke the dooze on the out syde.
 Foris est animus, my mynde is abroade.
 Foris sapere, to bee wys in other mennes matters.
 Foris est, he is abrode, he is from whome.
 Foris, is, f. g. a dooze or gate.
 Forem obdere, to bolte the dooze.

Fores aperire, to open a way, or make an entrance to a thyng, to geue an occasion.
 Fores amicitie aperire, to begynne frendshipp, to geue the first occasion of frendshipp.
 Referare fores, to unlooke a dooze.
 Forma, a, f. g. fauour, fourme or shape, some tyme beaute, facion, maner. Also for Species, a kynde, as iustice in respect of vertue. Sometime a lawe or rule. Also a paterne, a plot of an house, or other thyng. Sometime a cheeste vatte.
 Forma statz, a meane fauour or beaute, neyther exceeding fayne nor exceeding soule.
 Formaxoria, idem.
 Tader harum quotidianarum formarum, I am weie of these, whiche be commonly called fayne women amonge vs.
 Accepit formam aratri, It was made lyke a plough.
 Res proxime in formam latrocinij venerat, in maner of a robbery.
 Formalis, le, formall.
 Formator, oris, he that facioneth, instructeth, or maketh.
 Formatura, a, f. g. a facioning of a thyng.
 Formatus, a, um, facioned, made.
 Formia, a towne in Campania.
 Formica, a, f. g. an emot, ante, or pismere.
 Formicans, antis, that moueth lyke the goynge of pismers.
 Pulsus formicans, the pulse strikinge softly as it were antes crepyng vnder ones hande.
 Formicatio, onis, f. g. that whiche is commonly called a ryng woyme.
 Formicinus, a, um, that pertyneth to antes.
 Formicosus, a, um, full of antes.
 Formidabilis, le, that whiche is to be dreade.
 Formidatio, onis, fearyng or dredding.
 Formidatus, a, um, feared or dredded.
 Formido, midinis, f. g. dredd or feare.
 Plenus formidinis homo, a very fearefull person.
 Formido, aui, are, to haue great feare.
 Formido mihi, I feare leaste I shal haue some hatme.
 Formidar auro, he is asfayde, leaste his money shal be taken from hym.
 Formido illum, I feare leaste he wyl hurte me.
 Verbera formidauere, they were asfayde of strypes.
 Formidolose, fearefully.
 Formidolosus, a, um, actuely, that feareth other, dreddfull, terribly, passuely, that is a frayde of other, falseherted, fearefull.
 Num formidolosus, (obsecro) es? arte thou fearefull or false harted? or doeth thyne herte sayle thee man I pray thee?
 Aliena virtus illis semper formidolosa, the vertue of other is to them alwaye dreddfull or terribly.
 Bellum formidolosissimum, verie terribly warre.

watre.
 Formio, a river of Istria, called commonly *Lesano*.
 Formo, *ui*, are, to forme, to facion, to make in facion.
 Formare carmen, epistolam, orationem alieno ingenio, to make a verse, an epistle, or oration by an other mans helpe.
 In suos mores formare, to make one in conditions lyke to hym selfe.
 Formare se in alicuius mores, to endeavour to be lyke an other man in conditions.
 Iuuentutem formare, to instructe and facion pouthe to any thyng.
 Formositas, *âis*, *form. gen.* well fauourednesse, comelynesse.
 Formosus, *a, um*, *suppe*, well fauoured.
 Formula, *x*, *for. gen.* an instrument or deede in wrytyng. A style in wrytyng, and a fourme in pleadng. a rule or facion.
 Formula iniuriarum, an action of trespassse.
 Formula cognitionis, the maner of an examination.
 Formula excidere, to be barred of his action.
 Formulam intendere, to bypnye an action.
 Formularius, *ri*, *m. g.* a practiser of the lawe.
 Fornacalia, *orum*, *n. g. plu.* daies dedicated to bakynge of bryade, or rather bakens holydays, when certeyne sacrifice was dooen in the bakens house.
 Fornacarius, *ij*, *m. g.* a baker.
 Fornaceus, *a, um*, made lyke a founais or ouen.
 Fornacula, *x*, *f. g.* a littell ouen.
 Fornax, *âis*, *form. gene.* a chymney or ouen, a founais.
 Fornax calcaria, a lyne hylle.
 Fornax lateraria, a bycke hylle.
 Fornicarius, *ri*, *masc. gene.* he that hath a stall or boothly vnder the vaultes or arches of churches or palaces, where they sell theyr wares to theym that passe by, as they doo in Westminster halle.
 Fornicarius, *a, um*, perteynyng to lechery.
 Fornicatio, *onis*, *f. g.* a vaultynge or makynge of a vault or archeruffe, also fornicacion, hoysedome lecherie.
 Fornicator, *oris*, *m. g.* a lechour.
 Fornicatus, *a, um*, made lyke an arche, that hath committed hoysedome.
 Forabilis, *le*, that may be perced or boyled thowowe.
 Fornico, *ui*, are, to make an arche or a vault.
 Fornicor, *aris*, *ari*, to commit fornicacion.
 Fornix, *icis*, *m. g.* an arche or a vault. sometyme a stewes or byothelle house.
 Fornices, were also arches in Rome made in the memoie of any noble victorie, or triumph.
 Foro, *ui*, are, to perse or beze an hole.
 Forpices, *scilicet* to clyppe heate.
 Fors, *ô*, fors, a forte, fortune. sometyme it is vsed for Forsan, peradventure.

Fors fortuna, good fortune or chaunce.
 Fors suat, god sende thes good fortune, god speede thee well.
 Fors viderit, I leaue that to fortune.
 Mala fors, yll fortune.
 Forsitan, & forsan, peradventure.
 Fortasse, fortassis, idem.
 Forte, by chaunce, as hadde was, as it fortuneth, peradventure.
 Forte fortuna, by good aduenture.
 Forte fortuna adfuit. &c. by chaunce, or, as fortune was. &c.
 Fortesco, *scere*, to waxe or be stronge.
 Forticulus, *a, um*, a little strong, somewhat hardie.
 Fortifico, *ui*, are, to fortifie or make stronge.
 Fortis, *e*, stronge, puissant, valiaunt of courage, constaunt. Also *suppe*. sometyme riche.
 Fortis & ignauus, contrary.
 Fortis familia, a ryche and substaunciall familie.
 Fortis equus, a couragious and swift horse.
 Fortia facta, valiaunt dedes.
 Forte ac vehemens dicendi genus, a weryghtie and vehement maner of stile or oracion.
 Fortes fortuna iuuat, fortune fortherethe bolde aduenturers, nothyng venture, nothyng haue: spare to speake, spare to speide.
 Fortis & magnus animus, a valiant and noble courage.
 Fortiter, strongly, valiauntly, manfully, constantly, mightily.
 Fortiter ferre aliquid, to take a thyng patiently, or with a valiaunt stomake.
 Fortitudo, *inis*, *f. g.* strengthe, valiant courage.
 Fortuito, by chaunce, at aduenture.
 Fortuitu, idem.
 Fortuitus, *a, um*, that happeneth by chaunce.
 Diuinum & fortuitum, contrary.
 Subita & fortuita oratio, speakyng without meditation or studie.
 Fortuitus euentus, a chaunce of fortune.
 Fortuna, *x*, *f. g.* fortune.
 Afflicta fortuna, aduersitee.
 Integra fortuna, prosperitee.
 Fortuna, *x*, or Fortunæ, *arum*, gooddes, good fortune, aduancement, estate, condicion.
 Committere se fortunæ, to abyde the aduenture of fortune, to aduenture.
 Fortunæ filius, looke Filius.
 Amplissima fortunæ, of ryght hyghe estate or degre.
 Possessiones & fortunæ.
 Conditio, & fortuna.
 Infima fortuna homines, men of moste byle and base condicion.
 Fortunis omnibus evertete, To thrust one out of all that ruer he hath.
 Fortunator fortuna, a better chance, a moze luckie fortune.
 Fortunatæ insulæ, the fortunate ples, whiche were in the great Ocean sea, and of whiche are named

named to be .vi. of Solinus .iii. of Ptolome. it. whiche he calleth also the ples of goddes, for the holsomenesse of the ayre, and wyndes blowyng there: Also the plentie of good frutes and fertilitie of the grounde, It is thought of some men to bee those ples, whiche are nowe called Canaria, distant from Spayne, towards the weste. 1200. myles, after the coumpt of Petrus Martyr. of these ples are founden to be .viii. in nombre. Fyfte aboute the yere of our lord. 1405. a frenche man, called Betanhor, at the commaundement of Catharine, then queene of Castell, founde two of theym, and called the one Launelotte, and the other Forte ventum. Soone after one fernandus Peraria, and his wyfe founde other two, and called the one Ferream, and the other Gomeram. After that the greate Canaria was founde by Petrus de Vera, and Mychaell de Moxica. laste of all, by commaundement of fernando, and Elisabeth late kynge and queene of Spayne, Teneriphe, and Palma, were founde by Alphonsus Lugo, So that now all the .viii. ples be under the dominion of the kynge of Spayne. Not withstandinge some suppose, that these be not the ples, whiche were called Fortunatae, but rather those moze southe, called now of the Portugales, Insulae capitis viridis.

Fortunate, happyly, fortunately, prosperously.
 Fortunatum, idem quod fortunatus.
 Fortunatus, a, um, luckie, happie, welthie.
 Fortuno, aui, are, to make prosperous, to augment with good fortune.
 Formula, formula, f. g. a wicket.
 Forule, a citee of Italy.
 Foruli, drum, m. g. plu. hutches, wherein bookes were kepte, now they be taken for keuerpynges of bookes.
 Forum, i, neu. ge. a market, where thynges bee solde. Also a place where iudgements are practised, and matters in lawe pleaded.
 Forum agere, to syt in iudgement, to heare and determyne causes.
 Foro vii, to doo accordyng to the tyme, to take the tyme while it serueth.
 Forum Liuij, a citee of Italy called Forli.
 Fora, vessels used in pressyng wyne.
 Forum, whan it is taken for a markette, hath commonly another woorde ioygned therewith: as Forum boarium, the markette where cattal is solde.
 Forum olitorium, the market, where herbes be solde.
 Forum piscarium, the fysh market.
 Forum Corneli, a towne in Italy called Imola.
 Forum Iulij, a region or countrey of Italie, whiche was sometyme called lapidia, nowe it is called Frioll.
 Forum Claudij, Tarentasia in Italie.
 Fossa, a, f. g. a dyche, or dyke, or a mote.
 Vallo & fossa munire castra, to caste a trench

and dicke aboute a campe.
 Fossae marianae, a citee in the prouince of Narbonne called Aigues mortes.
 Fossae Papyrianae, a citee in Italle called Fossanum.
 Fossatum, i, n. g. a dicke or mote.
 Fossilis, le, that whiche is or may be digged.
 Fossio, onis, f. g. a dyggyng or delapng.
 Fossitius, a, um, that is dygged.
 Fossor, oris, m. g. a dygger, or ditcher.
 Fossula, la, f. g. a little dicke.
 Fossam Sempionij, a towne in Italy called Fossanboime. Also Faventia.
 Fossura, a, f. g. a dyggyng.
 Forus, us, m. g. nouryng, keepyng warne and in naturall heat.
 Fetus, a, um, nourished, cheryshed, kept warne.
 Fouca, a, f. g. a denne.
 Fouco, ui, ere, to nourish, to susteyne, to mainteyne, to kepe warne, to cheryshe, to weate or washe a thyng, to ordeyne or set, to defende.
 Fonere aliquem, to kepe one his friende, or to fauour or make much of one.
 Fouere in pectore, to thynke pryncially.
 Fouere oua, to kepe warme egges, as foules doo sytyng on bycde.
 Fouere amorem, to nourish and maynteyn loue.
 Castra fouere, id est tueri.
 Foucam dolores meos, I dyd nourish and maynteyne my sorow and heauynesse.
 Fouere iudicium, quod de vobis habet, mainteyne and increate the good opinion that he hath of you.
 Fouere aliquam, to embrace a woman.
 Fonere vulnus aqua, to washe a wounde with waier, to stinte the bleedynge.
 Fouere os multa aqua frigida, to washe the mouthe with muche colde waier.

F A N T E R.

F Raceo, cui, ere, to putrefie for age.
 Fracisco, scere, idem.
 Fraces, lies of oyle.
 Fracidus, a, um, moze than rype, rotten as fruite is.
 Fractura, a, f. g. a breakyng or bystryng.
 Fractus, a, um, broken, discouraged.
 Fracto animo, & dimisso est, his courage faileth him, his herte seynteth, he stoupeth.
 Fractae res, riches or gooddes spent or losse.
 Fracti bello, wepy of warres.
 Fracta pronuntiatio, an effeminate, womanly and nyce pronuntiacion.
 Frænatus, a, um, that is bydeled or restrained of his will.
 Frænigerus, a, um, that ruleth the byble.
 Ala frænigera, the wynges of horse men.
 Fræno, aui, are, to bydle, to restrayne, to stop.
 Voluptates frænare, to maister the wanton appetites.

petites of pleasures.
 Frænare populum, to kepe vnder a sturborne
 an frowarde people.
 Iram frenare, to bydle, rule of moderate
 anger.
 Frænum, ni, n. g. a bydle, of the bit of a bydle.
 Frænum, morbus est cum glans penis ita cō-
 tacta est, vt nudari not possit.
 Frænos adhibere, to restreigne.
 Frenos injicere alicui, to let one of his pleasure
 to bydle him that would not be ruled.
 Frænum mordere, to take the bit in the teeth,
 signifieth, to sette naught by.
 Accipere frænum, by a metaphoze to submit,
 and become subiecte.
 Compescere animum frænis, To bydle the
 mynde.
 Da frænum, let hym haue the bydle at wyll,
 geue him the head, let him doe as he liste.
 Ducere frenum, contrary.
 Eget frænis, he hath nede to be restreigned.
 Fraga, ōrum, neu. gen. plur. strawe berries, the
 herbe is called Fragaria.
 Frageo, gere, & Fragesco, scere, to brast.
 Fragilis, le, fragile, bychle, soone broken.
 Fragile & caducum.
 Fragile dentibus, That may easely be broke
 with the teeth.
 Fragilitas, atis, fœm. gen. fraillie, byoukleness,
 inconstancie.
 Fragiliter, weakely, inconstantly, byoukely.
 Fragitides, the two great beynes, whiche doo ap-
 peare on either syde of the necke.
 Fragmen, inis, & Fragmentum, ti, n. g. a piece
 of gobber of a thyng broken, a fragment.
 Frigor, ōris, m. g. the noyse that is made at the
 fallng of trustng of any great thyng.
 Frigōsus, a, um, vncasy to clime, tough, sharpe.
 Frigosa oratio, & Lenis oratio, contrary.
 Fragrans, antis, om. gen. haung great of soote
 saour.
 Fragrantia, æ, f. g. a great saour.
 Fragro, aui, are, to geue a pleasaunt saour.
 Framea, æ, f. g. a speare of iauelyn.
 Francones, people of Germanie.
 Frango, ēgi, eie, to brake, to discourage, to
 baynquish, to maister, to tame and kepe vnder.
 Frangere animum, to discourage.
 Audaciam hostis frangere, to abate his enes
 mites courage.
 Frangere auctoritatem veteris disciplinæ,
 to brake of desrope the olde rule of laudable
 custome.
 Fidem frangere, To brake promyse of ap-
 poyntement.
 Frangere hominem, To cause one to relente
 from his purpose, to make hym to agree to his
 requeste.
 Opes inimicorum frangere, to impouertise
 his enemies.
 Sententiam alicuius frangere, to confute ones

opinion and make it of no valur.
 Frangi, not to abyde patiently aduersitee forow
 of trouble.
 Frangi dolore, to be in extreme sorow, of als
 most dead for sorow of grieue.
 Frangi metu, to be almost dead for feare.
 Frangi pudore, to be exceedingly ashamed, to
 be out of countenance.
 Frangere in micas, to brake small, to crume.
 Fregit nauem, he had a shipwracke.
 Cupiditates frangere, to maister ones wanton
 appetites.
 Frangere & domare nationes, to baynquish
 and kepe vnder nations.
 Patientia alicuem frangere, To overcome
 one with patience.
 Frangere molis, to grynde.
 Frangere consilia alicuius, to stop ones pur-
 poses, to let that one goeth aboute.
 Frangōsus, a deceyuour.
 Frater, tris, m. g. a brother.
 Frater patruelis, a brothers sonne, a colyne
 germane.
 Fratres gemini, two twynnes.
 Fratri mei gnatus, my nephewe.
 Fraterculus, li, m. g. a littel of yonge brother.
 Fraternè, brotherly.
 Fraternitas, atis, brotherheade.
 Fraternalis, a, um, of a brother.
 Fracilli, the fringe of tapestrie that hangeth nexte
 the grounde.
 Fratro, aui, are, properly is sayd of childrens bred-
 des, whan they doo grow and wake imboied.
 Frates Aruales, rede befoze in Aruales.
 Fratria, æ, f. g. a brothers wyfe.
 Fratricida, æ, fœm. gener. he that hath slayne
 his brother.
 Fratrucles, brothers children, colyn germanes.
 Frandatio, ōnis, f. g. a deceyung of beggyn.
 Fraudator, ōris, m. g. a deceyuour.
 Fraudator, a, um, deceyued of beggled.
 Fraudo, aui, are, to deceiue pryncely by takynge as
 way that is due, to disapoynte.
 Fraudare alicuem suo testimonio, where one
 holdeth his peace, whan his friende is spoken of
 and wyll not say well of him.
 Fraudare genium, not to satisfie the necessitie
 of nature of carnall appetit.
 Fraudare se victu suo, to fare hardely for nys
 gardethyp; to withdraue parte of his owne lys-
 yng and sustenance.
 Fraudare stipendium, To retayne of kepe as
 way wages from men.
 Fraudare, & Fallere.
 Vadimonium alicui deferere, & eum fraudas-
 re, To disapoynte one and not to appeare at
 the day appoynted.
 Fraudare creditores, To deceyue his credi-
 tors, not to pay his debtes.
 Alicuem pecunia fraudare, to geat ones mo-
 ney from hym by some wyle of ransple.

Fraudulenter, deceitfully.

Fraudulentus, a, um, full of deceipte.

Fraus, fraudis, fem. gener. deceypte, fraude, a snare or trappe to begyle one, displeasure, inconuenience, hurte, damage. Also peryll daungier.

Fraus & integritas, contrary.

Agere aliquem in fraudem, to bypunge one into peryll and daungier.

Astruere, cogitare, nectere fraudem, to go about to deceyue.

Facere fraudem legi, with some interpretation or meane to delude the lawe.

Quod sine fraude mea populi mei fiat, Casynge myne owne right, and the right of my people.

Fert illi fraudem hœeres, this thyng brought hym in daungier.

In eandem fraudem ex hac re atq; ex illa incidet, Thou shalt fall into the same trappe both by this meanes and by the other.

Illicis in fraudem, Thou bypungest theym to displeasure and inconuenience: Thou doest entice or allure theym to that thyng, whereby they shall haue hurte, Or thou tollest theym into the snare, or into daungier.

Modo ne cares mihi sit fraudi, So that that thyng put me to no displeasure, hurte or inconuenience.

Sine fraude esse, To bee oute of peryll or daungier.

Fraus capitalis, a deadly offence.

Fraus, was vsed of olde wyrters for Pœna.

Frausum, was vsed of olde wyrters for Fraudatum.

Fraxineus, or Fraxinus, a, um, of ashe, or ashen.

Fraxinus, i, f. g. an ashe.

Fraxo, aui, are, to go aboute the watche.

Fregillæ, a littell towne in Italy. Sometime a noble citee.

Fremebundus, a, um, that maketh an horrible and great noyse.

Frémitus, us, masc. gene. a rozyng, properly of waters. Sometime a murmuring, rumble, or noyse of people assembled together.

Fremo, mui, ère, to roze or make a noyse lyke great waters, or lyke a lyon, to murmur and shewe mens selues greatly discontented, to bee berie angrie or greatly moud.

Legiones fremebāt se fraudari stipendio, the souldiers shewed theim selves greatly discontented, that they were deceyued of their wages.

Hæc fremit plebs, the people murmureth and grudgeth greatly at these thynges.

Frendens, dentis, om. gene. gnawynge wyth the teeth.

Fredeo, dui, dère, to grynde the teeth together for anger or payne. Also to grunte or grone for payne, to bryake or bryuse.

Frendo, dui, frendere, idem.

Frentani, people of Italy.

Frenum, looke Frænum.

Frequens, entis, om. gener. accustomed, much haunted. Also assembled together, about daunt.

Omnibus relictis mihi frequentem operam dedisti, Leaupnge all other men, ye haue often holpen me.

Frequens auditorium, a great audience.

Frequens adest, he cometh often.

Frequens est cum eo, he is often tymes with hym.

Frequentes fuimus ad ducentos, we were a great numbze about two hundred.

Frequens senatus, all the senate gathered together.

Venio in senatum frequens, I come ordinatly into the senate.

Frequens populus, muche people continually resoytynge.

Frequens vrbs, a citee full of people, a citee of great resoyte, a citee of much haunt.

Frequens forum, the hygh strete full of people.

Aderat ibi frequens, He was much there a comer and goer.

Auditor frequens, a scholer that resoyteth often to ones lecture.

Frequens numerus, a great numbze.

Via frequens & tuta, a way muche haunted and without daungier.

Frequens secretis, muche of ones pryue counsayle.

Frequentes obuiam prodeunt, they goe soozth in great numbze to mete with hym.

Frequentamentum, ti, neu. gen. in musyke, it is warblyng.

Frequentarius, a, um, of olde wyrters vsed for Frequens.

Frequentatio, ōnis, fœ. gene. an hauntynge, an assemble. also a fygure of rethorike.

Frequentia, æ, fœ. gene. a great haunte or company of folke.

Domum reducebant cum maxima frequentia, with a great company.

Circumfusus frequentia hominum, haupnge a great multitude of people about hym.

Frequentissima ædes, an house muche haunted with people.

Frequento, aui, are, to haunt, to go together, to go much to a place. also to make to be haunted or much vsed. Sometime for Geminare, to respyte agayne.

Frequentare aliquem, to resoyte much to one, to visite hym often.

Frequentatur domus, the house is much resoyted to.

Solitudinem alicuius loci frequentare, to make a place inhabytet, whiche was before deserte.

Frequentare templum decet, it is mete that the people should resoyte muche vnto the churche.

Frequens

Frequentare populum, to assemble the people in great number.
 Fressus, a, um, broken or bruised.
 Fressa faba, a beane bruised or broken.
 Fretum, ti, neu. ge. a narrow sea betwene two landes, as Fretum Herculeum, whiche is in the sea betwene Spayne and the countrey of Moores, called the fraighes of Marrok.
 Fretus, was used of olde wyters in the masculin gender.
 Fretus, a, um, of Fruor, trustyng, haupyng confidence in a thyng.
 De qua tamen magnam spem habemus, freti clementia collegæ tui, wherof not withstanding we haue good hope, trustyng on the mercie of your companion.
 Quo fretus hoc audebat? vpon whose supportacion durste he be so bolde to doo this?
 Friabilis, le, soone broken in small pieces, that may be crummed.
 Fribolus, almost woorth an halfe peny.
 Frico, fricui, and fricui, frictum, and Frictum, are, to rubbe.
 Frictilla, æ, fœm. gen. a fritter made of flowre and batter.
 Frictus, us, m. g. Frictio, & Frictio, ònis, f. g. rubbing, friction.
 Frictus, and Frixus, a, um, fried.
 Frigêdo, gédinis, idem quod Frigus.
 Frigefacio, géfacis, féci, ere, to coole.
 Frigefacto, aui, are, to make colde often.
 Frigefio, fieri, to be cooled.
 Frigeo, gui, and frixi, ére, to be colde of clothe, to be saynte or oute of courage, to be almoste blacke.
 Nimirum hi homines frigent, In faith these fellows are blanke: Of the courage of these men is gone or well abated.
 Vbi friget sermo, whan our communication waxed colde: or whan there lacked matter to talke of.
 Friget venus, lust of the body is colde.
 Frigero, aui, are, to coole.
 Frigescio, scete, to waxe colde.
 Frigidarius, a, um, where colde water is kepte.
 Frigidaria cella, a colde barthe.
 Frigide, coldely, vnaptly, vnpleasantly, without any grace.
 Frigiditas, âtis, f. g. coldenesse.
 Frigidulus, a, um, somewhat colde.
 Frigidus, a, um, colde, dangerous, or noysfull. also nothing hotte in a matter, saynte, slowe, without grace or pleasantnesse.
 Frigidum opidulum, a towne of small roste.
 Argumentum frigidum, a slender argument without force or pithe.
 Frigida negotia, trifelynge matters of no weyght or importance.
 Frigida solatia, slender comfortes.
 Frigidum, foolyshe, that hath no grate, cui Facetum & plausibile opponitur.

Frigida, used substantiuely for colde water.
 Frigidam suffundere, pouer byally, signifieth to encourage or stirre to a thyng, with flattering and fawne wordes.
 Frigilla, æ, fœm. ge. a byrde that lyngeth in the colde wether, that whiche is called a chaffinche, or a spynke.
 Fringillago, ginis, fœ. g. a little byrde called the lesse tilmous.
 Frigo, xi, & frigui, frixum, and Frictum, ere, to drie, to parche.
 Frigorificus, a, um, that maketh colde.
 Frigor, oris, neu. gene. colde. sometyme feare. sometyme death.
 Frigusculum, looke Friciculum.
 Frigutio, frigutis, tiui, ire, to quake for colde.
 Fringilla, idem quod Frigilla.
 Frigillarius, a kynde of haukes, most lyke to be our hobbie.
 Frio, aui, are, to bryake small, especially betwixt the fyngers.
 Frisi, people by Hollande, wherof the countrey is called Friselande.
 Frit, the grayne in the toppe of the eare, whiche is lasse than a coine.
 Fritilla, læ, f. g. a froyse or pancake.
 Fritillus, li. m. g. a boxe, out of the whiche dyce were cast on the tables.
 Friciculum, li. n. g. dissencion between men and theyr wyues, whiche cometh not to separation this woorde is in Alpyan, where some woulde haue it redde frigusculum, some fribusculum.
 Friuola, òrum, neu. gen. plu. vtensyles, of litte tell value.
 Friuolarius, i, m. ge. he that selleth stufte of lyttell value, a pedlar.
 Friuolus, a, um, vayne, lyght, of no estimation or value, that wyl quickly vanyshe or perishe.
 Frixorium, òrij, n. g. a fryng panne.
 Frondarius, a, um, of leaues.
 Frondatio, ònis, fœ. ge. a clippynge of leaues or bowes, loppynge of trees. also brydlynge.
 Frondator, òris, mas. gen. a brydler, a woodde lopper.
 Frondeo, frondui, ére, & Frondesco, scere, to beare or brynge forth leaues.
 Frondeus, a, um, that is of leaues.
 Frondifer, a, um, bearyng leaues.
 Frondo, dau, are, to cut of leaues, or small bootes.
 Frondosus, a, um, full of leaues.
 Frons, frontis, fœm. gener. the foreheade, the fronte or foreparte, the entrance or begynnynge of a thyng, steadfastnesse. Also countenance. also it signifieth the foreparte of an hoste. also seruicitee, grauntée.
 Fronte obducta, corrugata, caperata, contrastâ, nubila, with an heauie, sadde, frowninge, lowe or displeasunt countenance.
 Frons causa, the begynnynge of the matter.
 Prima fronte, at the fyrste, at the entrie, at the prime

primiface.

Porrecta, ferens, explicata fronte, with a meere countenance.

Frontem explicare, and exporrigere, to looke merely, to be merry and iocunde.

Frontem contrahere, and Obducere, to looke fowly, to be heauy and fadde, to looke displeafantly.

Frontem ferire, Is fpooken, where a man fignifieth, that one bydeigneth an other exenimely.

Perijt illi frons, he hath lofte his countenance, he is paff Wame.

Frons yrbana, confidence, boldneffe, without mefalfheffe in requyryng a thyng.

A fronte precipitium, a tergo lupi, A prouerbe, fignifyng a man to be in the myddes betwene twoo greate daungers of mplechies.

A fronte & a tergo videre, A prouerbe, no tyng a prouidence and wifedome, in confyderyng and weyng as well thynges paft as to come.

Sed vtrum fronte an mente dubitatur, but it is doubtefull of vncertayne, whether he doo it with his herte and mynde, or with the countenance onely, fheuyng a fayne face.

Frontem perfrita, cafte away all Wame.

Frontem remittere, to abate of ones feueritee, and to become moze pleafant and genetill.

Frons libri, the edge of a booke that is prepynted and coloured.

Frons, frondis, fer. g. the leafe of a tree with the bzaunches.

Agere frondem, to bougein.

Frontale, lis, n. g. the headftall of a byrdell.

Frontatus, a, um, that is lyke a fozehead.

Frontari lapides, ftones that goe thoroughe, and appere on bothe fydes of the wall, and are the chiefte ftrength of the wall. The Grekes call them Diatoni, and Diatori: the Frenche men call them Perpeins.

Fronto, a learned man, inftitutoure of M. Antonius.

Fronto, onis, mafc. gener. that hath a brode fozehead.

Frontofus, a, um, that hath a greate fozehead, or that is not abafhed.

Fructifer, a, um, bearyng fruite.

Fructuarius, ri, mafcu. gene. he that taketh the fruite or profite of a thyng, called of our lawyers. Bernour of profites.

Fructuarius, a, um, that whiche beareth fruite, or doeth pertyne to fruite.

Flagellum vitis fructuarium, That beareth fruite.

Scrofa fructuaria, a fow hepte for bzeede and encrease.

Fructuofus, a, um, fruitfull, profitable.

Fructuofiffimus locus, a very fertyle and fruitfull foyle.

Fructuofa beneficia.

Fructus, us, tuis, & ti, fruite, vfe, commoditee, alfo all ppointe, or reuenues that come of the grounde, or any other thyng. Sometyme meate. alfo the vfe or pleasure of a thyng.

Fructum capere ex aliquo, to haue profute or commoditee of a thyng.

Alere fuis fructibus exercitum, to maynteine an armie with his reuenues.

Frugalis, le, in the pofitiue degre, no good latine woorde. But in the ftrede therof the latyne authours vfe Frugi.

Frugalior, Frugaliffimus, moze temperate, moft temperate.

Dedo patri me nunc vt frugalior sum quam vult, I put my felfe into my fathers handes, to be a moze honeft man and of better rule than he would haue me.

Nequiffimus & frugaliffimus, contrary.

Parciffimus & frugaliffimus, a very thyrftie felow, of great moderation and temperatneffe in luyng.

Frugalitas, atis, fer. g. moderation of luyng, efppecially in apparayle & diete, fobye rule, thyrftines, frugalitee, good and honeft behauiour, alfo fufficientie.

Frugaliter, feparete, foblye, profitably, without reproche, exceffe, or rye.

Parce & frugaliter viuere, to leade a feparate or moderate lyfe, without exceffe, or riotte, to liue fparingly and thyrftilie.

Fruges, or Frux, frugis, fer. g. encrease of all thofe thynges, whiche the earth byngeth forth, moftly propely of cozne and graphe. Sometyme it fignifyeth rent or reuenues.

Recipere fe ad frugem bonam, of a naughtye and light felow, to become tryfte, and wake an honeft man.

Corrigere ad frugem, to chaftife to the intents to make him an honeft man.

Euadere ad bonam frugem, To proue in the ende a ryght honeft man.

Frugi, of all genders and vnderlined, temperate and meafurable in diet, or maner of luyng of ones bodie, and sometyme in apparayle and of ther thynges, of a good rule or moderation, moderate, profitable, neceffary, thyrftie, fobye, good, honefte, contrary to Nequam.

Frugi edificium, an houfe not fumptuous.

Frugi homo, a good man, a thyrftie man, endued with manhod and vertue, an honeft man, temperate in expenfes.

Frugi feruus, a trusty feruant, which looketh well to his mayfters profute.

Permodestus ac bonæ frugi homo, a very modefte perfon, and of a ryght honefte behauiour.

Frugi es, thou arte a profitable and neceffary felow.

Frugi cœna, a moderate and temperate fupper.

Frugi victus, an honeft moderate and temperate

rate diete.
 Cui luxuriosus opponitur.
 Frugis, is used of Plantus in the genitive case.
 Frugi filius opponitur luxurioso.
 Frugifer, a, um, fruitfull, that beareth fruite of coine.
 Frugilegus, a, um, that gathereth together fruite of coine.
 Fruiscor, sci, to be at libertie.
 Frumen, frumini, n. g. the uppermoste parte of the throte, the gargill.
 Frumentaceus, a, um, of coine.
 Frumentarius, a, um, pertaining to coine.
 Res frumentaria, prouision of grayne.
 Locus frumentarius, a spyle or place where muche coine groweth.
 Re frumentaria laborare, To lache forrage of coine.
 Solum frumentarium, a spyle or grounde apt to beare coine.
 Frumentarius, ri, mascul. gene. a forager, one that maketh prouision for coine to sell agayne to other.
 Frumentarius negotiator, idem.
 Frumentatio, onis, f. ge. a takinge in of coine, haruest, forageing, also a distribution of coine and grayne among ciuelens.
 Frumentator, oris, m. ge. a pourueyer of coine, a forager.
 Frumentor, aris, ari, to gather or pouruey coine.
 Frumentum, ti, n. g. all coine or pulc. it is most used for wheate or rye.
 Fruniscor, used of olde writers for fruor.
 Frunitus, wyle in vsing of a thyng.
 Fruor, frueris, fretus sum, frui, to rate, to be fed or nourished, to haue the vse or profit of a thyng to vse with delectacion and profite.
 Frui ingenio suo, to dooe as he wylle, to dooe after his owne fantasy and pleasure.
 Frui orio, to be at leysure without busynesse.
 Recordatione nostra amicitia fruor, I take great pleasure in the remembrance of our amities and frendshipp.
 Frui sermone alicuius, to take pleasure or profite by hearyng a mans talke.
 Frui agrum, to take the profite of a piece of lande.
 Aeternitate fruntur animæ, soules lyue eternally, or soules haue fruition of euerlastynge lyfe.
 Frusino, a citee of Campayne.
 Frusinum, a citee of Campayne called Frusinona.
 Frustatim, in piéces of gobbettes.
 Frustillatim, piece meale.
 Frustra, in vayne, without any effecte or purpose.
 Frustra es, thou arte deceyued or abused.
 Frustra esse, to come to none effecte, to profite nothing, to doo no good.
 Frustra habere aliquem, to abuse or deceyue one. Ne frustra sis, That thou bee not disap-

pointed.
 Frustra legati discessere, the embassadours departed without hauing their purpose.
 Frustra gaudius sum miser, I was glad for nothing, unhappy body that I am.
 Frustra est homo, It is not as the man thyng hee, or he is deceyued.
 Ea res frustra fuit, that thyng deceayd their expectation, or it came not to passe as they looked for.
 Frustratio, onis, f. gen. abusynge or deceyving of one.
 Frustro, aui, are, & Frustror, aris, ari, a verbe common after Plinian, after other a deponent to deceyue. Also to dooe a thyng in vayne, or vayne to employ.
 Frustrari expectationem alicuius, To disappoint one of that whiche he looked for.
 Frustrari expensas, To lose his costes and charges.
 Imprudenter facta opera frustrantur expensas, warkes made vnadvisedly make one to lose all that he hath bestowed.
 Frustrari laborem, to lose his payne.
 Frustrari ab aliquo, to be deceyued of one, to be defraied of his purpose.
 Frustratus, a, um, that hath deceyued or begiled.
 Hæc spes me sæpe frustrata est, this hope hath begiled me more than ones or twyle.
 Satis adhuc tua frustrata est fides, Hitherto the truste that I haue had in thee, hath merely well deceyued me.
 Frustrulentus, a, um, full of small piéces of gobettes.
 Frustrulum, and Frustillum, li, neut. gene. a littell gobbet.
 Frustrum, i, n. g. a piéce of gobbet.
 Frustrum hominis, a litle pretie felow, that seemeth to be but a piéce of a man.
 Frustra meri bibunt, They drynke wyne, scot sen into piéces of piéce.
 Frusus, a kinde of brymbles, whose prickles bee not hooked.
 Fruticulosus, a, um, hauing aboundance of suche great herbes, full of shrubbes.
 Frutetum, ti, seu Fruticetum, i, neu. ge. a place where groweth herbes with great stalkes or stemmes, or where shrubbes growe.
 Frutex, fruticis, mascul. gen. a shrubbe, that whiche hath a greate stalke, and yet it is no tree, as fenell, calles, certayne malowes, and other lyke herbes. Sometime it is taken for the stem or stalke.
 Frutex, is also a certayne tree growynge in Phrygia.
 Fruticatio, onis, f. gen. the byngynge forth of wootes or yonge sprynges.
 Frutico, aui, are, & Fruticor, aris, ari, to spryng in stalkes, to bynge forth sprynges, wootes, or shrubbes.
 Fruticare plaribus culmis, to spryng & bynge forth

forth many stalkes and shootes.
Fruticofus, a, um, that byngeth forth many
 shootes, stalkes, or stemmes.
Fruticosa, a temple of Venus.
Fruis, frugis, form. gen. vñed of olde wyters for
 corne or pulse.

F ANTE V.

Fat, for sic.
Fucatus, a, um, coloured or peincted as some
 women bee.

Fucatus nitor, counterfayt brightnes or clerenesse.
Fucata and **syncera** & **vera**, contrary.

Facilis, le, false coloured.

Fucinus, a lake in Italy.

Fucosus, a, um, coloured, counterfayted.

Fuco, aui, are, to lay on a coloure, to counterfayte.

Fucus, ci, mascu. gener. a doore or bee withoute
 wynges, which entereth into hives, and eateth vp
 the honny.

Fucus is also a sea herbe, lyke **Lactuse**,
 good to dye clothe with. also peinctyng, al
 false or counterfayte coloure. it is also vñed for
 deceipt or falsehoode, or any maner colourable
 deceipt.

Fucus gloriæ, the glosse of renoume.

Facere fucum, to deceyue or begyle.

Sine fuco, without fraude, sincerely, playnly.

Virgill taketh **fucus** sometyme for ware.

Fucus marinus, an herbe called also **Alga marina**,
 wherewith clothe is dyed.

Fuscus, the name of an ozatour.

Fuga, ga, for. g. flyght, eschewyng of a thyng.
 sometyme exile, banishment. also a swifte race
 or course, swiftenesse.

Fuga honoris, a meane to eschewe an office or
 promotion.

Nulla fuga malefactoris meis, my naughtynesse
 can by no meanes escape unpunished.

Disicere in fugam, and **in fugam vertere**, to
 discomfite, to put to flyght.

Dare, conicere, conuertere, conferre se in
 fugam, to fle or renne away.

Laboris fuga **desidiam** **coarguit**: eschewyng
 of labour is a token of slothfulness.

Fugalia, orum, a feaste amonge the Romaines
 in remembrance of dyspyng oute of the kynges
 and expellyng of **Tarquinius**, solemnised in the
 moneth of februarye.

Fugax, gacis, om. g. that fleeth lightly. also it
 signifieth swifte.

Fugacia poma, appulles that will not longe
 continue, that wyll soone be rotten.

Fugatia, thynges that wyll peryshe and banish
 away quickly.

Anni fugaces, which passe quickly.

Fugax contra insequentes crocodilus, it fles
 eth from them that pursue it.

Fugiens, entis, om. g. fleyng or rennyng away.

Fugiens laboris, abhorryng labour or paine.

Fugiens vinum, wyne that hath losse his vertue
 dure: or wyne that will not be long kept.

Fugientes litteræ, blynde letters.

Fugio, gi, gere, to fle, to ren away, to escape, to
 forger, to eschewe, to be unknowne.

Fugit aciem **tehuitas**, it is so small that one
 can not se it.

Fugite ratio, thou understādest not the matter
De Casare **fugerat** **me ad te scribere**, of **Cesar**
 I had forgotten to write vnto you.

Nisi quæ me forte fugiunt, Except perchance
 I haue forgotten somewhat: or excepte there be
 some thynges that I know not.

Oculis aliquem fugere, to be losse to see one,
 or looke vpon hym.

Non te fugit, ye be not ignorant, ye know wel
 enough.

Si paululum quid te fugerit, If ye chaunce to
 forget any thyng: or if ye be ouersene in any
 popnete, be it neuer so litle.

E manibus fugere, to escape ones handes.

Infamiam fugere, to eschewe infamy or shāder.

Fugere, is spoken epyth of thyppes saylyng or
 byddes fleyng away.

Fugin hinc: arte thou gone in all the haste: or
 wilt thou not get thee away quickly.

Fugitiuarius, ri, m. g. one that seketh seruantes
 that be ranne away, to byng the hym again.

Fugitiuus, a, um, fugitiue, not abydyng, fleyng
 away, flitting, that gladly and quickly
 renneth away.

Fugitiuus seruus, he that renneth from his
 maister, wyllyng neuer to retourne: or goeth
 to a place, from whence he supposeth that his
 maister can neuer recouer him.

Fugio, aui, are, to fle to ten away.

Fugitare patrem, and **Fugitare e conspectu**
parris, to kepe ones selfe out of his fathers sight:
 or that his father se him not.

Fugitare quaestionem, to eschewe examinacion
 or by tourmentes.

Fugo, aui, are, to dīue away, to put to flyght.

Fulcimentum, ti, n. g. a botreuil, or that, wher
 with a thyng is sustented, a proppe, a doze.

Fulcio, cūi, cire, to suppoze, to fortifie, to stay
 or holde vp.

Beneuolentia fulcire imperium, to establishe
 and make stronge a kyngedome with beniuo
 lence and gentleness.

Eius ope fulcus, haupng his good helpe and
 suppoztacion.

Fulco, a duke of angew, the fyfth kyng of **Dies**
rufalem.

Fulcrum, cri, n. g. a beadstede.

Fulgeo, si, gere, and **Fulgo**, gi, gere, to shyne.
 sometyme for **Fulgurare**, to make to lyghten.

olde wyters vñed it for **Perire**.

Auro & **purpura fulgere**, to be gorgeously ap
 parayled in purple and golde.

Fulgētrum, tri, n. ge. and sometyme **Fulgetra**,
 trā, f. g. a vehement and great lyghtnyng, a
 leame

leame of lyghtnyng.
Fulgidus, a, um, bygght.
Fulgor, óris, m. g. byghtnes, shynng. Sometime lyghtnyng, somtyme great noblenesse and glozy.
Fulgur, guri, n. g. lightnyng.
Fulgurâlis, le, perteynyng to lightnyng.
Fulginates, a people of Italy.
Fulguratio, ónis, f. g. the lyghtnyng whan it is in the cloudes.
Fulgurâtor, óris, m. g. the sender of lyghtnyng, or he that diuyneth by lyghtnyng.
Fulgurio, riui, rir, to cast lightnyng.
Fulguritas, âtis, f. g. lyghtnesse or byghtnesse, glysterynge.
Fulguritassunt, they are blasted or strephen with lyghtnyng.
Fulguritus, striken or blasted with lyghtnyng.
Fulguro, aui, afe, to sende forth lightnyng.
Auro fulgurat domus, The house shyneth or glystereth all of golde.
Fulica, ca, f. g. a sea byrde, moze than a culuer. a whife semewe, with a blacke coppe. there be diuers opinions, and diuersly this name is taken. after Gaza, it is Cepphus, of some called Larus.
Fuligo, ginis, f. g. the soote of a chimney.
Fulix, licis, idem quod fulica.
Fullo, ónis, m. g. a fullar of clothe.
Fullonica, ca, f. g. fullars crafte, or a fullars shop.
Fullonius, and **Fullonicus**, a, um, of or perteynyng to a fullar.
Fullonicum, ti, n. g. idem quod Fullonica.
Fulmen, minis, n. g. lyghtnyng.
Ictu fulminis desigrare, to be bourned with lyghtnyng.
Afflare fulmine, to blast with lyghtnyng.
Fulmina verborum, great vehemencie of wordes.
Fulmina fortunæ, greete mischaunces of fortune.
Fulmineus, a, um, of or belongyng to lyghtnyng.
Fulmino, aui, are, to lyghten, to strephe with lightnyng.
Fultura, x, f. g. a hoze or pproppe, a thyng that staiteth vp.
Fulminates, people of Illiria.
Fuluriana, a certayne herbe.
Fuluiaster, he that imitateth the maniers of **Fuluius**.
Fuluius, the name of a Romayne.
Fuluus, a, um, a colour mixt of greene and red, a darke yealow. Somtyme greene.
Fumaria herba, an herbe called **Fumitorie**.
Fumarium, rij, n. g. a smoky place, where wyne was laied, to the intente that it myght the sootter waxe olde. also the Chanke, shafte, or tonell of a chimney.
Fumeus, a, um, smoky, or of smoke.
Fumidus, a, um, smoky, that smoketh.
Fumifer, ra, rum, that byngeth smoke.
Fumifico, aui, are, to make smoke, to incense, to perfume.

Fumicus, a, um, mahyng smoke.
Fumigo, aui, are, to perfume.
Fumo, aui, are, to smoke.
Fumofus, a, um, smoky, blacke with smoke.
Fumosa imagines, olde smoky ymages, beyng the monumentes of ones auncestours.
Fumus, mi, m. g. smoke.
Fumos vendere, is the practyse of them, which beyng nyghe about a pynce, or in his fauoure, dooe beate men in hande, that they speake for them to the pynce, whan they speake neuer a worde, and cause men to liue thereby in fooles paradise.
Funale, lis, n. g. a tope. Somtyme it is vled for a corde or halter.
Funâlis, le, perteynyng to cordes.
Funales equi, hofes, whiche coupled with an halter, did go befoze the chariot in a triumphe.
Funalis cereus, a tope of ware.
Funâmbulus, li, m. g. he that walketh on a rope.
Functio, ónis, for, ge. the exercise of a weightye matter or office, an office or charge that a man hath to dooe, as in teachynge, in gouernynge a company.
Functus, a, um, dooyng or executyng.
Functi militia, they that be past warfare.
Funda, x, f. g. a slynge. also a castyng net, a sacchell or purse lyke a nette. also a circkle of golde or other mettall, wherein stones be sette.
Fundâmen, minis, and **fundamentum**, ti, n. g. a foundation, the fyrst beginnyng or grounde of a thyng.
Fundamenta camentitia, foundations made with stones and rubbyshe.
Initia & fundamenta.
A fundamento, euen from the ground and first beginnyng.
Fundamenta iacere, and **opera perficere**, contrary.
Fundamenta reipublicæ iacere, to begynne to establishe and sette in good order the common weale.
Causa fundamenta iacere, to lay the grounde of a matter.
Fundâtus, a, um, founded, stablished.
Fundata legibus ciuitas, a citee stablished with good lawes and ordynances.
Fundatissima familia, a very auncient and substantiall familie.
Fundibularius, rij, m. g. a slynger of stones.
Funditare rem, to spende gooddes in bayne.
Funditor, óris, m. g. idem.
Fúndito, aui, are, to poure out often, to speake muche and in bayne, to spende riotously and prodigally.
Funditus, aduerb. from the foundation, vterly.
Funditus me perdidisti. Thou haste vterlye vndooen me.
Funditus perij, I am vterly vndooen.
Funditus euerfa ciuitas, a citee vterly destroyed and cast downe euen by the grounde.
Fundo,

Fundo, aui, are, to founde, to make stable, to lay the foundation of a thyng.

Fundare nauem, to make or builde a shippe.

Fundo, fudi, fundere, to pette or caste mettalle, to poure out, to shedde, to throwe downe, to spreade or scatter, to discomfit or vanquish, to geue abundantly, to speake much, to lay downe. Fundere exercitum, & fundere copias, To discomfit an hoste, to slea all the armie.

Fundere lachrymas, to weepe exceedingly.

Fundere verba, to speake more than needeth, to speake in vayne.

Fundere versus, to make verses sodainly.

Fundere yrinam, to pisse muche.

Fundere preces, to pray.

Fundere ex are imaginem, to caste an ymage of brasse.

Fundere flores, to yelde or bynge forth floures abundantly.

Fundere frugem, to putte oute fruite abundantly.

Fundere corpora humi, to caste downe bodies on the grounde.

Fundere mendacia, to tell lies plentifully.

Fundere orationem incondite, to speake confusedly without pausinge, as muche as one can utter at a breath.

Fandit in Rhenum fluuius, the ryuer hath his course into the Rhene.

Latissime fundi, to be spreadde farre abroad.

Fundum, di, neu. gen. the bottome of any thing that conteyneth licour.

Fundus, di, mascu. gene. that whiche is vsed to be called lande or soyle, a plotte of grounde with an house builded on it. Sometime it is taken for a foundation, also for the chiefe authour of a thyng.

Funeris, bre, of or perteynyng to funeralles or mourning for the dead.

Funeria iusta, the ceremonies dooen at the buryng or interment of one.

Funebre bellum, a cruell and deadly warre, wherein is much slaughter.

Epulum funebre, a feast at a buriall.

Funera, arum, those women that are the mourners at a buriall, as the mothers and sisters.

Funeralis, le, perteynyng to funeralles.

Funereus, a, um, perteynyng to the dead body, or to the funerall.

Funero, aui, are, to bury.

Funesto, aui, are, to violate a place with a dead body.

Funestus, a, um, violated with dead bodies. also so mortall, bloudy: also perteynyng to dead bodies or death, deadly, cruell.

Funesta vox, a bloudy and cruell sentence.

Funesta familia, a familie, wherof one of the house is dead.

Perniosum & funestum.

Funetum, boowed or houped as some vines be.

Fungibiles res, al such thynges, whiche be nūbred,

wayed, or measured: as wine, oyle, coine, &c. Fungor, funderis, functus sum, fungi, to exercise an office.

Fungi officio suo, to dooe his dutie or office.

Fungi fato, to be dead.

Fungivita, idem.

Fungivice alicuius, or vicem alienam, to bee in an other mannes steede, to supply an other mans roume.

Functus vita, he that hath synned his lyfe.

Iustitiae fungatur officiis, let him liue according to the lawes of iustice.

Fungi munus, or officium alicuius, to dooe an other mans office or charge.

Fungi munere, to geue a gyfte or present. also to exercise an office.

Fortuna prospere fungi, to haue good fortune to prospere.

Laboribus functus, he that hath taken paynes and trauaples, and is now past them.

Functus honore, that hath ben in any office, or dignitee.

Primo loco fungi, to be the fyrst.

Funginus, a, um, of a mustherom.

Fungositas, âris, f. g. the holownesse of a mustherom, or other lyke thyng.

Fungosus, a, um, lyke a mustherom.

Fungus, gi, ma. gen. a tadskoole, a mustherom, a synner of a candelle. also a faule in trees as it were a kynde of blastynge. also a bulle head, a dolte, a foole, an ideote, that hath no witte or vnderstandyng.

Funiculus, li. m. g. a small rope, a littell coorde.

Funis, nis, m. & f. g. a rope or coorde.

Funipeus, idem quod funambulus.

Funus, funeris, neu. g. funerall exequies, or solemnitee of buryng. Sometime it signifieth the dead corpes. Sometime death.

Funus facere, to cause one to die, or to keepe a funerall.

Funus facere prandio alicuius, To eate by ones dyner.

Crudeli funere extinctus, cruell death.

Immatuum funus, vntimely death.

Soluere iusta paterno funeri, to kepe funerall obsequies at his fathers death or buriall.

Fuo, fui, futurum, to bee.

Fur, furis, com. gene. a theefe. Fur, is taken of Varro, for a doore or greate bre. of Vergile for a seruant or slaue.

Fur furem cognoscit, one knaue knoweth an other, one theefe maketh an other by the hande, lyke wyll to lyke.

Fur mihi es, thou stealest away my goodes.

Fur diurnus, he that robbeth in the day time.

Fur nocturnus, contrary.

Furax, âcis, om. g. theuphe, a great picker.

Furaces manus, theuphe handes.

Furacitas, âtis, f. g. thefte.

Furaciter, theuphely, lyke a theefe.

Furca, cæ, fæ, g. a forke, or any thyng made lyke a forke,

a fozke, to vnderlet or ppoppe by. Furca, was also a facion of galowes, made with two greete fozkes, and a polle lapde ouerthwarte.

Furcifer, ri, m. g. a seruauit, which foz some light offence was compelled to beate a fozke on his neche, haupng both his hādes bounden fast therto, and so to go thzough the towne, confessyng his default, & exhortyng other, that they should not in lyke case offende, whiche was a greete reproche. it is vled foz euery villayne hāgrope, or knaue.

Furcilis, lis, f. g. a dounge fozke.

Furcilla, lā, fā. g. an hep fozke, also a galowes.

Furcula, lā, f. g. a littell fozke.

Furculus, li, m. g. a littell thefe, a picker.

Furfur, furis, m. ge. byanne.

Furfures, furfurum, ma. g. plu. nu. white scurfe that falleth out of a mans head or face.

Furfureus, and furfuraceus, a, um, of byanne.

Furia, a, or furia, atum, form. gene. the furies of helle, whiche were thye, Alecto, Tisiphone, Megēra. sometyne the woozme or peynfull remozse of conscience, which horrybly tourmenteth the myndes of wycked personnes.

Furfurōsus, a, um, full of byan or scurfe, scurvy.

Furēter, lyke a mad bodie.

Furiālis, le, of or perteynyng to the furies. Or that is proper or lyke to mad folkes.

Furiāliter, madly, or lyke a mad body.

Furiātus, a, um, made furious or mad, rageyng.

Furibundus, a, um, woode or very mad.

Furio, aui, are, to make mad or woode.

Furiōse, furiously, madly.

Furiōsus, a, um, madde or woode, frantike, furiousse, rageyng.

Vefanus & furiōsus.

Furinus, a, um, belongyng to a thefe.

Furnaceus, a, um, baken in an ouen.

Furnaria, a, f. g. bakers crafte, a woman baker, also a bake house.

Furnariam exercere, to vse or exercise a bakers crafte, or to sette oute a bake house or ouen to hye.

Furnalia, the sacrifices of the goddesse Furina.

Furnarius, rij, m. g. a baker.

Furnianus, a, um, of Furnius.

Furniana vasa, certayne vesselles, whiche were inuented by one Furnius.

Furnus, ni, m. g. an ouen.

Furo, furis, furere, to bee woode foz anger, to rage, to be made distraught.

Furere se simulauit, he made as though he were madde.

De aliquo furere, to bee in a greate rage or furies, foz a thyng doone.

Furere aliquid, id est, ob aliquid.

Furor, ōris, mascu. gener. madnesse. also fury, whiche is a vehement concitacion or Rerynge of the mynde.

Furor, āris, ari, to steale, to attayne to a thyng by pziue and secrete meanes.

Furtificus, a picker or pziue stealer.

Furtim, bo stealth, pziue.

Furtiuus, a, um, that whiche is dooen by stealth, or very pziue, or that is stolen away.

Furtiua littera, and furtiua scripta, letters, whiche no man can rede, but onely he, unto whome they be sente, as letters in cipher.

Furtiue excursions, pziue rodes or sayes mythes.

Furtiue, idem quod furtim, by stealth, pziue.

Furtum, ti, n. ge. thefe. It is defyned to bee a decepytfull handlyng or vsyng of any thyng, or the possession therof, to haue thereby gayne or aduantage, whiche is by the lawe of nature prohibited to be suffered. it is sometyne any acte that is dooen pziue, to the intent it shoulde bee secrete, a crafty wyle to decepye one. sometyne auourtrie.

Furti teneri, aut obstringi, to bee answerable to felonie.

Furtum facere, to steale.

Furūculus, li, m. g. a littell sheefe. also a beaste called a stote, that hylleth rabbits. it is also a soze called a feld. also a soze called a cattles heate, whiche byaketh out in the spngers wyth greate wheales, and muche peyne. sometyne a knob in a vine, lyke a warte.

Furuus, a, um, darke, blache.

Furua hostia, sacrifices dooen to Pluto and Proserpine.

Fuscina, a, f. g. a speare with many tette, wherewith fshers dooe take troutes or peles, by throwyng of it, a troute speare, an pele speare.

Fusculula, lā, f. g. a fletche hooke.

Fusco, aui, are, to make byowne.

Fuscator, ōris, mas. gen. he that maketh blache, darke, or cloude.

Fuscus, a, um, byowne of colour, not fully blache, lyke a moze, or one bourned in the sonne.

Fusca vox, a lowe voyce, whan one speaketh, in the thzote, as he were halfe hoarse.

Fuse, in length, longe, abundantly, plentifully.

Fuse late qd dicere, to speake of a thyng at lēgth.

Fusilis, le, that which is molten.

Fusim, abode at it were molten.

Fusio, ōnis, f. g. a meltyng, a foundyng, a pouyng out, a spreadyng.

Fusor, ōris, m. g. a founder a melter.

Fusorius, a, um, perteynyng to foundyng or meltyng.

Ars fusoria, the crafte of meltyng or foundyng.

Vas fusorium, a meltyng potte.

Fustigatio, ōnis, f. g. a beatyng with a staffe.

Fustigo, aui, are, to beate with a staffe.

Fustis, tis, m. g. a clubbe, a staffe, a cudgell.

Caput aperire fuste, to byeake ones head with a cudgell.

Fustarius, rij, m. g. a minister, whiche serueth to beate men with stauos.

Fustuarium, rij, a beatyng with stauos.

Fusus, si, m. g. or fusum, si, n. g. a byndell.

Fusura, a, f. g. a meltyng or foundyng.

Fusus agrestis, the herbe, called also Atrac-
tilis.
Fusus, a, um, molten, scattered, or spred abroad.
Fusus humi, stretched on the ground.
Fusi fugarig, slayne and put to flight.
Per herbam fusi, lying alonge on the grasse.
Crines fusi, heares dishevelled or hangynge as
bout ones eares.
Fusa cupressus, a large and great cypresse tree.
Fusa in omnes partes vitis, a vyne tree spred as
broad on every syde.
Fusum corpus, a bodie playne and smoothe.
Futile, lis, a cuppe used in the sacrifice of Alecta,
which was so broad at the mouth, and so narrow
at the foote, that it coulde not stande.
Futulis, le, that which will be soone poured oute.
Futulis, he that speaketh al that he knoweth mostly
or unadvisedly, vayne, unprofitable, bablyng
foolyshe.
Futulis homo, a blabbe, that can kepe no coun-
saile, a tell tale, one that hath a longe tongue,
one in whome is no stay.
Futulis alacritas, dissolute, or uncomely myght,
or gladnesse without cause.
Futuli de causa, for a vayne and trislyng cause.
Futile and futilliter, foolyshe, dissolutely.
Futilitas, aris, f. g. lyghnesse, foolysheenesse, foo-
lyshe babbyng.
Futio, tis, iire, to poure out, or renne out.
Futis, a vessell, wherewith water was poured into
a sauer, to byng water into a parlour or sup-
pyng chambze.
Futo, aui, are, to blame.
Futurim, for Profusim.
Futuo, tui, tuere, to doo the acte of generacion.
Futurus, a, um, that shall be hereafter.

G A N T E A.



A B A, a towne in
Galilee.
Gaba, a citee of
Syria.
Gabales, a people
of aquitayne in
fraunce.
Gabalum, a towne
in fraunce nigh
to Narbona,
where very good
cheese was made.

Gabalus, li, m. g. a galowe tree or gybet, wheron
men be hanged.
Gabalus, the name of Helioabalus, befoze he
was emperor.
Gabaon, a citee in the holy lande, nigh to Ras-
ma, where Salomon doyng sacrifice, spake
with god.
Gabaonitæ, men of that towne.
Gabata, ta, f. g. a potage dishe.

Gabba, a citee in Syria.
Gabh, orum, a citee in Italy, which the Romaines
destroyed.
Gabinensis, and Gabinus, a, um, of the people
called Gabh.
Gabinus, a Romaine imballadour, which restor-
ed Ptholome to his kyngedome.
Gabinus cinctus, a garment with two lappes,
wherof the one cast backwarde, dyd gyde him
that dyd weare it, whiche garmente the consull
wore, whan he denounced warres.
Gabriel, signifieth the purfauance of myght of
god.
Gaddir, a citee of Spayne.
Gades, dium, for. gene. plur. num. two
ples by the further partes of Spayne beyonde
Granade.
Gaderes, a citee of Siria, not far from Bealon.
Gadira, a place nere to the uttermoste boundes of
Spayne: to whiche whan Hercules came, and
shoulde passe no further, he sette vp there his
pyllours.
Gadiranus, a, um, of or belongynge to the ples
Gades.
Gadiranum fretum, the entree out of the ocean
an sea, in to the sea called Mediterraneum,
hauynge Spayne on the north syde, and the
Moories on the south.
Gæon, a greete ryuer, whiche renneth through
Ethiops and Egypte, & is now called Nylus.
Gagates, m. g. of Gages, a stone called Jeate, &
a ryuer in Lycia, where that stone was fyrste
founde.
Gagtes, tis, ma. g. a precious stone, of notable
vertue, founde in the Eagles neaste: it is called
also Aetires, if it be taken, it semeth to haue
an other stone within.
Gaioli & lagunculi, marchepaines and other
lyke fyne breade.
Galactis, idem quod tithymalus.
Galactobdolon, idem quod galeopsis.
Galactites, a precious stone of white colour.
Galactophagus, an eater of milke.
Galactopora, a dysnker of mylke.
Galanga, ga, f. g. a spice called Galingale.
Galanthis, the handmayde of Alcmena, by whose
craft she brought forth the Hercules, whan she
was sette by Juno & Lucina: in despite wherof,
she was touned into a wespyll, called Gale.
Galata, an yle not farre from Melita.
Galata, or Gallograci, people of Galatia.
Galata, a nymphe or mayden of the sea, and
was daughter of Neptune and Doris.
Galatia, or Gallogracia, a countrey in the lesse
Asia, ioyntynge to Phrygia and Lidia.
Galaxias, a precious stone.
Galba, a Romaine, whiche in his time was verie
eloquente.
Galba, arum, f. g. maggottes or small woo-
mes that byde in meate.
Galbanus, ni, for. g. of Galbanum, ni, neu. g. a
gumme

gumme of a certayne tree, whiche is muche vſed in playſters. Alſo a kynde of garmentes, whiche delicate perſonnes vſed, of a bygyht whyte colour.

Galbanatus, a, um, that weareth the garmente called galbanum.

Galbaneus, a, um, of the gum called Galbanus.

Calbeum, a certayne kynde of ornaments that women vſed.

Galbinus, a, um, delicate, wanton, or nyce.

Gálbulus, li, m. the cyppelle nutte, or ſpytel round ball, wherein the ſeede is conteyned.

Gálbula, læ, a certayne byrde.

Gale, gales, f. g. a weaſyl.

Galea, æ, f. g. a helmette or ſallette.

Galearus, a, um, that weareth an helmet or ſalet.

Galena, æ, f. g. that parte of the ſyluer oore, that is lefte after the tynne and ſyluer is tryed out: of the which blacke leade is made.

Galenus, a noble phyſician (bozne in Pergamo, ſonne of Piton a greate geometrician) in the arte of phyſike, excelled all other befoze his tyme and ſens, in ſo muche, as in his miniſtracion, counſell, or doctryne, he neuer hadde resproche, as he him ſelfe wyrteth. alſo ſpyunge, as ſome doo wyte. Cr. peres (after he paſſed the age of eyghtene yeaeres, vntyll the tyme of his death) he was neuer vexed with any ſykenesse, excepte the grudge of a feuer of one day, as he ſayeth in his worke De ſanitate tuenda, and that happened onely by to muche labour. He flouryſhed in the tyme of the emperours Marcus Comodus, and Pertinax, and dyed onely for febleneſſe of age, after the incarnation of Chyſte, about. 160. yeres.

Galeo, aui, are, to put on a ſallet or helmet.

Galcóla, le, a wyne pottle, ſomewhat ſacioned like a ſallette.

Galeobdolon, idem quod Galeopſis.

Galericulum, li, n. g. an vnder bonet or rydyng cappe. alſo a piwike.

Galerita, æ, f. g. a lark.

Galeopſis, in latine Vrtica labeo, called of the apothecaries Scrophularia maior, or after ſome. Agripalma, an herbe hauynge a very ſtronge ſauour, and is muche lyke a nettell: it is called Erthangel, as ſome doo ſuppoſe, or blynde nettell.

Galcótes, tis, a kynde of lyſardes, extreme enemye to ſerpentes, for they can not abyde the ſight of this beaſt.

Galerus, ri, m. g. and Galerum, ri, n. g. a hatte. alſo a piwike.

Galeſus, a ryuer of Calaber, by the citee Caſſentina.

Galeos, called of the latines Muſtela, and Lampetra, a fyſhe muche lyke a lamprey, or rather after ſome a lamprey it ſelfe.

Galgulus, li, m. ge. a byrde, whome yf one doo beholde, that hath the yelow iauundiſe, ſoozthe with the man becometh whole, and the byrde

dieth.

Galilea, a countrey which marcheth on Syria, Arabia, and Egypt.

Galion, idem quod Galeopſis.

Galla, æ, f. g. a fruite called gaulles.

Gallaria, a lampurne.

Gallia, a noble region, ſette betwene Spayne and Germany, and on the eaſte bordereth on the mountaynes Alpes. That whiche iopneth to Germany, was called Belgica, and was conteyned betwene the ryuers Scaldes, and Sequana. That parte, whiche marcheth to the moſt taynes, was called Celtica, or Lugdunenſis, and was conteyned betwene the ryuers Sepne and Gerunde. That whiche bordereth on Spayne, called Aquitania, was bounded with the mountaynes Pyrenæi. Caſar boundeth the parte called Celtica, with the ryuers Rhone and Geronde: and Aquitania, with the hylles Pyrenæi, and the ryuer of Geronde. Agrippa deſcribeth Gallia betwene the ryuer Rhene, the mountaynes Pyrenæi, the ocean ſea, and the mountaynes Gebenna, & Iura. Moreouer that, whiche is now called Lombardie, was called Gallia Ciſalpina.

Galliamuſcata, a certayne electuarie, very precious and comfortable.

Gallicanus, a, um, Gallicus, a, um, and Gallus, a, um, of Fraunce.

Gallicæ, arum, a kynde of ſhoes that the frenche men vſed to weare in ſoule weather.

Gallicinium, cinij, neu. g. the tyme in the nyght, when the cocke croweth.

Gallina, æ, f. g. an henne.

Supponere oua gallinis, To ſette a henne a broode.

Gallinaceus, a, um, of an henne.

Gallinaceus, a houſe cocke.

Gallinaceus pullus, a thycke.

Gallinago, náginis, a wood cocke.

Gallinarium, rij, neu. gen. a place where poultrie is kepte, a cubbe.

Gallinarius, rij, m. g. he that keepeth poultrie.

Gallipes, that hath a foote lyke a cocke.

Gallium, an herbe lyke vnto clove, but it hath no burres nor prickes, and groweth on ſtone walles. it is called cheſe wurte or courde wurte.

Gallo, aui, are, to be madde.

Galogræcia, a countrey in Asia, called Galatia, the people therof be called Gallogræci.

Galloniſ, a ſumptuous and a voluptuous perſone, of whome Cicero maketh mencion.

Gallulo, as, and Gallulaſco, to beginne to haue a bigge boyce, as yonge ſtriplings at the change of their boyce.

Gallus, li, m. ge. a cocke, a frenche man, a prieſt of Cybeles, alſo a ryuer in Phrygia, the water wherof if it be drunke vnmoderately, maketh one madde.

Gallus, a, um, of Fraunce.

Gamale, a towne in Iudea.

Gammarus, ri, m. g. a fythe called a lopstar, or creuise of the sea.
 Gammoides, an instrument that surgians vse to take matter out of woundes.
 Gamos, in latine Nuptia, mariage, wedlocke.
 Gamphasantes, a wylde people of Aethiophe, which can handell no manner of weapon.
 Ganea, æ, f. g. and Ganeum, nei, neu. gen. a brothell house, a house of baudy and vyotte. also to Ganea is taken for gluttony.
 Ganeo, ðnis, m. g. a ruffian, a haunter of baudie houses, a riotour. also a rauener of delicate meates.
 Gandari, people in the easte parte of Asia, by the ryuer Indus.
 Gangabæ, slauies and porters that carie burdelles among the Persians.
 Gangaridæ, people betwene Assyria and India not farre from the ryuer Ganges.
 Ganges, a great ryuer, that diuideth India, called in holy scripture Phison, one of the 4. ryuers, whiche come out of Paradise. Iosephus dooeth interpretate it Inundacion. The breadth therof (as Solinus writeth) is in the narrowest place. viii. myles, in the broadest. xx. myles. Ptolemy writeth, that where it is narrowest, it is in breadth. 100. furlonges, whiche is. viii. myles. In many places it spreadeth so wyde, that where the ground is most playne, noz any hygh place appereth, no man maye discerne any thyng on the other syde. In the shallowest place it is. 100. fote deepe. There renneth into it. xviij. great ryuers, euery of theim able to beare a shyppe. In this ryuer of Ganges is an yle, and therein a great citee, called Palybotra, the countrey is named Phylia, the kyngdome wherof (as Pliny writeth, lib. 6. cap. 19.) hath alwaye in wages 600000. fote men. 30000. horsemen, and 9000. elyphantes.
 Gangeticus, a, um, of that ryuer.
 Gangetica tellus, India.
 Gangilion, or Ganglion, a sickenesse in the head of a beaste, wherewith the headde becometh full of water. Ganglion, is also the wrestyng of a synew.
 Gangrena, æ, f. g. a soze called a canker.
 Ganictor, a mannes name.
 Gannio, niui, and nij, nire, to make a noyse lyke a fore, to barke or howle lyke a dogge. also to mutter or cris betwene the teeth, as one dooeth that is beaten.
 Gannitus, us, m. g. barkyng lyke a fore, the complaynyng or weepnyng of one that is beate.
 Ganimedes, a Troiane chylde, which was saynted to be ransomed of Jupiter, and made his butlar.
 Ganza, zæ, f. g. a goose.
 Garamantes, people in Aferike, in the middell of Libya, whiche are blake Moores.
 Garamanticus, a, um, of the people Garamantes.
 Garamantes, a certayne kyngdome, whose daughter

Garamantis, Jupiter ransomed, and on his begette Hierba.
 Garganius, a hille in Apulia, called now Mons sancti Angeli.
 Gargarus, ri, m. g. and Gargara, orum, neu. g. the toppe of the mountayne Ida. also a lake of Phrygia, out of the which issuen the ryuers Scamander and Simois.
 Gargarizatio, ðnis, f. g. a washyng of the mouth and throte, to expelle fleume out of the head, gargellyng.
 Gargarizo, aui, are, to gargell or washe the mouth and throte.
 Gargarizatus, a, um, gargaryed.
 Gargarizatus, us, m. g. idem quod gargarizatio.
 Gargitius, the dogge, which kepte the oren of Ceryon, whome Hercules slewe, whan he stole them.
 Garrio, riui, rire, to babble, to chatte or speke many wordes foolyshe to no purpose, properly to chirpe as byrdes doo.
 Garrulus, atis, f. g. chattyng, tanglyng, babbling.
 Garrulus, a babblar.
 Garrulus, a, um, that chattereth, babbleth, or speaketh many vayne wordes.
 Carrula aues, birdes that chirpe & syng muche.
 Garum, ri, n. g. sauce made with fythe salted.
 Garumna, æ, f. g. a ryuer in Fraunce called Geronde.
 Garus, ri, a certayne fythe.
 Garyophyllata, some thynke it to bee the herbe called herbe Benet. some suppose it to be that, which Plinie nameth Gæum. The rote of this herbe gathered in Marche, smelleth lyke cloues. And Plinie writeth, that Gæum hath blacke rootes, which dooe smell veraye sweetely, looke Gariophyllata.
 Garyophilli, the spice called cloues.
 Garyophyllus, Ruellius calleth it Garyophillea, a gylofer, nexte to the rose, the sayrest and sweetest flower. It is also the tree that beareth cloues.
 Gaster, called also Gasterium, a certayne kynde of vessell.
 Gastrimargia, gluttony, ingurgitation.
 Gaudeo, gauisus sum, ere, to reioyce, to be glad, to delite or take pleasure in a thyng.
 Gaudere in sinu, to reioyce by hym selfe.
 Triumpho & gaudeo, I tryumphe & reioyce.
 Hunc scio mea solide gauisurum gaudia, I knowe well, that he wyll be ryght ioyous and glad of my myght and gladnesse.
 Gaudebis facto, Thou wyll be gladde that it hath been dooen.
 Gaudeo mihi, I am glad for myne owne parte.
 Id gaudeo, I am glad of that.
 Frustra gaudere, to be glad in vayne, to reioyce without a cause.
 Gaudium, dii, n. g. ioye, myght, an affection of the mynde, conceiued of an oppinion of a thyng good

good or pleasant.
Gaudium capere, compleri, and affici gaudio, to reioyce, to be glad or mery.
Gauia, a, a certayne byrde, which I iudge to be a sea cob, or a seagoull.
Gauisus, a, um, gladde or mery.
Gaulus, a, a littell rounde bote, or a pape, to receyue mylke. Herodotus taketh it for a greete myppe.
Gaurus, an hill in campania.
Gausape, n; g. indeclinabile, a friese or roughe garment, that souldiours bled. a mantell to cast on a bedde. also a carpet to lay on a table. some call it a dagswayne. some doo expounde it a beluer cloke. It is taken of Persius for a longe bearde.
Gausapina, a, idem.
Gausapina penula, a rough garmente bled to be woꝛne in wynter.
Gausapina cubicularia, a rough frise frocke to weare in ones chambꝛe.
Gaza, a, f. g. the treasure of a kyng. also a citee in Palestyne.
Gazella, a, a beaste in the partes of India, of whome cometh muske. Antonius Musa writeth that there be of them in Afrike, in fygure lyke a roe. Serapio sayth, that they haue hoznes. also longe teeth & white, aboute. ix. ynches in length, standynge oute of theyꝝ mouthes lyke a boze. This beast naturally hath a superfluous bloud congeled on his bealy, and groweth lyke an impostume. And whan it is ryꝑe, the beast goeth to a tree or a stone, and rubbeth thereon his beaslie, till the humour breaketh out, lyke vnto corꝛupte matter, whiche at the fyrst styneketh, but whan it hath ben hanged a whyle in the ayꝛe, it waxeth ryꝑe: and than hath it an odoriferous sauour, and is called muske. Gazella, is not a ciuet, as some suppose: for the ciuet is like a great cat, and the sweete humoure that cometh from him, is lyke sweate, and is founde betweene his flankes. wherfoꝛe vnto it is geuen a newe name, and is called Cibeta.
Gazophiliacium, ij, n. g. a chesse or place where treasure is kepte, a iewell house.

G A N T E E.

Gebbanitæ, a people dwellynge in Arabia deserta, by the redde sea.
Gebenna, a citee in Sauoy, called Geneva, where, among the women specially reygneþ a disease called Brunchocæle, whiche is a bolynge or swellynge vnder theyꝝ chinnes. Also Solinus nameth the parte of Alpes, toynynge to Sauoy, Gebenna.
Gebuseus, the sonne of Lanaan, of whome the olde inhabitauntes of Hierusalem were called Gebusei.
Gedanum, a towne of Germanie in the mouth of the ryuer Visula, called now Dantz.

Gedeon, the name of a iudge in Israell.
Gedrosia, a countrey in Asia.
Gehenna, is taken in holy scripture for hell.
Gela, a ryuer in Sicile.
Gelabilis, le, that may be frozen.
Gelasco, scere, to be frozen.
Gelasinus, ni, m. g. one of the foꝛe teeth, whiche be sheweb in laughynge.
Gelasinus, he that laugheth to make other men laughe.
Gelatina, næ. f. g. a kynde of sauce.
Gelatio, ônis, f. g. a frysynge.
Gelucidum, dij, n. g. a froste.
Gelide, coldely, as it were frozen.
Gelidus, a, um, colde as ice.
Gellius, a learned man, whose woꝛkes remayne at this day.
Gello, a maydens name.
Gelo, aui, aui, to friese. Sometyꝑe actiuelly. Sometyꝑe neutrally.
Geloi, or Gelones, a people now called Tartarians.
Gelon, one that attempted to poyson kyng Pꝛyschus.
Gelos, a poꝛte or hauen of Laria.
Gelothophyllis, lidos, an herbe, whiche (as Plinius writeth) beyng drunke in wyne with myꝛre, maketh laughynge withoute seassyng, except the kernels of pine appulles myꝛte with pepsper and honie, in the wyne of dates be drunke after it. This herbe is founde aboute the ryuer Borysthenes, in the furthest parte of Russia, and also in the countrey Baçtræ.
Gelotopæus, he that maketh other folkes laugh.
Gelu, n. g. vnderclined, ice, sometyꝑe colde.
Gelus, li, m. g. was bled of olde wyꝛters.
Gemea, a, a wyng of souldiours amonge the Macedonians.
Gemellar, a certayne vessell to put oyle in.
Gemellaria, a, f. g. an instrument, by the whiche oyle renneth out of the pꝛesse.
Gemellipera, the name of Latona.
Gemellus, a, um, lyttell or small twinnes: sometyꝑe double.
Gemellæ vites, bynes that beare two maner of grapes.
Gemelli, is sometyꝑe taken for two hozses drawynge together in a carte.
Gemibundus, a, um, full of waylynge.
Geminatio, ônis, f. g. a doublynge or repetyng.
Geminatus, a, um, doubled, repeted.
Gémino, aui, are, to double.
Geminus, a, um, the numbre of two. Sometyꝑe lyke. also Geminus is a twynne, where many children are boꝛne at one burdeyne, althoughe they be. iij. or mo. Also it is the name of a man, whiche in Hebrue and englyshe is Thomas.
Acies geminæ, the two ries.
Gemini nominis errore seruatus est, he was saued out of danger, by reason that booth his names

names were not known.

Gemina audacia, lyke boldenesse of stomache.

Gemini, is also a sygne in the firmamente of Eastor and Dollor.

Gemisco, gemui, scere, idem quod gemo.

Gemite, es, f. ge. a certayne p[re]cious stone, ha-
uynge the fygure in it of handes clenched toge-
ther.

Gemitus, us, m. g. a wayl[yn]ge, lamentynge, or
mourning, a pittifull grone or sygh.

Gemma, æ, f. g. a ponge budde of a vyne, also a
p[re]cious stone.

Gemmafco, scere, to begyn to budde.

Gemmatus, a, um, budded. also set with p[re]cious
stones.

Gemmatus, a, um, of or lyke a p[re]cious stone.

Gemmifer, a, um, that byngeth p[re]cious stones.

Gemmo, ani, are, to budde or spyng as a ponge
grasse or vine doeth.

Gemmofus, a, um, that whiche is all of p[re]cious
stones.

Gemmula, æ, a littell budde or p[re]cious stone.

Geminula, he also freshe floures in the spyng
tyme, whiche garnishe the medowes and fieldes
as it were with p[re]cious stones.

Gemo, mui, ere, to grone or wayle, or to make
a lamentable noyse, to be sorry or lamente.

Gemit cymba, The bose creaketh beynge over-
charged.

Gemitur, the passie.

Gemit turtur, the turtill syngeth mourningly.

Gemodes, p[re]cious stones, whiche are supposed to
entrease and byng forth ponge, they ease wo-
men trauayling of chyld.

Gemonia scala, a place, from whens the bodie
of persones condemned were throwen downe at
Rome.

Gemonida, women great with chyld.

Gemursa, æ, f. ge. a corne or lyke grese vnder
the lyttell toe.

Gena, æ, f. g. the eye lyd as well vpper as nether.
it is sometyne taken for the chokes, some take
it for the ball of the cheke vnder the eye. some
for that part of the face, where the beard begins
neth first to grow.

Pubentes gena, when the bearde begynneth to
spynge.

Humectare genas, to weepe.

Genaius, a, um, gluttonous.

Genealogia, æ, f. ge. a pedegree, a genealogie.

Gener, generi, mascu. gene. he that marieth my
daughter.

Generabilis, le, that is easly engendred.

Generalis, le, generall.

Generaliter, generally.

Generalco, nascere, to engender.

Generatim, by euery kynde. sometyne generally.

Sigillatim & generatim, contrary.

Generatio, onis, f. m. ge. a generacion, an en-
gendryng.

Generatior, oris, m. g. he that engendryeth.

Genero, ani, are, to engendrye as the male doeth,
to byng forth as the female doeth, to spyng as
herbes do. sometyne to inuent.

Generose, nobly.

Generositas, atis, f. g. nobilitie, the estate of gen-
till men, sometyne aptnes to generacion.

Generosus, a, um, of a gentyll or noble kynde,
excellent, couragious.

Generosus princeps, a puissant and coura-
gious p[ri]nce.

Generosus equus, an hoise of a good race, a
couragious hoise.

Arbores generosa, trees whych beare plente
of good fruite.

Genesis, genescos, f. ge. generacion, natiuitee,
also the planette, vnder whiche one is bozne.

Genethlia, orum, neu. g. plu. solemnitee of seas
spynge at the daye of ones byrthe.

Genethliacus, an astronomer or othel lyke, whych
by the sterres sette at a mans natiuitee, telleth
his fortune.

Genethliacus, a, um, belongynge to a mans natis-
uitee.

Genetum, ti, a promontory, wherin is a temple
dedicated vnto Iupiter.

Geneua, a towne in Sauoy.

Genezareth, a great meere or ponde in the lande
of promission, called also Mare Tyberiadis.

Genialis, le, that is geuen to voluptee and plea-
sure, and to make good chere, full of myrthe and
pleasure.

Genialis torus, siue lectus, a byrthe bedde.

Genialis dies, a day addit to voluptuousnesse
and pleasure, or to be mery and iocunde in.

Genialis homo, a man in his house verie li-
berall and freshe.

Genialiter, depntly.

Genialiter viuere, To liue delicately and mis-
eriously.

Geniana, na, f. g. a p[re]cious stone, p[ro]curynge
punishment to a mans enemies.

Genia, olde beches full of unhappynesse.

Geniculatim, toynt by toinct, at euery toyncte.

Genicularis, the herbe called Lychnis coronaria.

Geniculatus, a, um, that hath many toyntes, or
knottes, as the stemples of herbes or straws.

Geniculum, li, neu. gen. the toynt of a straw, or
stalke of an herbe.

Genij, men whych do geue all theyr studie to ca-
tyng and drynkyng.

Genista, æ, f. ge. a shubbe, whych hath littell
sedes lyke lintels, growynge in coddies, and a peos-
low floure, whych bees delite in: they vse it for
bandes to bynd bynes, and for diuers other pur-
poses: loke Spartum.

Genimen, niminis, n. g. generacion.

Genitale, lis, n. g. the membre of generacion.

Genitalis, le, perteynyng to the byrth or natiuitee
of a man.

Genitale solum, the naturall cuntreie or place
where a man is bozne.

Genitale

Genitale semen, the seede of generation.
Genitalis dies, the day of natiuitie.
Genitales trunci, Rockes of trees that be fert-
 ile, and haue strength to beare.
Genitaliter, by generation.
Genitura, sometyme generation, sometyme the
 seede of generation.
Genitiuus, a, um, that hath power to ingendre, or
 that whiche proceedeth with generation.
Genitura nota, markes wherewith a manne is
 bozne.
Genitor, oris, m. g. a father.
Genitores omnium vitiorum Græci, The
 Greekes, fathers and begynners of all vicious
 lypynge.
Genitrix, icis, f. g. a mother.
Genitura, æ, fœm. gen. generation, engendrynge,
 conception. Sometime foz Horoscopos, the ob-
 seruacion of the tyme of ones byrthe. also the
 seede of generation.
Genitura herois, the herbe Polygonon.
Genitura Titani, the herbe Sideritis.
Genitus, a, um, begotten, engendred.
Genius, ij, ma. gene. an angell. amonge the pay-
 nims some suppoed it to be the spirite of man.
 Some dyd put two gouernours of the soule, a
 good and an yuell, Bonus genius, & malus
 genius, which neuer departed from vs. Some-
 tyme it is taken foz nature it selfe, or delecta-
 tion moued by nature, the grace or pleasaunt-
 nesse of a thyng.
Genio dare operam, & indulgere genio, To
 lye voluptuously.
Genium defraudare, to absteyne from al thyng-
 ges pleasaunt.
Geno, genui, genere, idem quod gigno.
Genocha, a beaste lesse than a foxe, in colour a
 darke yelow, full of black spottes. I suppose it
 to be a blacke genet, the furre wherof is in Eng-
 lande esteemed aboue all other furies.
Genon, a kynd of oynions, whiche haue a sharpe
 taste.
Gens, entis, fœm. gen. a nation, a people. Som-
 tyme a kynrede.
Gens Aelia, a kynrede compacte of many fas-
 milies.
Minime gentium, in no wyse in the worlde.
 The latin men of olde tyme did take these wor-
 des, as who shoulde say thus: a thyng that all
 the people of the worlde iudge in no maner wise
 to be doone.
Nusquam gentium, no where. Lykewyse ge-
 tium is vsed after these aduerbes, Vnde, vn-
 decunque, vbinam, vbiuis, vbique, vbi, quo,
 quando, longe, and it is an expletive, added
 festiuitatis gratia.
Sine gente, vnnoble.
Gentiâna, æ, f. g. an herbe called Gentian.
Genticus, a, um, of a nation or people.
 More gentico, after the maner of that people.
Gentilis, a kynfman of the same name or stocke.

Sometyme it signifieth a Gentile or Paynym.
 Sometyme a countrey man.
Gentilis, le, propre or familiar to that people or
 kynred, or that hath the same name.
Gentiles dominorum serui, seruantes ha-
 uing the same name that theyr masters haue.
Gentilitas, âtis, gentilitie, the multitude of the
 people or familie, the frendshippe and aliaunce
 betwene men of the same stocke and kynred.
Gentilitas in herbis, the soyle or place, where
 the herbe groweth, or the likenes of nature and
 properitee.
Gentilicius, a, um, of the people or nation, or
 that a people nation or kynrede hath of longe
 tyme bled.
Gentilium hoc illi est, this cometh to hym of
 kynde, he hath this of his auncestours.
Gentilium nomen, the surname or aunciente
 name of a mans auncestours, declaryng their
 originall begynnyng.
Gentilitia sacra, ceremonies of that countrey or
 people.
Gentilium est, It is a propre vse or custome
 among them taken of theyr auncestours.
Gentis, idis, a kyng of Illiria, called nowe Sla-
 uony, whiche was the fyrst fynder of the herbe
 called Gentian.
Genu, n. gs. in the singular numbze vnderclined,
 plu. genua, genuum, genibus, the knee.
Aduoluo genibus vestris supplex, I falle
 downe at your knees humbly intreatyng you.
Nixus genu, kneelyng.
Genua submittere, to kneele, to make curtsie.
Genu terram tangere, to make so lowe curtsely,
 that his knee toucheth the grounde.
Genua, a great citee called Geane.
Genualia, a kynde of hoses to keuer the knees.
Genuinus, a, um, proper, peculiar, naturall.
Genuinum frangere in aliquo, & genuino
 rodere, to backebite or slander, to speake ylot
 one behynde his backe.
Genuini dentes, the innermoste cheke teeth.
Genuinus sermo, The naturall speche or mo-
 ther tongue.
Genus, generis, neu. gene. is the begynnyng of
 euery thyng, either of the person that inge-
 dreteth it : or of the place where it was inge-
 dreted, a kynred, a stocke, a linage, a parentage.
 It is also a sort, a maner or facion.
Orestes à Tantalò ducit genus, Orestes hath
 his begynnyng of Tantalus, or is descended li-
 neally of Tantalus.
Plato genere Atheniensis est, Plato is of his
 bloudde or auncestrie, an Athenian. also it syg-
 nifieth kynde.
Genus vitæ, a kynde of lyfe.
Genus mortis, a kynde of death.
Genus animalium, a kynde of beastes. also it
 signifieth that, whiche conteyneth many sundrie
 kyndes, as Animal comprehendeth a man, a
 byrde, a fysh, and euery of theim is Genus to
 that

that whiche is comprehended in them. As a brute beaste is Genus to an hoxe, a lyon, a bull, a dogge. &c. a byrde is Genus, to an egle, a crow, a lark, a sparowe. &c. a fysh is Genus to a whale, a porpysse, an haddocke, a playe. &c.
 Genere summo prognatus, descended of a noble familie of stocke.
 Genere paterno ab Hercule oriundus, descended of haupng hys begynnng of Hercules on the fathers syde.
 Genus humanum, or genus hominum, mans kynde.
 Genus Thebanum, the nation or people of Thebes.
 Est genus hominum, there is a sorte or faction of men.
 Generis grati est, he cometh of a kind stocke.
 Eiusdem generis, of the same sorte.
 Vno genere pisces capere, to take but of one sorte of fyshes.
 Geodes, a certayne stone.
 Geodesia, f. ge. a science of thynges concernng sensible greatnesse and figure.
 Geodates, he that hath that science, a divider of grounde, a mesurer of lande.
 Geographia, a, f. g. the description of the erth.
 Geomantia, a, f. ge. superstitious workyng in sortery, by circles and pyches in the earth.
 Geometres, is, or Geometra, a, m. g. a geometrician, a mesurer of the earth.
 Geometria, a, f. ge. geometry, measurynge, and proportionynge of figures in the earth.
 Geometrica, drum, feates or poyntes of geometrye.
 Geometrice, like a geometrician, or accordyng to the preceptes of geometrie, by demonstration.
 Geometrice eruditus, turned in the science of geometrie.
 Geometricus, a, um, of or belongyng to geometrye.
 Georgi, people of Asia, haupng that name of tyllng the earth.
 Georgia, as, f. m. gene. culture and tyllng of the earth.
 Georgica, drum, booke written of husbandry.
 Georgicus, a, um, belongyng to husbandry.
 Geranium, nij, neu. ge. herbe Koberde, as some doe iudge: other call it Pirke netle, or Franes bill.
 Geranogeron, ri, neu. gene. idem.
 Geranopodion, the herbe called Lachnis coronaria.
 Geraca, a ritter of Portugall, called Caceres.
 Gergonia, a towne in Cypen standyng on an hygh hyll.
 Germane, brotherly.
 Fraterne & germane.
 Germania, a cuntry called of some Ducheland, of some Almayne, it is described by Ptolome the. xi. chapter, to be bounded on the west with the ryuer of Rhene: on the northe wyth the sea

Germanicus oceanus: the south west part with the ryuer Donowe, the easte side is bounded with the bendyng of Donowe vnto the hylls of Sarmatia. The name of Germanye extendeth nowe further: for therein are conteyned manye greate cuntries and citees, whiche sometyme were part of Gallia Belgica, that is to say, from the ryuer of Rhene westwarde, vnto our sea Mare Britannicum.
 Germani, people of Germany, or Germanes.
 Germanicus, a noble man of Rome, father to Caligula the emperor.
 Germanicus, a, um, of Germany.
 Germanitas, aris, f. m. ge. brotherhood of brother germanes.
 Germanus, a substantiue, brother of one father and one mother.
 Germanus, a, um, come of the same stocke, ryghte and veray true, not counterfeit.
 Germanum nomen, the propper right name.
 Mea germana patria, my veray and naturall countrey.
 Germani Attici, the ryght and true folowers of the Attike eloquence.
 Germanissimus Stoicis, veray lyke the Stoikes in opinion.
 Germanæ geræ, veray trifles.
 Frater cognatione patruelis, amore germanus, by nature a cousyn germane, in loue, a veray brother germane.
 Germen, germinis, neu. ge. a branche of a tree or herbe, a yong spryng.
 Germinalis, le, that spryngeth or brancheth.
 Germinales arbores, Trees that spryng of a kernell or seebe.
 Germinasco, scere, to shote or spryng vp.
 Germinatio, onis, f. g. a spryngyng, a brachyng.
 Germinatus, us, m. g. idem.
 Germino, aui, are, to brach out, to shote out yonge sprynges.
 Gero, gelsi, erere, to beate, to rary. Sometyme it signifieth to haue, to do, to execute, to behaue.
 Gerere amicitiam, to practise frendshipp, to be ones frende.
 Quorum sunt de gerenda amicitia praeclarissime scriptilibri, whose booke we haue, how to practise frendshipp, very well wyten.
 Gerere bellum, to make warre.
 Gerere honores, To bee in honour or authoritee.
 Gerere magistratum, to exercise an office.
 Gerere morem, to obeye.
 Gerere negotium, to do his busynesse.
 Paternam speciẽ gerere, to bee like his father.
 Animo morem gessero, I wyll satisfie my mynde, I will folowe myne appetite or fantasy.
 Gerere praturam, to be in the office of a iudge.
 Gerere pudorem, to be shamefast.
 Gerere rempublicam, To mynister the publike weale.
 Simulatẽ cum aliquo gerere, to be at variance

riaunce with one.
 Gerere cornua, to weare oz to haue hoznes.
 Gerere consulatum, oz Consulem, to beare the office of a consull, to be consull.
 Quemadmodum nos geramus, howe we may behaue our selfe.
 Animum muliebrem gerere, to haue a womanly herte oz courage.
 Fidem fluxam gerere, not to be faythfull and trusty of promyse.
 Ingenium callidum gerere, To haue a crafty and subtil witte.
 Veteres inimicitias cum Cesare gerebat, There was olde geudge and malice betwene hym and Cesar.
 Morsu onera gerunt, they cary theyr burdeins in their mouthes.
 Gerere partum oz vterum, to be great wpyth chylde.
 Bene rem suam gerere, to playe the good husbände, to doo his busynesse well and thurstily for his owne profite.
 Personam ciuitatis gerere, To represente the state oz person of the hole citee oz commynalte.
 Reuiso quidnam hic rerum gerat, I come agayne, to see what he is doyng here.
 Sciui extemplo rem de compacto geri, I perceived by and by, that the matter was agreed betwene them.
 Res alias geris, Thy mynde is on other matters.
 Gessit se contra disciplinam meam, He hath doen contrary to myne instruction.
 Tutelam ianuæ gerit, He kepeth the gate.
 Gerontocomion, mī, n. g. an hospitall, wherein old men are kept, an almes house.
 Gerra, x, f. g. the name of. iii. cities: One in Syria, an other nere to Traconites, the thyrde in Arabia felix.
 Gerra, arum, f. g. plu. n. lattyse made with twiggys. also trifles and thynges of no value.
 Gerra scular, trifles.
 Gerres, f. g. of the kynde of herpynges. it may be called pylhardes.
 Gerro, ōnis, f. gen. a talker of triflyng thynges oz light matters.
 Gërula, x, a mayde that kepeth a chylde, and beareth hym about.
 Gërulus, li, m. g. a porter oz a man hyred to cary burdeyns.
 Gerrus, a ryuer of Scythia.
 Gerunda, a citee in Spayne called Girona.
 Gerundium, a gerunde, a nowne participiall.
 Gerusa, a citee of Sarmatia, called nowe saynct Georges.
 Gerusia, x, f. g. a place where the counsayll was assembled at Lacedæmonia, like as the senate house was at Rome.
 Geryon, oz Geryones, a kyng of Spayne, whom Hercules dyd slea, and toke from hym certayne bulles and hyen of notable greatnes.

Gescorëta, tx, f. g. a kynd of boates, whiche some call proscumia.
 Gesodumum, a citee of Popice, called Saltbourg.
 Gesum, si, neu. gen. a certayne weapon for the warre, as a sworde oz a woodknife. some take it for an halberde.
 Gestampini, trees whiche beare cotton, wherof cloathes be made.
 Gessoriacum, as some suppose, was the towne, whiche is nowe named Calais, Mayland saith Boloigne.
 Gestus, a ryuer of Ionia.
 Gestæ, ōrum, neu. g. thynges whiche haue been doen, actes.
 Gestamen, inis, n. gen. what so euer is bozne, a burdeyn oz cariage, a mace, a scepter.
 Gestario, ōnis, f. g. the exercise, where a man is caried oz bozne on any thyng. Also a place whither men be caried either for theyr helth, oz for theyr solace and pastyme, in maner of a gallery oz parlour.
 Gestatorium, ij, n. g. that wherein anye thyng is caried oz bozne, a flagon, a hozselitter.
 Gestatorius, a, um, that which is caried, oz whers in one is caried.
 Sella gestatoria, a chaire wherein one is caried, oz that maye be remoued from place to place.
 Gestatus, us, m. g. carpyng.
 Gesticularia, x, f. g. the feate of theym that daunce with poppettes, also a daunsinge oz tumbling wenche.
 Gesticularius, a, um, perteynyng to signes oz tokens of myrthe, with meuyng the bodey oz handes.
 Gestitulator, ōris, m. f. g. he that playeth wpyth poppettes.
 Gesticulator, aris, ari, to make signes oz tokens of myrthe, as in dauncyng, to make much gesture.
 Carmina gesticulari, to daunce accordyng to numbre and measure of verses.
 Gestiens, entis, hoppyng oz skyping.
 Læticia gestiens, hoppyng oz skyping for ioy.
 Gestio, ōnis, f. g. an exploitng oz doyng of a thyng.
 Gestio, iui, ire, to shewe the affections of the mynde by meuyng of the bodey oz any parte therof, and maie be referred both to myrthe, sorrowe, oz anye other passion oz appetite of the mynde. sometyme it signifieth to delite. also to desyre gladdely.
 Quid est, quod sic gestis? What is the matter that ye leape oz skyppe so? oz that ye fetche suche gambaldes?
 Gesticulōsus, a, um, full of mouynge, busye in mouynge.
 Gestito, aui, are, to beare oz weate ostentymes.
 Gestio, aui, are, to beare longe.
 Gestat ventrem, she is with chylde.
 Annulos gestare, to weare rynges.

Gestare

Gestare collo, to weare about ones necke.

Gestare aliquem in sinu, to sette muche stozz by a man, to loue hym heartly.

Gestas animum meum, Thou knowest my thought or mynde.

Non obtrusa adeo gestamus pectora, we be not so harde herted.

Gestus est mos, it was obeyed or down accordyng to theyr will or pleasure.

Gestuosis, a, um, full of gesture.

Gestus, a, um, bozne, or don, ministered, executed.

Gestus, us, m. ge. gesture or countenance with meuyng the bodye, demeanynge, demeanure.

Sometyme for Gestio, a doyng or exploitng.

Getæ, people whiche some suppose to bee those, whiche are in Roswaie and Gothia. Some saye that they be moze in the north east in Scythia, pertaynyng to Europa: some thynke that it is the people of the countreys Valachia & Transilvania.

Geranium, the herbe called a line, a chyue or a cluet.

Getuli, a people of Africke.

Getulus, a, um, and Getulicus, a, um, of the people Getuli.

Geum, an herbe called in Englyshe abennies.

G A N T E I.

Glarus, a litell yle in the sea Jonium, wher vnto men condemned were exiled.

Gibber, eris, m. ge. idem quod Gibbus.

Gibber, a, um, and Gibber, eris, & hoc er, that hath a crooked backe, or a great bunche on anye parte of the bodye. sometyme that appereth or standeth vp aboue other.

Gibbosus, a, um, idem quod Gibber, a, um.

Gibbus, bi, m. ge. a great bounche or swelling of a thyng embossed.

Gibbus, a, um, for conuexus, that hath the round figure of a thyng embossed.

Giganteus, a, um, of or belongyng to gigantes.

Gigantomachia, a battayle whych gigantes prepared agaynst the Goddis, as Poetes feigned.

Gigas, antis, mascu. gener. a gyaunt, a man or woman farre excedyng the common stature of men, of whome as well holpe scripture, as other credible wyrters do make mencion. Plutarchus wyrteth, that Sertorius, a Romaine capitaine, beeyng in Mauritania, brake downe the sepulchre of Antheus, and therein was found the body of a man, of suche monstrous greatnesse, that the same Capitayne meeued with a reuerente feare, caused the monument to be reedified. Plinie wyrteth, that in Creta, an hill fell downe, and there was founde the bodye of a man, in length. xlii. cubites, whiche was supposed of some to be the body of Oyon, of some the bodye of Etion. Sabellicus affirmeth, it was reported to hym of a credible person, that in the south parte of Candie, was founde vnder a great tree, the head of a

man as greate as a wyne vessell called Dolium, Howe great that vessell is at Menice, where Antonius wyate, I can not tell, with vs it is taken to bee the greatest vessell, whiche was sometyme a tunne. But he saith, one of the teeth of that head remaineth at Menice, of wonderfull greatnesse, by the which they thate se it may make some gesse to the gretnesse of the head. Solinus remembreth, that in the warres, whiche the Romayns hadde in Candie, in a great rage of water, the grounde beeyng broken vp, there was found the body of a man in length. xxxiii. cubites: whiche Flaccus and Metellus (than capitaynes of the Romayns hoste) beholdyng, wondered, whiche they before would not beleue, whan they onely herde it reported. About. xxx. yeres passed, I my selfe, beeyng with my father Sir Richarde Cypot, at a monastreye of regular chanons, called Juy church, two myles from the citee of Sarisbury, behelde the bones of a dead man founde depe in the grounde, where they digged stone, whiche beeyng ioyned together, was in length xiii. fote and. x. ynches. wherof one of the teethe my father had, whiche was of the quantitee of a great walnutte. This haue I wyten, because some men will beleue nothyng, that is out of the comipasse of theyr owne knowlage. And yet some of them presume to haue knowlage aboue any other, contemnyng all men but them selues, and suche as they fauour.

Gigeria, orum, n. ge. a meate made of garbage of pullayne and other thynges.

Gigno, genui, or ginui, gignere, to ingender or geat. sometyme to make, to cause.

Gignere & procreare.

Quæ piper gignunt, whiche byyng forthe pepper.

Gignere capillum, to byeede heare.

Oua gignunt pisces, ffishes byde and byyng forthe spaune.

Ad has & huiusmodi fortunæ occasiones gignimur, we bee bozne to abyde these and suche lyke chanches and aduentures of fortune.

Gilo, a citee, the people whereof be called Gilonites.

Gillus, a man of Tarentum.

Giluus, a, um, yelow, lyke honye.

Gingiber, loke Zinziber.

Gingidium, dii, neu. gen. an herbe that groweth muche in Syria, or Cilicia, lyke to wilde turnepes, but moze bitter, and hath a small roote, somewhat white and pleasaunt to see to: Plinie and Dioscorid. say, that it is a strange herbe: some Physicians take it for Cherule, they are deceyued, that take it for Fumeterrie.

Gingiva, æ, f. ge. the gümme or iawes, wherein the teethe bee sette.

Gingeria, idem quod Gigeria.

Gingiuula, æ, f. g. a litell gümme.

Gingrina, æ, f. g. a kynde of small ppyes, making a noyse lyke the churkyng of byrdes.

Gingrio,

Gingrio, griui, grii, grire, to churre of make a
chime as bydes do.
Ginzeriator, a piper, a mynstrell.
Gion, a great ryuer in Egypte, otherwysed called
Nilus.
Girgillus, li, mas. gene. a reele, whereon thyeede
is wounden.
Giruli, fynes, whyche I suppose to be me-
nowes.
Girh, or git, neu. gen. indeclinabile, an herbe
whyche is now called Nigella Romana, the
seede therof is blacke lyke vnto onyon seede, and
is verate soote. And the sauer therof exhausteth
reumes of the head.
Girhago, cockle, growynge amonge cozne that is
rype.

G A N T E L.

GLabella, x f. gene. the space betwene the
browes ouer the nose.
Glabeus, a, um, that is bare without
heare.
Glaber, a, um, smothe without heare, pylbe.
Glabreo, brere, to become naked, bare of pylb,
without heare.
Glabresco, scere, to be without heare or smothe.
Glabretum, ri, neu. ge. a place, hauyng nothyng
growyng in it, a plot that will beare no cozne.
Glabriones, they whyche lacke heare.
Glabrior, oris, the comparatiue of glaber.
Glabro, aui, are, to make bare, pylb, or smoth,
without heare or woulle.
Glacialis, le, where yse is, that maye or is wont to
be frozen or touned into yse.
Polus glacialis, the nozthen pole.
Glaciatus, a, um, congeled, frozen. also for Coa-
gulatus, gathered to a turbe or crosse.
Humor glaciatus in grandines, congeled.
Glacies, ei, for. g. yse.
Ignis exoluit glaciem, dissoluth, or melteth.
Glacio, ani, are, actiueli to freeze, or tounre to
yse. sometyme for Glacior, to bee frozen or con-
geled.
Glacior, aris, ari, to bee frozen.
Humor glaciatur in gemmas, the humour is
congeled into pzeious stones.
Glacito, aui, are, to make a noyse lyke a gander.
Gladiator, oris, m. gen. one that playeth with a
sworde. Among the Romaynes they were men,
whyche fought vnarmed with swordes.
Gladiatorius, a, um, pertynyng to that maner
of fyghtyng.
Gladiatorio animo, spoken prouerbielly,
whan one with a stubburne or quetfull mynde
intendeth to hurt an other, though he be to his
owe great peryll and daunger.
Gladiatorium, is sometyme vsed absolutely for
the rewarde geuen to sworde players.
Gladiatura, x, for. ge. the acte or scate to fyght or
playe with a sworde.

Gladiolus, li, m. ge. a littell sworde, a woodde
knyfe. also the name of an herbe like to sedge, ha-
uyng a yalow floure, like in fourme to a floure
deuce.
Gladius, ij, mas. gene. a sworde. also a kynde of
feste, which hath a bone in his focheade lyke to
a sworde.
Dedisti gladium, qui se occideret, you haue
geuen him an occasion to destroye or caste away
hym selfe.
Gladio nostro conficere sententiam alicuius,
With our reason or persuasion to confounde an
other mans opinion.
Distingere, enodare, educere gladium, To
drawe out a sworde.
Recondere gladium, to put by a sworde in his
scabbard.
Suo sibi hunc iugulo gladio, I kyll hym with
his owne sworde, I confounde hym with his
owne wordes.
Gladio plumbeo iugulare, to conuince with a
weake argument.
Cinxit se gladio, he dyd put on his sworde.
Conficere gladio, to kyll.
Transiit seipsum gladio, he thrust hym selfe
throughe.
Glandarius, a, um, that belongeth to masse.
Glandaria sylua, a wood hauyng muche mast, or
that is kept to beare mast.
Glandatio, onis, for. ge. feedyng of swyne with
masse, called pynage.
Glandula, x, form. gen. a littell acorne or masse.
also that parte of a swines necke that hath many
kernelles.
Glandomirum, a citee in Spayne, called nowe
Mondauedo.
Glans, glandis, or Glandis, glandis, f. ge. masse
growyng on okes, beches, chestens, and other
lyke. sometyme the fruit of all trees. It is also a
pellet of leade, or a plommet of leade, whiche men
vsed in warre for a wepon. also a kernell growing
betwene the skyn and the fleshe. It is mozeouer
the foze parte of nut of a mans yarde. It is also a
suppositorie.
Glans louis, a chesten.
Glans Aegiptia, Myrobolanos.
Glans ynguentaria, the frute of a tree muche
lyke Mirice, of the biggenes of a silberde, out of
the kernell cometh a certayne humour, whiche is
vsed to pzeious oymmentes.
Glandulosus, a, um, full of kernelles or masse.
Glandifer, ra, rum, that whyche beareth masse.
Glandium, dii, n. ge. the parte of a boyes necke the
necke, the shelde or gamonde. after some the
necke of the boye.
Glaphirus, a, um, iocunde, pleasaunt, ingraued,
polys, holowe, famous, subtil.
Glans, or glanis, a certayne fyne.
Glarea, x, f. g. pzeiely grauell.
Glarea & arena, grauell and sande.
Glarea leuina glarea, dyne and barayne grauell.

Glareolus, a, um, gravelly, full of gravel.

Glareola, la, for. g. small gravel.

Glastum, si, neu. g. an herbe, called also Isatis, in englyshe wad, wherewith woulle and woulle ten clothes are dyed blew, the leaues are lyke to great sorrel, but greater and thicker. Cesar writeth, it was so communely known in England, than called Wisayne, that the people, with the iuyce therof, coloured their bodies and visages, to seeme terrible to their enemies. Of this herbe, wad is made in this wyse: They grynde it with wheles of wodde, renning in a compasse trough, vntill the iuyce bee out of the herbe, and than they make it into balles, and laye them on a bouted flooze a certayne space, vntill they be putrified and dyed into poulder. But the making thereof hath remayned vnknewen in Englande. 1000. yeres, and mo, vntill now of late an honest marchante man (zelous of the common weale) hath estones noursed that herbe in his garden at London, and by the example, whyche he founde in countreys beyonde the sea, he making houses and mylles, to his impossible charges, hath nowe experienced to make the same wad to the inestimable commoditie of this realme, yf it bee woorthylie embraced, the marchantes name is godman, a name ryght agreeable vnto his qualites, who deserveth to be incouraged, that by his thanke and rewarde, other maye the rather endeuoure them selues, eyther to inuent by their wittes, or to attempte by the example of other countreys, to augmente the weale and honour of this realme of England.

Glaucia, a, f. g. the herbe Chelidonia.

Glacito, aui, are, properly to make a noyse lyke a wheate.

Glaucinus, a, um, of the colour called Glaucus, loke there.

Glauciolus, li, m. g. a horse with a wall eye.

Glaucium, ci, n. g. is a ioyce of an herbe, whyche the potteries do commonly call Memitha, whiche is used in medicine for diseases in the eyes.

Glaucōma, māis, n. g. and Glacemarum, ti, n. g. and Glaucōma, mā, f. g. a humoure in the eyes lyke cristall, whych letteth the syght.

Glaucopis, pidis, com. gen. a man or woman with greie eyes: or after some, hauing a terrible and fery byghnesse in their eyes, lyke to the eyes of a lyon or an oule.

Glaucus, a, um, blew or greie as the skye is, when it hath littell speckes of grene cloudes: but Antonius Chylius, in his booke of colours saith, that Cæsius color, and Glaucus, is all one, saynge that glaucus, is moze common: and descriueth theym bothe, to haue a certayne fery byghnesse and ruddinesse, as in the eyes of a lyon or an oule, also in the shynges of yonge withy branches, and in chest nut shales: In horses he calleth it a baie, but not a byghht baie.

Glaux, glaucos, an owle, also an herbe, whyche is iudged to be named trifoly, very straunge in

England.

Glaucus, a god of the sea, also many men wer called by that name. one, borne in Samos, founde fyrst the foundryng of brasse. it is also the name of a fische.

Gleba, a, f. g. a turfe or piece of earth, a clodde, also a piece of a stone.

Glebosior, the comparatyue of Glebosus.

Glecon, ci, n. g. organimint, or penie royall, vt quidam arbitrantur.

Glessatia, an ple in the north sea, called Mare Germanicum.

Glessum, si, n. g. chysall or berill: the frenche men call it a certayne kynde of ambre gumme.

Gleucinum, ni, n. g. ople, whyche doeth come from the olyues befoze they be pressed.

Glicon, aceris genus est, called also crassinium.

Glirarium, rij, n. g. a place where fiede myse or battes be nourished.

Glis, gliris, m. g. a fiede mouse, whyche slepeth all the winter, also a bat or retemouse.

Glis, glissis, for. g. potters claie.

Glis, glitis, f. g. a thistell.

Glisco, scis, scere, to growe, to wax fatte, to coact or despye feruently.

Gliscite in dies seditione, The sedition increasynge euery daye moze and moze.

Certamen gliscit, the battaile waxeth moze fierce.

Terra gliscit, the earth waxeth fat.

Globo, aui, are, to gather or make round together.

Globulus, li, m. g. a littell rounde cake or pellet.

Globōsus, a, um, rounde as a boule.

Globus, bi, m. g. a boule or other thyng veray rounde. also a multitude of men or beastes gathered rounde togyther.

Globus armatorum, a company of men of warre.

Glōcido, aui, are, to cackle as an hen doeth.

Glocio, ciui, ire, idem.

Glōmero, aui, are, to wynde in rounde, to gather togyther in an heape. also in an horse it is to go pleasantly.

Quidam glomerant tempestatem, the foule blacke cloudes gather together.

Glomerāmen, minis, n. g. a rounde bottome, also pilles.

Glomeramina ouis, id est, stercus ouinum.

Glomerācio, ōnis, f. g. wyndynge rounde on a bottome. also the pleasant pace or aumblyng of an horse.

Glomus, mi, m. g. and glomus, mēis, n. g. a bottome of threde.

Gloria, a, for. ge. the consente of god men in the prayse of a man or woman, called renoume, glory. also preeminence, aduancement.

Operosa gloria, gotten wpyth great trauell.

Plurique in gloria dicunt, manye thynke it a great glory and renoume.

Gloria deflorata, glory or renoume disgraced.

Gloria

Gloria & splendor.
 Gloriatio, ónis, f. g. gloryng.
 Gloriabundus, a, um, that gloryeth or maketh auaunt.
 Gloriola, a diminutive of Gloria.
 Glorioso, gloriosus, with great prayse. sometime in the pill part, vaingloriously, proudly, braggingly.
 Glorioso amiciri, to be richely and gorgeously apparayled.
 Glorioso mentiri, to lie goodly.
 Glórior, áris, ari, to glory, to auaunt or boast, to thintent to haue prayse, to extoll with boasting.
 Gloriar apud aliquē, to one, or in his person.
 Gloriar contra aliquem, agaynst one.
 Gloriar de re aliqua, of a thyng.
 Gloriar in re aliqua, in a thyng.
 Gloriar aliquid, to glorie or make his auaunte of a thyng.
 Gloriosus, a, um, glorious, goodly, excellent, notable, greatly esteemed or praised. sometime in the pill part, vainglorious or boasting hym selfe.
 Praclarum & gloriosum, a thyng for the whiche the one hath great renoume and glory.
 Gloriosum in vulgus, that is esteemed for a goodly and excellent thyng of the common weale.
 Gloriosa mors, a glorious deathe, worthy great prayse and renoume.
 Glos, gloris, f. g. the husbandes sister, or brothers wyfe.
 Glossa, x, for, g. a glose or exposition of darke speche.
 Glossēma, áris, n. g. a worde not muche vñd.
 Glossēmaticus, he that maketh a comment on a booke.
 Glossographus, phi, m. g. he that maketh interpretation of straunge and harde wordes.
 Glossōpetra, a precious stone lyke a mans tūgue, which is supposed not to growe in the earth, but to fall from heauen in the wane of the moone.
 Glottis, glóttidis, f. g. a tūgue. also a certayne byrde of the kynde of quailles, which hath a long tūgue.
 Glubo, bi, ēre, to pulle of the barke or rynde of a tree.
 Glūbere pecus, to flea the skyn of a beast.
 Glucidārum, a sweete and delectable thyng.
 Gluchon, the herbe pulegium.
 Gluma, x, f. g. the huske of wheate.
 Gluo, glut, ēre, to streigne or wyngre harde.
 Gluten, tñis, & glutinum, i, n. g. giwe.
 Glutināmentum, ti, n. g. all glewþe matter, as paste, and such lyke.
 Glutinātor, óris, m. g. one that gleweth.
 Glūino, aui, are, to glew, to ioygne, to soulder.
 Glutinósus, a, um, clammy, glewþe.
 Glutitio, tiui, ire, to swalowe.
 Glutire vocem, to make a noyse in the throte, lyke a rauē, or as one were strangled, to rattell in the throte.

Gluto, ónis, m. g. a glutton.
 Glutus, a, um, vnited, compact, beaten or thynned harde together.
 Glyceraton, licorise.
 Glycerium, ri, f. g. a womans name in Terence.
 Glyciámérides, a kynde of delicate meate.
 Glycea, órum, sores in the nose.
 Glycis ancon, the herbe abrotonum.
 Glycon, a mannes name in Horace. Also the physician of Pansa the Romayne, whiche was suspected to haue poisoned his maister.
 Glycirrhiza, lphorise.
 Glycisida, x, an herbe called a pionie.

G A N T E N.

G Naphalium, an herbe, whiche is also called Chamæzelon, whose leaues are so whyte and softe, that they seme to be flore. Pli. lib. 27. cap. 10.
 Gnaphalos, idem quod gnaphalium.
 Gnaphalon, a certayne flore.
 Gnaphæus, a certayne fish, called also Fullo. Barb. in Corol.
 Gnaphos, a tesle, whiche tuckers or clothe workers vse, also idem quod Gnaphalium.
 Gnarraut, and Gnarrauisse, for Narraut, and Narrauisse.
 Gnare, skylfully.
 Gnāritas, áris, for, ge. skylfulnesse, expertenesse, knowlage.
 Gnariter, for Gnare, wpttly.
 Gnarus, a, um, skylfull, knowyng, experte, sometime well known or perceyued.
 Gnarus sum loci illius, I knowe that place well.
 Armorum ac militiæ gnarus, experte and skilful in feates of armes, and policies of warre.
 Nulli magis gnarum quam Neroni, to no man better knowne than to Nero.
 Gnathos, a cheeke or iawe, wherof cometh the Parasites named Gnatho.
 Gnatus, ti, m. g. a sonne.
 Gnauiter, diligently, lustily, valiantly.
 Gnauus, a, um, quicke, lustie, actiue, apte to cūery thyng.
 Gnesius, sei, m. g. the right angle, of meane bignes, and of colour tawne. Pli. lib. 10. cap. 3.
 Gneus, the name of certayne noble Romaynes.
 Gnide, a certayne fyne called Vrtica, loke there.
 Gnidius, a, um, of the citee Gnidus.
 Gnidus, a citee of Apyria.
 Gnitur, Gnixus, olde wyrters vñd for gignitur and nixus.
 Gnoma, x, f. g. an instrument or rule to measure landes, also a sentence, an opinion.
 Gnomon, ónis, m. g. the toothe, whereby the age of an horse is knowen. it is also that, whiche sheweth the howres in a clocke or dial. also a rule to knowe any thyng by.
 Gnopholion, li, n. g. of some is taken for the herbe

G A N T E N.

herbe called caddewurte.

Gnoro, for Noro.

Gnosco, for Nosco.

Gnosis, gnosisos, a woman of the citee Gnosos.

Gnosus, Gnosus, and Gnosiacus, a, um, of the citee Gnosos.

Gnosos, a citee in Landie.

Gnostici, detestable heretikes, who on good fridays, about the sonne sette, assembled men and ponge women together, not sparing daughters nor sisters. After nyne monethes passed, they mette agayne in the same place, and than they plucked the childerne newelpe bozue from they mothers, and cutting theym in pieces, and receyving they blonde in pottes and cuppes, they houred the bodie into ashes, whyche they dyd mixe with the bloudd, and preserved it to put into they meates and drynkes. They also affirmed, that neither the lawe of nature, nor lawes made by men, were good, and that the vertues were nothyng.

G A N T E O.

GObeum, a towne in Fraunce, called Le four.

Gobio, onis, and Gobius, brj, masc, gen. a gogcon.

Gobrias, a noble Persian in the tyme of Darius. Goetia, a, form, gener. a spice of witherastie, called also Theurgia.

Goliath, a puissant kynge of the Philistines, whome David, beyng yet a chyld, slewe, whan the Jewes were afrayde to fyghte with hym man for man. His stature was, as the Bible reherseth, vi. cubites, and a spanne, whyche was x. fete, lachynge. iii. ynches, accomptyng it with the fete of men lyuyng at that tyme, whyche undoubtedly were moze than they be now. His habergeon weyghed five thousande stiles, whych is. ii. M. and. 500. ounces. And the pzon of his spere, weyghed. 600. stiles, whyche is. 300. ounces: whereby his greatenesse and strength maye bee coniected, to excede any man lyuyng in this tyme.

Gomor, is a measure of the Hebryues, and is the tenth parte of Ephraim. Wherfore it conteyneth of our standerde measure, nyne pyntes, an halfe pynte, a quarter, and about halfe an ounce. It is somtyme taken for as muche coyne as one maye receyve betwene his armes.

Gomor, after Judei and Glarian, the tenth parte of Ephraim, and Ephraim is the same measure that Amphora, Amphora is. 9. galons, so that Gomor, is a galon and almost a pinte.

Gomoria, & Gomorim, a citee in Judea, which was consumed for horrible synne against nature.

Gonagra, gra, the goutte in the knee.

Gongylium, of Hippocrates and Galene is used for a pill in medicine, and for the similitude therof,

G A N T E O.

of, it signifieth the rape roote, whyche is rounde, or rather newe of turnepe. It is also called of some Gongyles, or Gongylis, idis.

Gonnus, a citee in the upper part of Thebaic.

Gonorrhea, a, form, gener. a disease whereby a mannes seede goeth from hym unwyttyngly, and they, whych have that disease, be called Gonorrheici.

Gordianus, the name of three Emperours, the first, the sonne, and the nephewe.

Gordium, the principall citee of Phrygia.

Gordius, a poore husbnde man of Phrygia, (having but two yoke of oxen) in the tyme of a sedition in the countrey, was by aunswere made of an Idolle, chosen kynge there, whan he came with his wayne, where the counsaile was kept, and beyng made kynge, and causynge the sedition to cease: he made his yokes to bee hanged vp in the Temple of Jupiter, the yokes thereof beyng made in such knottes, that it seemed impossible to bee vnderen.

Gorgias, a famous Rhetorician in the tyme of Socrates, who invented the craft to dispute and aunswere so depnly to every question or matter, that was proposed in a continuall oration: And by teachynge Rhetorike, became so ryche, that he was the first that dyd sette an ymage of gold in the temple of Apollo at Delphos. he beyng of age. 108. yeres, surmounted almoste all men of his tyme, in bodily strengthe, perfectnesse of senses, quychenesse of wytte, and stablesse of memorie.

Gorgones, monstrous women, which were vaine quitted by Perseus.

Gorgoneus, a, um, perteynyng to Gorgones.

Gorgonia, a, f. g. coralle.

Gorgonius, the name of a neasty felowe in Horace.

Gorgophorus, a, um, that beareth the Gorgons, the surname of Pallas, because she had the head of Medusa pyncted in hir shield.

Gorogition, a Trojan.

Gortina, or Gortys, a citee of Landie.

Gortynius, a, um, of that citee.

Gossampinus, ni, form, gen. a tree, whiche beareth cotton.

Gossipium, ij, n. g. idem. also the cotton of the same tree. reade Plin. lib. 29. cap. 1.

Gothia, an yle by Denmarke called Gutlande, not farre from Norwaye.

Gothi, people, of whome the first came out of Gutlande, vnto whome resorted a great multitude of other people as well out of the countreies nowe called Prutia, Liunia, Russia, and Tartaria, as dyuers other partes, called somtyme Scythia: and makynge sundry kynges, dyd depopulate and byrge in subiection the moze parte of Europa, and fynally destroyed Rome, and inhabited the parte of Italy, nowe called Lombardia: and lykewyse subdued the royalmes of Castile and Aragon.

GRab, a fistula, or disease in the eye.
 Grabatus, bati, mascul. generis, a poore mans couche. also a bed that men pled in the olde tyme to take theyr ease vppon at after none.

Graccanus, a, um, of Gracchus.

Gracchuris, a citee of Italy.

Gracchus, the name of a noble familie or house in Rome.

Gracile, slenderly.

Gracilens, entis, idem quod Gracilis.

Gracilesco, scere, to waxe or become leane, thyn, or slender.

Gracilis, le, and Gracilentus, a, um, leane, slender, thynne, small, preatie.

Gracilis liber, a thyn booke, that hath not muche paper.

Gracilitas, âtis, form. gene. leanness, slender- nesse, softnesse.

Gracilitudo, dinis, f, g, idem.

Gracus, ci, & graculus, li, m. ge. a byrde called of some a Jape: but Erasmus in his adagies, so often as this worde Κολοι, doeth come in vse, doth still translate it Graculus, and Aristotle maketh. iii. kindes of those birdes, whiche he calleth Κολοι, the description of the fyrste, agreeth in all poyntes vnto the comyn theough: the description of the second vnto our chough, properly called monedula, the third I knowe not: by the descriptions of Aristotle, I thynke nothyng less true, then that the Jape should be any of the thre kindes of those birdes, whiche be called Graculi.

Graculo cum fidibus nihil, The Jape hath naught to dwe with the harpe, spoken of them, whiche lackyng eloquence or good letters, dooe chozue theym that haue good learnyng. And Graculus inter musas, an vnlearned among learned men, a childlike talker amonge eloquente men.

Semper graculus assidet graculo, One knaue will kepe an other companie, one prattler will be with an other, like will to like.

Gradarius, a, um, that aumblith.

Gradarij equi, aumblinyng hofses.

Gradatim, in order, or by course, a lyttell and a littell, by leisure, by degrees or steeppes.

Gradatim & pedetentim.

Minutatim & gradatim interrogare, To demaunde in diuers shorte questions, descendyng to the purpose by lyttell and littell.

Gradatim amicos habet, he hath diuers sortes of frendes, some that he setteth moze by than othet some.

Gradatio, onis, form. gener. a fourme of speakyng, whan of the fyrste sentence spryngeth the seconde, of the seconde, the thyrde, and so forth.

Gradator, oris, m. ge. a great goer.

Gradatus, a, um, made with grieces or steeppes.

Gradiuicola, one that wozyppeth Mars.

Gradiuus, one of the names of Mars.

Gradior, graderis, gradi, to goe by steeppes, or to steepe, to walke.

Gradus, us, m. gene. a griefe or steepe, a degree in consanguinitee, a degree or estate of honoure, or promotion, somtyme an occasion or meane, a pace in goyng, a rounde in a ladder.

De gradu deiici, To be caste downe from his place: wherby is signified to be abased or moued from constancie of mynde.

Deturbari gradu, hath the same significacion.

Gradu dimoueri, To be putte out of estimacion or authorytee.

Gradu mouere, to cause one to steepe backe, to make to recule or geue backe.

Pleno gradu tendere, to goe or marche forth a great pace.

Accelerare gradum, to go apace.

Vt adderent gradum, that they woulde make speede forwarde.

Adiuuare gradum baculo, to walke with a staffe.

Modico gradu ire, to go softly.

Facere gradum, to steepe, also to make a meane or waie to any thyng.

Inferre gradum, to auance forwarde and set vppon enemies.

Gradum iacere ad aliquam rem, To make an entree, waie, or begynnyng to a thyng.

Omni gradu amplissimo dignus, woorthye mozte hygh honoure and aduancement.

Militia gradu deicere, to putte one out of the roume that he is in, and make hym a common souldiour.

Gracanicus, a, um, come out of Grece.

Græce, in greke.

Græce loqui, to speake greke.

Græcia, æ, form. gene. (the fountayne of prowesse and doctrine, and nourise of eloquence) a great and famous cuntrye, conteynyng these noble regions, Epirus, Acarnania, Aetolia, Phocis, Locris, Acaia, Messenia, Laconia, Argos, Megaris, Attica, Bæotia, Doris, Phthiôtis, Thessalia, Magnesia, Macedonia, & Thracia, All the whiche of late yeres were vnder the yoke of Christes religion, and nowe alas, to the great discomfort of all perfecte christen men, are vnder the mozte cruell subiection and seruitude of the great tyranne the Turke, and become barbarouse, lyuyng in the beastly supersticion of the fals prophete Mahomete.

Gracienfis, se, of Grece, or comyng out of Grece.

Gracisso, are, to folowe the grekes.

Græcor, âris, ari, to ryotte in bankettyng and rybauldry.

Gracostasis, a place where ambassadours stode till they were sent forth into the senate.

Græculus, a, um, a diminutiue of Græcus.

Gracula rosa, a certayne rose, no bigger then a violet.

violet. Plin. li. xii. ca. 4.
 Græcus, ei, m. g. a man borne in Grece.
 Græcus, a, um, of Grece.
 Græca salix, reddē willowe.
 Ad Calendas græcas, a pioushe, signifying
 neuer.
 Graiugena, æ, com. g. a greke.
 Gralla, arum, crouches, spltes, or tharches.
 Grallator, ōris, m. gen. he that goeth on spltes
 of tharches.
 Grallatorius, a, um, the adiective.
 Grallatorius gradus, a great or longe stride,
 such as one taketh that goeth on spltes.
 Gramen, graminis, neut. gener. grasse, somes
 tyme all herbes together, the swathe also an
 herbe called Sanguinaria, Dactylon, of some
 Vens canis, of Dioscorides, Coronopus, that
 is to say, crowes foot. It spreadeth and groweth
 by hedges, and is moze pleasant to beastes, than
 any other herbe of grasse. Some take such wood for
 the true grasse, but they are deceived.
 Gramia, æ, f. g. a fleume in the eye.
 Gramiōſi oculi, eyes that be soze of that disease.
 Gramma, tris, n. g. a letter, also idem quod scrip-
 tulum vel scrupulum, a scruple, the xiiii. part
 of an ounce.
 Gramineus, a, um, of grasse.
 Graminōſus, a, um, growen wyth grasse or
 herbes.
 Grammateus, trisyllabum, a chauncellour.
 Grammatias, a pioushe stone, of the kynde of
 talpis, hauing a rounde white circle about it.
 Grammatica, æ, of Grammatices, es, com. gen.
 grammar.
 Grammatica, ōrum, the study or science of gram-
 mer.
 Grammaticē, an aduerbe, lyke a grammarian.
 Grammaticē loqui, to speake congruely.
 Grammaticus, mas. g. he that teacheth grammar,
 or expoundeth authors, a profounde grammar-
 rian.
 Grammaticus, a, um, perteynyng to grammar.
 Grammatista, a smatterer in grammar, a meane
 grammarian.
 Grammatocyphon, phy, n. g. he that writeth on
 his knee.
 Grammatophylacium, cii, n. g. a place where the
 records or common wytynges be kept.
 Gramme, a length, without breadihe.
 Granarium, ri, neu. gen. a granarde, wherein
 corne is kept.
 Granata, a royallme and citie in Spayne, for-
 nyng to the sea called Mare mediterraneum,
 whiche was vnder the subiection of the Mores
 eyght hundred yeres. At the last, by the great
 wysdome, polycie, and prowesse of Fernand
 do, and Elsyabeth, of famous memoire, late
 kynge and queene of Spayne, was estewnes
 restored vnto Chrystendome, and the Mores ex-
 pelled.
 Granatum, i, n. g. a pomegranarde.

Granatus, a, um, that hath many coynes or ker-
 nelles.
 Malum granatum, a pomegranarde.
 Grandedale, æ, m. f. g. heare in the armeholes.
 Grandeditas, æ, f. g. great age, aunciente.
 Grandedus, a, um, heras olde, aunciente.
 Grandedo, scere, to waxe great, to growe.
 Grandiculus, a diminutive of Grandis.
 Grandigro, ōis, are, to go away apace.
 Grandiloquentia, æ, f. g. a stately eloquence.
 Grandiloquus, a, um, eloquent, he that speaketh
 as it were with a greatte magnificence in wo-
 des.
 Grandinatus, a, um, hurt or wounded with haille.
 Grandino, ōis, are, to haille, actually.
 Grandinōſus, a, um, full of haille.
 Grandio, ōis, ire, to waxe great.
 Grandis, de, auncient or great, of great valur.
 Grandis nati, well strepen in yeres.
 Grande æs alienum, great debte.
 Grande gaudium, great ioye and myght.
 Grandis ætas, aunciente.
 Grandis litera, a great capitall letter.
 Genus dicendi grandius, a moze loftie and
 ample stile.
 Grandi pecunia mercari, to bye for a greata
 summe of moneye, to bye verry dere.
 Grandis nati, a veray aunciente or aged per-
 son.
 Grandior virgo, a maye of a good bigge sta-
 ture.
 Grandior homo, a well aged man.
 Granditas, æ, f. g. aboundaunce of yeres, aun-
 ciente.
 Granditas verborum, amplenesse of wordes,
 hygh and loftie speakyng.
 Grandisculus, a, um, somewhat great, of a good
 stature or age.
 Grandis, ōis, f. g. haille.
 Granicus, ei, m. g. a ryuer of Bithynia, at the
 whiche great Alexander ouerthrew and put to
 flight the power of Darius.
 Granum, i, n. g. graine or coine. also the .v. parte
 of an ounce.
 Graphiariū, ii, n. g. a case, wherein pensels were
 kept, it may be called a pennar.
 Graphiaria theca, idem.
 Graphice, es, f. g. catupng in booke, or other lyke
 thyng.
 Graphice, properly, well and cunningly.
 Graphicus, a, um, counnyngly, or perfectely
 wrought.
 Graphicus homo, a pious man.
 Graphis, graphidis, fac. gen. the arte of portrat-
 ture, after Budeus, the description or delineat-
 ion, or drawyng out of a worke that is to bee
 made.
 Graphium, ii, n. g. a pensell, wherewith men doe
 wyte in tables.
 Grassatio, ōis, robbing.
 Grassator, ōris, m. g. he that by hygh wayes ly-

ely in a wayte to robbe of sea men, also an ex-
torcioner.

Grassatura, a, f. g. idem quod grassatio.

Grassatio, thinking about a bodie.

Grassor, aris, ari, to robbe of sea men passenge
by the hysly wayes. Also to go or come on with
a violent rage. Therefore in a sodayn and vio-
lent pestilence, it is sayed, Morbus grassatur,
the sicknesse killeth men in greete numbers so
deply: and it is taken in the pl. parte, or els in
the god parte, and signifieth to goe earnestly to
a thyng.

Vt in te hac via grassaremur, that we might as-
cende the, or sette vpon the this way, or after this
facion.

Ad gloriam virtutis via grassatur, he contem-
peth to come to glory by vertue.

Grassari, sometime taken in the god parte for
Procedere, Alii se iure grassari non vident est,
procedere, sometyme to walke.

Gratunbas, a, um, and Gratans, antis, om. g.
geuyng thanks, thankfull.

Grate, hyndely, thankfully, gratefully.

Grates, f. g. pluri. thanks.

Agere grates alicui, to geue one thanks.

Gratia, a, f. g. grace, fauour, sometyme it sig-
nifieth thanks, a benefite, a rewarde, peace, or
truce, cause of respecte, ppyse, authoritee, fa-
uour.

Mala gratia, signifieth displeasure.

Mea, tua, velleus gratia, for myne, thyne, or
his sake.

Gratiam habere, to thanke, to bee myndefull
of a benefite, to haue mynde to requyte a bene-
fite.

Gratiam inire, to get thanks.

Ab eo gratiam hanc inibo, I will geat this
thanke of him.

Gratiam referre aut reddere, to requyte or doe
one god tourne for an other, or one displeasure
for an other.

Ad gratiam, for fauour, or to please.

Si quid benefacias, leuior pluma est gratia, If
ye doe theym any pleasure, they haue littell or no
consideration at all.

Componere gratiam, to make at one, to re-
concile.

Gratiam facere delicti, to pardon an offence,
to forgeue.

Petere gratiam ab aliquo, to aske pardon or
forgeuenesse of one.

Petere gratiam alicuius, to desyre to haue or
nes fauour and good wyl.

Apud Lentulum ponam in te gratiam, I will
brynge you in fauour with Lentulus, or I will
reconcile you to Lentulus, or make you at one
with Lentulus.

Recipere in gratiam, to loue and take one in-
to fauour ageyne after some breach or vary-
aunce.

Redire in gratiam, to bee at one, to be recon-

ceded, to come agayne in fauour.

Restituere in gratiam, to brynge in fauour a-
gayne, to reconcile.

Redigere in gratiam aliquos, idem.

Retinere, or tenere gratiam alicuius, to kepe
ones selfe in a mans fauour, to kepe one his
freinde. Gratias scribere, to geue thanks to one
in wrytyng.

Cum illo magna est mihi gratia, He and I be
great frendes, or we bee nowe throughe recon-
ciled.

Cum illo nulla est mihi gratia, He and I be
not frendes, or he and I neuer loued toge-
ther.

Tibi gratia est, I thanke you.

Ea gratia est, for that cause.

Cupio gratiam tuam, I desyre to haue your
fauour and good wyl.

Negligere gratiam alicuius, Not to passe wher-
e he haue ones good wyl or not.

Lusurandi gratiam facere, to discharge or quit
one of his othe.

Gratia, the graces, loke Charites.

Gratidia, the name of a woman of Naples in
Italy.

Gratificor, aris, ari, to gratifie or dooe a thyng
thankfull: or to confere a benefite, or to do a
good tourne, to make one bounde to hym by doo-
yng some pleasure.

Gratiam gratificari, to do a pleasure.

Gratificatio, onis, f. g. a gratifying.

Gratioso, for fauour, cui opponitur Sordide, for
hypocrites or gyftes.

Gratiosus, a, um, veraiue thankfull, also in fauour
of redpyte with the people, gentill, pleasant.

Gratiosa amissio, a licence to departe, purcha-
sed by vnlawfull fauour.

Apud omnes ordines gratiosus, in fauour, or
well esteemed with all sortes of men.

Gratis, an aduerbe, betokenyng without rewarde,
without desert, for nothyng, without respecte
of profyte, frankly and freely.

Habitare gratis in alieno, to dwell on an others
mans grounde without payng rent.

Seruire gratis, to serue without wages.

Gratis diligere virtutes, To loue vertues for
theyr owne sakes, not for anye aduantage or
profyte.

Gratanter, thankfully.

Gratitudo, dinis, f. g. hyndnesse.

Grator, aris, ari, to geue thanks to god with of-
ferynges. Also to reioyce of good fortune. Also to
speake a thyng thankfully.

Gratuito, an aduerbe, signifyinge of good will,
without benefite, freely.

Gratuitus, a, um, without rewarde, or vnhyred.

Gratuita amicitia est, Frendeshipp is a thyng
that shoulde be without hope of recompence.

Innata est homini probitas quaedam gratuita,
There is ingendred in man, a certayne goodnesse
or honestee, whiche is neyther allured with pleas-
ures,

Gratus, not hyed with profit, but in free wylly for
the loue of vertue it selfe.

Mercenarius & gratus, contrary.

Gratulabundus, a, um, that doeth reioyce of grete
thankes.

Gratulatio, dis, f, g. Sometime it signifieth a re-
ioycing of some good fortune happened to hym
selfe, or to an other man. Sometime a geuyng of
thankes.

Gratulor, aris, aris, to make ioye, and to sape and
reioyce in thynges, that thou arte gladd of the
good fortune, either of an other man, or of thy
selfe, to be glad of reioycion ones behalfe.

Gratulor tibi, quod tam. &c. I am glad, that
you.

Gratulor mihi, cui hoc seculo. &c. I am glad
in myne owne behalfe.

Gratulor tibi istum magistratum, I am glad
that you haue that office. A phrysi, Gratulor
tibi ob istum magistratum, and De isto ma-
gistratu, Iou, ceterisque diis gratulatum, to
geue deuoute thankes vnto Iupiter and the o-
ther gods.

Tibi de hac tua felicitate gratulor, I am ioye-
ous on thy behalfe of this prosperitie that thou
arte in. Sometime it signifieth to geue than-
kes vnto god, to praye of dooe our deuotion to
god.

Aduentum gratulantur, They sayed I was
welcome, or that they were gladd of my com-
ynge.

Gratulor tibi hanc rem, or Gratulor tibi in
hoc, I am glad that this hath chaunced to you.

Gratus, a, um, that remembreth or recompenceth
a good tourne, agreeable, delectable, kinde, thanks-
full, pleasaunt, acceptable, takē in the good parte,
in good grece.

Memor & gratus.

Gratum se præbere, to shewe ones selfe thanks
full and kinde.

Gratissimum mihi feceris, you shall doe me a
great pleasure.

Gratum & optatum.

Gratum in cibo, saoury or pleasant in meate.

Gratum iucundo odore, pleasant with a delec-
table and swete saour.

Grato animo esse, to haue a thankfull and
kinde mynde.

Graustellus, an auncient father.

Grauate, & grauatum, greuouely, displeasante,
pynfully, hardely, with an puell wyl.

Quam grauate pater dedit, With what an y-
uell wyl did my father geue it?

Id grauate concessum est, That was hardely
graunted, and with an puell wyl.

Grauatius, a, um, greuied, bourdeyned, troubled
with the murre or distillation in the head. also
he that doeth a thing, as it were halfe against his
wyl.

Grauius somno, drouly for sleape, that he can
scarcely holde by his head.

Grauius vulneribus, he that hath manye sores
or greuouous woundes.

Grauedinotus, a, um, that hath an heauy heade,
heauy or heauy, disposed to do nothing, that
hath the murre or pole, or that causeth it.

Grauedo, uel dinis, f, g. heauynesse, grete, distaste,
also the murre or reume of the heade.

Graueolens, lentis, that hath a very yll saour.

Graueolentia, w, for, gen. synche or synhyng
saour.

Oris graueolentia, a synhyng breath.

Grauesco, scere, to be loded or bourdeyned, to
waxe heauy.

Indies valerudo grauescit, he is euerie daye
sicker and sicker, he waxeth euerie daye worse and
worse.

Malis publicis indies grauescentibus, The
grete yuels and mischieues in the commune
weale waxing daylye more and more.

Grauiors, cordis, he that hath a great heete.

Grauidias, aris, f, ge. greatnesse with chylde, or
with young.

Grauido, ani, are, to geat a woman wth chylde.

Grauidus, a, um, geat with chylde, or with yong.

Grauida mulier, a woman with chylde.

Grauidam facere mulierem, to geat a woman
with chylde.

Grauida est Pamphilo, she is geat with chylde
by Pamphilus.

Grauioloquus, he that speaketh grauely and ser-
iously.

Grauionarum, a citee in Almayne called Ban-
bergh.

Grauis, heauy, greuouous, pynfull, soze. Some-
time substantiall, weyghte, of great weyght or
importaunce, graue, or haupnge grauitee, sage,
discrete, contrary to lyghtie or wanton. also geat
of puissance. Sometime olde or aged, sure or cons-
tant, plentuous or full. also synhyng, haupnge
a stronge saour of ylle apye. Sometime difficile
and harde.

Terra grauis, lande loded with cozne.

Grauis nuncius, One that byngeth heauy ty-
dynges.

Graue precium, an hygh pryce.

Grauis annis miles, an auncient and aged soule
dionr.

Grauis senecta, impotent for age.

Graui teste priuatus sum amoris erga te mei,
I haue lost a substantiall witness of my loue to-
wardes the.

Grauis Marte, geat with chylde by Mars.

Morbo grauis, feeble and saynte wth the sies
kenesse.

Quanto tuus est animus natu grauior, tanto
sit ignoscentior, The more graue, sage, and
discrete your wysedome is, by reason of your
age, so muche the more ready let the same bee, to
forgiue and pardon.

Grauis vinculis, loded with yrons and fetters.
Grauis somno, so heauy and droulye, that he

can scarce holde up his head for slepe.
 Grauis vulneribus, soze wounded.
 Grauis vicio, great with thylee.
 Graue absinthium, wormewood breay bitter,
 and vnpleasunt in taste.
 Grauis aduersarius, a soze and dreadfull enemy.
 Aes graue, wriges of ingottes of golde of sple-
 net. Grauis amonia, breath of coyne.
 Grauis armatura, a complet harness, comen-
 to Lewis armatura.
 Grauis author, a substantiall author of good and
 thylee.
 Grauis halitus, a strong of stinking breathe.
 Imperium graue & stabile, a tyme of durable
 rule of imperie.
 Grauis manus, a hande, full of money, or some
 other thyng.
 Grauis paupertas, great neede, extreme pouer-
 tie. Graues remi, great and myghty oyes.
 Grauis senectus, pepynefull olde age.
 Grauis supellex, goodlye and ryche stuffe of
 householde.
 Vereor, ne tibi sim grauis, I feare least I trow
 ble you.
 Grauius erit tuum vnum verbum quam cen-
 tum mea, you shall doo moze with one worde,
 than I shall with an hundred: O yone worde of
 your mouth shall moze pceuaile, than an hun-
 dred of myne.
 Hæc dum incipias, graua sunt, These thynges
 be harde tyll a man hath ones begun them.
 Grauisimum anni tempus, the most daunges-
 rous and peryllous tyme of the year.
 Non dum audisti, quod est grauisimum, you
 haue not yet heard the greatest matter, that
 is most heinous or grauous.
 Grauis odor, a stronge sauour.
 Oratio grauis, graue of discrete wordes.
 Grauis sonus, a base or lowe sowne.
 Grauisima sunt, ad. &c. they are of veray great
 efficacie, to. &c.
 Grauisca, a castell of the Tuscans.
 Grauitas, ætis, f. g. grauitie, authoritie, sagesse,
 discrettenesse of mynde, weyghtinesse, heauy-
 nesse. also the greuousnesse or greatnesse of a
 thyng.
 Grauitas odoris, the strongnesse of sauour.
 Grauitas doloris, the greatnesse of sorowe or
 pepyne.
 Grauitas audiendi, auditus, & aurium, dul-
 nesse in hearpyng.
 Grauitas cœli, the vnpleasuntnesse of the ayre.
 Grauitas oris, a stynkyng breathe.
 Grauter, & graue, greuouely, painfully, heauy-
 ly, substantially, muche wylly, saddely.
 Grauter accipere, to take displeasantly.
 Grauisime ærotare, to be beraye soze sicke.
 Grauter crepuerunt fores, the doozes made a
 great crakpyng or noyse.
 Nimis grauter cruciat adolescentulum, he
 bereth the younge man to soze.

20 Grauter laudiquam dicere, to take simply
 and rygourously agaynst one.
 Grauter aliquid facere, to doon a thyng differ-
 ently and wylly.
 Grauter increpare, to chide or rebuke sharply.
 Grauter irascere, to be wrothangry.
 Grauter & acere sonare, to creak.
 30 Grauter dissentire inter se, they are adgre-
 disorde and variaunce betwene theym selues.
 Grauter spirare, to haue a stronge sauour.
 Grauisculus, a diminutiue of grauis.
 Grauis, aut, are, to greue or harden, to bide.
 Grauer, aris, aris, to be greued, or to take gre-
 uously, to be lothe to doo a thyng.
 Quæ si quis grauibitur, whiche thynges if any
 man be discomforted or displeased with.
 Gregalis, le, of the same flocke or company, of the
 common soze.
 20 Gregales iuxta companions, and maye.
 Gregarius, a, um, of the common flocke or soze.
 Gregarius canis, a curie dogge.
 Gregarius miles, a souldiour taken at a ven-
 ture, not chosen, a common souldiour, of small
 estimation.
 Gregarius pastor, the chiefe sheperde, whiche
 hath the charge of the hole flocke.
 Gregatim, in sundry flockes or companies.
 Gremiale, lis, n. g. an apron.
 Gremium, i, n. g. the space betwene the twoo
 thyghes, specially of a woman.
 Gressibile, lis, n. g. apte to goe.
 Gressus, m. g. a steppe or goyng.
 Superbus gressus, a proude or statelike mayce
 in goyng.
 Gressus, a, um, that goeth.
 Grex, egis, m. g. a flocke, a route or company, a
 bende of men.
 Grex hominum, a compaign of men.
 Dux gregis, a bull.
 Grex equarum, a herde of mayces.
 Grillur, loke Gryllus.
 Griphus, i, m. g. a nette, a riddle, an intricate or
 darke sentence, harde to be assolled.
 Gronii, people of Spayne.
 Grossapina, æ, f. g. cotton.
 Grossulus, li, mal. gen. a lyttell fygge, that is not
 ripe.
 Grossus, i, m. g. a greene fygge. vel f. g.
 Grossus, a, um, great, grosse.
 Gruina, n, f. g. herbe Robert.
 Gruma, æ, f. g. a mydde place, from whence goe
 the wayes. Also a thyng, wherwith grounde is
 measured.
 Grumulus, li, m. g. a diminutiue of Grumus.
 Grumus, i, m. g. a barrowe or hilloke.
 Grudio, and grunnio, iui, nii, ire, to grunt lyke
 swyne.
 Grunnus, us, m. g. a grunting of a swyne.
 Gruo, grui, ere, to crie lyke a crane.
 Grus, gruis, m. of f. g. a crane.
 Grillus, i, mal. ge. a beak moze than a grasshop,
 whiche

G A N T E V.

whiche destroyeth coyne. Grillus, is also Xenophon's sonne.
Gryneus, a, um, of Grynia.
Grynia, a towne of Aetolia, in the borders of Ionia.
Gryps, gryphis, or Gryphus, phi, m. g. a gryppe or gryphon.
Grypus, i, m. g. he that hath an hooked nose like an haukes byll.

G A N T E V.

GVaiacum, a tree growynge in the ples newe founden, the one called Corterari, the other Hispaniola, whiche bee not far from the equinoctiall lyne, whiche tree is in the toppes full of branches, the leaues veray small, and meruailous grene, it beareth fruite of the quantitee of a sylberde nut, haunye with in it a kernell, and without a thynne shale. There is of this tree thre kyndes. The wood of the one is hard and heuy, within blacke, without pale coloured, haunye lynes somewhat rustette. The other is somewhat whiter without, but blacke within, not in so great a compasse. The thyrde is whyte within and without, haunye veray small lynes. This wood boyled in water hath been found an excellent remedy agaynst the frenche pockes, and also the goute.

Gubernaculum, li, n. gene. the sterne or rother of a shyppe, and by translation the gouernance of a common weale.

Gubernacula reipublicæ tenere, to haue the rule or gouernaunte of the common weale.

Accedere ad gubernacula reipublicæ, to come to beare a rule in the common weale.

Deicere senatum a gubernaculis reipublicæ, To put the senate from the gouernance of the common weale.

Sedere omni tempore ad gubernacula reipublicæ, To be alwayes occupied in the gouernance of the common weale.

Gubernatio, onis, f. g. the gouernynge of a shyp, the rulyng of a common weale.

Gubernator, oris, m. gene. a mayster of a shyp, also a gouernour of a countreie, a ruler.

Gubernatrix, icis, the feminine.

Gubernare, ui, are, to gouerne, to rule.

Guesfeli, beastes lyke to mife, whiche haue theyr doung as swete as muske.

Gula, æ, fæ. gene. the gullette or wrypsande. somtyme gluttonye.

Gula follis, the nose of the bellows, where the wynde cometh out.

Gulioxa, the greene shales of walnuttres.

Gulose, glottonously.

Gulosus, a, um, gluttonous.

Gulosus lector, one that hath redde muche.

Gummatus, a, um, dycked with gum or rosen.

Gummatæ arbores, trees that bynne fowthe gumme.

G A N T E V.

Gummi, neu. gene. vnderlined, gumme whiche droppeth from trees.

Gumminum, ople made of gumme.

Gummitio, onis, f. g. annoynting with gumme.

Gummofus, a, um, that hath much gumme.

Gurdi, orum, soles.

Gurges, itis, m. ge. a swalowe or depe pitte in a water, or a goulfe. somtyme the streame. somtyme the perillous daunger of the sea. By translation, a naughty and wycked persone, hauing in hym as it were an hole sea of mischiefe.

Gurges caruleus, the sea.

Gurgito, ui, are, to swalowe or deuoure.

Gurgulio, onis, m. ge. the gullie or gargill of the throte bolle. It is also a worme that byedeth in garners, and eateth vp coyne.

Gurgustiolum, li, n. g. a littell cabyn or cotage.

Gurgustium, ij, n. gen. a darke and vile habitation, a cabyn or cotage.

Gustatorium, ij, neu. gener. a place where men were wonte to banquet.

Gustatus, us, m. ge. taste.

Gusto, ui, are, to taste, to haue a lyttell knowledge or experience in a thyng.

Primis labris gustare, To tast or wete the lippes a littell, to haue a littell smache or sauour of a thyng.

Gustare eius sermonem volo, I will heare what he will saye.

Gustus, us, m. ge. taste.

Veræ laudis gustum non habent, They haue no smache or taste of trewe pryse and commendation.

Gutta, æ, f. g. a droppe.

Guttum, h. droppe, one droppe after an other.

Guttus, a, um, that hath as it wer drops in it.

Guttans, antis, om. ge. that droppeth awaye.

Guttulus, li, m. ge. a littell cruet or lyke thyng.

Guttur, uris, n. ge. the throte.

Gutturifus, a, um, that hath a swollen throte.

Gutturium, nij, n. ge. a lauer or pether.

Guitus, i, m. ge. a cruet or other lyke thyng, out of the whiche lyquor is poured droppynge, also an ople vessell.

G A N T E Y.

GYarus, i, or Gyara, æ, loke Giarus.

Gyas, the name of a Troiane.

Gygæus, a lake of Lydie.

Gygæmorus, a littell hpyl not far from Thessaly.

Gyges, the sonne of Dascylus, one of the seruantes of Candaules, kynge of Lydia (as Herodotus wyrteth) or his companion (as Crogus reherfeth) was also kynge of Lydia, by this meanes. Candaules had a wyfe, whome for the inordinate loue he bare to hir, he supposed to be the fayrest woman luyng. On a tyme he prayfed his wyues beautee vnto Gyges, aduysing therto, that he moughte the better beleue hym, he would cause hym to see hir naked. But

Gyges refused, dissuadynge as muche as he could Candaules from that folie, with right wise exhortacions. But Candaules obstinately persistyng in his foolish fantasie, dyd set Gyges in a secreete place, where he behelde his wyfe naked goynge to bedde. And as Gyges departed, the ladye behelde hym. And finally the matter disclosed vnto hyr by hir husbände, she intended to bee reuenged. For in that countrey it was an intollerable reproche to a man or woman, to bee seene naked. wherfore rallyng vnto hir suche of hir seruantes, as she specially trusted, she sent for Gyges: who beyng come, she purposed vnto hym thys election, epyther he hym selfe to be slayne, or elles to promyse to slea Candaules, and take hir to his wyfe, and the realme with hir. whiche he abhoirynge, and a good while resistyng, with sundry perswasions, at the laste he chose, rather than to dye hym selfe, to slea Candaules, as he dyd lyng in his bed, by the meanes of the queene, whome he tooke to his wyfe, and was kynge of Lydia. Plato lib. 2. de iusto, telleth, that Gyges had a ryng, of suche vertue, that whan the broder parte therof was tourned to the palme of his hande, he was seene of no man, but he myghte see all thynges: And whan he tourned the ring on the contrary parte, he was hym selfe seene openly. by the meanes wherof he slewe Candaules, and comitted adulterie with his wyfe. There was also an other Gyges, a great giant, and brother of Briareus. Gymnas, adis, f. g. exercise. Gymnasiarchus, i, or Gymnasiarcha, x, m. g. the chiefe maister of the schoule or place of exercise, the principall of a hall, the head of a halle or colledge. Gymnasium, ij, neu. g. a place where is common exercise of the body. sometyme a schoule house, a colledge or hall, suche as be in the vniuersities. Gymnastes, he that teacheth chylderne to exercise them in wastlyng or other lyke. Gymnasticus, or Gymnicus, a, um, belongyng to exercise. Gymnastium, the acte of exercise. Gymnisi ludi, plaies exercised naked. Gymnos, signifieth naked. Gymnosophystæ, philosophiers of Inde, whiche went alwayes naked. Gymnus, a beaste, whiche cometh of an hore and an asse mare. Gyndes, a greete riuer of Assyria, which Tyrys caused to be deuided into. xlvj. chanelles or streames. Gynaconitis, that parte of the house, whiche serueth onely for women. Gynaconomus, the grekes called him, that in olde tyme had the charge, to ouerse the numbze of guestes at feastes. Gynæprilus, li, m. ge. a great louer of women, an amorous person. Gynæcanthe, vitis alba. Gynæciarij, they, whiche beyng in an house togerther with women, after cloath is made, doe cleanse

it, and cut of the knottes of the thyedes. Gynæcæum, a nourcery, or secreete place, where women onely doo abyde. Gypsarus, a, um, playstere. Gypsara manus, in Ciceros epistle of his tenth booke to Trebatius, is taken after some interpreters for white handes, or after some for deceitfull or crafty handes. Gypso, aui, are, to playster. Gypsum, i, n. g. playster. Gyrtus, turned rounde. Gyrtinus, i, m. g. a tadpole. Gyro, aui, are, to compasse, or go in circuite. Gyrtus, i, m. g. a circuite or compasse. Agere gyros, To turne rounde, or to renne rounde, as a hore doth in a carrie. Ducere in gyrum rationis, to byngge with in the compasse of reason. Gytheum, a towne, whiche Hercules and Apollo buylded together, and the inhabitauntes of the same towne be called Gytheates.

H A N T E A.



A, an interiection of chastitynge or warning, that a thing should not be doen. Habēna, x, for. g. the rayne of a byddell, sometime it signifieth power or rule. Habenas adducere, To holde

stricte the byddell. Habenas remittere, to slacke the byddell. Laxissimas habere habenas, to haue the byddell at wille. Tradere habenas alicui, To committe to one the authozite to rule or gouerne. Rerum habena traduntur Hasdrubali, the gouernance or rule of the commune weale, was committed to Hasdruball. Habēnula, x, f. g. a littell rayne of a byddell. Habentia, x, f. ge, was vsed of olde wryters, for the haupng of a thyng. Habeo, es, ui, ère, to haue, to holde, to possesse, to occupie, to esteeme or suppose, to call, to dwell, to handell or intreate wel or yll, cruelly or gently. Also for seruare, to kepe diligently. Habere, is often tymes vsed with aduerbes, whiche beyng spoken by a nowne substantiue, shoulde be the datiu case. As Negligenter habere parentes, for Neglectui, to vse the parentes negligently. So Humaniter habere, for Humaniter tractare. Communiter res habere, for Rerum communionē habere. Habere, for Inuenisse. Spero me habere, qui hunc meo excruciem modo, I thinke I haue found awaye to vex him. and

ger euery beine in his herte, eue as I wil my self.
 Habeo audire, I can here, or rather I muste
 here. Habeo policeri, I can promyse, or I
 must promise.
 Haberi aliquo numero, To be had in some es-
 timation.
 Clodij animum perspectum habeo, I knowe
 or I perceyue right well what Clodius intens-
 deth. Habere bene seu male, to doo or prospere
 well or ill, to be in good health.
 Bene habet, it is well.
 Male me habet, it greueth mee.
 Habere concionem, to preache, to declare a
 thyng to the people.
 Habet eum arcte, he kepeth him thowte or from
 libertee, he holdeth him streete.
 Fortunas suas venales habuit, he solde all his
 gooddes.
 Frustra habere, to be deceyued.
 Habet frustra, he is disappoynted.
 Habere gratiam, to thanke. it is properly in
 the mynde, whan wee remembre suche benefites
 as we haue receyued, and haue a good will to
 requite the same agayne.
 Sat habeo, I desyre no moze.
 In custodijs haberi, to be kept in prison.
 Habere obuiam, to encounter or meete with
 one.
 Pensi habere, to take hede.
 Prorsus neque facere, neq; dicere quicquam
 pensi habebat, he cared not what he did, nor
 what he spake.
 Principatum habere, to be moze excellent.
 Habere quaestui rempublicam, To minyster
 the weale publike for his owne profite.
 Habere delectum, To muster, and take vp men
 for the warre.
 Habere rationem, to haue regarde or consyde-
 ration.
 Habere ratione cum terra, to labour the earth,
 or to be occupied in manuryng and tyllinge of
 the grounde.
 Res ita se habet, the thyng is at this poynt, the
 matter is in this case.
 Habere rem cum muliere, to meddell with a
 woman.
 Habere rem cum aduersario, to contende.
 Se munditer habere, to be cleanly.
 Sermonem habere, to common or deuise.
 Habeo tibi fidem, I beleue thee, I trust thee.
 Nunquam secus habui illam, atque si me ex
 nata esset, I neuer entreated hir otherwise, than
 if she had been myne owne naturall daughter.
 Parce ac duriter se habere, To lye sparingly
 and hardely.
 Nimum te habui delicatum, I haue brought
 thee vp to nicety, I haue made to much of thee.
 Aegre habet, he is displeased or discontented.
 Habet eos somnus, they are a sleape.
 Habere in tenebris, to kepe in a darke house.
 Hic habet, he dwelleth hère.

Habeo dicere, I can saie somewhat.
 Hæc habui de amicitia dicenda, this muche I
 had to say concernyng amities and frendship.
 Sicuti plerag; mortalium habentur, as it chanc-
 eth most commonly amongest men.
 Respondendum habeo, I must answer. Ihes-
 use Præcipiendum, tolerandum, dicendum ha-
 beo. Deportatum habere, to haue caried away.
 Acerbum habuimus Curionem, Curio was ve-
 rie soze agaynst vs.
 Habet res admirationem, The thyng is won-
 derfull.
 Habere ætatem, to leade ones lyfe. Also to bee of
 good age.
 Bene habere ætatem, to lyue pleasantly.
 Bonum habere animum, bee of good chere.
 Habere in animo, to thynke, to intende, to pur-
 pose, to bee mynded.
 Dicebat se triginta habere annos, He sayd he
 was thirtie wynter olde.
 Anxium me hæc res habet, This thyng bereth or
 troubleth me, or maketh me carefull and pensue.
 Quæ nos attonitos habent, which thynges make
 vs astonied.
 Quos authores habet, whiche authoures he
 dooeth folow.
 Belle habere se, to be mery and in good health.
 Bonum ciuem illum semper habuit, he founde
 hym alway a ryght good citlese.
 Bonum cælum locus habet, the place standeth in
 an holsome ayre.
 Habere castra, to campe.
 Nullam mei cogitationem habuit, He neuer
 thought on me, he had no regarde to me at all.
 Compertum habere, to knowe surely, to haue
 sure prooffe of a thyng.
 Habere consilium, to consult, to hold a counsell.
 Ne quem conscium suorum haberet, that none
 of his companions should know it.
 Ut intransium exeuntiumque conspectum ha-
 beat, that he may see theim that go in and out.
 Certamen habere cum aliquo, To contende or
 strue with one. Likewise Habere controuersiam
 and contentionem.
 Constitutum habere, To haue thzoughly deter-
 mined.
 Conuiuium habere, to kepe a feaste.
 Meam culpam habeto, Blame me, laye the faute
 on me.
 Curæ rem aliquam habere, to take good heede of
 a thyng.
 Cursum secundum naues habuere, the shippes
 had prosperous saylyng.
 In delitijs habere, to loue one tenderly, to make
 one his derlyng, to byng vp wantonly.
 Derelictui habere, to neglecte, to take no hede of
 a thyng.
 Despicatum, and despectui habere, to despise, to
 contemne, to set naught by.
 De Cesare satis hoc tempore habeo dictum, I
 haue spoken sufficiently of Cesar, for this tyme.

Dignum me habuit, he thought me woorthy.
 Habeat me ipsum sibi documento, Lette hym
 take me for an example, or leat hym take an ex-
 ample of me.
 Habet dolorem capitis, His head aketh, he hath
 the head ache.
 Pro haud dubio habitum est, it was thought for
 a suretee, or they thought surely.
 Habet effigiem, he is lyke.
 Expertem consiliorum omnium illum habebat,
 He made him priue to nothyng: or he kepte se-
 crete from him all that euer he intended or wente
 aboute.
 Habui excusationem, I cleted, or I excused my
 selfe.
 Habere fidem apud aliquem, to be in credite
 with one.
 Habere fidem alicui, to beleue, to trust.
 Gratiissimum habent, They delite greatly, they
 haue a great pleasure.
 Quod apud alios gratiam habet, whiche thyng
 to some is acceptable and pleasaunt, or pleaseth
 some well.
 Habere honorem alicui, to honour, to reuerence
 one. Habet honorem, he hath attayned the office
 or aduancement.
 Habere honore, for In honore, To haue in esti-
 mation or reuerence.
 Infestum habere, to vex, to trouble.
 Immunitatem omnium rerum habent, they be
 charged with nothyng.
 Impune habere, to escape quite.
 Iter hac habui, my iourney lay this way.
 Nullo loco habere, to set naught by.
 Ut hodie diem luculente habeamus, That wee
 may this day be mery and make good chere.
 Habere ludibrio, to mocke, to scozne.
 In magno negotio habuit, he endeuoured or la-
 boured earnestly.
 Ad manus habere, to haue in a redynesse.
 In manibus, and sub manu habere, to haue in
 hande.
 In matrimonio habere, to mary.
 Si ita me haberem, if I were in that case.
 Hoc male habet virum, this greueth the man, or
 byteth him by the stomache.
 Quæ te nunc habet sollicitudo? what is it that
 maketh you so heauy or carefull?
 Nullum momentum habere, to be of no weyght
 or importance, to helpe nothyng to the purpose.
 Habeo hunc morem, or hoc moris, this is my fas-
 tion or custome.
 Eius naturam habet, he is of his nature, he is
 lyke to him.
 Notam impudentiæ habere, to be noted for an
 impudent person.
 Habui numerum sedulo, I remembred well the
 numbze.
 Offensionem habet, it doeth displease.
 Odium in aliquem habere, and odio habere a-
 liquem, to hate.

In ore habere, to speake oftentimes, or much of
 a thyng or person.
 Habere religioni, to make conscience, to make
 scrupulous.
 Scis quo modo tibi res habet, wilt thou know
 howe the mattier standeth with thee? or doest
 thou know how thou shalt be handled?
 Parum habuit hoc facere, he thought it but a
 small thyng or light mattier this to doo.
 Nihil secretum alter ab altero habebant, they
 kepte nothyng secrete the one from the other.
 Sic habeto, perswade your mynde thus, be you
 sure of this, or know you this for a suretee.
 Sic habere sine, put the case, or suppose it so
 to be.
 Sub signo habere, to kepe safe, as it were vnder
 locke and keie.
 Omnes sollicitos habui, I had all my house-
 holde or meyny, as busy as coulde be.
 Studio ne id sibi habet, Doeth he that of purs-
 pose or for the nones?
 Hoc tu tecum tacito habeto, keepe this secrete
 to thy selfe, and tell it to no man.
 Habeo tibi res solutas, I haue paid thee.
 Habe tibi, take it to thee.
 Vacationem militiæ habere, to make a respite
 of warre.
 Bene habent tibi principia, thou haste a good
 begynnyng, thy begynnyng goeth wel forward.
 Habesit, of olde wryters vsed for Habeas.
 Habessus, a citee of Aicia.
 Habilis, le, fete, apte, hansom, nete, conuenient.
 Habilis ensis, an hansom sworde.
 Habilis locus pandendis retibus, a fete place
 to lay or spreade their nettes in.
 Habilis frumentis terra, a grounde or soyle
 apte to beate corne.
 Habile tundendo ferrum, yron meete to bee
 beaten and knocked with an hamer, as when it
 is well het in the forge.
 Habilior, the comparatiue, moze able or meete.
 Habilitas, âtis, f. g. ablenesse, fitnesse, aptenesse,
 hansomenesse.
 Habitabilis, le, that may be inhabited.
 Habitaculum, li, n. g. and Habitatio, onis, f. g.
 a dwelling place or habitation.
 Habitior, ôris, moze corpozate, in better plyghte
 or lyghng, moze full of fleshe, rounder, moze
 plumme.
 Est paulo habitior, he is somewhat fat, rounde
 or in good lyghng.
 Habitatio, onis, f. g. habitation, dwelling.
 Habitator, ôris, m. g. a dweller and byder in a
 place, an inhabitant.
 Habito, aui, are, to dwell.
 Grauius increpuit tanti censorem habitare,
 He blamed Marpely, that a censure shoulde
 dwell in so costly an house, or in an house of so
 great rent.
 Tringinta aureis dixisti eum habitare, You
 said that the house, wherein he dwelleth, coste
 xxx.

Hac voluit: of that he pnteth: xxx. crownes
for his house rent.
Bene habitare, to dwell in a commodious place.
Habitare laxè & magnifice, to dwell in a sumptuous and great house.
Qui in foro habitant, whiche doo none other thing, but continually pleade matters in the common place.
Tecum habita, dwell at home, lyue at thyne owne coste or charge.
Habitare ad occasum, to dwell toward the westward.
Quorum in vultu habitant oculi mei, whose countenances I doo continually beholde.
Habitu, **habitus**, f. g. the state, plight, or lykynge of a body.
Habitu corporis, the plight or lykynge of the body.
Gracilis habitu, the slender state of the body.
Tenuis habitu, spare or leane state.
Que habitu est corporis, how rounde or fatte, or in howe good state of lykynge is my body.
Habitus, **us**, m. g. the fourth of state or disposition of the body: sometyme of other thynges, also apparayle, the facion of countenance of a man.
Lugubri habitu venerat, he came arrayed in mourning apparayle: Also it signifieth a proppete of qualitee, which a man hath conceyved by education, longe exercise of custome.
Habitus loci, the situation of a place.
Habitus verborum, the garnysshing of wordes.
Habitu aliquo se augustiorem facere, to make hym selfe more honourable with some kynde of apparayle or ornamente.
Permutare habitum cum aliquo, to chaunge apparell with one.
Residere in malum habitum, to fall or turne to an ill state of disposition of the body.
Habitus, **a**, um, had, compted.
Habita est semper eius soror, she was alwayes taken to be his sister.
Ut patrem tuum vidi esse habitum, As farre as I coulde perceyue by the facion of your father.
Habitus est tibi hic honor, Thou haste this rewarde or promotion geuen thee.
Duro imperio habitus, ouer roughly or cruelly handled.
Habitus magnæ autoritatis, greatly esteemed, or in great reputation.
Habraham, is interpreted father of many diuers people.
Hac, **hæther**: sometyme by this place, this way.
Ira nunc hac, an illaceam, sum incerta consilij, Now whether I may goe this way or that way, I am vncertaine.
Hac non alia successit aggrediamur via, this way it cometh not to passe, leat vs nowe assaye an other facion.

Hac iter est, my journey lieth this way.
Hactenus, **hæthero**, so much, to this time.
Sed hæc hæctenus, but this much haue we spokent of the matters.
Hadraminani, people of Sicilie.
Hadria, **a**, f. g. a cite of Italy on the sea syde, by the whiche the sea betwene Italy and Sclauonie, was named Mare Hadriaticum.
Hadria, **a**, m. g. a bosome or goulfe of the sea, of the sea it selfe, called Hadriaticum.
Hadrianopolis, a cite of Thracia.
Hadrianus, a noble empereur, in all sciences excellently learned, he was after Christes incarnation 119. yeres, and reigned xxi. yeres.
Hadrobolum, **li**, n. g. a kynde of sweete smelling gumme that groweth in Arabia.
Hæbudes, are fine yles beyonde Scotlande. ii. dates saylyng.
Hædera, loke Hedera.
Hæderatius, **a**, um, loke Hederatius.
Hædile, or **Hædile**, **lis**, neu. g. a stable, wherein kiddes be kepte.
Hædillus, **li**, m. g. a littell kiddle.
Hædinus, **a**, um, of a kiddle.
Hædina caro, kiddes fleshe.
Hædui, people of Fraunce, which be now called Burgonions, and Burbonoises.
Hædulus, **li**, m. g. a littell kiddle.
Hædus, or **Hædus**, **i**, m. g. a kiddle.
Hædi, be also certayne sterres.
Hæluola, a kynde of excellent grapes, of colour betwene purple and blacke.
Hæmogogon, the Pionie.
Hæmacates, a stone of a bloudy colour.
Hæmantinum vitrum, a kynde of glasse.
Hæmatites, **a**, m. gen. the sanguinarie or bloud stone, whiche beyng rubbed, will bleede.
Hæmodes, an hyll of Lycia.
Hæmon, a Thebane.
Hæmonia, the countrey called Thebes.
Hæmorrhagia, a discaise muche lyke the Emorroides, but somewhat differynge from it.
Hæmorrhoia, **a**, f. m. gen. idem quod Hæmorrhais.
Hæmorrhois, **roidis**, f. m. gen. a discaise in the fundement, like teates or wartes, oute of the whiche issueth bloud called Emorroides or ppyles. also a serpente, of whom if a man be stricken he bleedeth to death.
Hæmus, loke Aemus.
Hæba, loke Herba.
Hæbaceus, **a**, um, loke Herbaceus.
Hæbarius, loke Herbarius.
Hæbesco, **scere**, loke Herbesco.
Hærbidus, **a**, um, & **Hærbosus**, **a**, um, loke Herbidus, & Herbosus.
Hærediolum, **dioli**, neut. gen. a diminutiue of Hæredium.
Hæredipera, **dipetæ**, m. g. a trauer of gooddes, flatterynge men to be their heye.
Hæreditarius, **a**, um, perteynyng to inheritance.

or that cometh by inheritance. *Bona hereditaria*, gooddes which doo come by inheritance. *Hereditarium nomen*, comynge by succession. *Hereditas*, *atis*, *fem. gen.* inheritance or succession. *Hereditus caduca*, lande fallen by exchequer to the lord, of whome it is holden. *Hereditatem adire*, to take possession of his inheritance. *Hereditatem auertere*, auferre, eripere, detorque, To get ones inheritance wrongfully from him. *Hereditum*, *dij. n. ge.* lande wherein a man hath a state of inheritance, or rather a littell ferme, manour, or piece of groundes. *Harreo*, *si, ere*, to cleape or stiche to a thing. *Somus* tyme to doubt, to stoppe or bee at a stay, to sticke in the byers, whā one can not dispatche of rydde hym selfe of a busynesse. *Harret in te omnis culpa*, All the blame is put in thee: or all the blame is laide on thy necke; or resteth in thee. *Perij, lingua harret metu*, Als that rure I was bozne, my tongue is tyed; or I can not speake for feare. likewise *Vox faucibus harret*. In complexu alicuius harere, to haunge vpon one imbarryng him. *Harere in equo*, to sit on the horsebacke. *Pugnus in mala harreat*, Let thy fyfte fyght on his cheke, or geue him a boxe on the eare. *Harrens in terga Romanus*, The Romayne souldiours pursuyng theyn harde at theyr backs. *Sed illud nobis harreat*, But let vs haue this alway in mynde. *Peccatum harret in eo*, the faute or blame resteth in him. *Harret*, to Pompeio, he cleaueth to Gneius Pompeius parte. *Harret in salebra oratio*, by translation whan one stoppeth and can go no further. *Harere apud meretricem*, to loue an harlotte so inordinately, that he can not bee out of his company. *Vt haream in aliqua parte apud illam*, That I may bee an hanger on in one parte or other with hir. *Harebat nebulo*, The knaue was in doubte, and could not tell what to say. *Harret hęc res*, this mattier is in a perplexitee, or stycketh in the byers. *Hares, edis, com. gen.* an heppe, or he that succeedeth one in his landes or gooddes. *Harredem scribere*, to make one heppe by testament. *Harredes secundi*, heppes in remainder. *Harredem instituire ex deunce*, to make one heppe of a leuen partes of his gooddes. *Haresco, scere*, to stycke faste, or be thyust in. *Harresarches*, an arche heretike,

Har'etis, *is, f. ge.* a sect, an heresy, a sympton non either in good or ill. *Hareticus, ci, m. g.* an heretike. *Haritatio, onis, f. g.* doubt. *Haritancia, a, f. g.* idem. *Haritancia lingua, Rustica*. *Haritator, onis, m. g.* he that doubteth or wavereth not what to dooe. *Har'ito, aui, are, to stycke in, to doubt, to sticke, to stagger.* *Haritare lingua, toammer or stut.* *Haritare inter laticia & metū*, to waver, or to be in a wammeryng betwene gladnesse & feare. *Haritare & cunctari*. *In eodem ludo haritas*, prouerbiaily, thou art in the same daungier that I am, or thou arte as muche troubled or wrappd in the byers as I am. *In eo maxime haritabat*, he sticke moste in this poynte. *Hagiographa*, holy scripture. *Hagiographus*, a wyter of holy scripture. *Hagios*, holy. *Hagnos*, pure, cleane. *Halacōmene, or Halalcomene*, a towne of Beroia. *Halcyon græce*, and (as Varro saith) *Halcedo* latine, the daughter of *Strepheus*, and wyfe of *Lays*, whome she beholding to be drowned, for sorowe drowned hir selfe. wherfore the pperes wyte, that they were bothe transfourmed into byrdes, and called *Halcyones*, reade bes fore in *Alcyones*, vnder the description of these byrdes. *Plin. lib. 10. cap. 32.* *Halcyoneum, ci*, a certayne medicine, whiche is made of the nestes of the byrdes *Halcyones*. *Halcyoneus, a, um*, of *Halcyon*. *Halcyonei dies*, looke *Alcyon*. *Halec, halēcis, ne. & f. ge.* a fythe called an heryng. also a sauce made of fythe. *Halēcula, a, f. ge.* a littell hearyng, a pitcherbe. *Hales achne*, the herbe called *Spuma salis*. *Halesina*, a citee of Sicilie. *Halesina regio*, a countrey, wherein is a well, the water wherof beyng alwayes quiet and playne, yf one standyng by it dooe playe on a shalme, or other lyke pype, the water in the well wyll ryse as it daunced, in so muche that at the laste it wyll mounte and renne ouer the byrmyne of the well: and the pype crassyng, the water wyll sooth with fall and become quiete. *Halesus*, a ryuer and hill not farre from *Aetna*. *Halia*, a nymphe of the sea. *Haliacmon*, a riuer of *Macedonie*. *Haliaetus*, a kynde of egles that hauntrth aboute the sea. It is taken of som for a faulcon, of some for a gossehaue: but I take it to be rather that wee call an *Osprey*, whiche byrde, when he hovereth ouer a fische poole, all the fythe turneth vpon their belies: and he taketh his praye: and therfore is verie hurtfull to fische pooles.

Halica, looke **Alica**.
Halicacabus, an herbe called of the apothecaries
Alkekengi, the french name is **Coqueret**.
Halicallios, called also **Dorion strichois**, and
erichros, an herbe holleome agaynst all diseases
of the bodie, as **Penocrates** affirmed.
Halicastrum, m, new ge. a kynde of leede, reade
Col. lib. 2. cap. 6.
Halicarnassus, a ciue of **Licia**, whiche was some
tyme chiefe of all the countrey.
Halicuricalorum, ne. g. booke conteynyng the
properties of fyres.
Halimon, m, new ge. a thorne lyke to a white
thorne, growynge by the sea syde, and hath leas
lyke to **olpnetee**, but they be bydder. o
ther describe it thus, to bee a **Myrte**, apte to
hedge with, somewhat lyke to the **Myrte**, cal
led **Rhamnus**, without picles, hauynge a hard
leafe, but somewhat broader, and groweth in hed
ges and places nere the sea. of this herbe spea
keth **Diosco. lib. 1. Theophrastus, lib. 4. & 5.**
de causis. Paulus lib. 1.
Halipleumon, a fyre of the sea.
Halimon, n, oyle of **Almons**.
Haliphlos, a tree, hauynge so bitter fruite, that
no beast but swine will touche it.
Halipleumon, a certayne fyre.
Halito, aui, are, to vapour out, to sende out a
breathe.
Halitosa, those thynges, whiche may be avoyded
by the poyses.
Halitus, us, m. g. breath or vapour.
Efflare extremum halitum, to die, to geue the
last gaulpe.
Noxius terræ halitus, an unholsome vapour
that ryseth out of the earth.
Halius, liados, f. m. gene. a certayne small ship
or bote.
Halizones, people of **Baphlagonie**, so called bec
cause they are inuironed about with the sea.
Hallucinator, aris, ari, to be in a dreame, to be des
ceyued, to erre, or to take a mattier wronge, to
take one thyng for an other. looke **Allucinator**.
Hallus, li, m. g. or **Hallux**, uis, m. g. the great
toe, which lieth ouer the next toe.
Halmades, be oliue bearies, condite in byrne, as
Quellius affirmeth, who saith, that **Colym**
brades, be they, whiche dooe swymme in theyr
owne oyle, all be it, (as he saith) men doo cons
founde the one name with the other.
Halmias, the herbe **Polygonon**.
Halmyris, a kynde of colewooytes, crispe and des
licat to eatz.
Halo, aui, are, to sende forth sauour, to breathe.
Halo, onis, f. m. ge. a myte, whiche sometye
happeneth to bee aboute the moone, in maner
of a rounde circle.
Halonesos, an yle in the sea **Begeum**, nere to
Charia.
Halophanta, or **Holophanta**, x, m. g. a greate
lyar.

Halosis, sis, f. g. captiuitie.
Halter, eris, or **Haltère**, eris, a plummett or
weight of leade, whiche dauncers on cordes doo
holde in theyr handes.
Halus, li, f. m. gener. an herbe called of some
Coronea.
Halcarnasus, looke **Halicarnassus**.
Halyetis, looke **Halyærus**.
Halys, a great ryuer of **Baphlagonia**.
Hama, x, f. m. g. a great hooke vled in ciities to
pull downe houses in daungier of fyre.
Hamadryades, nymphes or fayries of the
wooddes.
Hamatilis, le, perteynyng to an hooke.
Piscatus hamatilis, fyshyng with an hooke, or
anglyng.
Hamatus, a, um, to bee furnished with hookes.
Hamata munera, giftes or presentes that bee
geuen for aduantage.
Hamaxa, x, f. g. a planette called the. vii. sterres.
Hamaxampeus, parte of the riuer **Hypanis**.
Hamaxobij, a people of **Sarmatia**, so called for
their harde and bygged lyfe.
Hamilcar, looke **Amilcar**.
Hamiota, x, m. g. an angler, or a fysher with an
angle or hooke.
Hamites, tis, ma. gene. a precious stone lyke the
spaune of a fyre.
Hammon, onis, m. g. **Jupiter** in the **Egyptian**
tongue.
Hammonis cornu, a precious stone, of colour
lyke golde, much esteemed in **Aethiope**.
Hammoniacum, and **Hammonitrum**, looke
Ammoniacum.
Hamo, aui, are, to trooke.
Hamonium, nij, mascu. gener. a darke ruddy
colour.
Hamotrahones, fyshers, or they that dye the
bodies of dead men with hookes.
Hamulus, li, m. g. a lyttell hooke. also a crooked
instrument that surgions vse.
Hamus, i, m. gene. a hooke. sometime a chayne.
also a thyng made of yron, that ryche men see a
boute theyr coffers. It is also an yron combe,
wherwith they kemb flaxe or hempe.
❖ **Semper tibi pendear hamus**, lette thy hooke
hange alwaies, thou maist happe to haue some
what: hope still, for in space cometh grace.
Hanapis, a ryuer of **Serthia**.
Hannibal, the sonne of **Hamilcar**, the moste noble
and valiant capitayne of the **Carthaginenses**,
who makynge warre with the **Romanes**. xvi. yez
res, contended with them in prowesse and polis
rie, wyppynge from them theyr dominions in
Spainne and Italy. Finally, beyng vanquis
Med by **Scipio**, he fled to **Antiochus** kynge of
Asia, afterwarde to **Prusias** kynge of **Bithynia**,
of whome vnder the colour of amitee, he was
betrayed, and woulde haue bene deliuered to
Flaminius, that tyme ambassadoure to **Pru**
sias. But **Hanniball** percepyng it, choosynge
rather

rather to die, than to come into the hands of the Romayns, toke popson, whiche he kepte for that purpose, sayng, let vs deliuer the Romaynes from the care and feare, whiche they haue of vs, with a fewe mo wordes of indignacion, and so died, befoze he mought bee deliuered, some write this name without H.

Hanno, a noble man of Carthage, which persuaded them to make peace with the Romaynes, but he could not be heard.

Hanum, or Hanus barbatus, a vessel with a greete bealy, wherein wine or water was wont to be brought to the table.

Haphe, es, fem. gen. a colour on the body, lyke to them that be leprous. also the castynge of dust on the wrestlars, after they were annoynted with the sweete oyle. Also the ioyngng of wrestlars whan they meete together. Pollux taketh it for the firste dyngge of any thyng.

Hapsus, si. ma. g. an handfull of woulle, or other lyke thyng.

Hara, a, f. g. a swynes sty or cote. Also a place made for geese to sitte abyode in.

Harena, vide ante in Arena.

Hariolatio, onis, f. g. a soothesaying.

Hariolor, aris, ari, to diuine, gesse, or tell thynges befoze.

Hariolus, li, m. g. a soothsayer.

Harma, a village in Boeotia unfrequented, called of them a carie or chariotte, looke the proverbe, Vbi per Harma fulgurauit.

Harmala, of some is taken for the seede of rue.

Harmodius, and Aristogiton, two noble citizens of Athens.

Harmodorus, a poete.

Harmonia, a, f. g. harmony or melody.

Harmonicus, a, um, perteynyng to harmony or melody.

Harmonides, a Troiane carpenter, whiche made the shippes that brought Paris into Grece.

Harmosini, certayne maiestates in Sparta, whiche chastised the frowardenesse of women towards their husbands.

Harpaction, a kynde of bymstone.

Harpagium, the towne, where (as the Grekes sayne) Ganimedes was taken away.

Harpago, aui, are, to take by violence.

Harpago, onis, m. g. a grapple of a shippe. also a coupers instrument, wherewith he dyueth on houes, an addise. also a hooke or instrument, wherewith they take by thynges fallen into welles or ryuers, a drage.

Harpalice, a womans name, the daughter of Harpalus, kynge of Thrace, and queene of Amazones.

Harpalus, a traytour, whiche forsooke Alexander, and fledde to Athens.

Harpasa, a towne of Asia.

Harpastum, i, n. g. a facion of greete balles lyke to a foote balle.

Harpax, acis, m. g. a graplyng yron for to claspe

shippes together. Also a polle with an hooke on the ende, that shippemen vse.

Harpax, agis, ma. ge. idem quod Verticillum, a wherue.

Harpe, es, f. g. a swerde lyke to a sythe, suche one as the poetes sayne Mercurie to custe of Argus heade with all, and Perseus the heade of Medusa.

Harpocrates, the god of silence.

Harpocratem reddere, to put one to silence.

Harpocratis meminisse, to kepe silence.

Harpyia, monstrous birdes, haupnge maidens visages, and talons of a maruailous capacitee, wherfoze menne that bee rauinous and great gatherers of gooddes, bee named sometyme Harpyia.

Haruga, a strife.

Haruspex, icis, ma. g. a diuinatour, or teller of thynges to come, by lookyng in beastes bowelles. Also he that obserueth tymes in doyng of thynges.

Haruspica, a, the feminine of Haruspex.

Haruspicina, a, f. g. the arte of him that is a diuinatour.

Haruspicius, a, um, perteynyng to diuination.

Haruspicium, ij, n. ge. the diuination or telling of thynges to come by lookyng in beastes bowelles.

Hasdrubal, a noble capitayne of Carthage.

Haspis, idis, the bowyng made lyke a circle in the roofes of houses, or of a wheele.

Hasta, a, f. g. a speare: sometyme it is taken for open sale of gooddes, because a speare was pitched where suche sale was made.

Hastam abicere, signifieth to leaue suite, to dispayre of the matter in variaunce, to mistrust his matter and geue ouer.

Hastæ puræ, were withoute yron, and in the olde time were geuen for a pryce to them that vanquished first in battayle.

Subire sub hasta, to be solde.

Hastarium, ij, sellynge vnder the standerde.

Hastatus, a, um, that bleth or beareth a speare.

Hastati milites, speare men in the fore fronte of the battayle.

Hasticus ludus, rennyng at the tilte with speares.

Hastile, lis, n. g. a speare staffe.

Hastula, a, f. g. a littell speare, a sauelyn.

Hastula regia, an herbe called also Asphodelus, and Albucus, loke there.

Hau, an interiection of the mynde beyng troubled.

Haud, in no wyse.

Haud ab re, not without a cause.

Ei haud comodi est, it profiteth him nothyng.

Haud consuetudine hoc facis, you were not wont to doo this.

Haud dubie, without doubte.

Haud dudum, not longe sene.

Haud ferme inuenias, a man can scantly fynde.

Haud ita decet, it is not seemely.

Haud mora, immediately, without delaye,

for: the

forthwith.

Haud immerito, not without a cause.

Haud perinde, not so muche.

Haud stulte sapias, ye are no small foole.

Haud procul absuit, it lacked but littell.

Haud secus, none otherwyse.

Haud quaque, no, not.

Haud inuito, willyngly.

Haud nihil, some thyng.

Haurio, si, iui, ri, riri, to drawe or take out, to here, to see, to take a thyng greedily, to wounde, to fatigue or make werte, to make empty, to consume, to endure or suffer, to drynke, to swallow, to lette out, as in woundyng to make one bleed.

Hausit cœlum, he began to take breath.

Hausit corda pauor, feare made theyr courages sapnte.

Hausi dolorem acerbissimum, I tooke or consueued very great heuynesse.

Haurire supplicia, to suffer punishment or paynes.

Haurire artes, to learne good sciences.

Calamitatem haurire, to endure or suffer miserie and trouble.

Haurire cibos, to eat and swallowe downe meate greedily.

Flamma aut incendium multos hausit, The fyre consumed and deuoured many.

Auribus gaudium haurire, to heare glad and ioyfull tydynges.

Larus alicuius haurire, to geue one a greate wounde in his syde.

Laudes haurire, to gette or wyne prayse.

Haurire lucem, to be bozne.

Poculum haurire, to drynke vp.

Vt solidos hauriant tauros, That they coulde swallowe downe whole bulles.

Hauritorium, ij, neu. gen. a whele of a well, or a bucket, or any thyng, whereby water is drawen out of a welle.

Haustrum, i, n. gen. a whele of a well to drawe water with.

Haustrum, us, mas. gen. a draught in drynkyng, a suppyng, a drawyng vp of water.

Haustrum facere, to drynke.

Exiguus haustibus bibere, to drynke a littell at ones.

Haustrum, a, um, drawen, taken oute, swallowed, drowned, supped, or drunke vp.

Haustrum mari naues, Myppes sunken or drowned in the sea.

H A N T E E.

HEana, na, form. g. a foundation. also basylas of a Myppe.

Heautontimorumenos, the name of one of the comedies of Terence, which is as muche to say, as tourmentyng hym selfe.

Hebdomas, domatis, or Hebdomada, x, f. ge.

a weeke. also the noumbe of seven in dayes, yerres, or other tyme.

Hebe, hebes, the daughter of Juno, who was butlar to Jupiter before the rapturing of Ganymedes, and she was called of the Panims the goddess of youthe.

Hebenotrichon, the herbe called Capillus ueneris.

Hebenus, i, for. gen. or Hebenum, i, neu. gen. a tree, wherof the woodde is blacke as geate within, and it beareth neyther leaues nor fruite, like Ebenus.

Hebeo, ui, ere, to bee dull.

Hebes, hebetis, om. gen. slowe, dulle.

Hebetiores aures, eares somewhat dulle of hearpyng. Aphewyle Oculi hebetes.

Hebes ac rudis.

Hebetem reddere aliquem, to make one slow, heauy, or dull to dooe any thyng.

Gustu hebes, that is not quicke in taste.

Hebes atque pecus, as dull as a beast.

Dolor hebes, that greneth not soze.

Hebesco, scere, to waxe more dull or slowe.

Hebescitacies autoritatis, his authorites desceyeth for lacke of vse.

Hebetatio, onis, f. g. a dullyng.

Oculorum hebetatio, the dulnes of the syght.

Hebetatrix, tris, form. gen. that maketh duske or dull.

Hebetesco, seu Hebetasco, scere, belongeth properly to the eyes, to bee dulle in syght. also as the edge of a knife is dull.

Hebero, aui, are, to make dull or blunte. Some tyme for Hebeo, to bee dull or sapnte, as the stomake whan it is diseased.

Heberudo, tudinis, f. g. dulnesse or duskyynes.

Hebiones, of men in olde tyme were called pooze folkes.

Hebraei, Jewes which came of Abraham.

Hebraicus, a, um, an hebrician, or of hebrue.

Hebron, a village by Hierusalem.

Hebrus, a ryuer in Thrace, into the whiche Orpheus headde was caste: It is now called Mariza.

Hecale, the name of a very pooze woman.

Hecamede, the daughter of Hesiod, whiche was geuen to Nestor for a gifte.

Hecate, a name of Diana, Juno, or Proserpina.

It is also the name of the daughter of Perles, a woman of notable cruelnesse, whiche paysoned hir owne father. An other Hecate, was daughter to Perseus and Andria.

Hecatombe, bes, for. g. a sacrifice, wherein were kyled an hundred beastes.

Hecatompiros, the chiefe citee of Parthia, which had an hundred gates.

Hecatompolis, lis, for. gen. a countrey haupnge an hundred citees therein.

Hecatompus, pi, ma. gen. he that hath an hundred feete.

Hecaton, an hundred.

Hecate

Hecatonchiros, ri, m. gen. he that hath an hundred handes.
Hecatonarchus, tarchi, masc. gene. a capitayne of an hundred men, a centurion, or petie capitayne.
Hecata, a, fecm. gene. the verynge of a man, also a littell paffe, which ryleth in bread, whan it is bake. Sometyme it signifieth a trifle, a thyng of no value.
Hic homo hecæ me facit, This man setteth nothyng by me, or esteemeth me nothyng.
Hectice, es, or **Hectica**, a, f. gen. the feuer that consumeth.
Hector, oris, the sonne of Priamus, the moste noble and valiant of all the Troians.
Hecuba, the wyfe of Priamus kynge of Troie, daughter of Lysseus kynge of Chrycia, a woman of noble courage, and moste unhappye fortune. For hange all hir sonnes and husband slayne, hyr fayre daughter Polyxena killed bypon the graue of Achilles, hir other daughter Cassandra taken prisoner, beholding the noble citee of Troie bourned, hir selfe in captiuitie, hir youngest sonne Polydorus killed: the final lie waxed madde, and did byte and strike al men that he mette, wherfore he was called dogge, and at the last was hir selfe killed with stones by the Grekes.
Hecubæ sepulchrum, a promontory of Chyace.
Hecyra, a mother in lawe, and the name of a comedie in Terence.
Hedera, a, f. g. pyre.
Hederaceus, a, um, of or belongyng to pyre.
Hederalis herba, the herbe pyre.
Hederiger, a, rum, that beareth pyre.
Hederosus, a, um, full of pyre.
Hedichum, cri, n. gen. a perfume or sweete oyle, which maketh one to haue a pleasaunt and faire colour.
Hediosinum, a minte.
Hediosmos, mi, m. g. an herbe called a mynte, or speremint.
Hedonius, expence in voluptuous thynges.
Hedra, a seate, vnde cathedra.
Hedui, people in Fraunce, now called Burgonions, looke Hædui.
Hedypnois, in Plinie seemeth to be dentidelyon, or priestcrowne.
Hedysmata, um, n. g. sweete sauces.
Hegesias, a philosopher of the secte called Cirenaica, who with his eloquence did so vehementlye sette forth the incommodities of mans lyfe, that many, whiche hearde hym, killed them selves.
Hegesipile, the daughter of Olorus, kynge of Chyace.
Hegesippus, a storie wyter.
Hegestratus, one of Ephesus.
Hegerinatia, a citee of Germany called Enitz.
Heheu, an interiection of sorow.
Hei, and interiection of sorowynge or waylynge.

Sometyme of exhortyng.
Hei mihi, alas for me that euer I was borne.
Heliulo, aui, are, to wayle cryng out.
Helbunon, nij, neut. gene. idem quod Dictas muti.
Helciaricus, ij, m. gen. a mypman that draweth thynges of great weyght into a myppe with ropes, or one that draweth the myppe to the moze, or from the moze.
Heliolum, ij, neut. gen. the harneys of earthpyles, wherby they draw.
Helysma, atis, n. g. the refuse or scumme of sylet after it is tried out.
Helei, a famous people of Deloponnesus, whiche had the rule of the plaies called Olympici.
Helenæ, a, or **Helene**, es (the daughter of Iupiter and Leda, wyfe of Menelaus kynge of Laconie) for hir wonderfull beautee, was twyle rauyned. First at the age of nyne yerres by Theseus: afterward by Paris the Troiane, than beyng wyfe vnto Menelaus, whiche was the onely occasion of the tenne yerres spege, and synall destruction of the most famous citee of Troy, with the deathe and losse of moste noble prynces, and of people innumerable. looke moze in Troia.
Helenium, nij ne. ge. an herbe commonly called Enula campana, in englyshe Helycampane.
Helenus, a Troiane.
Heliades, the daughters and the sonne of Nexara, that is to saye Phaetusa, Lampetia, and Lampetusa, whiche lamented so much the deathe of theyr brother Phaeton, that therewith they died, and were transfourmed (as poetes fygne) into trees, out of the whiche renneth the gumme called Electrum, in Englyshe ambre, wherof beades be made.
Helias, the prophete of Chelbis of the countrey of Arabia, a leuite of the trybe of Aaron. He dwelt in Giliad: for Chelbis was an habitacis on dedicated vnto priestes: in the tyme of hys byrthe, his father Sobac dyd see in a vision, that men apparayled in white dyd cal the childe, theywe him into the fyre, and gaue to hym a flame of fyre to cate. The father rylngge bywente to Hierusalem, and shewed his vision to the priestes: and he that gaue aunswere, sayed vnto hym: beware thou disclose it not. The habytacion of this childe shall bee lyght, and hys worde a demonstracion, and shall iudge Israell in the sword and fyre. This is that Elias, that brought fyre thysse out of heuen, and bare rayne in his tongue, and was taken by into heauen in a fyre stowe. That whiche is wyrtten moze of Elias in the Byble, maye bee there redde.
Helice, a citee of Achaia, swallowed vpp of the sea.
Helicon, a mountayne in Beotia, dedicate to the muses.
Helictæres, and **Helicæ**, rynges and hoopes, that men

menne and woomen bled to hange at thyr eares.

Heliocaminus, ini, m. g. a collar sette in a sunne place, where the heate of the sunne may be receyued, which was used in the olde tyme.

Heliocopis, the name of a nymphe.

Heliocoryos, an herbe, haupng an pelowe floure: a marygolde, or rather that herbe, whiche is called Chrysanthemum.

Heliolorus, a famous Rhetorician of the Grekes.

Heliogabalus, supposed to bee the bastarde sonne of Antonius Caracalla, Emperour of Rome, and (as Lampridius wyrteth in his lyfe) of Semiamitra: or as Egnatius wyrteth, of Scenides, his tosen: he was made Emperoure after Macrinus, and Diadumenus, beyng but a boye of xvi. yeres olde. He so muche excreased in detestable lechery and promorynge of vile persones, and rybaldes: that finally he was hated of all men, and at laste slayne and drawen through the citee of Rome, and throwen into the rypure of Tiber. All be it he was warned as soze of astronomers, that he should die a violent death: and therfore had prouided ropes of sylke (yf neede were) to hange hym selfe, twoordes of golde to hylle him selfe, stronge popsons in Jacinthes and Emerauldes to popson hym selfe, yf he were enforced. Moze ouer he made a brayghy towre, haupnge the fidoze of boordes heuured with plaotes of golde, and bozdered with pzyous stones, from the which, he would throw hym selfe downe, whan he were poursewed. But all this nothynge auayled, for he was slayne by knaues. Moze of hym maye you reade in the lyfe of Alexander Seuerus, whiche I dyd translate into Englyshe, and called it the ymage of gouernance.

Heliophyton, ti, n. g. the herbe smilar.

Heliopos, pi, mascu. gene. the herbe Helitropium magnum.

Helosacte, es, f. g. idem quod ebulus.

Heliopolis, a citee in Grecia, called also Corinthus. An other in Egypte, an other in Sicilie, where Chrysippus was bozne.

Heliocopium, a littell tree lyke a fygge tree, with leaues lyke a plane, but greater and blacker.

After Plinie it is a kynde of spurge, haupnge leaues lyke pourcelane, wherin culuers greatlye deelyte.

Heliocelinum, ni, n. g. an herbe like to smallage, whiche groweth in watrye groundes, and hath but one leafe. Plin. li. 19. cap. 8. but some thinke it to be smallage it selfe.

Heliotropium, called also Herba solaris, because the flower of it eueryth away with the sunne, bothe at his risynge and goynge downe: yea although the day be cloudye. Plin. and War.

Helis, looke Ehs.

Helislaus, the prophete of Belmuth, of the lande of Rubim: whan he was bozne in Galgalis, the

come of golde in Belom cried so loude, that he was hearde at Hierusalem. And the priest sayed, that it signified, that a prophete was bozne that daye, whiche should disolue and bryake in pices, ymages heuured and cast of mettall. Many myracles almighty god wroght by hym, whiche ye may reade in the Bible.

Helius, a mans name, also the sonne.

Helius, a certayne kynde of the osall or flower of brasse, when it is molten. Diosc.

Helix, icis, f. ge. of some is taken for a kynde of wylowe tree, of some for Iule.

Helianodices, ca. m. g. the iudge in any game or contention.

Hellas, adis, a ryuer and countrey of Acaia: Grece was so called of Hellen, Deucalions sonne.

Helle, the daughter of Athamas kyng of Thebans whiche was drowned with hir brother Phryxus in the sea by Byzance.

Helleborosus, a, um, he that hath receiued or taken so much of the herbe called Helleborum.

Helleborum, i, n. ge. or Helleborus, i, m. gen. an herbe, the roote wherof pourgeth melancoly. looke in Elleborus.

Helleborus albus, nelyng powder.

Helleborus niger, sette woze.

Helleborum edere, is a proverbe spoken to men, whiche are very melancoly, or be wyde brayned.

Hellen, the son of Deucalion, of whome the Grekes were called Hellenes.

Hellespontus, is the fyrst parte of the sea, whiche diuideth Europa from Asia, and is in breadth but vii. furlonges, whiche lacketh one furlonge of a myle. It is now called Brachium sancti Georgij.

Helminthoborane, the herbe Abrotonon, good to kill woymes.

Helo, in hebryue signifieth god almyghty.

Helops, opis, mascu. gen, a certayne fywe, idem quod Accipenser.

Helorus, a ryuer in Sicilie. also the sonne of the ryuer Jster, slayne by Jlar.

Heluati, rauenous eaters.

Heluata, a, form, gen. a garment, whiche was used in Lydia, and was of the colour of a cowes hide.

Heluatio, onis, for. g. gourmandyng or ryotous eatyng.

Heluella, arum, f. g. small woortes or herbes.

Helucolus, looke Heluolus.

Heluetij, people called Switcers, or Sutches, by despye of warres, enemies to all mankynde, subiectes neyther to God nor to prynce, as resdie for money, to serue as well Turkes as chrystian princes.

Heluo, onis, m. gen. he that in eatyng and dryng kyng, spendeth all his substance, a reuelar. Sometyme a glutton only.

Heluo libroru, an insaciabie reader of bookes.

Heluo patrix, a vicious persone, that deuours

reth the common treasure, and bestroeth his countrey.

Heluor, âris, ari, to eate rauenously, to raue, to deuoure, to consume.

Gurges, atque heluo.

Heluolum vinum, claret wyne.

Heluus color, betweene red and white, lyke the colour of clothe, called frenche taup.

Heluolus, a, um, Adiectiuum, of that colour.

Heluola vix, grapes of that colour.

Helxine, xines, f. ge. an herbe called pelitopp of the wall. also the woode called withwynde.

Helymus, and Panopes, the companions of Hector hyng of Sicile.

Hem, an interiection of blamyng, of disdeignyng, meruaylyng, of Mewyng, exclamacion of crying to.

Hem serua, howe take heede.

Hem, for Ecce, as,

Hem libero, loe, I delpue thee.

Hem Daum tibi, Deponder is Dams.

Hem, is vled also in pityng, as Ihan Chrysis.

hem. Is Chrysis dead in dede? alas for pittie.

Also in aunswering: as,

Hem, quid est? howe what is the matter?

Hem Simo, Oh maister Simo.

Hem, in reioyng, and signifieth, heyday, or some such lyke thyng.

Hem asturias, Oh subtyll deupse, Ironice.

Hemeresios, that dureth but one day. also a table, whiche Pamphilus, Apelles maister, pernycted in one day.

Hemeridion, which dureth but one day.

Hemeris, a kynde of trees, which beareth make.

Hemerobius, one daies sustenance. Also a woyme of flie, which lyueth but one day.

Hemerocalles, liliu syluestre. Dios. li. 3.

Hemerodromus, i, m. gene. a courrou, whiche renneth many myles in one day.

Hemicadia, vesselles called a tierce, halfe an hogges head.

Hemichorium, rij, n. g. halfe a daunce.

Hemicraea, a, for. gen. a peine in halfe the heade called the migrim.

Hemicranicus, i, mascu. gene. he that hath the migrim.

Hemicyclus, i, masc. gene. a compasse chayre, or halfe a circle.

Hemidrachmum, m, neu. gene. idem quod Triobulum.

Hemina, hemina, f. g. a measure, which is halfe Sextarius, tenne ounces of measure, which lacketh two ounces of our halfe pinte, and conteyneth in weyght of oyle. ix. ounces, of wyne, ten ounces, and of hony. xv. ounces.

Hemina, idem quod Cotyla. loke there.

Heminarius, a, um, that is of the measure called Hemina.

Hemipléxia, idem quod Paralipsis, pause in halfe the body.

Hemineron, a kynde of saulte fyre, called also

Peltes, & saperda Coracinus.

Hemionos, Mandragora magice.

Hemiola, la, f. g. gayne of al and halfe as much, as if of. iii. s. begotten. vi. s.

Hemiolus, li, m. g. a propozicion in arithmetike, conteynynge the whole numbze and halfe that numbze, as. iii. to. i. xv. to. x.

Hemionium, ij, n. ge. of Hemionitus, nitidos, for. gen. the herbe whiche is commonly called Partes tunge, as Leoniceus supposeth. it is good agaynst all yeres.

Hemis, halfe.

Hemiphérium, ij, n. g. halfe the compasse of the visibie heauen or firmament, halfe a circle.

Hemistichium, ij, n. ge. halfe a verse.

Hemitogium, gij, n. gen. halfe a gowne.

Hemitritæus, an halfe tertian feuer, whose course is eury. xxi. houres, of whiche hath the course of a tertian.

Hemitarichon, a kynde of salte fishe.

Hemodes, certayne ples in the douches sea.

Hemorrhoids, loke Emorrhoids.

Hemus, a greete mountayne in Thrace, nyghe to the sea Propontis, whiche is fyve myles in hight.

Hendecasyllabus, a verse of. xi. syllables.

Hendiadys, loke Endiadys.

Henetia, was sometyme vled for Venetia.

Heniochi, loke Eniochi.

Hénula, a, f. g. a lyttell chapell.

Heo, an interiection, hoe in calling one.

Hepar, heparis, n. gen. latine dicitur lecur, the lyuer, also a certayne fyre.

Hepatarius, a, um, perteynyng to the lyuer.

Hepatica, an herbe called A puerwozte, trade after in Lichen.

Hepaticus, a, um, of the lyuer, or that is diseased in the lyuer.

Hepatitis, a precious stone of the figure of the lyuer.

Hepatitis, the herbe called Eupatorie.

Hephestites, a, m. g. a stone, whiche representeth ymagis, as a myrrour or glasse dooeth.

Hepiolus, li. m. g. a flie lyke a butterflye, whiche flieth at nyght into the leame of a candell.

Hepsema, must boyled to the thyrde parte.

Hepta, seuen.

Heptagonia, the name of a place.

Heptapachys, the measure of seuen cubites.

Heptraphillon, an herbe called tozmentill.

Heptaphones, a certayne haue, or rather a walyng place, or place of exercyse at Olympia. also that seuen voyces.

Heptapleuron, ri, n. g. an herbe called plaitain.

Heptapolis, lis, was sometime the name of Egypte, by reason of seuen citers that were fynde in it.

Heptaporus, a ryuer by Trope.

Heptapyllos, that hath seuen gates.

Heptemimeres, where a syllable naturally thorte is made longe in a verse, whiche dooeth happen

in the beginning of the first foot.

Hepiēres, a galley heaving seven rowes of oars.

Hera, re, for, ge. the name of Juno. It is also the maistresse of a familie or household. It is also an herbe called **Clarie**.

Heraclea, a towne in the confines of Europe, an other in Italy, an other in Sicile, an other of Pontus, called now **Naxio porius**. It is also a citee of Lydia, wherof the touche stone is called **Heracilius lapis**.

Heracleon, or **Heraclion**, an herbe lyke to **Organum**, it groweth in watry places, and hath a flower lyke a **Lily**, and whan the flower is fallen, it hath an head lyke a poppe. It is also an other herbe growyng in places, haupnge a lites tell stalk, whiche exceedeth not foure syngers high, haupnge a redde flowre and leaues lyke **Coriander**. This herbe healeth all woundes, yf it be layde vnto them. **Heracleon**, is the stone **Magnes**.

Heracleo, a notable theefe or robber.

Heracleotici, a kynde of crabbe fysh.

Heracleon, a grammarian of Egypt, which wrote commentaries on **Homer** and other.

Heracleopolis, the name of thre citees, one in Egypte, an other not farre from **Pelusium**, the thyrde not farre from the mouth of **Nilus**.

Heracleotes, a, one of **Heraclea**.

Heracleoticus, a, **Heracilius**, a, um, of **Heraclea**.

Heracleotica nux, a walnute.

Heracilius lapis, the lode stone, and also the touch stone. It is vld prouerbiaily for one that hath a fyne witte, and an exacte iudgemente.

Heracleus, the name of diuers emperours.

Heracilia, a, f. g. a kynde of the water lily, called **Nenuphar**, haupng a whyte flower.

Heracides, the name of a philosopher of Pontus, a sophister of Aicia, a grammarian of Sicile, and of a famous painter of **Macedonie**.

Heracilius, a philosopher, whiche alwayes wepte whan he behelde the people, consideringe how busy they were to gather treasure, and how negligent in the well bypyngng vp of theyr chyldren. His warhes of a purpose were obscure and hard to be vnderstande. An other of that name was an excellent tennet.

Herba, a, form. gen. an herbe. also generally all thyng that groweth on the carthe, not beyng woodde. sometyne a weede. sometyne grasse. **Proiectus in viridi herba**, laied alonge in the greene grasse.

Herbam dare, aut **porrigere**, where a man yeldeth him, or confesseth him to be vanquished.

Seges in herba est, the cozne is bladed or new shot vp aboue the grounde.

Herba paralysis, the small dayly.

Ar herbaria, the knowlage of the symples.

Herbaceus, a, um, of herbes or grasse, that groweth or bypyngng vp lyke an herbe.

Herbare, to bypyng foot herbes.

Herbarius, and **Herbaria**, he or she that dooth

gather herbes for phisicians. also he which knoweth the properties of herbes, and maketh medicines of them.

Herbarius, a, um, pertynyng to herbes.

Herbasco, or **Herbesco**, scere, to make herbes or weedes to grow, or ware into an herbe.

Herbidus, a, um, full of herbes or grasse.

Herbidus color, the colour of herbes, greene.

Herbifer, ra, um, that beareth or bypyngng for the herbes or grasse.

Herbigrada, a, form. gen. a maye that goeth on the grasse.

Herbilis, le, that belongeth to herbes, or that is fedde with herbes or grasse.

Herbilis anser, a grased goose.

Herbōsus, a, um, full of herbes or grasse.

Herbita, a citee of Sicile, called **Sapnet Nicolaus**.

Herbula, a, f. g. a littell herbe.

Herbulum, the herbe **Erigeron**.

Hercus, a, um, one of the surnames of **Jupiter**.

Hercinia, a great woodde in Germanie, the which is in byedth nyne daies iourney, and in lengthe forty daies iourney, as **Cesar** writeth. **Pomponius Mela** affirmeth it to be forty daies iourney in length.

Hercisceor, sceris, sci, or **Ercisceor**, sci, to make partition betwene coheppes, and to assigne to eche of them theyr porcion. Therof cometh **Familia herciscunda**, a title in the digestes of the lawe civile. looke **Ercisceor**.

Hercle, or **Hercule**, a woode vld to orzinate a sentence in maner of an othe, as god helpe me, truly, in saythe.

Mea quidem hercle certe in dubio vita est, Withoute doubte my lyfe is in daungier in dedde.

Herculanum, a towne of **Campayne**.

Herculanus, or **Herculeus**, a, um, of **Hercules**.

Herculanus morbus, the falling sykenesse.

Herculanus nodus, a certayne knotte harde to bee vndoon, wherby a subtyll question or **apologismus** may bee signified. **Festus Pompeius** writeth, that in olde time the custome was, that whan the new married byde wente to bedde, she shoulde bee gyfte with a woullen gyrdell, knitte with **Hercules** knot, whiche the housbande for good lucke shoulde vndoe in the bedde, that he myghte be fortunat in getting of chyldren. For **Hercules** is reported to haue 72. sonnes, and one daughter, as **Aristotle** writeth **De natura animalium**, lib. 7, cap. 6.

Herculeana pars, a, **Herculeus quæstus**, It was the custome of men in olde tyme, to auowe the tenth part of theyr goodes vnto **Hercules**, and that tenth part was called **Herculeana pars**.

Herculea, an herbe commonly called **Millium** for **lis**, of **Dioscorides**, **Lithospermion**.

Herculee, valiantly, mightily, strongly, lyke **Hercules**.

Herculeus, a Romaine, whiche fauoured the

parte of Marius.

Hercules, seemeth to bee a generall name geuen to men excellen in strength, all other of their tyme. Cicero De natura deorum, wyrteth, that amongst auncient wyters were founde six Hercules. Varro affirmeth, there were thye and fortye. Finallye there is no notable mention made but of twoo, the one called Hercules Aegyptius or Libycus, whiche is supposed to bee Olyss, of whome is wrytten hereafter. The other (longe after hym) was sonne of Jupiter and Almena, called Alcides by his propre name. And for his incomparable strength and labours (taken for the common profite of mankynde) he was named also Hercules. All be it Verosus affirmeth Hercules to bee the sonne of Olyss, and kynge of Egypte, and was called Hercules Libycus, because he conquered Libya. Saynte Hierome on the tenth chapter of Genesis wyrteth, that this Hercules perfourmed the twelue notable labours, whiche poetes wryte of, and not Alcides, sonne of Almena. The fyrste labour (as Diodorus wryteth) was the sleaynge of a Lyon in the woodde Nemea, that farre exceeded all other Lyons in greatnesse, which moughte not be slayne with mettall, nor stone. wherfore he was constrained to slea him with his handes. The seconde labour was the kyllynge of Hydra the monster, in the fennes of Lerna, which had a hundred neckes with serpentine heades, And whan one was striken of, there did aspyse eftsoones two other heades. The thyrde labour was the takynge of the greates wyld boze of Erimanthus, whiche wasted the countrey of Arcadia, and all people drazde him. But finallye Hercules tooke him a lyue, and bearyng him on his shoulters, brought him vnto kynge Euristheus. The fourthe labour was the battayle whiche he had alone with the greates nombr of men called Centaurs, that were of great strength and swifte as hoxes. All theym he slew, whan they assaulted hym. The fyfth was the takynge of the greates harte in rennyng, whiche for his swiftenesse had his hornes gilted. The syxt was the destruction of the byrdes Strymphydes, whiche consumed the frutes and grappe of the countreys adioynynge. The seuente was the makynge cleane of the halle of Augeus, beyng full of dounge, the whiche Hercules perfourmed by wysedome, byngynge the ryuer Pygnio throughe out the halle. Whiche by the swyfte course of the streame in one day, caried away the dounge, without any reproche vnto Hercules. The eyght was the byngynge of a Bull from Creta into Grece, drazynge hym a longe the sea. The nynte was the takynge of Diomedes kynge of Thracia, and callynge him to his hoxes, who feedynge them with mannes fleshe, was hym self of them deuoured. And after Hercules breaking those wyld hoxes, and makynge them gentyll, brought them to Euristheus. The tenth labour

was his voyage into Spayne, and sleaynge of Cerion and his sonnes, and takynge the greates kynne, whiche he gaue to a kynge in that countrey, who continually afterwarde, dyd petyly offer in sacrifice, to the honour of Hercules, one of the bulles, that came of those kynne. The eleuenth, was his goynge into hell, and fetchynge thens Theseus and Perithous, and byngynge with him in a chayne Cerberus, the dogge of hell, haupinge thre heades. The twelfth and last labour was the takynge of the golden appulles, out of the gardens Hesperides, and sleaynge the terrible dragon, whiche continually watchynge kepte those appulles whiche were called golden for the beautie of them. Some say they were Mepe, whose fleshe where of the colour of golde, and the dragon signifieth the diligence and strength of the Mepeherde, whiche kepte them. These were the twelue labours of Hercules, wherof grewe this prouerbe.

¶ Herculei labores, where the labours dooe seeme impossible to be atchieued.

¶ Herculis cothurnos, was vsed for a prouerbe, wherin a thyng of lyttle importaunce was set foorth with great eloquence or other thyng, solemne, more apte for a greater matter. as one woulde put Hercules hosen on a childes legges. Wherwith accorded the sayng of the wysse kynge Agelilaus, whan one commended to him a Rhetorician, which by his crafty eloquence made trifies and small thynges to seeme great. The king answered, That lowter deserueth no prayse, whiche putteth a great shoe on a very lyttel foote meanynge thereby, that the woordes woulde as well accorde with the matter, as the garmente with the persone. This is so common a vyce nowe a dayes amonge students of eloquence, that in wrytynge and speakynge, they seeme to prepare the hofe befoze they knowe the measure of the legge, wheron they wyl put it.

Hercules Gallus, as Lucianus wyrteth, was in the olde tyme in Fraunce, an Image made lyke an olde manne, with a balde headde, and vnkempte, his heare verie whyte, the chynne of his face ryuelled, and as it were bourned with the sonne, wearynge on him a Lyons chynne, and bearyng in his ryght hande a greates clabbe, in his left hande a bowe, a quier at his barke, drazynge after him a multitude of people, tyed by theyr eares, with a lyttell chayne wrought with aumbe and golde, but they were so easly tied, that laughynge and with good chere they wyllynge folowed, and as it seemed, woulde not be loused: and the other ende of the chayne was tied at Hercules tongue, who looked towarde them with a laughynge countenance. This ymage signified eloquence, whiche for the purtaunce thereof, resembled rather Hercules than Mercurie. And his age betokened, that for the moste parte eloquence is substanciall and vehemente. That Hercules, or rather eloquence draweth

draweth men by the enticed to his tongue;
signifieth the affinitie betwene the tongue and
the eare: and they glad and voluntary folo-
winge, signifieth with what delectacion flo-
quens draweth men unto his persuasions and
exhortations.

Herculis genitura, the herbe called myrtus
sylvestris.

Herculis sanguis, id est, crocus.

Herculis farina, id est, irion.

Herculis portus, a citee of the Gallians, called
now Villa Franca.

Herculis turris, a citee of Cyrene called Ziuayra.

Herculeus, a, um, puissant of might.

Herculeus morbus, the falling sickness.

Hereynia, toke Hercinia.

Here, for heri, yesterday.

Herebus, the deepest place in Helle. Look

on Erebus.

Heri, yesterday.

Hericius, a, m. g. an pyhen or hedgehogge.

Herilis, le, pertaining to the loade of marke.

Herilis filius, for Filius heri.

Herifuga, a, ma, g. one that renneth away from
his marke.

Herillus, a philosopher of Calcidonie, the scho-
lar of Zeno, whiche put the chiefe goodnesse in
science and knowlage.

Heracleus, rei, and Herix, icis, mas. gene. an
hedgehogge.

Herlinus, one of the Centaures.

Hermia, a, m. g. an ymage of Mercurius. It is
taken also for a firmamente or establisshinge.

Sometyme the balasse of a Myppe. It is also
an ymage, the head wherof may be changed.

Hermæ, be also ymages sette of layde on sepul-
chres.

Hermæa, after Ptholomee, the bittermoste citee
of the lesse Afrike. After Mela, a promontorie
of Mercurie, called Cabo de Nubia.

Hermaphroditus, the sonne of Mercurie and
Venus. Also he that is bothe man and woman.

Hermagoras, a famous rhetorician of Colia.

Hermathena, was two ymages together of Mer-
curie and Minerva.

Hermeas, a famous capitayne vnder Antiochus
magnus.

Hermenij, a people by Colchos.

Hermerotes, tum, small ymages, propely of lit-
tell childzen with wynges.

Hermes, mis, or metis, Mercurie.

Hermes trimegistus, the name of a famous phi-
losopher of Egypte.

Hermesia, a confection made by the Persians
with hony, myrthe, saffron, the wyne of iuyce
of Dates, the hernelles of pyne appuls, whiche
bryng taken of a man wyth myrthe, and of wo-
men after they be conceyued, shall byynge forth
childzen in personage and witte very excellent.

Democritus writeth of a lyke medicine, by the
whiche childzen, saye, good, and fortunate,

shall be begotten.

Hermiona, a towne of Grece.

Hermione, the daughter of Menelaus and He-
cuba, being a child, was by Pandarus, the fas-

ther of Menelaus, in his absence affianced to
Paris, the sonne of Agamemnon: but after

ward he was married by his father vnto
Menelaus, sonne of Achilles, whome Menelaus

had first wedded Hermione, and had by her three
sonnes, Telemachus, Laonitus, and Demetrius,

the younger: There was an other Hermione,
daughter of Menelaus and Helen, wife of Lada-

monus, whome she ported segned to her (with her
husband) touned into a serpent.

Hermiones, people in the bittermoste borders of
Germany, called nowe Pomerani.

Hermippus, a poete of Athens: also a philosopher
in the tyme of Socras.

Hemocrates, a famous sophister vnder the rype
roure Socrates.

Hermodactylus, li, m. g. is supposed to be that,
whiche of Aetius, and Paulus is called Epheme-

ron. Actuarius maketh mencion of two kyn-
des called Hermodactyli, whiche are as muche

to saye, as Mercurij digiti, in englyshe Mercuries
fyngers, for the similitude that they haue

with fyngers, whereof the one is white, the o-
ther redde: Whiche Raellius supposeth to be

that, whiche the Arabians call Been rubeum,
and Been album.

Hermodorus, a philosopher of Ephesus, whiche
caused the xii. tables to be made: Also a philo-

sopher of Sicile, the scholar of Plato.

Hermogenes, the propre name of a famous Rhe-
torician.

Hermoglyphus, phi, mascu. gene. a grauer of
ymages.

Hermolaus, a grammarian of Constantinople.
an other of the same name conspired agaynst A-

lexander.

Hermion, a litell hyl that standeth on Jordan.

Hermopolis, the name of a citee that Hercules
builded.

Hermopolium, a place where ymages were set
out to sell.

Hermupoa, an herbe called Mercurie.

Hermupotantion, idem.

Hermus, a ryuer, whiche in the middes parteth the
fieldes of Smirne, and falleth from the hyl

Dorylao, and deuideth Phrygia from Licia,
wherin Virgile supposed to be golden lande.

Hernia, a, for. gen. the disease, whereof men bee
called byusten, for that they bowels or other

mattier is fallen into theyr coddes.

Hernici, people of Campania.

Hernion, nij, n. g. the herbe Eringion.

Herniosus, a, um, he that is byusten.

Herodes, the sonne of Antipater, whiche in the
tenth yere of Augustus, was of the Romaynes

declared kynge of the Jewes: and he reygned.
37. yeres. Of that name were dyuers other kyn-
des.

ges, of whome Iosephus wryteth abundantly.
Herodianus, a noble hystorian, which in Greeke wrote most eloquently and truly the liues of the Emperours, from Marcus philosophus, to Gordianus the yonger, which booke is most eloquently translated into latyne by Angelus Politianus.
Herodius, a birde named a faulcon. **Theodorus** calleth it **Ardeola**, sayncte **Augustyne** **Fulica**: **Suidas**, **Ciconia**.
Herodotus, was a noble hystorian; bozne in the citee of **Halicarnassus** in **Asia**. He wrote most eloquently a generall hystorie of the actes dooen in **Europa**, and **Asia**, by the space of .L. and xl. yeres; vntill the warres amonge the greekes, called **Bellum Peloponeiacum**, which **Thucydides**, with an equall style wrote and performed. He flourished before the incarnation of **Christe**. two hundred yeres.
Heroicus, a, um, noble or pertaynyng to noblenesse.
Heroica actas, a tyme wherein are many noble men.
Heroica persone, noble personages.
Hérois, rôidis, fœ. g. a noble woman. **Hérois na**, æ, idem.
Heron, an oratour of **Athenes**.
Heros, herois, an halfe god, or he whiche for the loue of vertue, suffereth greate labours and perilles, also he that excelleth in any facultee or science.
Herostratus, a poore folke the man, who to haue a perpetuall fame, bourned the most famous temple of **Diana** at **Ephesus**, and after detected him self, and was put to death.
Herpacantha, idem quod **acantha**.
Herpes, a soze rpyng of to muche abundance of **Melancholie**. also a certayne beast. **Pli. lib. 30.**
Herpetra, or **herpera**, a tetter.
Hersilia, the wyfe of **Romulus** the fyrst kynge of **Romayns**.
Herus, i, m. g. a lozde or maister.
Hesichius, a learned man in the time of **Anastasi**us the Emperour, whiche wrote an hystorie, as well of the **Romayne** Emperours, as of other nations.
Hesione, was daughter of **Laomedon** kynge of **Troye**, and syster to **Pryamus**, whome **Hercules** at the fyrste destruction of **Troye** gaue in maryage to **Chelamon**, a noble prynce of the **Greekes**.
Hesiodus, an aunciente poete of the **Greekes**, whiche fyrst wrote of husbandry, whom **Virgile** folowed in his georgikes.
Hesperia, **Italy**.
Hesperia vltima, **Spayne**.
Hesperides, the thre daughters of **Atlas**, whiche kepte the gardens, wherein grew the golden apples, that were taken away by **Hercules**.
Hesperidum horti, the gardens, wherein were the golden apples now called oranges.

Hesperis, ris, f. g. an herbe, which smelleth more in the nyght than in the day tyme.
Hesperum, a monometry in **Aethiopia**.
Hesperus, i, m. g. the west sterre, that soloweth on the sonne goyng doorne, the euening sterre.
Hesseni, people of **Palestine**, which woulde neuer eat pigmeates.
Hesternus, a, um, of yesterdaies, or of the daye before.
Hesternapotatione **Hesternapies**, paynyngs and gapping of the tye, that they kepte the day before.
Hestia, is a parte of **Thessaly**. **Saxil**, **Strabo** and **Pytholome**, and in **Homer** it is a towne of **Cuboea**, **Stephanus** sayth, it is a citee in **Beccania**.
Heterocliton, ti, n. g. that is excepted oute of the common maner of declining or varyng.
Heterocranea, nœ, f. gen. a disease in the head, whan it akeith and swelleth and hath litle round pumes and sores rpyng in it.
Heterogenius, a, um, of an other kynde.
Heteromafchala, and **Heteromalla**, orum, n. g. garmentes that be frised onely on one syde. It is sometyme taken for velvet.
Heteronimon, that hath an other name.
Hetruria, the countrey of **Tuscany**, wherein is the citee of **Florence**.
Heithburgum, gi, **Edenbrough** in **Scotland**.
Hetruscus, a, um, of the countrey called **Hetruria**.
Hetrusca disciplina, a certayne doctrine taught in **Tuscan**, concernyng the interpretation of lyghtnynges, tokens in the firmamente, and thynges monstrous, whiche was of such estimation among the aunciente **Romaynes**, that it was decreed by an ordinaunce of the Senate, that into sixe partes of that countrey shoulde be sente sixe sonnes of noble men, to learne that arte.
Heu, alas, it is construed with a nominatiue, a datiu, and an accusatiue case.
Heu mihi, alas that euer I was bozne.
Heus, an aduerbe of callyng. somtyme of sorowynge.
Hexaclinum, clini, n. g. a parlour, wherein sixe persones may suppe, or rather a place, wherein be .vi. suppyng beddes, as they vsed in olde tyme.
Hexagonum, ni, n. g. sixe cornerde.
Hexameton, of sixe daies.
Hexameter, i, m. g. a verse of .vi. fete.
Hexapeda, a measure called a fathom.
Hexaphorum, i, n. g. a litter or chaire to be bozn by sixe men.
Hexaplum, vel **Hexapla**, an example.
Hexasticum, i, n. g. a kynde of barke, the rare wherof hath .vi. rowes of cozne. also .vi. verses together.
Hexecontalithos, thi, n. g. a little pperious stone which hath diuers colours.
Hexeres, shippes with sixe orders of oyes, or haunyng sixe oyes in one scate.

Hiacinthus, the herbe Delphinion.
 Hians, *antis*, om. g. gappinge; openinge,
 chapping, despyng of lochyng gredyly
 for a thyng.

Hians oratio, a style that is not well compacte:
 but by reason of meetynge of bowels together,
 soundeth unpleasantly.

Hiarbas, the sonne of Jupiter, which was kyng of
 the Getulians, and made warre agaynst Dido
 queene of Carthage.

Hiasco, *scere*, to gape, to open by hym selfe or
 spreade as flowers dooen.

Hiato, *ui*, are, to gape, to open.

Hiatula, loke Chama.

Hiatus, *us*, m. gen. a gapping or openinge of the
 mouthe.

Hiatus terra, the gapping or chynhyng of the
 grounde.

Hiberia, and Hiberus, loke Iberia.

Hibericum, *ci*, n. g. an herbe, which (as Diosco-
 rides saith) is called of some Androsamō, of
 some corion: se his description apud Dioscori-
 dem. lib. 3. cap. 146.

Hiberis, loke Iberis.

Hibernia, the yle called Irelande. Betwene En-
 glande and Spayne in the Ocean sea, on the
 east it hath Englande with in one daies sayl-
 yng: on the south it hath France: Spaine on the west
 distanceth thre daies sayl-
 yng: on the north the
 mayne ocean sea. it is not farre from Scotland.

Hibiscus, *sci*, m. g. and Hibiscum, *sci*, n. g. an
 herbe, whiche Galenus calleth wylde malowe.
 it is also called Althea, Marthe malow, or wa-
 ter malowe. Ruellius saith, that it is the same
 that the apothecaries call Bismalua, or Malua-
 uiscus, whiche is the double malowe: it is na-
 med the warth malow. But Virgile in Alexi,
 semeth to take it for a kynde of bulle rushes, or
 ponge shootes or twygges.

Hibla, loke Hybla.

Hibris, *hibridis*, a wylde hogge, engendred be-
 twene a wylde boze and a tame sowe.

Hic, *hac*, *hoc*, a pronounne, this or that.

Hic amor, *hoc* studium, that is your desyre,
 therabout you god.

Hic quis est, who is this?

Hic somnus est mihi, This is my maner of
 sleppng.

Vna hac spes est, There is no hope but this.

Hac, is vsed of Terence in the feminine gender
 plural numbze.

Hac re, for this cause, also by this meanes.

Hic legibus, on this condicion.

Ne comparandus hic quidem ad illum est,
 This fellow is not to be compared to the other.

Hic, an aduerbe, here in this place. Sometime in
 this matter or businesse. also in this state or con-
 dition. Hic is sometyne taken for Tum.

Hic illi sientes, rogare arqueorare ceperunt,
 Then they blouderyng and weepynge began to
 desyre and pray.

Tu si hic sis, aliter sentias, If thou were I, or
 as I am, thou wouldest thinke otherwise.

Hicce, *hrece*, *horce*, for hic, *hac*, *hoc*.

Hiccine, *haccine*, *hoccine*, for hic ne, *hac* ne,
hoc ne.

Hiccine est Simo? Is this Simo? Sometyne
 it is taken doubtfully, as,

Haud nihil ambigam hiccine fuerit Asca-
 nius, an maior quam hoc, I doubt somewhat
 whether this were Ascanius, or an other eldce
 than he.

Hidrunum, A towne of Calaber, called com-
 monly Otronto.

Hiena, loke Hyena.

Hiera, An yle betwene Sicile and Aiperis, des-
 tituted to Vulcan. Also the name of a waye,
 and of a woman, the wyfe of Chelaphus kyng
 of Asia, whiche in beautee was supposed to ex-
 ceede Helena.

Hiera, a confection.

Hieracites, *æ*, m. g. A certayne precious stone.

Hieracium, An herbe, whiche some do suppose to
 be sowthistle. But by Fuchsius, it appereth
 not to be the same, but somewhat like, and there-
 fore is called Sonchites, And Lactuca sylue-
 stris, in Englyshe of some, dent de Lyon, but
 other well expert in the nature of herbes, take it
 to be an other herbe.

Hieracopodion, the herbe called Lychnis agria.

Hieranosos, *mos* *hacer*.

Hieranthemis, the flowze of the herbe Camomill.

Hierapicta, *æ*, f. m. gene. a medicine to purge
 fleume and choler, and sometyne it is called
 onely Hiera. It is of sundrie spices confectioned
 in a powder.

Hierapolis, A citie in Asia.

Hierarchia, *æ*, f. gen. the holy gouernaunce or
 principallitee.

Hieratica, *æ*, f. gen. fyne paper.

Hieremias, A prophete bozne (as Epiphanius
 writeth) at Anathoth, and slayne by his peo-
 ple at Caphnas in Egypt. But afterwarde the
 Egyprians had him in greates honour, and bur-
 ied hym in the place, where Pharaos Palais
 stode. For he draue thence serpentes and Cro-
 codiles. This prophete before the alteration of
 the temple, tooke the arch or holy coffer, and that
 which was in it, and caused a stone to swalowe
 it by, sayng to the priestes and auncient menne,
 that were present, Our lord is departed from
 Sina to heauen, and shall retourne with an hos-
 lie puissance, and this shall bee the sygne of his
 comyng, whan all people shall honour a tree.

he saied mozeouer vnto them, Fewer man shall
 open this arke, neither priest nor prophete, ex-
 cepte Moyses the electe of God. The tables
 within it, no man shall vnfolde, except Aaron.
 And at the resurrection spake this Arke shall
 ryse, and shall come oute of the stone, and shall
 be sette in mounte Sina, and all sayntes shall
 resorte thersvnto, there to receyue the Lorde,

and shall flee from the enemy, whiche would haue destroyed them. And he sealed the stone, wrytyng thereon the name of our lord. The sygne was like as it were grauen in yron, and a cloude than couered the stone, but no man knoweth that place.

Hieri, people beyonde Sauromatas, whiche be balde and flatte nosed, euen from the natiuitee. They are very iuste people, and neuer warre one on an other.

Hieris, id est, consecratrix.

Hiero, onis, a kyng of Sicile, whiche was lyke a ppyuate persō, very rude and homely, and of his nature intractable and fierse. But after he became sicke, and ceassed from busynesse (the festuct now and than takynge hym) he became a man of good maners and honorable. And in the meane tyme that he was not vexed with the feuer, he fell to learnyng. Wherfoze beyng recovered, he vsed the companie of Simonides, Pindarus, & Bacilides, moste excellent poetes at that tyme lpyng: who in their wrytynges brought his name in an honourable remembrance. In other of that name of Athens, was familiar frende and scholar with Picias.

Hierobotane, es, fcm. gen. In herbe called Meruen.

Hierobryncas, a kynde of the herbe Geranium.

Hieroceps, an yle in Cypus nere to Paphus.

Hierocōmion, mij, n. g. a lasterhouse.

Hierodoli, ministers in temples and churches.

Hieroglyphicæ, mistickall or enigmatikall letters or Cyphers among the Egyptians, whiche were ymages signifying holy sentences.

Hieron, vel Hieron, A chappell.

Hieromyrtos, idem quod ruscus.

Hieronius, ci, m. gene. he that is victour in the games called Sacra certamina.

Hieronymus, the moste noble & famous interpreter of holy scripture. He was after the incarnation of Christe about .387. yeres, as he himselfe wryteth. He was bozne in a towne called Strido, which was in the confines of Hungaris and Dalmatia. His fathers name was Eusebius. There was an historiographer and a philosopher of Rhodes of this name. Also a tyran of Sicilie, the sonne of Hiero.

Hierophanta, tæ, m. g. the declarer of misteries of holy scripture.

Hierophylax, idem quod Aedituus.

Hierosiarthus, the chiefe priest.

Hierosolyma, æ, and Hierosolyma, orum, or after the Hebrewes Hierusalem, the chiefe citee of Iudæa (as Eusebius wryteth) in compas about .vi. miles, and an halfe. And as the same authoure sayeth, lib. 9. preparationis euangelicæ, cap. ultimo, it was called Hieron Solomonis, that is to say, Salomons temple. And after, by corruption of speche, was called Hierusalem and Hierosolyma, But Lyranus, on the .xxviii. chap. of Genes, wryteth, that it was

first builded by Melchisedech, and by him called Salem, that is to say, peaceable. For as much as he was kyng of peace and iustice, also that it was called Solyma, Luza, also Bethell, Hierus, Hierosolyma, & Aelia. Albeit Iosephus de bello Iudaico, lib. 7. cap. 26. affirmeth, that the first builder thereof, was Chanam, whiche made there a temple, and called it Hierosolyma, where before it was called Solyma. S. Hierome de locis Actorum apostolorum, sayeth, that the citee was called Aelia, of Aelius Adrianus the Emperour, whiche effesaones repaired it, after that it was destroyed by Titus, and made it larger. It was five tymes wasted, and laste destroyed by Titus, after the incarnation of Christ. 73. yeres.

Hierosolymarius, the surname of Pompey for conquering of Hierusalem.

Hierotheus, the propre name of a man.

Higra, a roote of pepper.

Hila, a small gutte or ars gutte.

Hilare, meryly, ioyously.

Hilaresco, scere, to be mery.

Hilaria, plur. the .viii. calendes of April, when the day and night haue equall houres, and the day begynneth to increase.

Hilaris, re, and Hilarus, a, um, mery or ioyous, pleasaunt.

Hilarem hunc sumamus diem, Let vs spend this daie meryly.

Hilarem in modum, meryly.

Hilara vita, a mery and pleasaunt lyfe.

Hilaritas, âtis, fcm. ge. myyth, pleasauntnesse, iocundenesse.

Hilaritatem afferre, to make mery or iocunde.

Hilaritate conspergere, idem.

Hilaritus, vled of Plautus for Hilariter.

Hilarius, the propre name of a man.

Hilaro, aui, are, to make one mery or ioyous.

Hilarodus, di, ma. ge. a synger of wanton and delicate songes.

Hilator, âris, ari, to be mery.

Hilarulus, a, um, mery and pleasaunt.

Hilla, læ, or Hilla, orum, idem quod Hila.

Hillus, the sonne of Hercules by Deianira.

Hilum, i, n. gen. the litle blacke, which is in the ende of a beane. It is sometyme taken for nothyng or nought, or very litle.

Himera, a ryuer in Sicile, diuided into two partes, the one frethe water, the other salte.

Hin, is a mesure of the Hebrewes, whiche after the accompte of Senalis, is of our measure one gallon, and a pynte, and recepueth in pople of wine .xvi. li. di, and two ounces: of oyle .xv. li. of honny .xxv. li.

Hinc, an aduerbe, signifying from hens. Sometime for that cause.

Hinc illæ lachrymæ, for that cause were the teares, or that was the matter wherfoze he wepte.

Hinc loci mei, from my countrey or towne that I cam fro.

Hinc

Hinc scibo iam ubi sit, I will wyffe of hym
nowe where he is.
Hinc illinc, here and there.
Hinc & illinc, on euery syde.
Hinc inde, idem.
Hinc illinc venit, he cometh I knowe not from
whence.
Hinc ciuis est, She is a citisen of this cite.
Hinc, for Ex hac parte.
Hinc inde, euery where, rounde about.
Hinnio, iui, ire, to reie lyke an hofse.
Hinnitus, us, m. g. neyng.
Hinnulus, li, m. g. a faune of hynde calfe.
Hinnulus leonem, there is to be vnderstande
capit, vicit, or prouocat, The hpd of faune
tooke, vanquished, or prouoked the lyon to
battayle. A prouerbe applied to a person feble
or ignorant, whyche by anye meane hath van-
quished hym, whyche is moze puiſſaunte than he:
or prouoketh to battayle, or contendeth with
hym, whych is wiser or better lerned than he him-
selfe.
Hinnus, hinna, & hinnulus, la, a mule engendred
betwene an hofse and a she asse.
Hio, aut, are, to gape, to chappe, to open, to cleaue.
also to wonder or meruaile.
Hiant flores, the floures doo sprede.
Hiauit humus, the ground chapped or opened.
Hiare vocalibus sermo dicitur, when vowels
mete vnpleasantly in an oracion.
Semper ad spem futuri hiar, he looketh gre-
dye, or he gapeth alwaye for that, that is to
come.
Hiosciamus, loke Hyosciamus.
Hippace, es, f. g. chiefe made of wares mylke.
Hippaco, aui, are, to fetch breath quickly.
Hippagium, ij, n. g. carriage on hofsebacke.
Hippagius, idem quod armiger.
Hippago, inis, for. gen. a ferle bote to cary ouer
hofses.
Hippagogeus, gei, m. g. an instrumente, wheres
with stones are polished.
Hipparchus, a notable astronomer that wrote a
gynst Plato. Also a comicall poete. He is also
the sonne of Pisistratus the tyran. He signifieth
a capitayne of hofsemen.
Hippasus, a philosophier, the scholar of Pythas-
goras.
Hippe, the daughter of Chiron the Centaure.
Hippeas, a hynde of crabbye.
Hippii, cometes or blasynge sterres, haunge mas-
nes lyke hofses.
Hippelaphus, loke Equicernus.
Hippenemia, the egges of a certayne kynd of hen-
nes, whych conceyue by the wynde.
Hipperides, an oratour of Athens, ennemie to
Demosthenes.
Hippiades, dum, f. g. images of women on hofses
backe, as the women of Amazon were alwayes
peinted.
Hippiæ, ben a kynde of ceranilles in the countrey

called Pharnicia, whyche be so swyfte, that it is
impossible to ouertake them.
Hippias, a Rhetorician (as Appuleius saith Flo-
ridorum. 2.) excelled all men in the multitude
of orations, and was equall to anye man in elo-
quence. he came on a tyme to Spise, to the great
triumphe called Olympicum, and all thynges
that he dyd weare vpon him, was of his owne
making, his shoes, patens, and rote wrought of
the finest threde, with iii. threde stiches, a baud-
ribe of baudhen, with changeable colours and
sundry pictures, a mantell of whyte ouer all, a
rynge on his fpynger with a stone, wherewith was a
signet moſte perfectlye wrought. All this dyd he
wofke with his owne handes. also he caried with
hym a lytle oyle bottel, with a narrow mouth, and
the residue rounde and flat, with a littell instru-
ment to stryke sweate from his bodye hangyng
therat. He played excellentlye on euery instru-
ment, and fange his owne verles in all kyndes,
whyche no man coulde amende. In all portes
of logike, rhetorike, and philosophie, he vanquis-
hed manye, and was vanquished of none. He
canne, wrestled, and dyd other feates of actiui-
tee, that all men beholding hym, were therewith
abashed. Finally, he seemed not to be ignorant,
weake or vnable in any thyng. Not withstans-
dyng Plato in two dialogues, byngeth in So-
crates disputing with him. in the one interchyng
what beautee is, in the other what a lye is. he
concludeth and proueth Hippias to be an arro-
gant and ignorant fole, forasmuche as praisyng
beautee, he wiste not what beautee was, and bo-
sting that he befoze any other mā, coulde decerne
a lye from a trewe man, he coulde not make of
them a diffinielion. By this it appereth, howe
much the common iudgemente of men hateth,
and is inferiour to the iudgemente of a perfect
wyse man, as Socrates was.
Hippatrus, ij, m. g. an hofse leache.
Hippice, ces, f. g. an herbe, which if a man beate in
his mouth, he shal neuer feele hunger nor thirſte.
Hippii. lib. 25. cap. 8.
Hippius Tyrius, was he that fyrst made Hippos,
whyche serue onely for boudryng, called in latine
Naues Onerarie.
Hippo, m. g. the name of ii. cities in Aſiæ, of one
of them sainte Augustine was bishop.
Hippicum, ci, n. g. a measure of grounde, cons-
teynyng eight miles.
Hippobotos, a feder of hofses, a hofshearde.
Hippocampe, & Hippocampi, fishes lyke hof-
ses on the foze parte.
Hippocampus, a, um, of those fishes.
Hippocentauri, were a people in Thessalia by the
mounte Pelius, whyche were also called Cen-
tauri, the whyche were the fyrst that were sent
in Grete rydyng vpon hofses wherof came the
fable, that Centauri were halfe men and halfe
hofses.
Hippocomus, ij, m. g. an hofse cosser.

Hippo.

Hippocrates, the name of a physician moste excellent.

Hippocrène, a fountayne in Arcotia dedicated to Apollo, and the ix. muses.

Hippodamia, or Hippodame, the daughter of Demonaus, kynge of Arcadia, vnto whome it was told by the soothsaier, that whan his daughter shoulde marie he shoulde dye. Therefore, whan she came to the yeres of marriage: he ordeyned a ppyce of rennyng with chariottes, and caused to be pporlaymed, that who so euer shoulde vanquish him therein, shoulde haue his daughter to wyfe: and he that was vanquished by him shoulde dye. Many of these wowers were slayne. At last Pelops, despyng to haue the saied mayden, promysed pynnyll to Mytilus, whyche drewe the kynges chariot, that yf he did wyne the ppyce, Mytilus shoulde wyth Hippodamia the firste nyght: vpon the whyche couenante Mytilus made the axeltree of waxe, by occasiō wherof the chariot fell downe and was broken: wherfore Demonaus slawe hym selfe, and Pelops enioyed the ladye and the roialme. whan Mytilus axed that whyche was promysed hym, Pelops threwe him into the sea next adioynynge, whyche therof was curre after called Mare Myrtoum. There was an other ladye called Hippodamia, whyche was wyfe to Perithous, for whome the bataille was betwene the people called Centauri, and them whyche were named Lapythæ.

Hippodamus, mi, m. g. A breake of hofes. Also the name of a learned man: of Miletus, whyche wrote first of the good state and gouernance of a citty.

Hippodorus, A pynce of Athens, whych to seme gentle to the people, bled grete seueritee towardes his owne chyldren and hys selfe.

Hippodromus, mi, m. g. a brode waye, wherein many hofes may renne together.

Hippoglottion, in, n. g. the herbe whyche some call Daphnitis, some carpophillon.

Hippoglōssa, fæ, fæ m. g. an herbe like an hofse tounge, whyche Ruellius supposeth to bee that whyche is called Laurus Alexandrina, it hath a leafe like a tounge.

Hippolapathum, i, n. g. an herbe called patience.

Hippolochus, Belletrophons sonne, father of Glaucus. an other of the same name was the sonne of Antimachus the Troiane.

Hippolyte, the wyfe of Acastus kynge of Magnesia. An other was queene of Amazonas, whome Hercules vanquished, and gaue hir to Theseus.

Hippolytus, the sonne of Theseus, who at the complaynte of Phedra his stepmother, was persecuted by his father, and he in a charpote, slepyng, was ouerthrowen among the sharpe stones, and rente all to piereces. Afterwarde Theseus reuined and restored hym to lyfe. wherfore he would be called Virbius, that is to saye, twyfe a man, for as muche as he had twyfe liued.

Hippomachia, æ, f. g. a tourneys and iustys on hofse backe.

Hippomachus, the name of a famous minstrell.

Hippomanes, n. g. an herbe, wherof if hofses doe eate, they forthwith renne madde. It is also a venemous humoure, rennyng out of the shape of a mare, whyche yf a man hap to receiue inward, he shalke mad. Plinie saith, that it is a litle fleshe in the forehead of a colt when he is new foled, blake and as bygge as as date, whiche the mare plucketh awaye with hir teethe, as sone as she hath foled. And if anye man do take it awaye before hir, she wyll neuer after loue hir sole.

Hippomanes, the herbe, called also Apocynon.

Hippomathrum, thri, n. g. wilde fenell.

Hippomenes, the nepheu of Neptune, whyche as uername Athlanta in rennyng.

Hippona, a goddesse, whome hofsekeepers dyd worship.

Hipponax, a greke poet borne in Ephesus, who was defoimed in visage, but in style sharpe and belement, in so muche as whan a cunnynge peynter, named Bubalus, had peincted his yll fauoured face, to make men laugh at it: Hipponax made agaynst hym suche vengeable verses, that for anger and shame he caused him to hange him selfe in his house.

Hipponomus, an herbe of keper of hofses.

Hippopéra, æ, f. g. a male of bouget.

Hippophaes, the herbe called taspil. It is also called Labrum veneris, and Vigna pastoris.

Hippophyes, idem.

Hippolanus, he that beegpleth in sellynge of hofses.

Hippopodes, people in the Scythike ocean, whiche haue feete lyke hofses.

Hippopotamus, mi, m. g. a beast lyuynge in the tract of Nile, haunynge feete like an oxe, his backe and mane like an hofse, and neith like an hofse, a wyndyng taylor, and tusked like a boze.

Hippos, an hofse.

Hippopion, matter in the eye.

Hipporibus, bi, m. gen. an hofse herde, or one that fedeth hofses.

Hippocelinon, ni, n. g. some suppose it to be the herbe called smallage, or marhe. It is also called olus atrum.

Hippotela, æ, f. g. a sole of an asse.

Hippotoxata, ioxoia, mæ. gen. an archer on hofsebacke.

Hippuris, ris, f. g. an herbe called in latyn Equisetum, or Cauda equina, in englysh hofsetayle, but it is commonly called cattes taylor.

Hippus, a ryuer in Thierrennyng into Phasis.

Hipicratea, the wyfe of Epidaurus.

Hir, hiris, f. g. the palme of the hande.

Hira, a citee by the sea side, not far from Idus, also the gut, whych is called leiumum.

Hircinus, a, um, got the, or of a got.

Hircipilus, li, m. g. a man that is hearie.

Hircō.

Hircolus, a, um, that synkeith lyke a gote.
Hircus, i, m. gen. the corner of the eye. Also he that is gogle eyede.
Hirculus, li, m. g. a hynde of spikenarde.
Hircus, i, m. g. a gote bucke: it is also the ranke sa- uoure, which smyth out of the arse holes.
Hirnea, x, f. g. a cortayne vessell.
Hires, idem quod gnaphalion.
Hirpiæ, certayn families not farre from Rome, wherthe boyng sacrifice to Apollo, went vpon the fyre, and were not hurt therewith.
Hirquinus, a, um, idem quod Hircinus.
Hirquitulus, i, m. a. gen. a chyld whiche passeth the age of rixty yeres, and beginneth to be sterred with lecherie.
Hirquitallire, to enter into that age of aptnesse to lecherie.
Hirrio, iui, ire, to naere lyke a madde dogge.
Hirsitia, x, f. m. ge. the roughnesse of heares of byssels.
Hirsutus, a, um, rough, heary, full of byssels, mosy, and by a metaphoze austere, vnpleasant.
Hirtius, a consull of Rome, which was vanquished in battaile by Britonic.
Hireus, a, um, idem quod Hirsutus.
Saxa hirta dumis, rockes full of busshes and byambles.
Hirtæ sepes, hedges made of thoznes & byers.
Hirudo, rudinis, f. g. an hoyle leache or bloude sucker.
Hirudo ærarij, by translation, one that wasteth or consumeth the common treasure.
Hirundinaria, idē quod Chelidonia, looke there.
Hirundinus, a, um, or rather hirundininus, a, um, of or belonging to a swalowe.
Hirundo, inis, f. g. a swalowe.
Hisciacus, ci, m. g. he that galpeth muche.
Hisco, sci, scēre, to gaulpe as one dweth for slug- gishnesse after sleepe, or for lacke of sleepe. also it is to proffer to speake, or open the mouthe to speake, to mutter, to be astonied, amased, or in doubt what to doo. also to chappe or bee ope- ned.
Hismaelita, a saraſin.
Hispalis, vel Hispalum, a citee in Spayne nowe called Sibilis, or Siuile.
Hispania, a countrey in the weste parte of Europa called Spayne, sometyme called Iberia, and Hesperia. It is inuironed on the southe parte with the sea Mare Mediterraneum, whiche di- uideth Europa from Africa, on the nozthe parte with the sea Mare Cantabricum, on the weste with the great ocean sea: On the east wyth the mountaynes Pyrenæi, and the parte of the roi- alme of fraunce called Aquitania, & Narbo- nensis. This countrey is diuided by Ptholo- mee into thre regions, Bethica, wherin is Gra- nado, Siuil, Corduba, &c. Lucitania, wherin is Portugal, Galicia &c. Taraconensis, whers in is Castile, Lyons, and Aragon. At this tyme it contepneth fye royalmes, Granado on

the southe parte towarde Aſtrophe: Portugal, on the west: Galicia and Biscaie on the nozthe, Aragon on the east, Castile and Lyons in the middle. Muche of the weste partie by reason of rockes, foystes, and lacke of water, is not fertile nor well inhabited. The nozthe parte by reason of muche colde is not plentious. The south parte is wonderfull fruitefull. It is in length (as Stras- bo wyteth) 6000. furlonges, which is 850. miles. In breadth 5000. furlonges, which is 625. miles. Plinius (nexte vnto Italy) extollet it in fertili- tee, aboue all other countreys. Solinus compa- reth it with the best countreys in plentie of grayne, wines, oyle, siluer, golde and Iron. Statius and Claudius, do no lesse commende it.
Hispaniensis, se, that was borne or bred in other countreys, and lyueth in Spayne.
Hispanus, a, um, that is borne or bred in Spayne.
Hispidolus, a, um, full of byssels.
Hispidus, a, um, byssled, or rough heared.
Hister, i, m. g. a player of tumbler.
Histira, a citee in Eubœa.
Histæus, a tyran of Mileſia. Erasmus saith, it was a veyre wily and subtile man of the yle of Samos, a friende of Darius, of whose newe in- uencion of letters sendynge, Au. Gell. wytyeth lib. 17. cap. 9. Noct. Attic.
Histonium, a towne in Italie, not farre from the mount Garganus.
Historia, x, f. g. an hystorie.
Historice, es, f. ge. a declaracion of an authoz in maner of an hystorie.
Historialis, le, and Historicus, a, um, of or per- taining to hystories, hystorie wise.
Historicus, ci, m. g. a wyter of hystories.
Histricus, a, um, pertaining to players.
Histrion, ōnis, com. g. a player in enterludes, or stage players.
Histrionia, x, f. g. and Histrionica, x, the feate or science of stage players.
Histrionicus, a, um, and Histrionalis, le, idem.
Histris, histris, f. ge. a brasse haupnge Charpe pyckes on his backe, called a porke pyne.
Hiulce, as it were with chappes or gappes.
Hiulco, aui, are, to make to gape or chynke, to cleaue.
Hiulcus, a, um, gappinge or chynkynge, as the grounde is in a great dythe.
Hiulca gens, a couetous and deceitfull people.

H A N T I. O.

Hoc is bled for tanto. when quo or quod foloweth.
Hoc vide, a forme of latine speche, bled in Terence and Plautus, signifyinge that wee saye in englyshe, See I praye you.
Hoc, this or that.
Crede hoc meæ fidei, beleue this thyng on my warrantise.
Quid hoc hominis? what felowe is this?

Hoc

Hoc literularum, this Hoyle letter or little es-
pille.
Hoc mentis, this myde. Iphewyle Hoc morbi,
sceleris, noctis, lucis. &c.
Hoc est, quod ille & cer. thys is the cause why
he. &c.
Huius non facio, I set not this muche by hym.
Hodie, to daye, nowe, at this tyme, in these dayes,
in this age.
Hodie mane, to daye in the mornynge early.
Nunquam hodie, no tyme to daye.
Non facies hodie: Non dices hodie: and such
lyke are spoken for a vehemencie to enforce one
the more.
Hodiernus, a, um, of this daye.
Hodierno die, to daye, nowe at this presente
tyme.
Hodierno mane, idem quod Hodie mane.
Hodardocus, ci, ma, gnee, a robber by the hygge
waye.
Hodaporicum, a booke to carrie in iourney, whych
maye be called a iournall: or a booke wherein
icarnepes from place to place be described.
Hodaporus, ri, m, g. a trauayler by the waye.
Hodus, loke hedus.
Hermotopodis, a byrde, whiche by Plinies des-
cription, I thynke to be our redshanke.
Hortichius, a Greeke, very cunning in ymage ma-
kyng.
Hoi, an exclamation of one that wepeth.
Holcus, a certayne herbe.
Holmus, a moztar, a cuppe made like a hoyle.
Holocaustum, i, n. g. properly the beast, whych
haupng his bowels taken out, is layed whole on
the altare, and bourned.
Holobrizæ vestes, garmentes all of pure
golde.
Holoboræ vestes, garmentes whych be hea-
uie and stiffe, with golde that is wrought in
them.
Holographum, phi, n. g. a testament all wrytten
with the hande of the testatour.
Hololampus, all in flame.
Holophanta, loke Halophanta.
Holor, ôris, m. ge. a swanne.
Holosérica vestis, a garment all of silke.
Holopecthon, a hole cubite.
Holosteia, a certayne herbe.
Hulus, loke Olus.
Hulus, alias Homolus, an hyl of Chessaly.
Homelium, li, n. g. a certayne faction of rappes.
Homericus, a, um, of Homere.
Homeromastix, tigris, mas. gene. the reprocher
of Homere. Generally Homeromastices, bee
taken for all reprochers and false detractours of
learned men.
Homêrus, the chiefe of all poetes, whose proper
name was Melesigenes. But because he was
blynde, he was called Homêrus, whych in the
tunge called Ionica, signifieth blynde. Cice-
ro, Tuscul. 5. saith, It is wryten that Homere

was blynde, yett se we his picture and not his
porme. For what cuntry, what marches, what
host, what nauie, what motions of myndes,
as well of men as of beastes, are expressed in
suche wyse, that he maketh vs to see that he sawe
not? Plutarchus in the booke whych he wryte
of hym saith, that in his two marches he compre-
hendeth bothe the parties of man. For in Illiade
he described strength and valiantnesse of the
bodye, In Odyssea he dooth sette forth a pers-
fecte paterne of the mynde. Not withstandinge
for his vndiscrete fabledge of goddes and god-
desse, Plato excluded hym out of his weale pu-
blike.

Homicida, x, com. gene. a murderer, a mans
killer.

Homicidium, ij, n. g. murder or manslaughter.

Homilia, lix, f. g. a sermon.

Homo, i, nis, m. gen. as saith Phoca, the excel-
lent grammarian, but the common rules teache
it to be the common gender; a lyuing creature
haupng capacitee of reason, subiecte to death, a
man, woman or childe.

¶ Homo bulla, a man is but a bubble, a prouerbe
signifyng the vncertaine and vncertaine of mans
lyfe, resembling it to a bubble of water, whych
thoztly ryleth, thoztly vanysheth, and cometh to
nothyng.

¶ Homo homini deus, Man is mans god, and
plied to him, whych with any singular benefite,
helpeth a man about his expectation.

¶ Homo trium literarum, signifieth sometyme
in mockage a man of a noble linage, because
noble men wryte theyr fornames, their names
and surnames with thre letters, as P. Cor.
Scipio. C. I. Caesar. It is sometyme taken for a
theft, because Fur, hath in it but thre letters.

Afini homines, folles, asses.

Anfatus Homo, a man with his armes a hens
bowe.

Nemo homo est, there is no man.

Homo sum, I am a man, I may be deceyued.

Homo es, thou shewest thy selfe like a man, thou
playest the man.

Nihil minus hominis videtur, There seemeth
nothyng to me further from mans nature, or
more vnseemely for a man.

Sic homo est, such is his faction, or this is the
faction of the man.

Homo, and Quisquam, bee elegantlye ioyned
together, not with standynge that Quisquam
alone, signifieth as muche as Homo quisquam.

Homocapnus, ni, m. g. a man that spitteth alway
in the smoke, or by the fyre.

Homœmeria, lykenesse of partes.

Homeoptoron, ti, neu, g. a figure, when diuers
membres of a sentence haue like fall of cases.

Homœosis, a similitude.

Homœoteleuton, a figure, when clauses of a sens-
tence ende like.

Homogalactus, ti, m. g. a foster brother.

Homô-

Homógenes, nis, com. gene. of one kynde.
 Homoglossus, of the same tongue or language.
 Homole, an hyl of Magnesia.
 Homoleum, a cap of the olde faction.
 Homolium, a towne of Magnesia.
 Homología, x, for. gene. a confession, consent,
 or conuincement.
 Homolotti, a people.
 Homographia, like wytyngge or peinctinge.
 Homologare, to consent.
 Homophónos, of one sounne.
 Homóphilus, of one kynd or tribe.
 Homophýchus, of one minde.
 Homonara, the propre name of a woman, wherby
 is signified concordie.
 Homónymon, mi, n. gen. where manye thynges
 haue one name, but diuers in effecte: as a man,
 whiche is alpye or peynted, diuided by this ad-
 dition, a verie man, a peynted man.
 Homosipyi, they whiche sleape together vnder one
 touse.
 Homousios, sij, m. g. of lyke substance.
 Homulus, Homúncio, & Homúnculus, a little
 man, or of small reputation, a dwarfish fellow.
 Honestamentum, i, n. g. a thyng that commens-
 deth or setteth forth.
 Honestas, áris, f. g. honestie, dignitie, worship.
 Honestas & turpitudō vitæ, contrarie.
 Dignitas & honestas.
 Honestē, honestly.
 Honesto, aui, are, to rewarde with honour, to
 make moze honozable, to make moze esteemed, to
 commend or set forth.
 Honestum, i, n. g. honestie.
 Honestus, a, um, honeste, of god behauoure, of
 god reputation, comely, fayre, beautiful, wel fa-
 uoured.
 Dies honestissimus alicui, a daye on the which
 a man hath great honour shewed hym.
 Homines honore honesti, men aduanced to
 honour and dignitee.
 Honesta oratio est, his wordes or sayng is rea-
 sonable. Ille erat honesta facie ac liberali, he
 hadde a god and well fauoured face, or he was
 bothe fayre and well fauoured.
 Honestus conuentus, an assemble of worship-
 full and honourable persons.
 Honesto loco natus, descended of an honest and
 substantiall kynred or familie.
 Honestissimum testamentum, a wyll discre-
 tely and wysely made.
 Honor, or Honos, óris, m. g. honour, dignitee,
 sometyme beaulte, also reuerence, honestie. somet-
 tyme a sacrifice, a rewarde geuen to a man, also
 funerall obsequie.
 Honorem præfari, is where one shall speake of
 any thyng that is not honeste, than to saye, say-
 uynge your reuerence.
 Quo honore est: in what office or dignitie is he:
 or in what reputation is he: or howe is he esteem-
 ed.

Afficere aliquem honore, habere honorem
 alicui, and in honore habere aliquem, to doe
 honour to one, to haue in reuerence.
 Honore augeri, to be aduanced to hygher ho-
 nour and dignitie.
 Honore florere, to be in great honour and estia-
 mation.
 Honorem congerere, deferre, dare, to pro-
 mote, to geue office or dignitee to one.
 Perfunctis honoribus amplissimis, he that
 hath been in great dignitee and authoritee in the
 common weale.
 In honore esse apud aliquem, to be in reuerence
 with one, to be muche esteemed and set by.
 Honoribus vii, to beare office, to be in autho-
 ritee.
 Honori habere consulatum suum, to entende
 to great honour and reputation by ministering his
 consullthipp.
 Honore summo ei fuit, it was great worship
 and honour to hym.
 Honorabilis, le, honourable, worthy honour.
 Honoraria, plates made at Rome to the honour of
 Bacchus.
 Honorarium, rij, n. g. a present geuen to princes,
 ambassadours, great officers, & iudices at their
 first comyng, or executyng of their authorites.
 Also a custome, that the Decuriones payed for
 their admission in to the courtie.
 Honorarius, a, um, perteynyng to honour.
 Honorarius arbiter, a worshipfull man ap-
 poynted by the Pretor, to be an indifferent
 iudge betwene two parties.
 Honorarius tumulus, a monument or hearse
 set vp to the honour of any person, where the bodie
 is not present.
 Honoratē, honourably, worshipfully.
 Honoratus, a, um, that is in honour, estimation
 and reuerence, worshipfull, honourable.
 Honoratus vir, a worshipfull personage.
 Honorificentissime, in a very honozable forme or
 maner, very honozably.
 Honorifico, aui, are, to doe honour, or to honoz.
 Honorifice, idem quod honoratē.
 Honorifice appellare, to name one after a ve-
 ry worshipfull and honozable faction.
 Honorificus, a, um, that byngeth honour, ho-
 nozable, worshipfull, done or spoken to a mans
 honour or worship.
 Honóro, aui, are, to honour, to doe reuerence.
 Honórus, a, um, that is with honoz honozable.
 Hora, an houre; also tyme of an houre, a daye or
 pere.
 Crastina hora, to morowe.
 In horas, euery houre.
 Omnium horarum homo, a felowe at all al-
 sayes.
 Dum hæc dicit, abiit hora, while he spake these
 thynges, a whole houre passed awaye, or the time
 passed.
 Horum, rai, neu, gener. sommer honye. it is
 also

also a sauce made of fische.
 Horarius, a, um, that is the space of an houre.
 Horarium, ri, n. g. the space of an houre.
 Horatius, a famous poete, bozne at Venusium, a man excellent in sharpnesse of witte, and quicknesse of sentence: he was addict to Epicures secte, somewhat wanton in maners, though he liberally note the vices of other men in his verses called Sapyri, in balades to syng to the harpe (whych were in, roni. sondre kyndes of verses) he passed all other that wrote in latine. He was in good fauour with the Emperour Augustus, by the meanes of Mecaenas the Emperours minion, who toke in hym for his mirth and with much delectation: to whom, and to Augustus, he wrote diuerse epistles in verse, comprehendynge great wisdomes in compendious sentences: and died whan he was .57. yeres olde, as Eusebius writeth. he was after the incarnation of Christ about .x. yeres. Of his name were diuers notable Romayns.
 Horcum, olde wyrters used for Bonum.
 Horda, a, f. g. a cove great with calfe.
 Hordeaceus, a, um, of barley.
 Hordearij, they whych dooe lyue with eatynge barley.
 Hordearius, a, um, petycynnyng to barley.
 Hordearium as, money geuen to souldiers to be cognie.
 Hordearia pruna, plumes of the colour of barley, when barley is ripe.
 Hordeum, dei, n. g. barley.
 Hordeum murinum, called also of Plinie Phoenicia, is wall barley, that groweth on muddde walles.
 Horia, a fishers bote.
 Horiola, a littell fishers bote.
 Horizon, zontis, neu, gen. a circle diuidyng the halfe sphere of ouer parte of the firmament, from the other halfe, where to our sight, it seemeth, that the heauen toucheth the earth.
 Hormesion, a precious stone of fire colour.
 Horminode, es, m. g. a greene stone, compassed with a circle of the colour of golde.
 Horminum, ni, neut. gener. and herbe, called of the frenche men Tout' bonne, loke Ormis num.
 Horno, an aduerbe, signifyng, this yere.
 Hornorinus, a, um, of this yere, or of one yeres growynge.
 Frumentum hornotinum.
 Hornus, a, um, of this yeres, or of one yeres consynuaunce.
 Agnus hornus, this yeres lambe.
 Horna fruges, this yeres grayne.
 Horologium, gi, n. g. a diall or a clocke.
 Horologium solarium, a diall.
 Horomaldes, amonge the Caldees was named the god god.
 Horontes, loke Orontes.
 Horoscopo, aui, are, to marke the houre.

Horoscopus, the diligent markynge of the tyme of the birth of a chyld.
 Horoscopus, pi, m. gen. that part of the firmament, whiche euery houre ryseth from the east: astronomers call it the ascendent.
 Horoscopus, a, um, euery thyng, wherin houres be marked.
 Horrearius, ri, m. g. the keeper of the barn.
 Horreo, rui, rere, whan a man thynketh that his heare doeth rise. also to quake for colde or feare. sometye to feare muche, to be astonied or to wonder, to be rough, as fieldes vntilled or out of culture.
 Horrent agri, the fieldes are vnplesant and vnfertile.
 Omnium conspectum horreo, I am asfearde to come in any mannes syght.
 Horrere alicui, to feare lest some harme wyl chance to a man.
 Horrere minas alicuius, to feare a mannes thretynges.
 Horrendus, a, um, dreadfull, horrible, terrible.
 Horrens, entis, horrible, that setteth by the bysils, as a lion, or dogge.
 Horresco, scere, whan a man feleth within hym great colde or tremblynge to begynne, as in a feuer, or in a great feare: sometye to quake, to feare, also to make as coine doeth with the wynde.
 Horreum, rei, n. gen. a garner, a barn, wherin coine is laied. sometye a store house, wherin any other thyng is kepte.
 Horribilis, le, horrible or terrible, fearefull.
 Horrificus, a, um, idem.
 Horride, without any good facion or pleasure.
 Horriditas, atis, idem quod Horror.
 Horridulus, la, lum, timorous, somewhat vnplesant, rough, rude.
 Horridus, a, um, hideous, terrible, or he that quaketh for colde, or feare, ruffe for colde, rough, out of culture, nothyng cleane, handsome, or trymme.
 Horrida & inculta vita, a rude and homely life.
 Deformis atque horridus homo, an yll fauored and foule persone, lothesome to beholde.
 Inculta & horrida scripta, wytynges without grace or elegancy.
 Horrifer, rifier, rum, that byngeth colde weather.
 Horresco, aui, are, to make asfearde, to make to quier or tremble.
 Horripilo, aui, are, to grow rough.
 Horrifonus, a, um, hauntyng a terrible towne or boye.
 Horror, oris, ma. gen. a thretyng or quakynge for colde or feare. sometye the cruelnesse or terriblenesse of ones looke. also a religious or reuerende feare.
 Horrore perfundi, To be in suche feare, that one quaketh or threareth.
 Horsum, hither, or hitherwarde, and aduerbe.

Hortacio, ónis, f. g. Hortamen, minis, & Hortamentum, ti, n. g. idem quod Hortatus.
Hortator, óris, m. gene. one that counsaileth of moueth to a thyng.

Hortatrix, the feminine.

Hortatius, a, um, that belongeth to exhortacion of mouyng.

Hortatus, us, masc. gene. an exhortacion of exhortyng.

Hortensia, æ, f. g. the daughter of Hortensius, a woman most eloquent.

Hortensius, an excellent oratour of Rome, of a wonderfull memoie.

Hortensis, se, pertynyng to a garden, of a gardeyne, of that groweth in a gardein.

Hortensius, a, um, idem.

Hortor, áris, ari, to exhorte, to counsaile of moue to a thyng.

Hortari canes, to there the houndes. likewise

Hortari equos.

Hoc te iam diu hortor, cum duobus accus.

Hortari vt capiat.

Hortari ad perficiendum.

Isdem de rebus hortor.

Hortari aliquem de pace. &c.

Hortus, ti, m. ge. a knotte gardein, of a gardein for pleasure, of an orcheyarde.

Horri pensiles, gardeins made in the toppes of houses.

Horti, in the plurall numbze, is moste commonly vsed for an orcharde of gardein of pleasure.

Hortus, was vsed of olde wryters, for Villa.

Hortulus, li, m. g. a littell gardeine.

Horula, a littell houre.

Horus, an Egyptian, whiche wyate and declared the secrete maner of wrytyng, whiche the Egyptians vsed, called Hieroglyphica. Horus was also the sonne of Isis.

Hofa, a riuer of Tuscan, called now **Martha**.

Hofromaticus, sickely.

Hofpes, hóspitis, com. g. an host that receyueth straungers or guesstes into his house. also a gest, whiche lodgeth in an other mans house. also a stranger, of a man inhabityng out of the countrey.

Hospita terra, a countrey, whereby a man maye possibly passe.

Hofpes vrbis, a sträger that knoweth not what is done in the citee.

Hofpes in re aliqua, one that is ignozant in a thyng, of knoweth not what belongeth to it.

Hofpes in voluntatibus fuorum ciuium, one that knoweth not the mynde of wyll of his cites lins or countrey men.

Hóspita, æ, a strange woman.

Hospitalia, lodgerynges in an house, whiche serue onely for strangers.

Hospitalis, le, vsyng a gentill enterterpement, of gladly receyvinge a stranger: of that belongeth to an host or guest, of to enterterpement of strangers.

Hospitalis Iupiter, so called because strangers or gesses when they were ill intreated in theyr lodgerynges, called hym to wyndic; desyryng hym to reuenge them.

Hospitaliter, lyke a geste.

Hospitalitas, áris, f. g. hospitalitee, enterterpement of frendes or guesstes.

Hospitalolum, i, adminutue of Hospitium.

Hospitium, ij, n. g. an house alway redie to receiue frendes. sometyme a lodgeryng. also an hospital. sometyme frendeshyp shewed in hospitalitee, frendely familiaritee betwene persones, when one man cometh boldly to the others house, enterterpement.

Renuntiare hospitium alicui, to forsaكه ones house, where he hath ben interteined.

Excipere aliquem hospitio, to lodge or interteyne one in his house.

Pro hospitio, quod mihi cum illo est, for the familiaritee that is betwene him and me.

Librale hospitium, a liberall enterterpement of frendes or strangers.

Hospitium & amicitia.

Hóspitor, áris, ari, to receyue frendely into hys house. also to lodge in a place as a guesst of straunger.

Hospitatur aqua in eo loco, the water resteth in that place.

Hóspitus, a, um, strange, also that guessteth or receyueth guesstes.

Hospita æquora, id est, Vicina.

Hospita flumina, riuers that may be passed in a bote or shyppe.

Hosimi, they that be bozne without nosethyilles.

Hostia, æ, f. g. an host or sacrifice offered to attayne victory of ennemies.

Hostiatus, a, um, that is laded with sacrifices.

Hósticus, a, um, hostile or enemy.

Hostilis, le, pertynyng to an enemy.

Hostiliter, lyke an enemy.

Hostilitas, áris, f. g. hostilitie, enmitie.

Hostimentum, i, n. g. recompence, one for an other.

Hostio, iui, ire, to recompence, to assuage or abate, to offende, to stryke.

Hostis, is, com. gen. an enemy.

Hostium, ij, n. g. a measure of an hundzeth and forty bushels. also a dwze.

Hostórium, ij, n. g. the staffe wherewith all measures be made euen, a strike.

Hostus, i, the quatrite of oyle, that the olyues yelde at euery pzeilyng.

H ANTE V.

H Vber, húberis, n. g. a paype or bdder.
Huber, huberis, om. ge. fruitefull, plentiful, abundant.

Huber aqua, plente of water, muche water.

Ferax & huber.

Huber & fecundus author, an authour that is plentious and full of good matter.

Huberior

Huberior spes, greater hope.
 Edictum huberrimum, an ample and large
 commaundement.
 Huberrimus fructus, great plentie of fruite.
 Hubero, aui, are, to make plenteous oz fruitfull,
 also to be abundant.
 Huberrime, verape plentiously.
 Hubertas, âtis, f. g. plentie, abundance, fruyts
 fulnesse, fertilitie.
 Hubertas mammaram, abundance of mylke
 in the brestes.
 Hubertas soli, fruitfulnessse oz fertilitie of the
 grounde.
 Hubertas virtutis, the great fruitfulnessse of
 vertue.
 Hubertim, plentiously.
 Hubertus, a, um, abundant oz plentious.
 Huc, hyther.
 Huc abij cum illo, I came from thens hyther
 wth him.
 Huc coram adducam, I wyllynge hym hys
 ther befoze you.
 Huc prouiso, I come hyther to see.
 Ergo huc redde, than restore it hyther to me as
 gayne.
 Omnia hæc verba huc redeunt, All theese
 wordes come to this ende, oz bee spoken to this
 intente.
 Rem huc deduxi, I broughte this mattier to
 this poynte.
 Huc & huc, nowe on the one syde, nowe on the
 other, nowe to the one syde, nowe to the tother.
 Huc illuc, hyther and thither.
 Hui, an interiection of wonderynge, sometyme of
 scoynge.
 Hui meam sororem? Ho my syster?
 Hui tam cito? Ho, ho, so shortly, so soone?
 Hudum, for Sudum.
 Huic, to that place, also to hym oz hys.
 Huiusce, the genitiue case of Hic, hæc, hoc, com-
 pounded with ce.
 Huiusmodi, & huiuscemodi, suche, of that sorte.
 Hulula, læ, f. g. a shrike oule.
 Húlulo, aui, are, to howle.
 Humanitas, âtis, fce, g. humanitee, oz nature of
 man, kyndnesse, also doctrine, perceyninge to
 man, learnyng, liberall knowlage, gentylnesse,
 meekenesse, curtesie, gentyll behaviour, ciuili-
 tee, pleasauntnesse in maners.
 Humanitas & modestia.
 Immanitas & humanitas, contrary.
 Comprehendere aliquem humanitate, To
 shewe gentelnesse towarde.
 Politior humanitas, good learnyng.
 Vir humanitate politus, a man adowyned with
 cleane learnyng.
 Humaniter & humane, gentilly, curtesely,
 meekely.
 Humanitus, aduer. of men, after the facion of
 men.
 Humanus, a, um, gentyll, tractable, courteys,

mercifull, freendely, humane, leaened, coun-
 nenge.
 Si quid mihi humanum contigerit, If I
 chaunce to dye.
 Hoccine humanum est? Is this a gentyll
 touche?
 Humanus calculus, The stone ingendred in a
 mans body.
 Humanum genus, and Humana gens, man-
 kynde.
 Humana specie & figura esse, To haue the
 shappe and figure of a man.
 Humatio, ónis, f. g. an interrement oz buri-
 all, a putting into the grounde.
 Humator, óris, m. ge. one that burieth.
 Humatus, a, um, buried, layde in the earth.
 Humeftatus, a, um, mayde moyste oz weete.
 Humefto, aui, are, to make moyste, to weate.
 Humeftus, a, um, moyste oz weete.
 Humeo, mui, ere, to bee moyste oz weete.
 Humerus, i, m. g. the shoulder.
 Ab humero pendebant sagittæ, his arrowes
 hanged at his shoulders.
 Extollere in humeros, To take vpo his shoul-
 ders.
 Humeris rempublicam sustinere, by transla-
 tion to susteyne and beare vpon the comune weale,
 as it were vpon his shoulders.
 Humeri in bobus.
 Humeri in gallinaceis.
 Humerale, lis, neu, gen. a thyng to weare on the
 shoulders.
 Humerosus, a, um, that hath great shoulders.
 Humesco, scere, to waxe weete, to bee weete.
 Humescentes oculi, eyes wet with weeping.
 Humidulus, a, um, somewhat moyste oz weete.
 Humidum, i, n. g. moysture, weatnesse.
 Humidus, a, um, moyst, weate.
 Humifer, misera, rum, that byngeth moysture oz
 humour.
 Humificus, a, um, that maketh moysture.
 Humigatus, a, um, moysted.
 Humilio, aui, are, to make lowe, poze, oz abiecte.
 Humilis, le, base, lowe, also simple oz poze, aba-
 iecte, vile, humble, of lowe condition.
 Humilis & excelsa Luna, contrary.
 Humilis vitis, a vyne kepte lowe by the
 grounde.
 Humilis & abiectus.
 Humilis animus atque demissus, a lowe and
 base courage.
 Humilis sepultura, simple oz of small coste.
 Angustamens & humilis, idem.
 Humilis ars, a vyle crafte, lyttell esteemed.
 Humili atque obscuro loco natus, descended
 of a base oz vnknownen stocke.
 Oratio humilis & abiecta, cui contraria Al-
 ta & excelsa.
 Preces humiles, humble prayers.
 Humiles habitare casas, to dwelle in small cos-
 tages.

Humilis

Humilis statura, a dwarfish or low stature.
 Humilitas, a low, f. g. baseness or lowliness.
 Humilis generis, a baseness of ones stock or
 lineage.
 Humi, alone, or on the ground. *colla humi*
usque humi, lying along upon the ground.
 Humiliter, lowly, humbly.
 Humifer, a, um, that beareth the ground.
 Humo, a, ui, the top of the ground.
 Hemor, or ism, go, humour or moisture, that
 is of the colour of blood.
 Hemorrhoides, a, ui, go, a swelling of the
 corrupt humour.
 Humus, i, f, m, generis, the deep, moist, the
 ground.
 Tollere se humo, to rise from the ground.
 Hungaria, a, ui, a name of a country.
 Hunai, people, whiche came out of Scythia, and
 inhabited Hungary.

HYACINTHIA festa, were solemn ceremonies
 done in the night.
 Hyacinthinus, a, um, of violet colour.
 Hyacinthizantes, the fourth hynde of the stone
 called smaragdus.
 Hyacinthus, called also Vacinium, hath leaves
 like the poet, an handle by the in height, lesse
 than a maydens little finger, greene of co-
 lour; the toppe lighe downe full of purple
 flowers, and the roote rounde. The flower
 springeth out in springe tyme, with the vio-
 let and before the rose. Of this flower were
 fygged two sundry fables. One, that it was a
 boye that Apollo louch, whome by misfortune
 he slew, wherefore he turned hym into this
 flower. An other fable is, that it sprang of
 the bloude of Ajax, the valyaunt Greeke, and
 that certayne dropes of the flower, seme to ex-
 presse the figure of these two letters A. I. that
 herbe, whiche is commonly called Hyacinthus,
 is named in English Crowtoe. It is also a
 precious stone of the colour of golde, called a
 iacinct, whiche hath a souverayne vertue agaynst
 the common plague, specially if it be so woone,
 that it doo thouch the veyne that cometh from
 the herte.

HYADES, are vii. sterres, whose names are Am-
 brosia, Eudora, Pasithoe, Coronis, Plexau-
 ra, Pytho, & Tyche. They bee troublous, and
 cause sorowes and wundes. They goe downe
 the fourteenth Calendes of Maye. Poetes name
 them the daughters of Atlas, and Aethiopia,
 wherefore they been also called Atlantides. But
 because in lamenting they brother Hyas (slayne
 by a spouse) they woyned away and dyed, and
 therefore translated by Jupiter in to the firmam-
 ent: They were afterwarde called Hyades, by
 the name of they brother. Some saye, that they
 were the nourices of Perseus, and were called

Dodonides Nymphae, of a towne and forest
 called Dodona. The Romaynes called them
 Succulae, also Paracumones.
 Hyana, or Hycon, a name of a city.
 Hyalagus, a, ui, g. a glassy, or crystal.
 Hyale, a nymphe, one of the companions of
 Diana.
 Hyalinus, aliquid, glassy, of the colour of
 glasse.
 Calices hyalini, crystal glasses.
 Hyalus, i, m, g. glasse. It is sometime taken for
 greene colour.
 Hyantius, and Hyantens, a, um, of Beroia.
 Hyas, anis, one that was gouernour of Beroia,
 of whom they were called Hyantes.
 Hyas, hyadis, like Hyades.
 Hyarbas, like Hyarbas.
 Hyberna, a region in Asia ioyning to Armenia,
 enuironed with the mountayne Caucasus. It is
 also the vnde name of Spayne.
 Hyberna, norum, n. g. plu. places where men of
 warre do rest them in wynter.
 Hybernaculum, i, neu. g. a place prepared for
 men of warre to wynter in.
 Hybernia, a, f. g. Irelande.
 Hybernici, a, um, of Irelande.
 Hyberno, aui, are, to make abode in wynter.
 Hybernus, a, um, pertyning to wynter.
 Hybernium cubiculum, a wynter chamber.
 Hybernium agni, lambes eate in wynter.
 Hybernium tempus, wynter season.
 Hyberus, a great ryuer in Spayne, nyght to Tar-
 rhacon.
 Hybla, a, um, of the mountayne of citee.
 Hyble, a, ui, g. a name of a city.
 Hyble, es, or Hybla, a, a tice in Sicile, and a
 mountayne nyght to it, wherewith groweth plenty
 of tyme. And therefore the honye that is ther,
 is of all other moste pleasant.
 Hybras, an ozatour.
 Hybridæ, swyn half wyld.
 Hybris, hybris, f, m, g. a name of a city, engendred
 betwene an hounde and a wasp, called a hy-
 mer, or a mungrell. Also a kinde of haukes, which
 seldom is seene in the daye, but seeth his prey
 in the night.
 Hycca, a great fyre, whiche Hermolaus Barba-
 rus taketh for a surgion.
 Hydarnes, or Hydarnus, a noble man of Persia.
 Hydaspes, a greatte ryuer in Indie. Looke
 Idaspes.
 Hyderos, ri, m, g. a disease whan the chynne
 is fylled with water.
 Hydra, dra, f, m, g. a water serpente. It
 was also a monster, with whome Hercules
 fought, and as soone as he hadde striken of ens
 heade of the monstre, an other sprang out of
 the same.
 Hydram secare, to meddle with an endlesse
 matter, or where one mischief happeneth after
 another.

Hydor, hydus, or hydus idem quod aqua.
 Hydragogas, g, m, g. he that dryngeth water to a place by furrowes or trenches.
 Hydragyrum, ri, neu. gener. a certain thyng wherwith silver is golde in the steele of quicksilver.
 Hydralcon, water mixte with oyle.
 Hydrastina, na, f, g. wilde hempe.
 Hydraulax, lácis, m. g. a water forowe.
 Hydralicus, a, um, perteyning to organes, or to an instrument made to drawe up water.
 Hydraulis, lis, m. g. an organe player.
 Hydraulus, i, m. g. an instrument to pulle out the water by violence, or rather to drawe up water out of a deepe place. Also a peece of organes.
 Hydria, a, f, g. a water pottle.
 Hydrocele, hydrocelles, a disease whan a man is burste, or when the humour falleth into one of the bones.
 Hydroclericus, ci, m. g. he that is bursten.
 Hydrolapathon, thi, n. g. a water docke.
 Hydromantia, tiay, f, g. divination in calling of spirites to appeare in water.
 Hydromeli, n. g. undeclinable, water and honye sodden together.
 Hydromphalon, a deade humour gathered about the navell.
 Hydronteroccele, the disease of burstynge.
 Hydrophobia, a, f, g. a disease, when the patient feareth water exceedingly.
 Hydrophobus, bi, m. g. he that is a fearde of water, or hateth water.
 Hydropycus, a, um, that hath the droppe.
 Hydropiper, semeth to be the herbe, whych the Apothecaries commonly call Eupatorie.
 Hydropsis, sis, f, g. idem quod Hydrops.
 Hydropota, he that drynketh alwaye water.
 Hydrops, drópis, the droppe. It is a sicknesse (as Trallianus wytteth) whiche cometh of the liver, made so colde, that it maye not sufficiently boyle the meate that is received, and convert it into the substance of pure bloude, but turneth it into a watrye substance, wynde or sicume. By occasion whereof (as Galenus and Paulus saye) the liver beyng feeble, the colde matter, whiche aboundeth, is sente into other members, wherof cometh yll habyte and figure of the bodie. It proceedeth of iii. causes: of a primative cause, as by muche colde drynke immediately after labour, bairnyng, goynge longe in the sonne, or drynkinge muche fastynge. Of a proceeding cause: as of an yll complexion, hotte or colde, or oppilation, wherby good humours are let to be ingendred, and yll humours to be expulsed. Of a ioynt cause: as of water or wynde possedynge eyther all the members, or onelye theym whiche serve for nourishment of the bodie: of this sicknesse bee thre kyndes, Tympanites, Astites, Hypofarcha, Reade moze of theym in theyr places.
 Hydrus, druntis, or Hydruntum, i, a cite in Ca-

labria, by the sea syde.
 Hydrus, i, m. gener. a water serpente. idem quod Natix.
 Hydrusa, a cite in the countrey of Athens. Also an Ilande called Andros.
 Hyela, a cite in the countrey of Oenoxia.
 Hyemalis, le, of wynter.
 Hyemalis dies, a wynter daye.
 Hyemalis vis, the penesse of wynter.
 Hyemalis locus, a colde countrey.
 Hyematio, ónis, f, g. a wynteryng.
 Hyemo, aui, are, to rest in the wynter tyme, to wynter, to make colde wether.
 Hyematus, a, um, frose.
 Hyems, emis, f, m. gener. wynter, tempest, great wethering, sometime a yer.
 Magnitudo hyemis, great wetherynge in the tyme of wynter.
 Adula hyems, the myddle parte of wynter.
 Affecta hyems, wynter almost ended.
 Sub casum hyemis, a little before the ende of wynter.
 Matura hyems, a tyme of wynter, cui apponitur tarda hyems, a latewarde wynter.
 Hyems iam præcipitauerat, it was towardes the later ende of wynter.
 Hyena, na, f, m. generis, a beaste lyke a wolfe, whiche hath a mane lyke an hore ouer all his backe and necke, but the beates be longer and harder.
 Hygris, a cite of Sarmatia, called commonly Carbardy.
 Hygreemplastra, moiste playsters.
 Hygromyza, orum, moiste ointementes.
 Hygrotes, in trees is the gumme or moisture that droppeth out.
 Hyla, a, or Hylas, la, the companion of Hercules, whom he losse in the borders of Ionia.
 Hylax, a countrey, after whiche a parte of the sea is called Hylaxum.
 Hilaxus, a Centaure, whose incontinence was cause of the warres betwene the Lapites, and the Centaures.
 Hylas, a lake of Bithynia, in the whiche (as some suppose) Hyla, Hercules companion was drowned.
 Hyllus, the sonne of Hercules by Deianira.
 Hylonome, a woman of the centaures, whiche after hir housbande was deade, clewe hir selfe with his sword.
 Hymanopodes, a lame people in Ethiopia, which haue clubbed or crooked feete.
 Himella, a river.
 Hymen, minis, neu. gener. a chime in the secreete place of a mayden, whiche whan she is defloured, is broken. Also a songe, songen at weddynges.
 Hymenæus, ai, ma. gener. the god of mariage, it is sometyme taken for mariage, also a songe or verses songen at mariages.
 Hymera, the name of a river.

of a man.
Hyphear, a kind of glim mislewe.
Hypheon, where byuers woodes bee monouns-
 ed under one accentus; Quandoquidem, vt-
 cunc; &c.
Hypnales, adders, which stynging a man, he dyeth
 sleppng.
Hypocaustum, sti, neu. gene. a hotte house of
 stewe.
Hypochoyma, a greye humour, coueryng the eye;
 called also **Glaucoma**.
Hypocōndrium, drii, neu. gene. the inward
 parte of the bodye aboute the nauilly, and vnder
 the stomake.
Hypocrisis, sis, f. ge. dissimulation; feigned holy-
 nesse, hypocrisis.
Hypocrita, a, m. g. an hypocrite.
Hypocimpes, bowes of Dirthe tree.
Hypodēsis, or **Hypodēma**, ātis, n. g. a shoe.
Hypodistole, idem quod substitutio.
Hypodidascalus, an hypisther or substitute in
 teachng.
Hypoglossis, the little fleshe that fasteneth the
 tonge to the nether parte of the mouth.
Hypogēum, ei, n. ge. a place vnder the ground.
Hypogēon, idem quod Aizoum.
Hypoglossida, littell rounde thynges made by
 phisike to lye vnder ones tūgue, whiche is di-
 ceased with reumes of grese in the throte.
Hypolapathum, hū, n. g. an herbe lyke to dothe,
 named patience, and is a kynde of fojell.
Hypomnema, ātis, and **Hypomnematum**, ti, n.
 g. an exposition of comment.
Hypomēmia oua, egges that birdes byng forth
 when they be troden of other. The byrdes for
 males, whiche be vnprofitable, and will not be
 hatched.
Hypomnematographi, wryters of commenta-
 ries.
Hypofelinum, ni, idem quod olus atrum, loke
 there.
Hypopodion, dii, n. g. a fote stole.
Hypopyon, where matter renneth out of the
 eyes.
Hypoytes, an inner garment.
Hyposarcha, one of the kyndes of dropsy, whers
 by all the bodye bolneth or swelleth. It cometh by
 the encreasynge of bloude colde, thyn, and wa-
 trie, infused into all the membes, in the defeaute
 of the thirde digestion, caused by the weak-
 nesse of the stomacke and lyuer, the wayes wher-
 of beynge stopped, the power whereby superflui-
 ties are separate and expelled, is made feeble,
 whereby the bodye gathereth vicious iuyce and
 wyndes.
Hypophagma, where the skynne of the eye by
 some stroke is so hurte, that the blouddē cō-
 uerthly spreadeth ouer the eye.
Hypostasis, seos, f. gen. substance. It is also
 that whiche dooeth ryle in byrte, where there is
 good digestion, if the residence be whyte, lighte

to and stynging in fūntayn lyke a prate the small ende
 vpwarde.
Hypotheca, a pledge, also a doctrine.
Hypothesis, an argument, matter of cause, whers
 vpon one should argue, dispute, or speake.
Hypothicos, a kind of fish.
Hypothyra, seos, f. gen. the doore, or res-
 tacher, the plate open, where the doore is, the doore
 room.
Hypothyron, a ground full of thesholds.
Hypozoxis, a figure contrary to Zeugma, whan
 every clause hath his propre verbe.
Hypozigia, all drawing castell.
Hypochorialis, a disease in horses eyes, risynge of
 a humour, that cometh out of the heade.
Hypsā, a riuer of Sicile.
Hypsa, a blinde woman's name in Hozar.
Hypsenor, the sonne of Dolopio, whiche was
 slayne by Euripilus at the siege of Troy.
Hysphicra, the wyfe of kynge Mithydates, whis
 che folowed hym in all his warres, beyng ar-
 med lyke a knyght.
Hysphile, the daughter of Thoas kynge of
 Lemnos, whiche whan the women there, by a
 common consent, had slayne all the men of that
 countrey in one nyght, saued hir father. After
 whan Jason goeyng towarde the conqueste of
 the golden flice, came vnto Lemnos, he beeyng
 in loue with him, concerned by hym two children
 wyppnes, and whan they were borne, the women
 of the countrey woulde haue put hir to death, for
 the sauyng of hir father; but she in sleeyng was
 taken by pyrates, and geuen to Apyrgus kynge
 of Armea, whose sonne he noursished. Wherhan
 the Argyues wente to destroye Chetee, Hysphi-
 le, whyle she wente to shewe to the Argyues
 a fountayne, left the childe kynge on the grasse,
 who was slayne by a serpente. Wherfore whan
 the father of the childe woulde haue put hir to
 death, the kynge of the Argyues defended and
 saued hir. Some other wyte, that Hysphile
 (whan she perceyued Jason dyd not retourne to
 hir agayne, accordynge to his promyse) threwe
 hir selfe into the sea, and was drowned.
Hyrkania, a countrey in Asia.
Hyrcanius, a, um, of Hyrcania.
Hyrkanum mare, the sea nowe called Mare Abas-
 cuk, or Mare de Sala.
Hyrium, a cite of Apulia, called commonly Le-
 sioa.
Hyracus, a Croiane, father of Apulus, Ieneas
 companion.
Hysginum, a colour lyke scarlet.
Hysopytes, a, m. g. and figurately, n. g. a wyne
 made with hylope.
Hysopus, pi, m. g. or **Hysopum**, pi, n. g. an herbe
 called hylope.
Hysteralgia, peyne of the bealy.
Hystorologia, & **Hysteron proteron**, a maner
 of spekyng where the last is set before the fyrste,
 and as it is sayed, the rarte before the horse.



OF blide wyters
was used for V,
as Maritimum
for Maritimum.
I, is the impera-
tue made of Eo,
and dweth signys
fie, go thou. It is
also a fourme of
speaking, when
we doo correcte,
exhorte, or moche

any man.

I nunc, & rebus nimium confide, secundis,
Go to and put all thy trust in prosperite.

I nunc, & dormientem exita, Go thy way and
awake hym.

Ia, was the yonger daughter of Atlas, and counteth
as muche as a boye.

Iacchus, one of the names of Bacchus, called god
of wyne.

Iacea nigra, is, (as Brunfelsius supposeth) the
herbe, whiche is called Morfus diabolii.

Iaceo, cui, ere, to lye, to extende out, or bee of
length, sometimes to be, to be able, to be unknowe,
to be unable, to be dead, to be condemned, or
naught set by, to be vile, and of no price.

In medio campus iacet, In the myddes is a
felde.

Ille iacet, he is dead.

Maximas vero virtutes iacere necesse est, vo-
luptate dominante. Carnall delectation ru-
lyng, nedes muste excellent vertues be nothyng
sette by.

Iacent, they are without vertue, courage, or est-
imation.

Iacent virtutes, vertue is naught set by.

Iacent precia, they are of a lowe price.

Iacet grauitas, he lieth sicke.

Iacer oratio, the oracion is without any grace or
spirite, or hath no lyfe or quicknesse.

Iacens animus, a desperate mynde, or out of
courage.

Iacente te, thou beyng syche.

Iacere alteri ad pedes, to lye at ones fete, humb-
lylly intreatyng hym.

Iacere prostratum, to lye alonge.

Iacere in obliuione & silencio, to be forgotten
and nothyng spoken of.

Iacere in occulto, to be nothyng renoumed or
famous.

In lacertis alicuius iacere, to lye clipped in ones
armes.

Iacere inultum, to remayne unpunished, or to
die without reuengement.

Iacere in merore, to remayne in great heauy-
nesse.

Iacere in sordibus, to lye as a desperate per-
sone, that passeth not what becommeth of hym
selfe.

Rationes iacent, I can not tell what to saye.

Iacent studia, studie and learning is nothyng
regarded.

Iacent his testibus, they are confounded wth
these witnesses.

Iacere, to be deade.

Iacens, lyeing, beyng situate, also slow, sicke.

Signis, & iacens.

Iacio, ieci, iacere, to throwe, to caste, to hurle, to
mowe, sometimes to set on lape, to maite, to tell, to
speake, to publyshe abroad.

Iacere fundamentum, to set on lape a founda-
tion: by translation to geue an occasion, or to
make waye to any thyng.

Præcepta se iecit in agros, he ranne headlonge
into the felde.

Iacere aggerem, to make a bulwarke, or con-
struction.

Edictum in populum iacere, to publyshe, or set
abrode proclamacions.

Gradum or aditum iacere, to make waye, or
entrance to a thyng.

Odorem iaciunt, they sende out a greet saoure.

Contumelias & probra in aliquem iacere, to
scape, or speake ill of one.

Iacere minas, to threaten, or manace.

Quærelas & quærimoniam iacere, to com-
playne.

Iacere ridiculum, to speake, or byynge forth a
mery geste, to be laughed at.

Iacere sermones, to common, or talke.

Significationes iacere, to shewe by tokens and
signes, to signifie.

Iacob, a patriarche, sonne of Isaac.

Iacobus, a propre name, in englyshe James.

Iactans, anis, tasyng, bostyng, crakyng, auau-
ntyng.

Iactantior gestus, proude, or statelie gesture, a
bragge.

Iactanter, bostyngly, braggyngly, proude.

Iactatio, ônis, f. g. a verynge, or troubyng, a tol-
lyng, or shakynge, a mowynge, or gestyng, a cal-
tyng, a bostyng, crakyng, or auauentyng.

Iactatio corporis, the mowynge of the bodye.

Insolentiam & iactacionem hominum ferre,
insolencie and braggyng.

Temporum nostrorum iactatio, the trouble.

Iactantia, idem.

Iactator, ôris, masc. gen. a craker, or boster, a glo-
rious persone, that maketh auauente of his owne
preyse.

Iactatus, a, um, tossed hyther and thither, diuen
from quoste to quoste.

Iactatus, us, maf. gen. a tossyng, a tasyng, a mo-
uyng.

Iactito, aui, are, to beate often.

Iacto, aui, are, to throwe, to reuolue, to caste, or
toss, in the mynde, to bere, to throwe downe, and
beate, to auauance and gloze, to speake vayne-
lye, to set forth, to toss, to caste out.

Iactare brachium, to wagge, or swynge the
arme.

lactare caput, to caste the heade nowe on the
 tone syde, nowe on the tother.
 lactare oculos, to gaze about, now on one syde,
 nowe on an other.
 lactare pectore curas, to caste and reuolue in
 ones mynde diuers serious matters.
 lactari febri, to bee tourmented with a feuer or
 ague.
 lactare dicta iocosa, to hyunge forth mery scoles
 ses or gestes.
 lactari sermonibus, to be communed or talked
 of abode.
 lactatur hoc vulgo, this is commonly talked
 abode.
 lactare se magnificentissime, to praple and
 aduance ones selfe aboue the mone.
 Ventis lactamur, we be driuen and tossed nowe
 into one quost, now into an other.
 lactari vitio, to be spitefully spoken of, to be rat-
 led agaynst.
 lactuose, and lactuosus, are redde in nogod au-
 thour.
 lactura, a, f. g. losse, damage, proppely thynges caste
 out of a shyppe in tyme of tempest.
 lactus, a, um, caste, laped.
 lactus, us, ma. gen. a thowe, a hurle, a caste, a
 draught with a nette in fyshyng.
 laculabilis, le, that maye be hurled or caste.
 laculatio, onis, f. ge. laculamen, & laculamen-
 tum, ti, a shotte or cast with a darte or iauelyn.
 laculátor, óris, m. ge. he that hurleth a darte or
 iauelyn, or one that shoteh.
 laculátorius, a, um, that pertyneth to shotyng or
 castyng of dartes.
 laculátrix, trícis, f. g. the feminine.
 láculo, aui, are, is sometyne read.
 lácutor, áris, ári, to shote or caste farre.
 láculum, li, neu. gene. any thyng that maye bee
 shotte or caste farre, moste commonlye a darte or
 lyght iauelyn.
 láculus, li, ma. gene. a serpente that lyeth vnder
 trees, and sodaynlye with a metuaylous violens-
 ce, percereth any beaste, whyche happeneth to passe
 by hym.
 Iadera, a towne of Illyricum.
 Ialyfos, a citee of Rhodes.
 Iam, nowe, yet, mozkouer, ouer and besides this,
 furthermoze, also incontinent, or forthwith, im-
 mediately, by and by, ere it bee long, nowe at the
 length, sometyne for Tunc, than.
 Iam ne imus? why tarie we? Shall we not goe
 nowe?
 Iam diu, longe agone, a great whyle, long sens.
 Iam dudum, nowe late, but a whyle sens.
 Iam dudum, is spoken of a shotte tyme, as of
 one, two, thre, or foure houres, and is most com-
 monly ioyned with verbes of the presente tense,
 and significth the acte to continue styll.
 Iamdudum, a pety whyle sens and yet styll.
 Iam dudum hic adsum, I haue been here a god
 whyle.

Iam dudum animus est in patinis, my mynde
 is on my dyner, and hath been a good whyle.
 Iam dudum, sometyne for Iam primum.
 Iam iam, euen nowe, by and by, streyght waye.
 Iam inde, incontinent after.
 Iam olim, a great whyle agone, also in tyme
 past.
 Iam pridem, a littell whyle past, but late, som-
 etyme forthwith, also a good whyle agone, longe
 sens. Iam pridem, is spoken of somewhat longer
 tyme than Iam dudum, as of five or sixe mones
 thes or yeres, or moze, or lesse, as the thyng re-
 quyeth: and is ioyned with the presente tense,
 as Iam dudum is.
 Iam tum, for that tyme, euen than, or euen at
 that tyme.
 Iam, already, er this, by this time.
 Iam rediisse oportuit, Thou shouldest haue
 been here agayne by this tyme.
 Iam, for Amplius: as,
 Neque iam lactantes appellantur, Neether be
 they any moze called suckyng pygges.
 Iam, for post hac: as,
 Vestrum iam consilium est, Nowe hereafter it
 is your parte to consulte or take hede herof.
 Iam biennium est cum mecū ille rem cepit,
 It is now fully two yeres sens he beganne. &c.
 Iam a pueris, euen of lyttell babes or chyldern.
 Plus iam anno scio, It is moze than a yere sence
 I knewe it.
 Iam diu est, quod ventri victum non datis,
 Ye haue not founde my bely meate and dyneke
 many a daye.
 Iam diu factum est, postquam bibimus, It is
 a great whyle sens we dranke.
 Iam iam q, quickly, speedily, by and by, also
 from hence forth.
 Iam inde ab adolescentia, Euen from his youg
 age.
 Iam indevsque à pueritia, cōtinually, euer sens
 he was a littell chyld.
 Iam nunc, euen nowe.
 Iam pridem est mihi amicissimus, He is a
 great frend of myne, and hath been many a day.
 Iam primum, nowe fyrst of all, nowe and neuer
 before, also firste and for mozte.
 Iambeus, that is of the foote in meeter called
 Iambus.
 Iamblicus, a philosopher of Pythagoras secte,
 scholar of Porphyrius.
 Iambus, a foote in meter, haupnge the fyrst sillable
 shorte, and the other longe.
 Iamefa, a creke of the Britayne sea.
 Iamno, a towne of the people called Baleares.
 Iana, the name of Diana.
 Ianassa, a nymphe.
 Ianiculum, li, neu. gen. a parte of Rome, and a
 mountayn in it, also a gate of the same name.
 Ianira, the daughter of Oceanus and Cethys.
 Ianitor, óris, masc. gene. a porter or a keeper of a
 gate.

Ianitor,

Ianitor carceris, a keeper of a prison.
Ianitorix, the feminine.
Ianitrices, bee also the wives of two brethren.
Iantha, a daughter of Oceanus and Cethus.
Ianthinus, a, um, violet colour, of purple.
Ianalis, le, of Janus.
Ianua, or, forth, ge. a gate; sometime a doore by translation, a waye of entrie to a thing.
A ianua quere aliquom yte of the for one at the gate of doore.
Quamquam qua nolui ianua sum ingressus in castrum, Although I have entered into my citie by that occasion that I would not haue entered by my good will.
Ianuarius, the moneth of Ianuer.
Ianuall, n, g. a kind of cakes consecrated to Ianus.
Ianius, some suppose to be Saturne, some to be Japhet; one of the sonnes of Noe: Accotaleth hym the superiour worlde of heauen: He was made haupnge two faces of visages, eyther because the heauen tournyng, the pere continually where it began: or elles because it knoweth what is past, and foretelleth what shall happen: Ianius claudere, in olde tyme signified to make this verfall peace. For in the temple of Ianus at Rome, were two doores, which were opened whan the Romanes made warre: and whan warre was finished, and all thinges in quiete, then were they shut. Ianus was also a place in Rome, whither vsurers resorted.
Iapetus, the father of Prometheus, sonne of Caelum & Terra.
Iapigia, a countrey in the realme of Naples, called Calabria.
Iapigium, a promontory in Iapigia.
Iapis, the propre name of Aetolus.
Iapix, iapigis, the sonne of Medalus, kynge of Calabria, whiche of hym was called iapigia. also a western wynde, whiche cometh out of the partes of Apulia.
Iarbas, like Hiarbas.
Iarchas, the chief of the philosophers of Inde.
Iaron, ri, neut. gener. idem quod Dracontium maius.
Iasiades, the sonne or newewe of Iasius.
Iasis, Athalanta, the daughter of Iasius.
Iasius, the brother of Dardanus, and sonne of Electra, also Iasius is the father of Palinurus.
Iasminum, a tree, and litle floure called Iasemine.
Iason, Iasonis, he that fyrst conquered the golden floure, and made the notable expedition in to Cholchos, the sonne of Aeson and Alhimece.
Iasionium, a promontorie of Cappadocia, called S. Thomas.
Iaspideus, a, um, of the colour of Iasper stone.
Iaspis, idis, a stone called Iasper.
Iasponix, nicis, m. g. a precious stone as white as snowe.
Iasum, an yle of Caria, lyngge toward the maine lande.
Iatraléptes, tæ, m. g. a phisicion or surgion, which

cureth with oymntes.
Iatraléptes esphig, curing by oymntes.
Iatronice, a booke of phisike.
Iatros, a phisician.
Iaus, a phisician.
Iaxamans, people about Spaine.
Iaxartes, a river of Scythia in Asia.
Iaxres, a river of Scythia.
Iaziges, people of Media in Europe, on the south part of Germany, called now Saperm in castre: Iazigis alpe Sibenburgh, it hath on the north, Armenia: on the west and south, Germanie and Pannonie in the east: Iazigis Dacia.

I ANTE B.

Iberia, the name of Hibernia.
Iberia, the aunciente name of Spaine: also an other countrey nigh to Germany: It is of some written with H. and anglicke, Iberia & Iberi, & Ibres, Spayardes, or men of the other Iberia.
Iberica, or, f. g. an herbe called of olde wytted Spantum.
Iberis, or Hiberis, an herbe lyke to cresses, but muche greater, the stalk is a litle cabite of height. In sommer it beareth a whyte floure, and hath a litle seeds, whiche groweth aboute all the stalken. Hermodas doth interpret it wyld cresses: Panardus wytteth, that some men call it Lepidium: Aetius calleth it Cardamina, whiche in latin is Nasturium, in Englysh cresses. wherfore I thinke it to be a hynde of cresses.
Ibericus, a, um, of Iberia.
Iberus, a river in Spayne.
Ibi, there, than, whan that was down.
Ibi viast, there as he is.
Duxi vxorem, quam ibi miseriam vidi. I maryed a wyfe, what miserie and wretchednesse dyd I perceyue to be therein?
Ibi homo me cepit obsecrare, Than he began to entreate me.
Ibi mori scilicet sum, per mare, and thereabout I am, or thereupon I thinke of muse.
Ibidem, there, or in the same place, sometime in the same thyng.
Ibidem mihi adnunt, he berked to me out of the same place where he was.
Ibidem loci res erit, the matter wyll be in the same case.
Ibicus, a porten name of Regium in Italy.
Ibis, ibis, vel bidis, f. g. a foule or byrde of Egypt, whiche is hygge, and hath wyte legges, and a longe byll. They pofyte muche to the countrey in kylling and eatyng of serpentes, whiche out of Libya, be caried into Egypte, with a southern wynde. also it is taken for an enuious person, loke. Phil. li. 8. cap. 27.

Icadus, a notable robber.
Icaria, an yle in the sea Icarium, whiche is also called Icaros.
Icaris paronymicum, of Icarus.
Icarus or Icarus, the father of the chaste Penelope. There was an other Icarus, the sonne of Dedalus, who hauynge wynges, with his father flew out of the yle of Crete: But whan he flew hygher than his father commaunded: the waxe, wherewith the fethers of his wynges were glued, melted with the heate of the sonne. And the fethers fallinge of, Icarus was constrained to fall into the sea, afterwarde called Mare Icarium. Also Icarus is a mounteyne in the region of Athens.
Ichneumon, néumonis, m. g. a beast of Egypt, whiche is now called a moule of Indie, of the greatnesse of a catte, & is fashioned lyke a moule, who creepeth into the body of a crocodyll, whan he gapeth, and eatyng his bowelles, cleareth him. it is also a kynde of waspe.
Ichneuta, idem quod Ichneumon.
Ichrei asinus, the herbe maioram.
Ichnographia, x, f. g. is a plot concerning buydyng, wherein is onely conteyned the plate, wheron the buydyng shall stande, hauyng lightly described with rule and compasse, the foume and facion of euery cource, quadrant, and floore therin comprehended. also an instrument lyke a compasse, wherewith are made the descriptions of the sonne.
Ichthycusa, the yle called Icaros.
Ichthylóbolus, li, m. g. a fysher.
Ichthyocolla, a fysh, of whose skynne water glewe is made: And the same glewe is called also Ichthyocolla.
Ichthya, x, f. m. g. an instrument, wherewith a childe beyng deade in the mothers wombe, is cutte forth.
Ichthyóphagi, people by south Indie, whiche doe eat onely fysh, and also theyr cattell is fedde therewith. They weare garmentes of fysh skynnes. Also (as Strabo writeth) theyr houses be made with whales bones and oyster shelles. The ribbes of the fishes make the beames and rafters, of the iawes are made the doores, of the backes bones are made moztars, wherin the fysh is pounned, and dried at the sonne, and thereof they make breadde mingled with a littell wheate. Arrianus, lib. 8. writeth, that the ribbes of whales (seene there, by the capitayns of king Alexander) were about xxxviij. fote. di. longe, wherewith their houses were buylded.
Ichthyopóla, lx, ma. gene. a fishmonger, a seller of fysh.
Ichthyopolion, polii, n. g. a fish market.
Ichthyotrophium, phii, n. g. a ponde of stewe, wherin fysh is nourished & fedde.
Ichthys, a promontory in Icaria.
Ico, ici, ere, ictum, to stryke.
Icere fœdus, to make a league or truce.

Icon, iconis, f. g. an ymage.
Iconicus, a, um, so peynted or fourmed, that in euery member the very similitude is expressed.
Iconcula, a spile ymage.
Iconismus, mi, m. g. a description.
Iconium, a towne in the country of Strile: an other in Asia the laste, it is also a mans owne ymage lyke hym selfe.
Icosium, a towne in Mauritania Cæsariensis, buylded by the companions of Hercules.
Ictericus, he that is diseased with the jaundise.
Icterus, icteri, m. g. a fysh, whych if a man take of the jaundise doe see, he shall be healed.
Icteros, a synchneffe called the jaundise.
Ictis, idis, a white weasel, whych destroyeth beest fialles, and eateth the hony. After Crasus it is a furret. For he saith, the latines call it Viverra, loke the prouerbe, I modo venare leporem, where he correcteth a place in Plautus.
Ictus, a, um, stricken.
Ictus, us, m. g. a stripe or stroke, a blowe.
Ictus fulminis, a blasting with lychtning.
Ictus serpentis, the syngyng of a serpent.
Ianguidus ictus pulsum, a feeble beating of the poulls.
Iclinare ictum, to auoyde a blowe.
Icti, is sometyme red in the genitive case.
Ictus, a famous wrestler of Carentine, whych to be the stronger, absteyned from women all his lyfe.

ID, that, loke Is.
Id quod res est, whych is trouthe, as the matter is in dede, as the trueth is.
Id ætatis, of that age.
Id curat scilicet, he careth muche therfore. whiche is spoken, as who sayeth, he careth nothyng for it.
Id locorum, for Id.
Id temporis, at that tyme, or suche a tyme.
Id temporis est, the tyme is suche.
Ida, x, f. m. gen. a mountayne, whych lieth nigh the Troye.
Idæi dactili, people called also Coribantes. also a precious stone lyke a mans thombe, wherof be many founde in Landie.
Idæus, a, um, of the mountayn Ida.
Idælium, a mountayne and citee in the Ile of Ege, pyres dedicated vnto Venus.
Idælius, a, um, of that mountayne, or of Venus.
Idanthyrus, a famous kyng of Scythia, whych subdued a great parte of Asia.
Idas, x, the husbnde of Marpissa, a man of excellent fauour and beautee.
Idaspes, a ryuer rennyng by Parthia and Inde, and at laste falleth into the great ryuer called Indus. In this ryuer is founde muche golde and precious stones.
Idcirco, or Iccirco, therfore, for that cause.
Idea, the figure conceived in imagination, as it were

were a substance perpetuall, and lyke as of one
 scale proceedeth many pyntes, so of one Idea of
 a man, procede many thousandes of men. and
 semblable of other Ideas, procede thynges in-
 numerable. So that Idea, be as it were exte-
 rnal examples, wherby al other thynges be creas-
 ted. and this is Idea, wherof Plato speaketh.
 Idem, the same thyng, or the same man. also lyke
 or semblable.
 Idem es qui soles, Thou arte the same man
 that thou were wonte to be.
 In eisdem illis locis, in the very selfe same
 places.
 Idem dicere semper, to be alwaies in one
 minde or opinion.
 Vno & eodem tempore, at the very selfe same
 tyme.
 Alter idem, one as lyke as it were the selfe same
 person.
 Animus erga te idem est ac fuit, My mynde
 or affection towards you is as it hath been
 afoze tyme.
 Idem ætatis, for eisdem ætatis.
 Magis eadem, more lyke the same woman.
 Dianam & Lunam eandem esse putant, they
 thynke Diana and the moone to be all one.
 Idem valet ac si pater iudicaret, It is al one as
 if your father dyd iudge the matter.
 Identidem, eisdones, nowe and than amonge,
 euer nowe and than, often or diuers tymes,
 with a certayne space betwene.
 Ideo, for that cause.
 Idicus, a, um, of the mountayne Ida.
 Idiographæ literæ, a priuate letter.
 Idiographum, phi, n. g. a priuate wrytyng.
 Idioma, omatis, n. g. a ppropie fourme of speche.
 Idiopathia, æ, form. gene. the ppropie facion of a
 disease.
 Idiota, æ, com. gener. a man or woman vns-
 learned.
 Idipsum, the same thyng, or one thyng.
 Idmon, a soothsayer, the sonne of Apollo and
 Asteria.
 Idolum, lij, n. g. a littell Idolle.
 Idololatra, æ, m. g. a wooshipper of ymages, an
 ydolater.
 Idololatria, tria, f. g. ydolatrie, wooshippyng
 of ydols.
 Idolothyrtum, ti, n. gen. that whiche is offered
 vnto ydols.
 Idolothyria, æ, offeryng to ymages.
 Idolum, li, n. g. an ydoll, an ymage.
 Idomeneus, a kyng of Candie, whiche came with
 the Grekes to Troy. In his retorne beyng
 troubled with tempestes, he bowed, that yf he
 returned saule into his realme, he woulde of-
 fer what so euer he mette fyrste. Wherefoze
 whan he woulde haue offered his sonne, who
 fyrst mette him at his landyng: the people arose
 agaynst him, and dyaue him out of the countrey.
 Than sayled he into Apulia, and builded a citee,

whiche he called Petilia, on the mountayne Sas-
 lentinum in Calabye.
 Idonie, aptly, conueniently, fytly.
 Idoneus, a, um, apt, mete, ppropie, conuenient,
 also able, sufficient, profitable.
 Idoneus author, a substantiall and sufficient
 authour.
 Idoncum tempus, a conuenient tyme.
 Aprus & Idoneus.
 Idonea, orum, n. g. plu. mete and apte places.
 Idotea, the daughter of Idæus kyng of Ae-
 gyptes.
 Idula, idula, f. g. a sheepe that was offered euer
 Idus vnto Jupiter.
 Idumæa, a region in Siria ioyning to Egypte,
 and bordereth vpon Palestina.
 Idume, a citee in the countrey called Idumæa, ad-
 bout the whiche are abundance of palme or
 date trees.
 Idus, iduum, plu. tantum, the Ides of monethes
 whiche doo diuide Nonas from Calendas.
 Idyia, the wyfe of Aexia, kyng of Colchis.

Iecinorosi, men speke in the lyuer.
 Iecoraria, æ, form. gene. an herbe called liuers
 woozte.
 Iecur, iecoris, & iecinoris, n. gen. the liuer of a
 man or other thyng lyuyng.
 Iecusculum, li, n. g. a littell lyuer.
 Ieiune, barely, basely, coldely, slenderly.
 Ieiunium, nij, neu. g. fastyng, or the tyme that
 men doo faste, fastyng day.
 Ieiunitas, atis, f. g. barenesse, basenesse, or slen-
 dernesse of style.
 Ieiuno, aui, are, to fast or absteyne.
 Ieiunum, i, n. ge. the guite, whiche goeth downe
 to the foundement.
 Ieiunus, a, um, fastyng, that fasteth. And by a
 metaphoze, gredy, hungrie, bare or barene,
 sterile.
 Ieiunum solum, a barene ground.
 Ieiunus stilus, a bare or base stile, that is not
 thyng entyched with weyghtie and pythy sen-
 tences.
 Ieiuni penates, an house of small chere, or colde
 roste.
 Ieiuna auiditas, a gredy appetite to meate.
 Ieiuna salua, fastyng spittle.
 Ieiunus animus, a base mynde of small capad-
 citee.
 Iëns, euntis, goyng.
 Ientaculum, li, n. g. a breakefast.
 Iento, aui, are, to eate meate afoze dinner, to breake
 ones fast.
 Iërna, a ryuer of Spayne.
 Ierusalem, the chiefe citee of Iudea.
 Iës, etis, a citee of Achaia, situate vpon a promon-
 torey of the same name.
 Iësus, the sonne of god, and of the moste pure
 virgine

virgine Mary, Although in the common translation of the Bible in latine, it seemeth there were dyuers other Jewes so named: yet in the hebrue tongue, as Becline writeth in his booke Devers bo mirifico, there was some diuersite in the letters of the name of our sauour, from them that were in the othe called Iesus. For in his glorious and wonderfull name were the bowelles called Tetragrammaton, with one consonante, called Schin, whiche is one S of the hebrues, wherein was a mysticall or hid signification of his diuinitie, although the whole name be interpreted Sauour: who beyng equall in diuinitie with god the father, begotten of him before the worlde was created, and without tyme, wyllynge for the redemption of man, descended in to the body of the blessed virgine, and was conceived in hir by the holy gost, the thyrde person in godhead, and of hir bozne the 3962. yere after the creation of the worlde: and beyng God and man, lyued here. 32. yeres in fourme of posteritee, and than beyng betrayed by his owne disciple, was by the Jewes (his owne people) most cruelly rayled on the Crosse, the yere after the creation of the worlde. 3994.

I ANTE G.

Igitur, therfore, from thens forth, afterwarde, than.

Quid igitur faciam? Than what shall I dooe?

Ignarus, a, um, ignorant, not knowyng.

Ignarus es morum meorum, thou knowest not my facions.

Ignarus philosophie, one that hath no skill in philosophie.

Ignarus docendi, he that knoweth not the way to instructe or teache.

Ignarus sences tuarum lacrymarum esse me, you thynke that I knowe not why you wepe.

Ignatius, an holy bishop of Antioche, the thyrde after saynt Peter, disciple to saint John the Evangelist. In the tyme of Traian he was condemned to bee deuoured of beastes, and as he was ledde toward Rome with tenne menne of warre, whom for their crueltee, he called Leoparides, he by the way confyrmmed all christen men in the faythe, as well by prayers as by letters, sayng in this wyse: So that I may fynde Christ and imbrace hym, I woulde there shoulde come vnto me fyre, gybbettes, beastes, crals, mynge of bones, rentyng of all the bodie, and all the tourmentes of the dyuell. When he hearde the roynge of Lyons, whiche shoulde deuoure him: he ioyously said: I am the wheate of Christe, let me be grounde with beastes teeth, that I may be founde to be pure and fyne manchet. He was martyred after the incarnation

about. lxxx. yeres.

Ignauus, cowardly, slowly, with a false herte.

Ignauia, a, f. g. cowardnesse: also lacke of courage, lythernesse.

Ignauit, he made him a foole.

Ignauiter, idem quod ignauus.

Ignauus, a, um, cowardly, lyther, vniuersally, false herted, that taketh away the strength of courage of a thyng. also vnprofitable, good to no vse, of no strength of force, slouthfull.

Ignauus, i, a slouch, a lacke, a lubber, a lardene one that wyl doo no labour, one that wyl not doo nothing but eate, drynke and sleape.

Ignauus dolor, sorrow that maketh one sluggish, slouthfull or vniuersally.

Succus ignauus, a rype that hath no force nor vertue.

Igneco, es, ere, to bee on fyre, to tounne to fyre, to burne.

Ignesco, scere, idem quod igneco.

Ignescunt irae, id est, accenduntur.

Igneus, a, um, that is brighte, or shyneth lyke fyre, fyre.

Ignia, certayne fautes, whiche earthen pottes haue in the realyng.

Igniarium, ij, n. g. ante thyng, out of the which fyre may be striken. also woode that taketh and kendleth fyre quickly. It may be vsed for a fyre bore.

Igniarius lapis, a flynt stone, out of the which fyre is striken.

Igniculus, li, m. g. a sparke of fyre. It is also an instinctiō that a man naturally hath to vertue and honestee.

Virilis igniculus, a sparke of manly courage or vertue.

Igniculus desiderij, the motion or instinctiō of ones desyre or appetite.

Ignisatio, feci, ere, to set on fyre.

Ignifer, a, um, that beareth fyre.

Ignifluus, a, um, that floweth with fyre.

Ignio, iui, ire, to inflame.

Ignipes, ignipedis, that hath a fyre foote.

Ignispicium, cij, n. g. diuination by fyre.

Ignipotens, one of the surnames of Vulcanus.

Ignis, is, mascu. gene. fyre. Sometime it is taken for an harlotte. Sometime for loue. Sometime lighnyng.

Ignis sacer, a soze, wherein is an extedynng inflammation and bournyng.

Ignis sancti Antonij, a discafe, whiche doeth mortifie and corrupte the membze.

Adiuuare ignem, loke Adiuuo.

Debacchatur ignis, the fyre rageth.

Ignem elicere, or excutere, to strike fyre.

Subicere ignem, to put fyre vnder a thyng, and by translation to minister matter of enuy or hatred.

Facere ignem, to make a fyre.

Astrorum ignes, the sterres.

Ignitabulum, li, n. g. a fyre panne.

Igni-

Ignitus, a, um, f. p. p. verie hotte.
Ignitum vinum, verie hotte or stronge wyne.
Igniuomus, a, um, he that spitteth fyre. the sunne is sometyme so called.
Ignobilis, le, vnnoble, vnknowen, foolyshe, of none estimation.
Ignobilis & inglorius.
Surdæ & ignobiles herbæ, herbes that be not knowen, or any thyng spoken of.
Ignobile gramen, a vile weede that groweth euery where.
Ignobili de loco natus, of a base or vnknowen stocke or kynred.
Ignobilitas, âtis, f. m. gene. basenesse of birth vnnoblenesse.
Ignominia, a, f. g. reproche, infamie, slander, rebuke, diswoorship.
Concisus ignominijs, spitefully slandered with yll reportes.
Ignominia est, it is taken for a great rebuke or diswoorship.
Ignominia notari, to be defamed.
Afficere ignominia, to defame, to slander, to put to dishonour.
Ignominiatus, a, um, defamed. A woode oute of vse.
Ignominiosus, a, um, infamous, slanderous, reprochfull, dishonourable.
Ignominis, ne, without renoume, not famous, of no estimation.
Ignorantia, a, f. m. gener. ignorance, lacke of knowlage, and is referred to the witte of a person.
Ignoratio, ônis, lacke to be knowen, and pertyneth to the thyng or arte.
Non negligentia, sed ignoracione rerû omnium factum est, It chaunced not through my negligence, but by meane I dyd know nothing, or by reason that all thynges were to me vnknowen.
Ignoratio sui, whan one for pride dooeth not knowe him selfe.
Ignôro, aui, are, not to knowe, to be ignozante.
Ne quid huius rei ignores, That you may not be ignozant in any poynt of this mattier.
Ignoras me, you know not what a felowe I am, or what maner of man I am.
Ignorat nomen suum, he hath forgotten his owne name.
Ignoratur, the passiu.
Ignoscibilis, le, tollerable, to be pardoned.
Ignoscens, entis, that quickly forgeueth or pardoneth.
Ignoscencia, a, f. g. pardonynge, forgeuyng.
Ignoscencior, the comparatiue, ignoscens, id est, propensior ad ignoscendum, moored to forgeue or pardon.
Ignosco, noui, scere, to learne and know perfectly. also to forgeue, to pardon, to haue excused, not to knowe, or be ignozant.
A me quæ feram ignoscite, Dooe you knowe

or learne of me diligently suche thynges as I will tell you.
Ignosco, is sometime a verbe actiue, and transitiue, and gouerneth an accusatiue and a dative case: as, Ignoscas mihi hoc vnum delictum, pardon me this one faute.
Ignôtus, a, um, vnknowen. also ignozant. Sometyme Ignôtus, is vled for ignobilis.
Obscurus & ignorus.
Pondus auri ignotum, an vnknowen substance of golde and money.
Terra ignota, an vnknowen countrey.

I ANTE L.

Illa, le, f. g. the least portion of a thyng that may be imagined. also the stuffyng of a pudgyng or other lyke thyng.
Ilba, or Ilua, an pland in the Tuscan sea, where is great plentie of cozne.
Ile, lis, n. g. plu. Ilia, lium, the guttes.
Ileus, vel Ileus, lei, m. g. the colyke.
Ilex, ilicis, f. m. ge. a tree called of some holmes, wherof one kynde beareth grayne, which the Arabians call hermes.
Ilia, lium, n. g. great guttes.
Iliacus dolor, the frettyng of the guttes.
Iliacus, a, um, of Troia.
Ilias, adis, the warke of Homere of the siege of Troie.
Illias malorum, a prouerbe vled whan manye and great mischiefes and misfortunes happen to a man.
Ilerda, a citee of Spayne called Leyda.
Iliberis, a citee in the prouince of Narbon.
Ilicet, quasi ire licet, a woode, wherby it was notified to the iudges, that they myght departe whan they would. As one would saie, goe whan ye luste, or ye may departe whan ye will, ye may goe make your cares, and signifieth the mattier to be ended. Also by and by, quickly, incontinent. Sometyme it is an aduerbe of affirmynge.
Ilicetum, ti, n. ge. a place where holme groweth.
Iliceus, a, um, of holme.
Ilicó, looke Illicó.
Ilienses, auncient people of the yle Corsica.
Iligneus, or llignus, a, um, idem quod iliceus.
Ilione, the proper name of a daughter of Priamus.
Ilioneus, the proper name of a Troian.
Ilissus, the name of a ryuer in the prouince of Athens.
Ilithia, a name of Diana.
Ilium, the palace of Priamus. It is taken for Troie.
Ilius, a, um, of Troy.
Illabefactus, a, um, that was neuer made weake or feeble.
Illabor, eris, âbi, to slippe or slippe in, to renne or flow in, to fall in, to enter in.
Illabi animos, to fall or slippe into the myndes of

of men.
 Mediæ illabitur urbi, it flydeth forth into the myddes of the citee.
 Illaboratus, a, um, that whiche is made or done without labour.
 Illac, on that syde.
 Hac aque illac perfluo, I renne out or leake on euery syde.
 Illacerabilis, le, that can not be tozne or rent.
 Illaceffitus, a, um, vnclered, vnprouehed.
 Illachrymabilis, le, vnmercyfull, that will not be moued with pitee.
 Illachrymo, aui, are, to weepe or lamente vehemently. Sometyne to sweate or sende forth a moyste humour.
 Illachrymare mortem alicuius, To weepe or lament for ones death.
 Illado, lafi, adere, to violate or breake.
 Legem illadere, to breake a lawe.
 Illafus, a, um, not hurte.
 Illatibilis, le, without mirth, or lackyng myrthe or pleasure, forowfull.
 Illapfus, us, m. g. a flydyng or fallyng in.
 Illaqueo, aui, are, to tie or bynde, to share, or entangle.
 Illatebro, aui, are, to hyde in corners.
 Illaudabilis, le, and Illaudatus, a, um, not woorthy to be named, woorthy no prais or commendation, woorthy no honest reposte.
 Ille, he: Sometyne for Aliquis, some man. It is often vfed Emphasis gratia.
 Ille Caro, that same my frende Cato, that is to fo renoumed and known.
 Ego ille, euen I the verie same person, that. &c.
 Apkewse Ipse ille, Noster ille, Ille iste, Ille alter, be elegantly ioygned together for a moze expresse notyfing of the thyng or persone.
 Ne illum talem praripiam tibi, Lest he shoulde begyle thee of fuche a ioly felowe as he is: or of hym, beyng a man of so greate price and woorthynesse.
 Illac, for illa hac.
 Illecebra, thynges delectable, that draweth and allureth the mynde to imbrace it, a flukyng enticement, a lure.
 Illecebrose, wantonly, with a wanton intyfyng or alluryng.
 Illecebrofus, a, um, that whiche pleasauntly allureth one to fauour it.
 Illecfamentum, i, neu. ge. a lure, a prouocation, an inticement.
 Illecfio, aui, are, to draw pleafantly.
 Illecfum, a thyng vned.
 Illecfus, us, m. ge. an intyfyng or alluryng.
 Illecfus, a, um, pleafantly fpyred or prouoked, intyfed, allured, tolled.
 Illegitime, vnlaufull.
 Illegitimi, vnlawfully begotten, basterdes.
 Illepide, vnpleafantly, without grace.
 Illepidus, a, um, without delectacion or grace, vnpleafant.

Illex, illicis, o. g. that enticeth or allureth, waton.
 Illex oculus, a wanton eye.
 Illex, egis, om. g. lawlesse.
 Illi, for illic, or ibi, there.
 Illibatus, a, um, vntouched, vntasted, pure, vn-corrupted.
 Illiberalis, le, vngentyl, withoute hyndenesse or curtesy, vn honest, nothyng liberall.
 Illiberalis labor, a scruple labour.
 Illiberale facinus, an vncurteys pageant, an vn honest acte.
 Illiberalitas, atis, f. g. nygardshyp.
 Illiberaliter, vngently, excedyngly yll, mischeuoufely, vncurtefely, vn honestly.
 Illiberis, a citee of Marbon, after Pomponius: after Ptolomee, the chiefe citee of Granada in Spayne.
 Illic, there. also for ille, he.
 Illicet, now go to, incontinent, looke Illicet.
 Illicio, illicis, exi, ere, to prouoke or fpye pleafantly, to allure, to entice, to tolle.
 Is me hac illexit fraude, he tolled or inticed me by this crafty meane.
 Illicere in fraudem, looke Fraus.
 Illicite, vnlaufull.
 Illicitus, a, um, vnlaufull, vn honest, vncomely.
 Illicium, ij, n. gen. a prouocation, a thyng that allureth or inticeth.
 Illico, anon, by and by, in all the hafte. Sometyne tyme in the same place.
 Illido, fi, dere, to dyue or beate to a thyng, to dafte, to ftrike vehemently.
 Illidere dentes alicui rei, to thryfte ones teethe into a thyng, to byte.
 Fluctus littori illiduntur, the waues beate or dafte agaynst the bankes.
 Illidere manus, to clappe the handes together.
 Dentes illidere labellis, to bite his lippes.
 Illigatus, a, um, intangled, knitte or fastned.
 Illigatus alicui amicitia, coupled with one in frendeshyp.
 Illigo, illigas, aui, are, to bynde, knitte, or fasten to, to entangle.
 Illigare alicui bello gentem aliquam, to caufe a countrey or people to take parte with theym in a warre that they haue agaynst any other.
 Illigari Romano bello noluit, he would not bee intangled, or he would not meddle or haue any thyng to doo in the Romayn warres.
 Sic illigat fententiã verbis, he dooeth fo knitte or compacte the fentence with woordes.
 Illimis, me, without muddle or flyme.
 Illinc, from that place, from that parte. Sometime for Abilla, from that woman.
 Hinc illinc, I can not tell from whens.
 Illinio, illinis, iui, ire, to annoynt one.
 Illino, illinis, lini, leui, liui, ere, to annoynte harde, to spotte or coyle.
 Tectis aurum illinere, to gylte theyr houfes.
 Illinere chartis aliquid, to put in wrytyng.
 Illipula, an hille in Spayne called commonly

Ilipa, oꝝ **Ilpa**, not illad one of those that
Illius, a, um, dyen of heateth, passed against,
 oꝝ that be with oꝝ heateth agaynst a thyng.
Illisus, oꝝ, masen, gene, beating oꝝ dathyngs
 agaynst a thyng.
Illiquescio, quescis, feci, ere, to melte oꝝ make
 liquides.
Illiteratus, a, um, vnlearned.
Illiteratum & insulsum.
Illius, **Illius**, m. g. an annoynting oꝝ smeryng.
Illitus, **Illita**, um, nopened, smered.
Illitum veneno donum, a present infected with
 a popson, spoken whan a thyng is geuen for a
 mischeyous intene.
Illitus fucus, pepneted with a false colour.
Illiusmodi, of that soȝte, oꝝ of that facion, suche.
Illo, to that place, thither.
Illocabilis, le, that can not be let out.
Illocabilis virgo, a mayden that can not be
 married.
Illosus, a, um, foule, vnwashed, stubbered.
Illotis manibus rem aggredi, to goe aboute a
 great thyng without reuerence, oꝝ dishonestly to
 handell a thyng of great estimation.
Illoris pedibus, fere idem. Also wythoute
 name.
Illuc, thither, to that place. also for **Illud**, that
 thyng.
Hucatque illuc, hyther and thither.
Illuceo, lūces, xi, ere, & **Illucesco**, scere, to bee
 lyght oꝝ clere, to shyne, to appere oꝝ shew it selfe.
Vbi illuxit, whan it was day.
Ea nocte, cui illuxit dies cordis, On the night
 befoze the day that he was murdered oꝝ slayne.
Comitas in maximis ingenijs maxime illu-
cet, Lutes oꝝ gentylnesse in moſte noble natus
 res dooeth moſte of all appere and shew it selfe.
Illuctor, âris, ari, to strue oꝝ wrestle, to struggle.
Illudo, si, ere, to moche, to hurte in iappynge oꝝ
 playng, to laugh to scozne.
Illudere corpori mulieris, to dooe bylany to a
 woman.
Pene illusi vitam filia, I haue almoste taste a
 way my daughter.
Illudo in te, as, Idonei in quibus sic illudatis?
 whome you should moche after this facion?
Illudens in Albutium, scoffyng at **Albutius**,
 oꝝ mockyng **Albutium**.
Dignum me putas quem illudas? Dooest thou
 thynke me a meete man for thee to moche?
Non impune in nos illuseris, Thou shalt not
 laugh vs to scozne, and escape free thy selfe.
Illuminare, playnely, cleerely, eloquently.
Illumino, aui, are, to geue lyght, to make playne,
 to make moze beautifull.
Illuminus, a, um, without lyght.
Ilūnis, ne, darke whan the moone dooeth not
 shyne.
Illūsiō, ōnis, f. g. a mockyng oꝝ scoznyng.
Illuro, a citee of Spayne.
Illustramentum, i, n. g. that maketh moze beau-

tifull, manifest oꝝ playne, that doeth commende
 oꝝ facion, a thyng.
Illustratio, ōnis, f. g. a beautifyng, a maynge
 of a thyng manifest and playne.
Illustratus, a, um, made lychtosome, made famous
 oꝝ knowen, declared, also manifestly proued.
Illustris, stre, famous, cleare, noble in renoume,
 excellent, well knowen, lychtosome.
Nocte illustri, in a saye cleare nyght.
Nihil illustrius dicere possum, I can say no
 thyng moze noble oꝝ excellent.
Obscurum & illustre, contrary.
Nihil est ad gloriam illustrius, quam calamis
tas ipsa, nothyng byngeth greater renoume oꝝ
 praple than calamities and trouble it selfe.
Illustris & lata via, a saye byode way.
Illustro, aui, are, to make lyght oꝝ clere, to make
 famous oꝝ well knowen, to sette forth the that
 whiche is byd, to declare, to make manifest oꝝ
 playne.
Illustrauit tuam amplitudinem, it commended
 your noblesse, and made it moze famous and
 known.
Patefacere & illustrare.
Illusus, a, um, mocked to scozne.
Vestes illustræ auro, wrought here and there
 with thyrdes of golde.
Ilutibilis, le, that whiche cannot be washed away,
 oꝝ purged from filthe.
Iluius, ei, ferm. gen. vncleanesse, fylthynesse in
 man oꝝ garment.
Cultus & illuius, contrary.
Illyberis, a citee of Spayne.
Illyria, illyris, oꝝ **Illyrium**, a countrey which hath
 on the north both the countreys Pannonia su-
 perior and inferior, on the west **Histriam**, on
 the east **Mysiam superiorem**, on the south the
 sea **Hadriaticum**, that countrey is now called
Sclauonie, oꝝ **wendenlande**.
Ilirica, a, idem quod **Iris**.
Illyricus, a, um, of **Illyria**.
Ilori, a towne.
Ilua, an Ilande by **Tuscan**, looke **Ilba**.
Iurcis, a citee of **Iberia**.
Ilus, the kyng of **Troianes** sonne, that builded
Ilium.

Imaginarij, bearers of baners, wherein be smas
 ges pepneted.
Imaginaris, a, um, dooen for a fourme oꝝ fa-
 cion, and not in effecte, that is onely imagyned
 and conceued in the mynde, and can not be in
 dedde.
Imaginaria emptio, a byng, that is only for a
 facion to kepe a custome.
Imaginaris miles, a fouldiour only by name
 that neuer was in the watteres.
Imaginatio, ōnis, f. g. an imaginacion.
Imaginatus, a, um, figured oꝝ fourmed into an
 ymage.

[illegible][illegible]

Limiting

Imitatio, ōnis, imitation, following.
 Imitator, ōis, malefice, one that followeth the
 example of a thyng.
 Imitatrix, the feminine.
 Imitatus, a, um, followed, imitated, counter-
 fayed.
 Imitor, āris, ari, to followe the example of an
 other, to counterfeit, to imitate, to be lyke in
 facion.
 Folium alas auum imitatur, the leafe is lyke
 to a bydes wynges.
 Imitari chirographum alterius, to counter-
 faite an other mans hande of wytyng.
 Imitatur sermones hominum, it endeuoreth
 to speake lyke a man.
 Mœsticiam imitari, to feygne sadnesse of hes-
 ynnesse.
 Immoedo, immales, mādui, ēre, to be moyste
 of werte.
 Immanis, rie, cruell, outragious, fierse, huge,
 great, horrible.
 Immane & mansuetum, contrary.
 Importuna & immanis natura, an outragious
 and fierse nature.
 Quæstus immanis, vneasonable luccre and
 gayne.
 Ferus & immanis hostis, a fierse and a cruell
 ennemie.
 Immanis numerus, a wonderfull of excedynge
 great numbre.
 Immanis moles, a huge heape.
 Vulnera immania, horrible great wondres.
 Immanie, wonderfull, incredible, metuagious
 to be spoken.
 Immanitas, ātis, f. g. crueltie, greatnesse, outas-
 giouesnesse.
 Immanitas precij, the vneasonable greatnesse
 of the pryce of any thyng.
 Immansuetus, a, um, vngentyll, vnpleasant, vns-
 tractable, cruell, wyld.
 Immarcesco, cui, celscere, to corrupt, putrisie, or
 rotte.
 Immaturē, befoze the tyme of season.
 Immaturitas, ātis, f. g. vnrypenesse, to much hast
 in doyng a thyng befoze the tyme.
 Immaturitas sponfarum, when maydens bee
 not able to be married.
 Immaturus, a, um, that is not ripe, out of season
 that is taken of dooen befoze the tyme.
 Immaturum consilium, to hasty counsaile.
 Filius immaturus obiit, this sonne a yonge
 man died befoze his tyme.
 Immatura mors, death that preuenteth the na-
 turall tyme.
 Immediate, immediatly, forthwith, by and by,
 without tarpyng.
 Immedicabilis, le, that can not be healed or
 cured.
 Immemor, ōis, om. g. forgetfull, he that doeth
 not remembze.
 Immemor es dicipli: Hastu thou forgotten a

scholar of thyne owne teachyng?
 Immemorabilis, le, vnwoozthy remembrance,
 sometyme excedynge great, that can not be re-
 membred.
 Immensus, a, um, of such greatnesse, that it can
 not be measured, passynge all measure, vnmeas-
 urable, excedynge.
 Labor immensus, excedynge great labour.
 Opes immensa, excedynge great, and innume-
 rable rychesse.
 Euphrates immensum attollitur, the riuer Eus-
 phrates is ryfen by excedynge of passynge all
 measure.
 Immensio plus, more beyonde all measure.
 Gula immensa, vneasonable gluttony.
 Immensum iter, a wonderfull great iourney.
 Immensitas, ātis, f. g. excedynge greatnesse.
 Immeo, aui, are, to go in, to enter in.
 Immerens, entis, om. gener. that hath not des-
 serued.
 Immerenter, vnderferuedly, without a cause.
 Immergo, meris, gere, to drowne or to plunge a
 thyng in the water, to driepe.
 Immergere se in consuetudinem, to enter into
 deepe familiaritee of acquaintance.
 Immerit se in ganeuin, he is gotten into a tas-
 uerne, or he hath thrust him selfe into a sauerne
 of byrthels house.
 Vbi iter amnis immergitur, where the ryuer
 Jher falleth into the sea.
 Immergere se in voluptates, to drowne ones
 selfe in pleasure.
 Immerito and Immeritissimō, an aduerbe, with-
 out deseruyng, without cause.
 Immeritus, a, um, idem quod immerens.
 Immerita gratia, thanke or fauour not deserv-
 ued. Immerito meo, without my deserte.
 Immeritabilis, le, that can not be drownd.
 Immeratus, a, um, that is not bounded or mes-
 sured.
 Immigro, immigras, aui, are, to goe dwell in a
 place, to enter in.
 Immigraui in ingenium meum, I came to
 myne owne rule, or to be ruled by myne owne
 witte.
 Immigrauit auaritia in rempublicam, coue-
 tousnesse entred into the common-weale.
 Imminens, entis, em. g. that is at hande, or like
 to come to passe ere it be longe.
 Imminens ingenium, a rennyng witte.
 Imminens Dario, willing to assaile Darius.
 Gestus imminens, an earnest & lyuely gesture.
 Immineo, nui, nēre, to hange or houer ouer a
 thyng as it would fall, to bee at hande, to bee
 lyke to come to passe ere it be longe, to take hede
 or espie. also to be nigh. sometyme to stande by.
 Mors propter incertos casus quotidie immi-
 net, death throughe vnccertayne chaunces, is es-
 uery day nigh, or at hande, or hangeth euery
 day ouer our heades.
 Bellum imminet ab Tarquinis, It is at the
 poynt

pointe to haue warre with the Tarquines.

Iminet exitio alterius, he is ready to flee the other.

Imminent in fortunas nostras, They are at hande and redy to robbe vs of our goodes, or seeke of espie an occasion to robbe vs.

Impendere & imminere.

Instare & imminere.

Imminebat in occasionem, he was ready looking for some oportunitie of occasion.

Imminebant animis in propinquam spem, They had a good hope that the thyng would come to passe ere it were longe: or they looked euerp day that it shoulde come to passe.

Imminent duo reges toti Asia, two kynges seeke meanes and occasions, to byrge all Asia vnder their dominion.

Imminere rebus, to espie of seeke occasion, to get the imperiall dominion.

Qui deditioi imminebant, whiche did seeke and espie oportunitie to yelde by the citee.

Imminuo, minus, uere, to diminisse, to make lesse, to abate, to cut of.

Imminuere caput alteri, to breake ones head.

Imminuere ius, to defalcate or minishe the authority, or state of a person.

Amplificare & imminuere, contrary.

Imminuere summam, to abate of a summe, to diminisse.

Imminuere maiestatem, to commit treason.

Imminuere pudicitiam virginis, to defloure a maiden.

Imminutio, onis, a diminucion, a making of a thyng lesse, or moze slender.

Imminutus, a, um, made lesse, diminished, decayed.

Immiscuo, scui, scere, to mingle together, to, put in a moxter to licour or powder, to powder.

Immiscere se alicui bello, to meddle or take parte in any warre.

Immiscere se colloquijs, to begyne to talke or fall in communication with other.

Immiscere se reialieni, to meddle in an other mans matter.

Immisericabilis, le, that no man dooeth pitee, help, or succour.

Immisericordia, x, f. g. vnmisericordie, lache of pitee.

Immisericorditer, withoute pitee, vnmisericordie, cruelly, rigorously.

Immisericors, ordis, om. g. vnmisericors, without pitee.

Immissio, onis, a sendyng or puttyng in, a setting, a grassyng.

Immissum, layed in to abyde, as a beame into an house or other lyke thyng.

Immissus, a, um, sent in, cast in, put in, layed in, suborned, sent priuily, let slippe. also longe.

Immissa barba, a longe bearde.

Canes immissi ceruis, the dogges let slippe at hartes.

Immitis, te, om. g. cruel, without pitee, rigor

rous, bngentyll.

Immitia poma, appuls which are not yet ripe.

Alphewyle Vua immitis, a souer of hard grape.

Immitte & turbatum celum, a troublous & troublous weether, a very vntreuant ayre.

Immitte pectus, a cruel and hard herte.

Immitte Pelagas, a troublous sea.

Immitto, misi, ere, to sende in, to suborne, or byrge in craftily, to cast in. Sometime it signifieth to let growe in length.

Neque barbam immiseris istam, Neether let this bearde grow in length.

Respicimus, dira illunies immisissaque barba, we behelde, O what an horrible fylthynesse, and a bearde growen in length. also to byrge or sende on the contrary parte.

Hoc futurum esse dixerunt, vt postea breue tempus immitteret deus regē, qui expugnaret ludæos, It shoulde come to passe (said they) that god shoulde sende to the contrary parte a kyng, which shoulde vanquish the Jewes.

Alij Tarquinium a Cicerone immisissum aiebant, ne Crassus suscepto maiore patrocinio, rempublicam turbaret, some said that Tarquine was suborned, or caused by Cicero, priuily so do, lest Crassus in takyng on him, the defence of misdoers, shoulde thereby cause trouble or sedicion in the weale publike.

Immittere rudentes, to let go the ropes or cables.

In medios hostes se immisit, he thast him self into the myddes of his enenemies.

Aliquos in bona alterius immittere, to sende men to robbe, spoyle, and take ones goods from him. Likewise immittere in rempublicam.

Immittere se in voluptates, to drawne him selfe in ryotte and pleasure.

Immittere iniuriam in aliquem, to do iniurie or wronge to one.

Ne in aures immitras tuas, Doe not geue care to it, doe not heare it.

Immo, or rather Imo, but rather, yea rather, yea, yea but. Sometime nay, nay rather.

Immo pernegat, naie he denieth it vterly.

Immo optima causa est, yea mary, it is a verye rightfull and good cause.

Immo certe, without doubte.

Immo aliud, nay it is not that, it is an other thyng.

Immo etiam, naie or yea, but that moze is.

Immo vero, Immo enim, Immo certe.

Immobilis, le, vnmouable.

Immobilibus oculis contueri solem.

Immoderate, immoderately, vnmisurably, vntemperately, to beyonde measure.

Immoderate ferre res secundas, in prosperitee to be proude or loftie.

Immoderate ferre res aduersas, contrary.

Immoderatio, onis, f. g. immoderate nesse, vntemperate.

Immoderatus, a, um, immoderate, vntemperate, with

without meane or measure, out of rule; vntuly, wylde.
Immodeste, out of measure, also to much saucie, vnmanerly, malapertely.
Immodestia, a, malapertenesse, saucinesse, immodestie, vnsobernesse.
Immodestus, a, um, with out tēperaunce or modestie, wilde, vntuly, vnsober, vnmanerly, malaperte, saucie.
Immodesti mores, malaperte behauiour.
Immodestum iocandi genus, an vnmanerlie or to saucie a facion in scoffyng or iestyng.
Immodice, to muche, out of measure, excessiue, immoderately, to beponde measure.
Immodice ferre, idē quod immoderate ferre.
Immodici, many.
Immodicus, a, um, great or muche, vnmeasurable, vnreasonable, to muche, excessiue, sometye to many.
Immodica oratio, to longe.
Labor immodicus, excessiue labour.
Immodulatus, a, um, not scanned or long in measure, vnpleasant, withoute melodie, proportion or measure.
Immolatio, ōnis, f. g. a sacrificyng.
Immolator, ōris, m. g. one y offereth in sacrifice.
Immolatus, a, um, builded, erected.
Immolo, immolās, aui, āre, to offer in sacrifice.
Immōrior, immoti, to die on a thyng.
Ferro immorī, to die on a swordes poynce.
Studijs immori, to be continually in studie.
Immōrōr, āris, āri, to abide or continu in a thyng
Immorari honestis cogitationibus, to bestow much time in musyng and thynkyng on honest thynges.
Immortalis, le, immortall, that liueth euer, that shall neuer decay, or fayle.
Immortalia facinora, actes that wyl neuer bee forgotten.
Herba immortalis, a weede that wyl neuer be kylled.
Immortalitas, ātis, f. g. a perpetuall lyfe, immortalitye, euerlastyngnesse, euerlastyng name, perpetuall memoire.
Mihi immortalitas parta est, I am nowe in heauen.
Commendare immortalitati, and **Reddere immortalē alicuius memoriā**, To make one remembred and spoken of so longe as the worlde standeth.
Immortaliter, immortally, perpetually.
Immortale, for immortaliter.
Immōtus, a, um, that is not moued or stirred, stedfast, immouable, firme, constant, y varieth not.
Fides immota, firme, constant.
Lumina immota tenere, to looke stedfastly.
Immulgeo, mulsi, or mulxi, gēre, to mylke, or mylke in.
Hubera infantium labris immulgere, To mylke into the childe's mouth.
Immāgio, mūgis, giui, or giij, gire, to lowe, to

roze, to make a great noyse as the sea doorth.
Immundus, a, um, foule, vncleanly, filthy, clutty, neaky.
Immūnis, ne, exempt, without office or charge, free, that payeth no tribute.
Virtus immunis non est, Vertue is neuer ydel but doyng somewhat.
Immūnis & vectigalis, contrary.
Immūnis huius mali, nothyng suspected of this offence.
Immūnis militia, exempt from goyng to war.
Immunitas, ātis, f. ge. franchises or libertee.
Dare immunitatem, To graunt libertee, to exempte.
Immūnicus, a, um, that beareth no office nor charge.
Immūnitus, a, um, not defended, not fortified, vnensled.
Immūmuro, aui, are, to murmur within one, to make a great noyse.
Syluis immurmurat Auster, maketh a greates noyse.
Immurmurare palato, To make a mumbling in the rousse of the mouth.
Immūstulus, immūsculus, or immūssulus, li, m. g. after **Festus** it is a kynde of egles, but not so stronge as the Egles, and appereth only in the spryng tyme. **Plini** writeth, that some tooke it for a yong Vulture, and **Massarius**, for a yong egle, before his tayle waxeth white.
Immutabilis, le, vnchaungeable, that can not bee chaunged, constaunt.
Immutabilitas, tātis, f. ge. immutabilitye, vnchaungeablenesse, constancie.
Immutatio, ōnis, f. g. a chaungeyng or alteryng.
Immutatus, a, um, chaunged, altered, also vnchanged.
Immutesco, mūtui, scere, to bee dumbe, to hepe silence, not to haue a worde to say.
Immutō, aui, āre, to chaunge, to alter. Somtyme not to chaunge one thyng for an other.
Adeo homines immutari, is it possible for men to bee so chaunged or altered?
Immutare se in re aliqua, to chaunge or alter his mynde in a matter.
Alienare à se aliquem, & **se illi immutare**, To chaunge his mynde toward him, and of a friende to become a foe.
Immutare aliquid de institutis, to alter.
Immutare vultum, to chaunge countenance.
Imo, looke Immo.
Imola, imolā, a citie of Italy, somtyme called **Forum Corneliij**.
Impacatus, a, um, not pacified, not appeased.
Impactio, ōnis, f. g. a strykyng or dallyng together of two thynges.
Impactus, a, um, dallyed or beaten agaynst a thyng.
Impactus in carcerem, cast in prison.
Impāges, impāgis, f. g. a tenon, whiche is put into the mortays, also a pyne that is dyuen into

into tymbre, to make it forsgne and abyde.
 Impalleo, lui, lère, to waxe pale.
 Impācro, aui, āre, to inuade or go into a place.
 Impar, imparis, om. gēne. not equall, not suffi-
 cient, vnlyke, odde.
 Impar certamen, in contencion, or in games
 nyng, where is an equall matche.
 Imparātus, a, um, vnready, vnprepared, vn-
 prepared.
 Imparati tum ā militibus, tum ā pecunia, not
 haupng in a redinesse either souldiers or money:
 or vnprouided bothe of souldiers and also of
 money.
 Imparens, entis, om. g. disobedient.
 Impāriter, vnlykely, vnequally, vneuenly.
 Impartio, looke impertio.
 Impasco, aui, scere, or impascor, impasceris,
 idem quod pasco, or pascor.
 Impastus, a, um, vnfed, vnpastured, hungry.
 Impatibilis, le, that whiche can not bee suffered or
 susteyned, vtollerable.
 Impatibilis cruciatus, intollerable tourmētes.
 Impatiens, entis, om. g. vnpatient, that can not
 suffre or abide a thyng.
 Impatiens vetustatis, that will not endure
 longe.
 Laboris impatiens, that can not abyde la-
 bour.
 Impatiens hyemis, that can not abide the sharpe-
 nesse of winter.
 Impatienter, impatiently, hardely, with greate
 payne.
 Impatiētia, æ, f. g. impaciēce, vn sufferableness,
 whan one cannot endure or suffer a thyng, as,
 Impatiētia frigorū.
 Impāuidē, boldly, stoutely, without feare, with
 a hardy stomake.
 Impāuidus, a, um, that feareth not, bolde, stout,
 without dreade.
 Impeccabilis, le, that can not offende or dooe
 amys.
 Impedātus, a, um, vnderfet, propped vp.
 Vitis impedata.
 Impedimentum, ti, n. g. lette, impediment.
 Impedimenta, is the cariage and other thynges
 necessary, that goeth with an hoste.
 Nisi quid impedimenti in via passus est, Ex-
 cept he had any lette by the way.
 Impedimento esse, to lette.
 Superabat impedimenta naturæ, he dyd ouer-
 come the lettes and incommodities of nature.
 Inferre impedimentum, to lette.
 Pati impedimentum, to be lette.
 Impedio, impedis, diui, ire, to lette, to staye, to
 cumber, to disturbe, to intangle, to bynge in
 the byers.
 Impedire se & implicare, to intangle or wzap
 him selfe in busynesse.
 Impedire, and Expedire, contrary.
 Impediri & alligari in re aliqua, To be cum-
 bryd or intangled in a matier.

Impedire iter, to stoppe ones iourney, and
 make that he can not haue free passage.
 Nihil impedio, I lette you not. also I passe
 not, I care not.
 Franis impediuntur equi, The hoxses bee
 bydled.
 Pudore impediōr, I cannot for shame.
 Impeditio, ōnis, fcm. gē. a lettynge, byndynge,
 or cumberynge.
 Impeditus, a, um, proppely he that hath his feete
 so bounde, that he can not goe, lette, cumbered
 entangled, brought in the byers, Mahled, poy-
 stered.
 Iter impeditum, a troublous or combrous
 iourney.
 Viden me tuis consilijs impeditum? Dooest
 thou not see, that thorough thy counsayle I am
 brought in the byers?
 Impedo, impedas, aui, arc, to vnderfet, to prop
 vp, to stay vp with a forke or other thyng.
 Impello, impuli, ère, to perswade instantly, to
 inforce, to thrust violently, to dyue forwarde,
 to plucke downe, to enfeeble.
 Impulit vt crederem, he perswaded me to be-
 leue it: or he forced me with reasons to beleue
 him, whether I would or no.
 In fraudem impelli, to be perswaded to a thyng
 that will be to his hurte and daunger.
 In fugam impelli, to be putte to flyght.
 Ad iram impellere, to stire to anger.
 Impellere in spem, to put in hope.
 Impellere atque hortari, to perswade and ex-
 horte to a thyng.
 Impelli, atque incendi ad aliquid faciendum,
 to be stpyred and incensed to dooe a thyng.
 Impellere mugitibus auras, to moue the ayre
 with his loude cryng.
 Impēdeo, impendes, di, dère, to hange ouer
 ones head, as it were redie to fall, to be lyke to
 chaunce or happen within shortly space, to bee
 nere at hande.
 Tanta tibi impendent mala, So greate mis-
 chiefes hange ouer thy head, or bee lyke to fall
 or chaunce to thee ere it be longe.
 Impendēre & imminēre.
 Impendet procella reipublicæ, Some greate
 storme of trouble or busynesse wyl chaunce to
 the common weale ere it be longe.
 Impendebat mons altissimus, There did bend
 ouer a very high mountayne.
 Impendentis mali nescius, not knowynge of
 the great mischiefe that was at hande.
 Impendent te mala. Terent. mischiefe hangeth
 ouer thy head.
 Impendio, veray muche or moze, excedynge-
 ly, moze and moze.
 Impendio magis animus gaudebat mihi, my
 hearte was maruaylous ioyfull and glad styl
 moze and moze.
 Sed loquatur impendio & pomptior, but
 very talkatiue, to to ful of wordes and merray-
 lous

ious rebv thereto.
 Ille impediō magis odit Senatū, he to so much
 hateth the Senate, or the noblenesse of the citee.
 Ille minus minusque impendit curare, he set
 by me still lesse and lesse by a great waite.
 Impenditōsus, a, um, that spendeth more than
 needeth, to liberrall.
 Impendium, ij, n. gen. expence or coste. sometime
 gayne by vsurp.
 Ad assem impendium reddere, to paye one es
 uery farthyng of his costes and charges agayne.
 Rationem impendiorum possidere, to demande
 rechenyng of that is layde out.
 Conferre impendia in educationem, to bes
 stowe some coste vpon ones byngyng vp.
 Impendo, di, dēre, to spende or lay oute money,
 to bestowe, to emplot.
 Impendere de suo, to bestow of his owne cost.
 Biennium impendere, to bestowe the spate of
 twoo yeres. Aphetwse Operam, curam, stud
 dium, sumptum, laborem, tempus, vitam
 impendere.
 Impenetrabilis, le, that can not be pceded or en
 tred into, impenetrable.
 Pudicitia impenetrabilis, of chastitee or hos
 nestee vncorruptible.
 Impenitrāle, lis, neu. g. that, wherof the inners
 most parte can not be entred into.
 Impensa, benefite.
 Impensa, x, f. gen. expence, coste, charge.
 sometime a benefite.
 Officiorum impensam facere, To shewe dy
 uers frendely pleasures and good tournes to
 one.
 Impensas agere in rem aliquam, to bestowe
 coste.
 Parcere impensæ, to spare coste.
 Levis impensa, lyght coste.
 Ingentes impensæ, contrary.
 Impensē, greatly, excedyngly, passyngly aboue
 other.
 Est impense improbus, he is a very yll man.
 Impense doctus, very well learned.
 Impensibilis, le, without consyderacion.
 Impensius, excedyng, more greuous or displea
 saunt, more earnestly, excedyngly much.
 Impensus, a, um, bestowed, laied out. Also riche,
 abundant, vehement, greate. sometime intol
 lerable, greuous, peynfull.
 Impensa voluntas, for propensa.
 Impensa libido, excedyng great.
 Impensæ preces, great or vehement prayers.
 Ingrato homine nihil impensius, more vn
 tollerable.
 Cura impensior, greater care.
 Imperator, ōris, m. g. the chiefe capitayn in waes
 res, now the emperour.
 Imperator vitæ & necis, that hath in his pos
 wer both lyfe and death.
 Imperatoriū, a, um, belongyng to an emperour
 or great capitayne.

Imperatrix, leis, f. g. the empyesse.
 Imperatus, a, um, commaunded, bidden.
 Imperata facere, to do that one is commaunded.
 Imperceptus, a, um, that can not be taken or pers
 cepted.
 Impercussus, a, um, vnstricken.
 Pedes impercussos mouere, to moue the fete
 without hope.
 Impreditus, a, um, that was neuer lost or de
 stroied.
 Imperfectus, a, um, vnperfecte.
 Imperfōsus, a, um, that is not dygged or thynst
 thorough.
 Imperiose, stately, rigorously, pyondely.
 Imperiōsus, a, um, imperious, lordely, stately,
 full of commaundementes.
 Imperiosus vir, a masterly man, rigorous, or
 cruell in gouernance.
 Imperiosus sui, he that maistereth the passions
 and affections of his owne minde.
 Imperiosa Dictatura, of great authoritee.
 Imperite, vnexpertly, vnlearnedly.
 Imperitia, x, f. g. lacke of knowlage, ignorance,
 vnskillfulness.
 Imperito, aui, are, to rule or gouerne.
 Imperitus, a, um, not experie, easly to be deceyued,
 vnlearned, rude, ignorant, vnskillfull.
 Imperitus & callidus, contrary.
 Imperitum vulgus, the rude and ignorant
 people.
 Imperita multitudo, the simple people.
 Imperitus rerum, hauyng no experience of the
 worlde, not knowyng the worlde.
 Imperium, ij, n. g. a solemne commaundemente,
 a preeminence in gouernance, authoritee royall,
 power, dominion, empirie.
 Arbitr imperij, gouernour of the empirie.
 Imperium exequi, to dooe that is commaunded.
 Satis pro imperio quisquis es, stately or im
 periously spoken what so euer thou be.
 Facile est imperium in bonis, it is an easye
 thyng to gouerne honest men.
 Si quid imperij est in te mihi, If I haue anie
 authoritee to commaunde thee.
 Imperium tuum est apud nos, we remembze
 well that you commaunded vs.
 Accipere imperium, and abnuere & Detre
 stare imperium, contrary.
 Imperium tuum demutat, he dooeth agaynst
 your commaundement.
 Habere imperium, to be maister or gouernor.
 Duro imperio habitus, gouerned cruelly or ri
 gorously.
 Proferre imperium suum, to shewe his autho
 ritee or power. also to enlarge his seignorie or
 dominion.
 Cum imperio esse, to be in authoritee, to beare
 a rule, to be in some great rule or office.
 Omnes imperiū esse Publico Scipioni in His
 paniam iusserunt, All commaunded that Scis
 pio should haue the gouernance of Spayne.
 Oo ij Impe-

Imperiuratus, a, um, that is neuer twayne by.
 Impero, imperas, aui, are, to commaund, to commaunde with authoritee, to enioyne, to haue the maistrie and lordship ouer other, to rule.
 Imperare cupiditatibus, to rule the desyes of appetites of the minde.
 Imperare animo nequiu, quin. &c. I coulde not chosse, I could not rule my mynde.
 Imperare dolori, to ouercome sorow, and take it patiently.
 Imperare sibi silentium, to settle him selfe not to speake.
 Imperare tributum, to exacte or require tribute or payment of money.
 Equites imperare ciuitatibus, to command and ordeyne citices, to set foot the hoysmen or men of armes.
 Obsides imperare, to command or require hostages or pledges for assurance of peace.
 Imperor, the passiu.
 Impermissus, a, um, vnlawfull, that is not permitted.
 Impersonalis, le, that hath no persones.
 Impertectus, a, um, nothyng abashed or affraide, stoute, hardy.
 Impertio, tui, tui, & Impertior, tuis, tui, to participate with one, to geue parte of that whiche he hath, to communicate.
 Impertire salute aliquem, and alicui salutem, to salute.
 Impertitur, parte is geuen.
 Impertit tibi, multum salutis, he saluteth you hartely. Studium philosophie impertire, to bestowe parte of ones studie in philosophie.
 Huic rei aliquid temporis impertias, bestowe sometime vpon this mattier.
 Impertire aliquem osculo, to kysse one.
 Dolorem suum alicui impertire, to communicate his sorow with one, or to tell him of it.
 Sed cesso heram hoc malo impertire, to tell my maistres of this mischiefe.
 Collegæ meo laus impartitur, part of the praise is geuen to my companion in office.
 Impertire alterum rem aliquam, and alteri de re aliqua, to make an other part taker of a thing, to geue him parte of it.
 Imperturbatus, a, um, not disturbed, not troubled, nothyng abashed.
 Imperturbata lux, a cleare and caulme day without wynde or cloudes.
 Impetruius, a, um, that can not be passed or gone through.
 Impesco, scere, to put a beast into a good pasture to feede.
 Impetigo, gnis, f. g. a ryng worme.
 Impetor, impetis, tui, tere, to inuade, to assaile or set vpon.
 Impetrabilis, le, that may be gotten by desyre.
 Impetrabilis dies, a daye in the whiche a man easily obteyneth his desyre.
 Impetrabilis orator, an oratour that easily ob-

teyneth that he would haue.
 Impetratio, ois, f. g. an obteynynge by prayer.
 Impetratus, a, um, obteyned by desyre.
 Impetrasso, trassi, sere, to get by desyre or instance.
 Impetratus, a, um, infused, mosteased, as it were in a stone.
 Impetro, impetras, aui, are, to obteyne by request.
 Impetrare & exorare.
 Impetrare cum gratia, and voluntate impetrare, to obteyne with ones good wyll.
 Ex penitentia veniam impetrasti, he beyng sorry for that he had don, obteyned forgiveness.
 Impetuosis, a, um, violent or hasty in wrath.
 Impetus, impetus, & impes, petis, m. g. violence, an inuasion, a vehemence, a bynde, a bzunt, a rase of fese in rennyng.
 Impetus animi, vehemens of the minde.
 Impetum dare vel facere, to inuade, to renne with a great randon on any thyng.
 Primo impetu, at the first assaulte, at the fyrste bzunt. Impetum excipere, to receiue or abide the bzunt. Impetus repentinus, a soden bzande.
 Feruntur omni impetu, they ren with all theyr violence and force.
 Capere or sumere impetum, to setche his sease and renne with all his might.
 Vno impetu, one after an other without taryng. Impetum facere in bona & fortunas alicuius, to inuade and take away wrongfully by force a mans gooddes and possessions.
 Impexus, a, um, vnkembred, vndecked, vntrinned.
 Impico, impicas, aui, are, to pitche, or couer with pitche.
 Impiatus, not pourged of synne, contaminate, defyled.
 Impie, wickedly, cruelly, mischeuouely.
 Impietas, atis, f. g. hatred of god, crueltee, wickednesse, impietee.
 Impiger, gra, grum, diligent, not slowe, valiant, quicke.
 In scribendo impiger, diligent in wytyng.
 Vir ad labores belli impiger, a diligent man and meete to abide the pynes and trauayle of warfare.
 Impigre, diligently, without slouth, quickly.
 Impigras, atis, f. g. diligentnesse, quichenesse, valiantnesse.
 Impingo, pegi, pingere, to hitte one in throwyng some thyng at him, to throw against a thing, to beate or dash.
 Dicam tibi impingam grandem, I will laye a weyghty matter to thy charge.
 Impinges me in mag nam litem, thou wylte cast me.
 Impingere fustem alicui, to geue one a knocke with a cougell.
 Caput parieti impingere, to knocke ones head agaynst the wall.

Impingere compedes, to put on gyues.
 Impingere culpam in aliquem, to lay the blame on one.
 Impingere nauem, to renne the shyppe on a rocke; or to bryue him on lande; or to renne the ship on grounde.
 Impingere alicui epistolam, to sende a letter to one.
 Impingere pugnam si mutuerit, geue him a bore on the eare; yf he speake one woode; or yf he othes whysper.
 Venenum impingere, to popson.
 Vulnus impingere, to wounde.
 Impingi, sometime for Impelli.
 Impinguo, aui, are, to make fatte.
 Impio, aui, are, to defile, to distayne ones selfe with a dishonest or foule deede, specially against god or his parentes.
 Impius, a, um, cruell, hatyng god and good men, wicked, that careth not for god, an vngracious man, a mischeuous man.
 Implacabilis, le, that can not be pleased, pacified, appeased, or reconciled.
 Implacatus, a, u, that is not pleased or contented.
 Implacitus, a, um, idem.
 Implacabiliter, after that sozte that he can not be pleased or reconciled.
 Implano, aui, are, to deteine.
 Impleo, eui, ere, to fyll, to fulfyll, to accomplishe, to put in execution.
 Implere vicem alterius, and Vices implere pro alio, to take in hande an other mans charge, to exercise an other mannes office, to doo an other mannes dutie.
 Implet vlnas hominum quatuor, it is fully two fathomes about.
 Canes implentur vno coitu, Wythes are with whelpes with ones lynnyng.
 Religionis iustæ impleuit, he made them earnest folowers of honest religion.
 Adoloscenscentem suæ temeritatis impleuit.
 Impleuit centum annos, he was fully an hundred yeres olde.
 Amaritudinem inimici impleuit, he shewed hym selfe as rigoious and sharpe as if he hadde ben his enemye.
 Diem sermonibus implere, to passe the daie in talkyng.
 Aduentantis auxiliij hostes impleuerunt: they had spyed the rumor or bryute ouer all their enemies, that. &c.
 Aures implere sermonibus, to fyll ones eares with babbyng.
 Formidinis implere, to put in a great feare.
 Officium suum implere, to doe his dutie.
 Promissum implere, to kepe promise, to fulfill his promise.
 Extemplo spei impleuit, by and by he put him in greate hope: or made him conceyue a greate hope.
 Implere superstitione, to make verie superstitious,

Vides, cuius debes implere vestigia, Thou seest whose steppes thou shouldest folow.
 Cursum vite implere, to leade the hole course of ones lyfe.
 Numeros principis implere, to do in al poyntes as a prince shoulde doo.
 Raro modus grani noui: xvj. libras implet, it is seldome that a Romaine bussell of cozne doeth not weigh xvi. pounde.
 Implexus, a, um, wounde in, folded in. somtyme for Complexus, sometime for implicitus.
 Implicitus, a, um, wrapped or tied fast together, platted or bryded, intangled.
 Implicitus morbo, attached or deteigned with sykenesse.
 Miseria implicitus, wrapped in miserie.
 Implicitus suspicionibus, suspected of dyuers matters.
 Coligatum atque implicitum, knitt and platted together.
 Implicatio, onis, for. g. a platting, brydyng, or intanglyng one within an other, a wrappynge one within an other.
 Implicitè, obscurely, intricately.
 Implico, implicas, aui, are, to wrappe in, to fold in, to platte, to bryde, to set one within an other, to tie fast, to deteine, to let.
 Implicat ad speculum caput, the boande by his head at a glasse.
 Implicatus ad seueritatem videbatur, he seemed to be bent and genen to seueriter.
 Implicari familiaritate alicuius, to be alped or sociated with one.
 Implicatum teneri legibus, to be wrapped in the penalties of the lawe.
 Implicare occupationibus, to be greatly occupied and busied with diuers matters.
 Collo implicuit brachia, the clipped him about the necke.
 Crines implicat auro, the platteth or brydeth hir heare with golde.
 Impedire & implicare se, to let and entangle.
 Implicata res controuersijs, the matter is wrapped in many controuersies.
 Implicari, to be inuironed and beset with enemies.
 Imploro, aui, are, to desyre lamentably, to aske helpe and ayde with teares and weepynge.
 Implorare & obtestari.
 Implorare & supplicare.
 Imploratio, onis, for. g. a lamentable desyringe of a thyng.
 Implumis, me, without feathers.
 Impluo, implui, or impluui, pluerè, to rayne in.
 Ne malum impluat mihi, that the mischicks may not fall on me, or lyght on my necke.
 Implutus, a, um, wette in the rayne.
 Impluuius, a, form. gene. a cloke to weare in the rayne.
 Impluuiatus, a, um, coloured as it were wette in the rayne.

Impluviata, garmentes of that coloure.
 Impluvium, uij, neu. gen. a place of little court
 in the house, wherby they used to receyue rayne
 water.
 Impolitia, x, f. g. negligence about the weale pu-
 blike. also rudenesse, vncleanpnesse.
 Impolite, grosely, rudely, without polithyng, ho-
 mely.
 Impolitus, a, um, not polished, rude, or rough.
 Impollutus, a, um, undefiled, not dissteined.
 Impomenta, thynges set on the table after supper.
 Impono, sui, ere, to put one thyng on another, to
 put in, to set vpon, to appoynt, to bobbe, to de-
 cepte, to blynde ones eyes: also to geue, to in-
 ioyne, to lay to ones charge.
 Imponere alicui, to abuse or decepue one.
 Calculum imponere, to cast accmpt.
 Imponere clauas alias portis, to chaunge the
 keyes of the gates.
 Clausulam disputationi imponere, to con-
 clude or make an ende of the disputacion.
 Imposuit exercitum Brundisij, he laied his
 host in garison at Brundisium.
 Iniuriam alicui imponere, to dooe wronge to
 one.
 In stipendium argentum imponere, to as-
 sesse what men or towneshypps shall paie to the
 souldiours wages.
 Laborem imponere, to appoint him busynesse.
 Imponere sibi laborem, to charge him selfe
 with great peyne and trauayle.
 Imponere legem, to set a lawe on a thyng.
 Imponere legem alicui, to appoint a man what
 he shall dooe.
 Imponere summam manum, to atcheue the
 thyng that a man goeth about.
 Imponere fastigium, idem.
 Manum imponere, to begynne.
 Modum imponere prosperæ pugnae, to hold
 a meane, or to vse temperance, where the bat-
 taye is prosperous.
 Imponere mulctam, to set a peyne, as iudges
 dooe.
 Necessitatem imponere, to constreygne.
 Onus imponere, to geue in charge, to charge,
 to bourdeyne.
 Imponere præsidium ciuitati, to set a garison
 in a citee.
 Imponere precium, to set a price.
 Silentium imponere, to commaunde silence.
 Imponere nomen, to geue a name.
 Speciosaque nomina culpæ imponis Medæa
 tuæ, and Medea thou geuest an honest name to
 thy mysdoynge.
 Mihi imposuit, he blynded myne eie.
 Imponere aliquid alicui cum fide, to committe
 a thyng into ones handes, trustyng that he wyll
 dooe it faithfully.
 Consullem imponere, to appoynt and ordeyne
 a consull.
 Dominum aliquibus imponere, to set a mai-

ter or ruler ouer any people, and make them
 subiecte.
 Imponere exitum, or finem, to atcheue, to
 make an ende.
 Quiduis oneris impone, lay what burdein so
 euer ye will vpon me.
 Importarus, a, um, couered in the ridge.
 Importco, aui, are, to make a balke in earpyng of
 lande, or rather to make a ridge.
 Importcitor, or importcator, oris, m. g. he that
 maketh balkes in earpyng.
 Importo, aui, are, to earpy, byng, or conueigh in.
 Importare fecunditatem, to make fruitefull
 or apte to beare chyldren.
 Importare adiumenta, to byngge ayde, helpe,
 or succour.
 Contagionem importare, to infecte, to byng
 infection into a place.
 Periculum importare, to byngge daungier.
 Importatus, a, um, brought, caried, or traied in.
 Importune, importunately, without reason: also
 out of season.
 Importunitas, tatis, f. gen. importunitie, whic
 he hath no commoditee of tyme nor of place,
 vnreasonablenesse, crueltie, outragiousnes. also
 vnreasonable and immoderate incontinency.
 Sometime a detestable acte agaynst all honestie
 and reason.
 Importunus, a, um, out of season, vnconuenient,
 that hath no regarde of person, place, or tyme,
 importunate, vnreasonable, vrgent, cruel, out-
 ragious. also without succour, helpe, or quiet.
 sometime vnconuenient.
 Ille fuit senex importunus semper, That olde
 soke was alway vnreasonable.
 Importunum tempus, no conuenient tyme.
 Importunum ingenium, a light and foolish
 witte.
 Corda importuna domare, cruell, outragious.
 Importunus & crudelis.
 Immanus & importuna natura, a cruell and
 outragious nature.
 Importunus & amens tyrannus, an outragis-
 ous and woodde tyranne.
 Importuosus, a, um, without porte or haue.
 Impos, impotis, om. g. vnable, without power.
 Impos animi, one besyde him self, one that can
 not rule him selfe, wilde, vnuly.
 Impossibilis, le, vnpossible.
 Impositus, a, um, set on, laied on, put on.
 Nomen impositum, a name geuen to a thyng.
 Impositus, us, m. g. idem quod impositio.
 Impositio, onis, f. g. a puttyng or settinge on a
 thyng.
 Imposititiu, a, um, that is put, set or gyuen to a
 thyng, vnnaturall.
 Impostor, oris m. g. he that deceiueth with pro-
 mises, or selleth false ware for good. also a con-
 surer, a iugglar, a deceiver.
 Impostura, x, f. g. fraude, gyle, lieger demayn,
 trumpery, decepte in byng and selleng.

Impos

Imposturam facere, to deceiue in maner afoz
saied.

Impotens, entis, om. g. he that can not resist his
appettites or affectiōs, wylde, outrageous, vn-
able to rule hym selfe, wylfull, one that hath no
fear of hym selfe, mischeuous, wicked. Some-
tyme it is vsurped for puissant, or that hath to
great power. also weake, feeble, impotent, ha-
ble to doo nothing.

Adeo impotenti esse animo? Should he be so
farr out of reason?

Impotentissimus tyrannus, a tiranne of very
great puissance and dominion.

Impotentissimus homo, a verie naughty and
wicked felow.

Impotens homo, hable to doe nothing.

Impotens amor, immoderate loue.

Impotenti est animo, he is of an outrageous
wylfull stomache or appetite: or he can not mas-
ter, subdue, refraine, withstowe, or rule the
passiōs of his minde.

Impotens dominatus, a proude, cruel, or wyl-
full dominion and power.

Fortuna superba & impotens, that maketh vn-
ruly or wylfull.

Impotens ira, not able to moderate his wra-
th.

Impotenter, wylde, wylfully, outragiously. also
naughtily, vniustly, cruelly.

Impotentia, a, f. g. debilitie, infirmitie, also wil-
fulness, unrulynesse. Sometime immoderate
power. also vnable to resist.

Impotentia animi, when he is not able to rule
his affectiōs.

Impresentiarum, at this tyme, or for this present
tyme.

Impransus, a, um, that hath not dined, fastyng.

Imprecor, aris, ari, to desyre, to wyshe, to curse.

Impressio, ōnis, f. g. a violent assaulte, a pyn-
tyng or markyng.

Impressiōem facere, and Dare, to assaulte
and set vpon fierly.

Vi atque impressiōe euertete, to ouerthrowe
with force and violence.

Impressiō vocum explanata, a plaine and dis-
tincte pronounciacion, when one speaketh as he
would marke euery worde.

Imprimis, chiefly, specially, first of all.

Imprimo, imprimis, pressi, primere, to prynte,
to seale, to marke.

Signum imprimere pecori, to marke cattall.

Imprimere vestigium, to set ones fote, to step.

Imprimere vulnus, to wounde, to cutte.

Imprimi in animum, to bee prynted in the
mynde.

Imprimere sigilla annulo, to seale with a ryng.

Dedecus reipublice imprimere, to do disho-
nour to the common weale.

Imprimere vnguem, to pynche.

Imprimere maculam laudibus alicuius, to dis-
seine ones prayse.

Improbabilis, le, that can not be proued.

Improbatio, ōnis, form. gene. a disallowyng, a
reprouyng.

Improbe, yll, naughtily, vnhappily.

Improbitas, tātis, for. g. dishonestie, vnthrifti-
nesse, wantonnesse, obstinacie, malapertnesse,
raueny, wylpnesse.

Improbo, improbas, aui, are, to disallowe, to
dispraise, to condemne.

Improbus, improba, um, an yll man, a calise,
dishonest, obstinate, wanton, malapert, wily,
vnfaciable, vnshamefast, impudent, cruel, yll
faoured.

Improba facies, an yll faoured face.

Factus improbum, a shewde tourne.

Labor improbus, great trouble.

Improba merx, vnlefull merchandise, or of
small profite, naughty ware.

Improbum os, a lewde or mischeuous tunge.

Improbi postes, rotten postes, or beyng in any
wyse vn sufficient.

Improbiorē faciem non vidi, a moze leude
face, or ill faoured.

Improbus anser, vnfaciable, hurtfull.

Improba carmina, wanton, lasciuious.

Diuitiæ improbae, ill gotten. also great.

Improbū testamentum, a testament vn-
sufficient, lackyng the circumstance or fourme.

Nulli alie rei est improbus, he geueth hym
selfe to none other naughtynesse, or he dooeth
not amisse in any other thyng.

Improbō, aui, are, to dispraise, to rebuke.

Improcerus, a, um, lowe, not hygh, not talle.

Improfessus, a, um, not professed.

Improlis vel impolus, he whiche is not yet a
citizen.

Impromiscuus, a, um, vnmynghed, not confute,
or intricate.

Impromptus, a, um, nothing prompt or redy.

Improperatus, a, um, that is not hastened.

Improperium, iij, n. g. imbraydyng of a defeute.

Impropēro, aui, are, to imbrayde a man with
some defeute, also to make haste in.

Improprius, a, um, vnproprie.

Improprie, vnproprie, not featly, not conueni-
ently, vnnaturally.

Improsperē, not prosperously.

Improtectus, a, um, not defended.

Improuidus, he that prouideth not for the time
comyng.

Improuidus, a, um, that which cometh sodenly,
and vnlooked for.

Improuida tela, passively, darter or arrowes
that one seeth not, or is not ware of.

Pectora improuida, vnshulfull mindes, not
forseyng daungier, or symple and true meas-
uryng hertes.

Improuide, without any foresyght, rashly, vn-
circumspectly.

Improuise, & improuiso, vnthought on, or vn-
looked for, sodenly, vnwares.

Improuisus, a, um, sodayn, vnwares, that was
not

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not forseen and taken heede.
 Improuifior, the comparatiue.
 Imprūdēſ, dētis, om. gen. vnware. alſo not circumſpecte, fooliſhe, ignorant, vnwittyng, vnknowyng.
 Imprūdēſ, id eſt, incogitans, vnware, vnaduifed for faute of remembraunce or conſideration.
 Imprūdēſ harum rerum, not knowyng of thoſe matters.
 Dolet dictum imprudenti adoleſcenti, This ſayng greeued the fooliſh yong man.
 Imprudentem opprimere, to take one ſodenly ere he be ware.
 Non imprūdēſ aduerſabar, I was not agaynſt it without a cauſe.
 Imprudenter, vnwifely, vnaduifedly, fooliſhly, by ignorance, vnwittyngly, caſhly.
 Imprudentia, æ, f. gen. lacke of forſight that it was not thought on, ignorance.
 Per imprudentiam, vnware.
 Impubes, pūbis, vel impūbis, be, & impūber, pūberis, om. g. a man childe before the age of xiiii. yeres, a mayden before. xii.
 Impūdēſ, cētis, om. g. ſhameleſſe, ouer bolde, impudente.
 Impudenter, vnſhamefaſtly, without ſhame, diſhoneſtly, vnaduifedly, wantonly, impudently.
 Impudentia, æ, f. ge. impudencie, vnſhamefaſtneſſe, ſawcynneſſe.
 Impudicitia, æ, f. gen. vnclenneſſe of luyng, wantonneſſe.
 Impudicus, a, um, ſupzated.
 Impudicus, a, um, vnchaſt, vnclene in luyng, leude, wanton. alſo ſaucy, malapert.
 Impugnātus, a, um, reſpſted, ſtruen agaynſt, ouercome.
 Impugnatio, ōnis, f. gen. g. a fightyng agaynſt, a reſpſyng.
 Impugno, aui, āre, to reſpſt, to fyght agaynſt, to ſtrive agaynſt, to impugne.
 Terga hoſtium impugnare, To fyght at the enemies backes.
 Impugnare morbum, to dīue away a ſickneſ.
 Impulſo, aui, āre, to perſuade often.
 Impulſus, a, um, perſuaded, prouoked, inſozced.
 Impulſum bellum, a warre almoſt finiſhed.
 Impulſus, uſ, m. ge. a vehement motion or perſwaſion, an inſozcyng.
 Impulſu ſuo, tuo, veſtro, by thyne, his or your perſwaſyon.
 Impulſu primo, at the fyrſt motion.
 Impulſio, ōnis, f. ge. a motion, a perſwaſion to dooe a thyng.
 Impulſor, ōris, maſcu. gene. he that perſuadeth vehemently, he that inſozceth or moueth to doo a thyng, he that eggeth one to doo a thyng.
 Impunē, without damage, without puniſhment or grieſe, without daunger, ſcotfree.
 Haud impunē in nos illuſeris, thou ſhalte not laugh vs to ſkozne, and eſcape quite thy ſelfe,

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Credin' te impunē habiturum, or abiturum? Dooeſt thou thynke to eſcape unpuniſhed?
 Siquidem iſtuc habueris impunē, if thou eſcape quite with this.
 Impunē ferre, to ſcape quite.
 Quia impunē illis fuerunt, becauſe they were not puniſhed for it.
 Impunius id ſe facturum putauit, he thought he might dooe it with leſſe dangier.
 Impūnis, ne, unpuniſhed, without peyn, vnhurt.
 Impūnius, with leſſe danger.
 Impuniſſime, without any danger at all.
 Impuniſſime licet facere, you maye dooe it withoute any danger at all, or no man ſaynge blake is your eye.
 Impūnitas, tātis, f. gen. lacke of puniſhment, libertee without puniſhment, pardon of puniſhment.
 Impunitas & licentia.
 Spes impunitatis, hope to eſcape unpuniſhed.
 Veniam & impunitatem dandam puto, I thynke good, that they be pardoned and forgenē.
 Impunitus, a, um, unpuniſhed, quite, forgenen his faute.
 Impurātus, a, um, idem quod impurus.
 Impurē, diſhoneſtly, vilely, naughtyly, lewdly.
 Impūritas, ātis, f. g. infamie, diſhoneſtee, naughtynneſſe, filthy and vnclene behauiour.
 Impūrus, a, um, diſhoneſte, vile, reprocheable, ſluttlyſhe, naughty, lewde.
 Homo impurus, a naughty ſelow.
 Haud impurus, an honeſt man.
 Imputātus, a, um, vncutte, or neuer cutte.
 Imputātor, ōris, ma. gen. a reprocher, one that laieth thynges to other mens charges.
 Imputo, imputas, aui, āre, to impute or aſcribe, to laye the blame or defeaute. alſo to reckon one thyng with an other, or to accompte one ſumme with an other. Sometime to ceſſe a certaine ſumme of money to be payed, to pretende or lay a thing for excuſe.
 Imputreſco, pūtrui, trēſcere, to rotte, to rotte within a thyng.
 Imus, a, um, the loweſt or moſt low, the deepeſt.
 Ima auris, the nether parte of the eare, whiche is ſoſte.
 Imus pes, the ſole of the ſote.
 Imus ſonus, the baſe in ſonge.
 Imo à pectore, from the bottom of the herte.
 Ab imis radicibus eruere, to plucke vp harde by the rootes, to plucke vp rootes and all.
 Senſibus imis reponere, To kepe ſurely in mynde or remembraunce.
 Imæ radices montis, The verate bottome of the hylle. Summus & imus, contrary.

I A N T E N.

IN, ſigniſieth, In.
 In, in compoſicion ſometyme is boyde, as, Inaudio, for Audio, Immuto, for Muto, Some

I ANTE N.

Sometyme it increaseth, as Inaro, inaras, au-
are, Sometime it signifieth In, as, Infundo.
Sometyme Super, as, Infusus, id est, superfu-
sus. Sometime it is priuative: as, Inauditus,
vnhearde.
In aduersum, on the contrary parte.
In annum, for one yere, or for a yeres space.
In bonis, amonge good men.
In cenam, for supper.
In conspectum aspice, looke before the.
In diem addicere, to sell vpon condicion, that a
thyng bee down by a daye.
In diem viuere, to lyue without carynge for to
morrowe.
In dies singulos, daye by daye.
In horam, for an houre.
In horas, from houre to houre. also often tymes.
In lucem, vntyll daye.
In magno munere, for a great rewarde.
In manu vel manibus est, It is in his power,
at hande, or easie, or in hande.
In manum dari, to bee geuen aparte or seue-
rally. In meam partem, on, or for my parte.
In medium afferre, to bypunge forth to a com-
mon vse or commoditee.
In mentem venire, to come to mynde or re-
membraunce, to bee considered.
In nauem ingreditur, he went into the shipp, he
tooke shipping.
In noctem, vnto nyght.
In numerato habere, ready or at hande.
In numerum ludere, to daunce by measure.
In ordinem ducere vel cogere, To bypunge
downe from authoritee, to mynythe estimation
or power.
In ore est omni populo, all the people spea-
keth of it, it is in every mans mouth.
In partem, for thy parte.
Age sis tu in partem nunc iam hunc delude,
atq; amplexare hac, Go to nowe for thy parte.
deceyue hym hardely, and take hir vnto the.
In partem dimidiam decoquere, to boyle it to
the halfe deale.
In paucos dies, for a littell whyle.
In pedem, for euery foote.
Is se ternis nummis in pedem tecū transgisse
dicebat, he sayed, that he bargayned with the for
iii. pens a foote, or for euery foote. iii. pens.
In perendinum, after to morowe, or two daies
hence. In portu sum, I am saufe.
In posterum, finally, in conclusion, from hens
forth, hereafter.
In potestate esse, vnder the rule, or at the plea-
sure of one.
In presentia, at this tyme.
In praesens, idem.
In primis, chiefly, speciallye, aboue all other
thynges.
In priuato & publico, at home and abroad.
In procliu est, it is easie to doe, or to bypunge to
passe.

I ANTE N.

In promptu est, it is easie to know, it is apparant.
In propatulo, before of all men.
Iam in propinquo certamen erat, Nowe was the
battayle at hande, or the daye of the battayle was
come.
In proximo, at hande.
In publicum redigere, to confiscate, to take for a
foysaye.
In re ipsa, by experience, in dedde.
In re tua, for thy profite.
In re praesenti, in a playne and euident mattier.
In rem nostram, it is for our profite.
In rem praesentem excurrere, to come on the lade
whiche is in demaunde.
In rem praesentem perducere, to bypunge the mat-
tier to light, to expresse the thyngs perfectly, to de-
clare the mattier so lyuely, that one maye perceyue
it, as well as though he sawe it.
In rem praesentem venire, where the landes in des-
bate doe come in viewe by the assignement of
iudges, vnto them whiche be called viewers, which
shall see the boundes and quantitie of the landes in
variance.
In serum, vntyll night.
In speciem, by dissimulation, for a countenance,
or a face.
Ducentos paucos in speciem captiuos, feigning
that they caried a fewe prysoners with them.
Praeclara classis in speciem, It seemed a fayre
and greate nauy.
In spem venire, to begyn to hope.
In tempore, in season, oportunately.
In tutum eduxit legiones, He brought his armye
out of daungier into a sure place.
In viros diuidere, to geue to euery man.
In vniuersum, generally.
In vtranque partem, of the one syde and other, for
bothe partes.
In agritudine has ardes emit, he bought this
house agaynst his wyll.
In animo est, it pleaseth me, or I purpose or in-
tende.
In breue, byefely.
Denarij collatis in capita, Euery man payng a
penie.
In cogitando, whyle I thynke.
In commune consulas, Loke on the mattier in
differently for vs bothe.
In crastinum vocare, to bydde one come to mor-
rowe.
In culpam dicere, to speake to ones rebuke.
In animis nostris es, Thou haste woonne oure
heartes.
In diem, for a great whyle hereafter. also for one
dayes space.
In hoc factum est, It was down for this cause or
for this intent.
In incerto res mihi sita est, I am vncertayne what
to doe.
In insidijs esse, to lye in an ambusche, to lye in a
wayte to deceyue.

I A N T E N.

In integro res nobis erit, Our matter shall be
in as good case as euer it was.
In itinere, whyle we went by the waye.
In itinere est, he is comyng.
In manibus habere, to fauour, to set much by.
Mater virginis in medio est, The maydes mos-
ther is here before you.
In militem, in capita, in naues, id est, pro quo
libet milite, pro singulis capitibus, pro singu-
lis nauibus.
In modum seruilem, after a scruple facion.
In modum amici, lyke a frende.
In more est, the facion is.
In morem, after theyr facion.
In orbem, one after an other by course rounde
about.
In pedes me conieci, I ranne awaye.
Ego fui illic in re presenti, I was there present
at the deede doyng.
In ridiculo habere, to make a laughyng stocke.
In summa, byescelf.
In superuacuum, in vayne.
In suspenso relinquere, to leaue vncertayne.
In tantum, so muche.
In omne tempus, for euer.
In totum, vterly, all together.
In transcurso, and in transitu, by the waye, in-
sidentely.
In turpissimis, habent rebus, They count it as
wile a thyng as can be in the worlde.
In vicem, in steede, in place.
In vulgus gratum, acceptable to the common
people.
In abruptus, a, um, not violatyd, not broken, or
that can not be broken.
Inaccessa, an Ilande in Egypte, to the whyche is
no comyng.
Inaccessus, a, um, that no man doeth or can come
to, or that is not lawfull for anye man to come
to.
Inachia, the countrey of Peloponnesus.
Inachides, the sonne or newewe of Inachus, some-
tyme one of Argiue.
Inachis, the daughter or neere of Inachus.
Inachus, the fyrste kynge of Argiues.
Inaduersum, on the tother parte.
Inadulabilis, le, that wyll not be flattered by anye
meanes.
Inadifico, aui, are, to buylde in a place, to buylde
vp together wth other thynges. also to destroy
that is buylde.
Inaqualibus, le, idem quod inaequalis.
Inaqualiter, idem quod inaequaliter.
Inaqualis, le, vnequall, not euen.
Inaqualiter, vnequally.
In quo, aui, are, to make playne or euen.
Inestimabilis, le, vnestimable, that can not be va-
lued.
In stuo, aui, are, to boyle, to boyle vehementlye,
to be veraye hotte.
Inaffectatus, a, um, not affectate, not curpous.

I A N T E N.

Inalbesco, scere, to waxe pale or white.
Inalgescio, scere, to become colde or chilly.
Inalpini, the people that dwell upon the Alpes.
Inamabilis, le, not amiable, that hath no grace nor
pleasantesse worthy to be beloued.
Inamaresco, scere, to waxe bitter or displeant.
Inambitosus, a, um, seekyng no preferment,
not ambitious, not sumptuous, not gorgeous.
Inambulatio, onis, a walkyng vp and downe in a
place.
Inambulo, aui, are, to walke vp and downe in a
place.
Inamens, a, um, displeant.
Inanimatus, a, um, idem quod inanimus.
Inanescere, to be vayne, and of no estimation.
Inania, arum, voyde and emptye thynges.
Inaniloquus, a, babblar, that speaketh vayne
wordes.
Inanimus, a, um, without soule.
Inanio, iui, ire, to make emptye, to emptye.
Inanis, ne, emptye, vacant, voyde, vayne, vncou-
stant, poore, that hath nothyng, ydle, light in es-
timation, vnprofitable.
Inanis accedit, he cometh without bringyng as
ny thyng wth hym.
Mensa inanis, emptye table.
Inanis equus, a vacant or leare horse that bea-
reth nothyng.
Inanissimus prudentia, vterlye withoute all
wysedome.
Inane crimen, a lyght accusation.
Inane, substantiue, great emptinesse, a voyde
place. Sometime the ayre.
Inanitas, atis, & Inanitio, onis, f. g. emptynesse,
voydenesse, vanitie.
Inaniter, vayne, also for Frustra, in vayne.
Inapparatio, onis, f. g. lacke of preparation or
prouision.
Inapertus, a, um, not open, euident or playne,
secrete, pryue.
Inardeo, arsi, dere, & Inardesco, scere, to burne,
to be on fyre, to be scedyng hotte, to be more
and more inflamed.
Inarefactus, a, um, made dry or dyed to powder.
Inaresco, inarui, scere, to drye vp, to waxe dryer
and dryer.
Inargentatus, a, um, not couered or inclosed in
silver.
Inargute, vntwittily, without subtilitee.
Inarme, an yle in the Tuscan sea. Also a moun-
tayne.
Inaro, inaras, aui, are, to tyll or husbandle dili-
gently.
Inartificialiter, without crafte or counnyng, not
artificially.
Inascensus, us, m. g. the ascendyng into a place.
Inassatus, a, um, idem quod Assatus.
Inaspectus, a, um, not seene.
Inassuetus, a, um, not accustomed, vntwente.
Inattenuatus, a, um, that is not made more telen-
der, thynne or lesse, not diminished.

Inau-

Inaudax, facis, carefull, without stomache or courage, cowardly.
 Inaudio, iui, ire, to heare, to heare speake, to heare playnely.
 Inaudiuncula, æ, a subtil knacke or quiddities that one hath not hearde of.
 Inauditus, a, um, neuer hearde of, strange to heare.
 Inauditum in omni memoria, That was neuer heard of, sens the world spake began.
 Inauditum damnare, to condemne a persone, not hearyng his cause, or what he can saye for hym selfe.
 Magnitudo inaudita, an incredible greatnesse.
 Inauditum damnari, to be condemned and neuer come to his aunswere.
 Inauguro, aui, are, to aske counsaile of the Augures, what shall folowe. also to dedicate, to consecrate.
 Inauguratio, the aduerbe, takyng the aduise or counsaile of Augures, or soothsayers.
 Inauratus, a, um, gylted, covered with golde.
 Inauris, ris, f. g. a ring of other lyke thyng hangyng at the eare.
 Inauritus, a, um, without eares.
 Inauro, aui, are, to make ryche. also to gylte.
 Inauspicatus, a, um, vnlucky, vnforsunate, that was not doon by counsaile of the Augures.
 Inauspicato, vnluckily, without counsaile of the Augures or soothsayers.
 Inausus, a, um, that no man dareth enterpryse to doe.
 Incæduus, a, um, not vsed to be cut.
 Incero, aui, are, like Incero,
 Incresco, lui, scere, to be or waxe very hotte.
 Incalfacio, calfacis, feci, facere, to make hotte.
 Incallide, vnwytily, nothyng subtilly.
 Incallidus, a, um, simple, without crafte, or subtiltie, nothyng wysse.
 Incalo, incalas, aui, are, to calle.
 Incandesco, dui, scere, to be very hotte angry, to be greatly inflamed, to bee all fyre, to bee angry.
 Incanesco, scere, to waxe hoze or whyte headed.
 Incantatio, ônis, f. g. & Incantamentum, i, n, g. a charme, an enchantment.
 Incanto, aui, are, to charme, to enchaunt.
 Incanus, a, um, very hoze for age.
 Incapistro, aui, are, to halter, or to bynde with an halter.
 Incastigatus, a, um, not chastised, vncorrected.
 Incassum, in wayne.
 Incaute, vnwysely, without takyng hede.
 Incautus, a, um, vnware, that hath no foresight, vncircumspect, that taketh no hede, vnpudente. also that is not forescene and taken hede of.
 Non incautus futuri, that seeth or taketh hede of that is lyke to come.
 Incauo, incauas, aui, are, to make holow.
 Incêdo, cessi, cedere, to go or walke, to go with a statelype pace, to shewe great grauitie or maiestee in goynge, as princis dwe, to goe lyke greate

estates to sette lyke a lord: also for Venire, or
 Accedere, to come.
 Incedere magnifice per ora hominum, to sette lyke lordes through the stretes that men maye see theym.
 Parmenohem incedere video, I see Parmenohem comyng or settyng lyke a lord.
 Molliter incedere, to go with a nyce, tender deslitate, or gyngely pace.
 Incedit pedes, he goeth on softe.
 Incebris, bre, not haunted or resoyted to, nothyng saluod.
 Incendarius, ij, a naughtye persone, that setteth houses or citees on fyre, to the intent to robbe or spoyle, or for some other mischiefe.
 Incendium, dii, n. g. a light fier burninge a house or other thyng. sometyme enure.
 Incendia vires posuere, the fier is allwaged.
 Incendo, di, ere, to inflame, to set fyre in a thyng, to incense, to animate or geue courage, to make veraye angry, to bere, to moue, to chaufe, to inflame in loue, to make veraye despyous.
 Incendi ira, amore, desyderio, dolore, to be inflamed with anger, &c.
 Incendere in se odia, to get the yll willes of men towards hym, to stee vp hatred towards hym selfe.
 Incendere odores, to bourne parfumes.
 Incensinarium, rij, n. g. the name of the Inner treasorie in the tēple of Saturne in Rome, where treasure was kepte agaynst extreme necessitee & daungier. it was called also Cimiliarchium.
 Incensio, ônis, f. ge. and incendium, ij, n. ge. a burnyng, a light fyre that bourneth an house or other thinge. sometyme enuy.
 Incentio, ônis, f. ge. harmonie or melodie of instruments, or of men synnyng together. also a charme or enchantment.
 Incensus, a, um, of Incendo, set on fyre, inflamed, haunyng a great despye or courage.
 Incensus, a, um, of Census, not registred in the numbryng of Citizens, or one that woulde not be registred or inrolled.
 Incentius, a, um, that pricketh, stiereth, or incenseth to a thyng.
 Inceps, olde wyters vsed for Deinceps.
 Incepsit, for Inceperit.
 Incepto, aui, are, to begyn, to go aboute, and is referred to great, bold, and hardy enterpryses.
 Video quod inceptet facinus, I see what he begynneth to do, or I perceyue where aboute he goth, or what a pranke he is about to playe.
 Quid inceptas? what mynde you to enterpryse?
 Quo iter inceptas? whether arte thou about to goe?
 Inceptor, ôris, m. g. a beginner.
 Inceptum, i, n. ge. and Inceptio, ônis, f. c. gen. a begynnyng, an enterpryse.
 Inceptus, a, um, begunne.
 Inceratus, a, um, covered with ware, reared.
 Incerniculum, li, n. ge. a tangeydg siue, wherein

to the is clefnd, ere it be ground. also a farce.
Incerno, creui, nere, to spste, to spste in, to tpe
 by spsting.
Incerno, incéras, aui, are, to couer with ware.
Incerto, aui, are, to make doubtfull or vncertayne.
Intertum, ti, n. g. substantiuely, doubtfulnesse.
Incertus, a, um, vncertayne or doubtful, vncons-
 tant, waneryng.
Fecit animi vt incertus foret, he brought hym
 in the case that he was vncertain what to do.
Incertus sum, **Incertum est mihi**, and **Incer-**
tum est, absolutely, I can not tell, I know not.
Aura quavis incertior, moze inconstant than
 the wynde.
Nihil est incertius vulgo, moze vncertain,
 lesse to be trusted.
Incerto me, vnknotyng to me.
Incertus sententia, he that can not tell what to
 saye in a mattier.
Incerto scio, for **Clam me est**, I knowe not, I
 can not tell.
Incesso, cessi, or **siui**, siere, to come, to appoche,
 to be at hande, to inuade, to set vpon, to assaile,
 to bere, to tarre, to make angry, to do displea-
 sure to one, to accuse.
Incessere hostes iaculis, to cast darteres or iave-
 lins at the enemies, to assaile or set vpon ene-
 mies with darteres.
Incessit ambos inopia, both of theim are vexed
 wth pouertee.
Cupido eum incessit, there toke hym a desyre,
 there came a fantasie vnto hym.
Is incessit mos, they haue taken such a custome.
Cum Autumnus incesserit, whan Autumne
 cometh or appocheeth.
Timor patres incessit, The senators or couns-
 laylours began to dreade and feare.
Incessit homines admiratio, men began to
 meruaile.
Verbis amaris incessere, to rate with churlishe
 and vnkynde wordes.
Incessere aliquem dolis, to go aboute to des-
 cepe by some crafty meanes.
Ipsum ingens cupido incesserat, he hadde a
 great mynde, desyre, or fantasie.
Noua religio in te istac incessit, This holys-
 nesse, supersticion, or scrupulositee of conscience,
 is come vpon the but late.
Seditio incessit, there rose a sedicion.
Tenebrae incessunt, The nyght appocheeth, it
 waxeth darke.
Valerudo eum incessit, he fell syke.
Incesse, polutedly, fylthly.
Incestificus, a, um, that poluteth or defyleth.
Incesto, aui, are, to polute, to defile by incest.
Incestuosus, a, um, he that dooth often polute.
Incestus, a, um, poluted, defyled.
Incesto flagitio polluere, to pollute by incest.
Incestus sermo, fylthie and vile talke.
Incestus, us, m. g. or **Incestum**, i, n. g. lecherpe
 committed with one that is nyghe of kyne or

alliance to hym that committeth it. also it signi-
 fith all maner of polucion.
Inchoatus, a, um, begon, vnperfecte.
Inchoo, inchoas, aui, are, to begyn. also to pce-
 forme.
Inchoare & perficere, contrary.
Spem longam inchoare, to prolonge hope.
Incido, cidi, ere, to cut, to graue, to herue, to cut
 tayle, to cutte off, to cut awaye.
Incidit marmori, to be graued in marble.
Incidere in are, and in as, to graue in copper
 or brasse.
Leges incidere ligno, to carue lawes in tables
 of wodde.
Incidere sermonem, to breake communicati-
 on. **Incisa**, lost.
Spe incisa priusquam predicta dies adesset,
 hope beyng loste ere euer the sayed daye was
 comen.
Lingua inciditur, the tonge is cutte.
Ludum incidere, to breake of game.
Sermonem incidere, to leue of talke.
Singultus verba incidunt, he could not speake
 for lobbyng.
Incidere neruos, to diminish the ones power.
Incidentis, entis, that falleth downe, that chaun-
 ceth. **Incidentis portis exercitus**, an armye af-
 ter the discomfiture rennyng in at the gates of
 the citee.
Incido, **incidis**, di, ere, to happen, to fall so deyn-
 ly, to come by chaunce, to chaunce so deynly vpon
 a thyng.
Incidit in latrones, I chaunced to mete wth
 theues.
Incidere in as alienum, to fall in debte.
Incides in eadem fraudem, Thou shalt fall in
 to the same snare.
Iocularium in malum insciens pene incidi,
 I had vntwares almoothe fallen into a shewde
 spoptyng mattier.
In eorum mentionem incidi, I chaunced to
 speake of them, or to mention theym.
Incidit mihi in mentem, it fell into my minde,
 it came to my remembrance.
Aliud ex alio incidit, one thyng ryseth of an
 other, or one thyng cometh to mynde by reason
 of an other.
Incidunt sape causae, dyuers chaunces ofien-
 tymes doo falle.
Incidit mentio de Philippo, They chaunced to
 speake or make mencion of Philip.
Qui istac tibi incidit suspectio? Howe came
 it vpon you to suspect this?
Inciduus, a, um, that is not lawfull to be cut, or
 that is not wont to be cutte. **Sylua incidua**.
Incians, a woman nyghe hys tyme in trauayle of
 chyld.
Incile, lis, n. g. a gappe, a trenche or dyche.
Inciles, trenches to conuey water from a ryuer in-
 to a medowe or other lowe grounde.
Inciles canales, gutters in streets or places
 paved.

Incidit, gutters, trenches, or dyches.
 Incilo, aui, are, to blame or reprove, to rebuke.
 Incinctus, a, um, girded, instructed, compassed in.
 Incingo, cingo, cingere, to gird, to gird about,
 to environ, to compass in, for cingere.
 Urbem incingere mœnibus, to walle the citie
 about.
 Incino, incinis, nui, ere, to sing, properly to feine
 a small beast, to sowne pleasantly, and with me-
 lody.
 Incipio, incipis, cœpi, ere, to begynne.
 Facinus incipis, Thou goest aboute to doe a
 naughty acte.
 Incile, idem quod incisim.
 Incisim, pece meale, gobbet meale, by short senten-
 ces and members.
 Inciso, onis, f. g. incision or cutting, also a short
 poynting of a sentence.
 Incisura, æ, f. g. a cutte or garse, also Incisura,
 be the lynes in the palme of the hande.
 Incisum, i, n. g. a short membre of a sentence.
 Incisus, a, um, cut, graued, or carued in.
 Incisus, us, m. g. idem quod Inciso.
 Incitabulum, li, Incitamen, and Incitamentum,
 neu. ge. a prouocation, a stirring or mouyng, a
 thyng that encourageth.
 Incita, incita, f. g. pouertee, necessitee.
 Incitate, with a certayne mouyng, quychenesse, or
 vehemency.
 Incitatio, onis, f. g. an instigation, a mouyng
 or stirring.
 Incitatus, a, um, moued, stirred, encouraged, also
 vehement, troubled.
 Incitega, a thyng whereon greate vessels of wyne
 or touched.
 Incito, incitas, aui, are, to prouoke, to moue, to
 stirre, to encourage, to entice.
 Incitare ad scribendum, to moue or prouoke
 one to wyte.
 Incitare currentem, To encourage one to a
 thyng that he is prone vnto, or well entered all
 ready.
 Incitat audiatem, It prouoketh appetite to
 eate.
 Incitare milites in aliquem, to encourage hys
 souldiours agaynst one.
 Incitare equum, To galope wth his horse: to
 make his horse renne a mayne.
 Incitus, us, m. g. idem quod Incitatio.
 Incitus, ex In & Citus, swpste.
 Inclamito, aui, are, to call vpon often.
 Inclamo, aui, are, to call for one, or crye out on one
 rebukefully, to call in, to chide, to rayle, to scolde
 at one.
 Inclamare aliquem magna voce, To call for
 one aloude.
 Inclamare nomine, to call by name.
 Seruos, or seruis inclamauit, he called vpon
 his seruantes: or he chidde or scolded with his
 seruantes.

Inclareo, inclares, clari, tere, or Inclaresco,
 scere, to be known of all men, to be notable or
 famous.
 Inclémens, entis, om. ge. vngentill, vncurtis,
 churlyshe, rygourous, mercilesse, worde of pitee.
 Inclementer, without mercy, cruelly, sharply, ry-
 gouously, vngentilly.
 Inclementer dicere, to speake churlyshly, cru-
 elly, or rygouously.
 Inclementia, æ, f. g. crueltee, lacke of mercey,
 rygoure.
 Inclínatus, a, um, inclined, bended, prone, some-
 what decayed, warpyng toward the ende.
 Inclínatus morbus, a synnelle begynnyng to
 weare awaye.
 Inclinator ad pacem animus, a mynde more
 prone or inclined to peate.
 Inclínatus, us, m. g. for Declinatio, a declining,
 after the grammarians.
 Inclínatio, onis, f. g. an inclination or bowyng.
 Inclinationes rerum & temporum, the muta-
 tions or alterations of matters and times in the
 common weale.
 Inclínamentum, ti, neu. ge. a declination or deti-
 uation.
 Inclino, aui, are, to incline, to bowe downe, to des-
 cay, to appayze, to waxe worse.
 Hæc animum inclinant, these thynges comes
 what bende my mynde.
 Hos vt sequear inclinat animus, My minde
 somewhat inclineth to folowe these men.
 Inclinar acies, whan the hoste dweth recule.
 In vitium inclinare, to begyn to be naught.
 Inclinare opes ad Sabinos, rege inde sumpto
 videbantur, The chiefe substance and power se-
 med to turne to the Sabins, after that a kynge
 was made of theyr people.
 Cum omnē culpam in collegam inclinarer,
 whan he had layed all the blame to his felowe.
 Inclinata respublica, the publike weale decayed.
 Inclínante se fortuna ad causam plebis, whyle
 fortune dyd somewhat bend or leane toward the
 quarell of the people.
 Inclinauit sententia, he thought thus, or was of
 this opinion.
 Inclinauit eò sententia, the moste parte were of
 that opinion, or the more parte bente that waye.
 Inclinare in fugam, to be redy to flee.
 Inclinauit se sol, it was past none.
 Phalereus eloquentiam primus inclinauerat,
 was the fyrste that began to corrupte eloquence:
 or to make it apayze and decaye.
 Inclinare in fugam, to begyn to flee.
 Inclúdo, si, ere, to include or shutte in, to close in.
 Inclúdi in periculum legis, To bee vnder the
 penaltie of the lawe.
 Includere se domi, to kepe him selfe at home in
 his house.
 Illigare & includere aliquid in scyphis aus-
 reis, to engraue. lyke wyse, Includere & inscul-
 pere gemmam, to enchase or graue.
 Includere

Includere viam, for precludere, to stop the passage of waie.
 Includere in carcerem, and in carcere.
 Includere aliquem in dialogum, to make one a speaker in a dialogue.
 Admiratio incluserat vocem, He was so amazed or astoned at the matter, that he coulde not speake.
 Dolor includit vocem, He can not speake for sorowe.
 Dolor inclusit lachrymas, he coulde not wepe for sorowe.
 Inclusia, æ, f. g. a garment that the Romans vsed, and may be called a peticoate.
 Inclusio, ònis, f. g. a shutting or cloyng in.
 Inclusus, a, um, inclosed, shut in.
 Inclutus, incluta, um, glorious, famous, of great renomme, excellent.
 Incoactus, a, um, voluntarie, not constrained.
 Incòctile, lis, n. g. a pot, wherein meate is sodden, also a bzasen or copper vessell tinned within.
 Incòctilis, le, that is sodden in a thyng. also that is typped, spluered, or gylde.
 Incoctus, a, um, vnboyled or rawe, also boyled together with any other thyng.
 Incoctæ mulieres, women whyche doe trym theyr heares to muche.
 Incoenatus, a, um, not hauyng supped.
 It incoenatus cubitum, he goeth to bedde supperlesse.
 Incoenis, ne, without supper.
 Incoeno, aui, are, not to suppe, to go supperlesse.
 Incepto, aui, are, Inceptum, i, Inceptor, ois, Inceptio, ònis, loke Incepto, &c.
 Incogitabilis, le, and Incogitatus, a, um, idem quod incogitans.
 Incogitans, antis, om. g. rashe, swyft, vnadvised, without consideration.
 Incogitantia, æ, f. g. inconsiderancie, vnadvisednesse, rashnesse.
 Incognitus, a, um, vnknown.
 Incohibesco, scere, not to restraigne.
 Incoibilis, le, that can not bee sette or myngled together, I woude out of vse.
 Incola, incolæ, com. ge. one that dwelleth in an other countreie than that he was bozne in.
 Incola arbor, a tree broughte out of an other countreie, and planted with vs.
 Incolæ orientis, the inhabitantes of the east partes of the worlde.
 Incolatus, dwelling in a straunge countreie.
 Incolo, incolis, ui, ère, to dwell in a place, to inhabit.
 Incolit vitam inopem, he leadeth a poore lyfe.
 Incolilocus dicitur, to bee inhabited.
 Incolumis, e, holle, safe, without spekenesse, lacking no reparation or amendement.
 Post hac incolumem sat scio fore me, I knowe ryght well I shall be well ynough: or out of all daunger from henschewth.
 Incolumem se ad suos recepit, he retourned

safe home to his frendes or company.
 Gratulor incolumi tibi, I am glad that ye be in god helthe.
 Incolumis status, helthe, prosperitie.
 Aedes incolumes, an house that needeth no reparation.
 Incolumitas, tatis, f. g. helthyngesse, safetie.
 Incomes, itis, that hath no companyon or fellowe, vnacompanied.
 Incòmitas, tatis, f. g. the beeyng without companye, after Calpine, but the place of Warro, wherof he gathereth it, hath incomitatus, the datiu case plural of Incomitatus.
 Incomitatus, a, um, beynge without companye, alone, idem quod incomes.
 Incomitio, aui, are, to commit suche an offence, for the whyche one muste be brought before the conuocation or assemble of people, an olde worde out of vse.
 Incommendatus, a, um, not commended.
 Incommodè, uncommodicuse, p. ll. fauouredly, vnprospitabily, vngaynely, nothyng to ones paye or appetite, vnhanfomely, vneasyly.
 Incommoditas, aui, and Incommodatio, ònis, f. g. incommoditee, damage, displeasauntnesse.
 Incommodo, aui, are, to hurte, to do displeasure, to hynder, to dispoite.
 Incòmodum, di, n. ge. damage, hurte, displeasure, daunger.
 Incommoda fere alicui, to hurte, to do displeasure.
 Nauigare incommodum est, It is an p. ll. of daungerous thyng to sayle or be on the sea.
 Incòmodus, a, um, incòmodious, damageous, hurtfull, nopsom, vngayne, vnhanfom, vneasye.
 Nisi tibi incommocum est, except it be trouble or let to you.
 Incommune, equally, indifferently for all partes.
 Incompactum, vnioyned, or p. ll. ioyned.
 Incomparabilis, le, incomparable.
 Incompertus, a, um, vnknown, not proued, not tryed.
 Incompertum est, it is vnknown or vnknowne sayne, we can not tell.
 Incompertū habeo, I knowe not for a surtee.
 Incompositè, without order or araye.
 Incompòsitus, a, um, without order or araye, out of facion, nothyng p. l. p.
 Incomprehensibilis, le, that can not be comprehended or numbred.
 Incomprehensus, a, um, not comprehended.
 Incomptus, a, um, not decked or trimmed.
 Inconcessus, a, um, denied, not graunted.
 Inconciliatè, p. ll. vnadvisedly.
 Ne inconciliatè quid nos postules, That thou mayest require nothyng of vs, wherfore we shoulde owe the displeasure, or be thy vache frendes.
 Inconcilio, aui, are, to trouble, to sette at discorde or variaunce.
 Inconciliare sibi aliquem, To make one his enemie.

ennemie.
 Inconcinniter, nothing properly or featly.
 Inconcinnus, a, um, unmeet, yll proportioned, vnapt, nothing fitte or pretie.
 Inconcussus, a, um, stable, that can not be shaken.
 Incondite, aduerbum, without facion, or without order.
 Inconditus, a, um, out of order or facion, rude, also wearyshe. sometyme vnburied.
 Corpora incondita, bodies vnburied.
 Inconditus turbidusque clamor, a confuse clamoure of noyse of manye voyces myngled together.
 Orator inconditus, That disposeth not his wordes well.
 Inconditus motus, a leapyng, daūsing, or moyng without facion or order.
 Inconditus, a, um, vnmade, vnbuilded.
 Inconfessus, a, um, not confessed.
 Incongēlabilis, le, that can not be frozen.
 Incongruens, entis, om. gen. incongruent, not consonant or agreyng, absurde.
 Inconniuens, entis, om. ge. that moueth not the eye liddes, that twinkleth not with the eyes.
 Inconsciū, a, um, not knowyng nor wityng.
 Inconsequentia, x, f. g. a conclusyon or ende.
 Inconsiderantia, loke Inconsyderantia.
 Inconsolabilis, le, that can not bee comforted.
 Inconspētus, a, um, not dispised or contemned.
 Inconstans, antis, om. ge. vnconstaunt, lyght, was uerynge, nowe in one mynde, nowe in an other, not agreyng with it selfe.
 Inconstanter, vnconstantly.
 Inconstātia, x, fcc. g. inconstancie, lyghtenesse, wauerynge.
 Inconsuetus, a, um, vnaccustomed, vnwont.
 Inconsulte, without counsaile, or vnaduisedly, vnwysely.
 Inconsultus, us, m. g. not demaundyng of counsaile, not geuyng of counsaile.
 Inconsultu meo, without my counsaile.
 Inconsultus, a, um, lackyng aduise or consideration, he that wyll not aske counsaile, rather, follyshe. also one that is not asked counsaile of, somtyme he that hath no counsaile geuen hym.
 Inconsultum consilium, vnwysle counsaile, follyshe counsaile geuen without aduisement.
 Inconsumptus, a, um, not consumed.
 Inconsutis, le, without any seame.
 Inconsutus, a, um, vnstowed.
 Inconsyderantia, x, f. ge. lacke of consideration, vnaduisednesse, rashenesse.
 Inconsyderate, vnaduisedly, rashely.
 Inconsyderātus, a, um, and Inconsyderans, antis, without consideration or aduisement, rather, follyshe.
 Incontaminātus, a, um, vndeptyed, not spotted or steyned.
 Incontentus, a, um, not stretched out, not wrested vp, slacke.
 Incontinens, entis, he that is not chaste, or kee-

peth hym not to one woman, that can not res-
 freigne and rule him selfe.
 Incontinenter, incontinently.
 Incontinentia, x, f. g. incontinencie.
 Incontinentia vrinae, the rennyng of ones wa-
 ter from hym whether he wyll or no.
 Inconueniens, entis, vnconuenient, vnseemely,
 vnfitting, also that dweth not agree.
 Incoquo, inquouis, xi, ere, to seeth or boyle in
 a thyng, to seethe or boyle together, also to co-
 uct wyth syluer, tynne, or leade.
 Inquoqui sole, to be ryped in the sunne.
 Incordio, aui, are, to put into a mans herte, to pres-
 swade hym.
 Incorporālis, le, that hath no body.
 Incorporēus, a, um, without a body.
 Incōporo, aui, are, to imppinte or set vpon ones
 bodye.
 Incorrectus, a, um, vncoorrected.
 Incorrupte, vncoaruptly, purely.
 Incorruptus, vncoarupted, pure, cleane, sincere.
 Incoxo, aui, are, to sit as women or taylers doe,
 without a stole.
 Increātus, a, um, neuer created.
 Increbresco, increbrui, or bui, scere, to waxe, to
 be spede or muche knowen.
 Increbuit rumor, the rumour or bzute increas-
 sed or went abroade.
 Increbuit res prouerbio, it was commonly tak-
 en by for a prouerbe, or it grewe to a prouerbe.
 Auster increbuit, the southwynde waxeth byg-
 get.
 Vnde magis increbescunt, the sea waxeth
 moze troublous.
 Incredibilis, le, incredible, not to be beleued, mira-
 ualious.
 Incredibilis sum, no man wyll beleue me.
 Incredibiliter, incredibly.
 Incredulus, a, um, that wyll beleue nothing.
 Incredulitas, ātis, f. g. incredulitee, lacke of be-
 leefe.
 Incrementum, i, n. g. increase.
 Incrementum fluij, the rysyng of a rpuer.
 Incrēpito, aui, are, to blame or rebuke often.
 Increpitus, a, um, chydden, blamed, rebuked.
 Increpo, increpas, ui, are, to sowne or make noyse,
 to creake. also to rebuke, to rate, to blame, to
 chyde, to prouoke.
 Increpare aliquem auaritia, to blame one of
 rouetousnesse.
 Simul atque increpuit suspitio tumultus, By
 and by as sone as there was heard anye suspi-
 sion of tumultie or rufflyng.
 Hæc in eum increpantur, these thynges bee
 layde to his charge, or he is blamed for these
 thynges.
 Stimulo tardos increpuisse boues, to prycke
 with a goade.
 Lyram increpare digitis, to playe on the harpe.
 Increasco, eui, scere, to growe muche, or moze
 and moze.

Incruentatus, a, um, not dyed with bladdred.
Incruentus, a, um, without bloud shed, not bloudy.
Incrustatio, ónis, f. g. a pargettyng or couerynge with harde matter lyke a cruste.
Incrusto, aui, are, to pargette or make harde or in a cruste.
Incubatio, ónis, **Incubirio**, ónis, f. g. **Incubitus**, us, & **Incubatus**, us, m. g. lyng in, styng to hatche egges, sitting abroode.
Incubo, bónis, m. g. he that setteth all his studie on treasure.
Incubo, incubas, cubui, and cubaui, bare, to lye in or upon, to cleave to, to sit ouer a thyng, to sytte on egges as an hen doeth, to occuppe, to possede, to inbrace, to nourshe, to dwell in, to care. also to lye and sleape, to the intent to haue some vision or aunswere of the yholes, as they bled in bode tyme, to be verage muche in a place, and is taken in the yll parte.
Alicui pecuniae incubare spe atque animo, to be verage greedy, and desyrus of moneye, and set ones whole mynde and trust vpon it.
Nox ponto incubat, it was as darke as nighte vpon the sea.
Incubare oua, or ouis, to sytte a broode vpon egges.
Incubare thesauris, to keepe moneie locked vp, and as it were to lye abroode on it.
Incubare thesauris publicis, to vsurpe and hepe the common treasure as his owne by force.
Incubator, óris, m. g. one that is muche in a place.
Incubiro, aui, are, the frequentatiue of **Incubo**.
Incubitus dextri lateris, lyng on the ryghte syde.
Incubus, incubi, a spirite, whyche assuminge the forme of a man, medleth with a womā. also that whyche is called the mare, wherewith men ben oppressed in theyr sleepe.
Incudo, ónis, m. g. he that worketh on an anuill.
Inculco, aui, are, to porre in, and by translation, to repete a thyng often, and as it were to beate or porre into ones memozy. also to make one to take whether he wyll or no.
Inculcare munus, plusquam offere, to offer a charge to one whether he wyll or no.
Inculcatus, a, um, porred in, often repeted, beate into the memozy.
Canis rabiosi moribus inculcata, porred into the bytynges of madde dogges.
Tradita atque inculcata libertas, lyberte whiche men had of theyr auncestours, and haue continually ben brought vp in.
Inculpatus, a, um, blamelesse, not faultie.
Vita inculcata, a lyfe that can not be blamed in any poynt: a perfect honest lyfe.
Incultus, rudely, without eloquence.
Incultus, a, um, vnhusbanded. or vntilled, rude, nothing eloquent.
Incultus, us, m. g. vncleanly apparaylunge, contrary to **Cultus**, negligence in apparayling.
Incumba, bæ, f. g. a parte of a pillour in makynge of arches, wheremyon the arche specially resteth.

Incumbo, cubui, cumbere, to endeouour, to take in hande, to hadde, to leane vppon, or fall on a thyng. also to be inclined to some thyng, to geue all diligence and studie, to synke downe vpon a thyng.
Incumbo ad or in studia, I geue my mynde wholly to studie and learnyng.
Ad salutem reipublice, or in rempublica incumbere, to traualle about the common weale, to endeouour with all study and diligence to help the common weale.
In causam incumbere, to mainteine that parte.
Incumbere gladium, or in gladium, to synke downe on a swordes poynt, and slea hym selfe.
Incumbunt tecta centenis columnis, The roof is bozng vp with an hundred pillours.
Sed mihi incumbunt, But the bourdepyne of these thynges charge or ouerlade me, or lye heauy on my necke.
Qui in te ipsam incubuerunt, whyche are fallen or throwen on thy necke.
Baculo incumbens, leanyng on a staffe.
Incumbere ad bellum omni studio, to geue all ones care and studie to the mayntenaunce of warre.
In eam curam incumbere, Geue all your care or study to this, or endeouore this with all diligence.
Incumbere toto pectore ad laudem, Geue or apply all your whole mynde and courage, to great pryse.
Incumbere ad, or in perniciem alicuius, to go about with all diligence, to purchase ones deathe or destruction.
Ad voluntatem perferendam legis incubuerat, He woulde haue had that lawe made.
Ad lenitatem nimiam incumbunt mores, the maners of men be bente or inclined to to muche gentylnesse.
Incunabula, órum, n. g. plu. all that longeth to the swathelpnge of a chyld, thynges pertynyng to infancie, it is also taken for the begynnyng of thynges. Also for the place where one was bozne, or the fyrste begynnyng of ones stocke or kynrede.
Ab incunabilis, euen from our infancie.
Incunabula & rudimenta.
Incunabulum, li, n. g. a cradell.
Incuratus, a, um, vncured, vnhealed.
Incuria, æ, f. g. negligence, pl husbandry, carelesnesse.
Incuriose, negligently, without care.
Incuriosus, a, um, carelesse, negligent.
Incuriosus proximorum, that is not carefull for those thynges that folowe next.
Incurro, incurri, ire, to renne agaynst one, to iutte, to renne, to meete wth one by chaunce.
In tenebris incurere, in the darke to meete or ren agaynst a thyng.
Incurrere & incidere.
Incurrit ager in agrum, one fielde extendeth or lieth within an other.

Incurp

Incurrere in aliquem verbe, to inueighe a
 agaynst one with woordes. Incurrere in
 loca, to make inrodes or inuasions
 on one. In aliquem incurrere, to renne violently
 agaynst one. Incurrere in oculos, to come in ones syght that
 looketh not for it, or would not see it.
 Quae in odia hominum incurrunt, whiche
 thynges be hated of men. Incurrere in voces maleuolorum, to be selans
 dered or pll spoken of, by malicious persones,
 or suche as doo not fauour vs. Incurrere circensibus, to fall on the same daye
 that the plaies called Circences are kepte.
 In quem diem incurrat nescio, I can not tell
 vpon what day it falleth. In varias reprehensiones incurrere, to be bla-
 med for diuers thynges. In vrbauitatem hominum incurrere, to be mor-
 ked of scoffed at. Incurritur, the impersonall. Incurtio, onis, f. g. inuasion of enemies an in-
 rode, a iutting or meryng of thynges together. Incurtionem facere, to inuade or make an in-
 rode or forrey vpon enemies. Incurtionibus vastari, to be ouer runne, spoys-
 led and wasted by enemies. Incursum, antis, om. g. that iuteth or hyteth as
 agaynst a thyng suddenly. Incursum, aui, are, the frequentatiue of incurso. Incurso, aui, are, to ren agaynst a thyng, to iut,
 to iutte vpon a thyng, to make inrodes and in-
 uasions vpon enemies. Incurfare aduersis cornibus, to iutte or renne
 together as rammes dooe. In fortunas hominum incurfare, to inuade
 mens possessions and gooddes, and by extorte
 power to take them away. Pugnare aliquem incurfare, to renne on one to
 thumpe and beate him with his fistes. Incurfus, us, m. g. idem quod incurtio. Vis & incurfus pluuiarum, the force and vehemence of rayne. Incuruesco, scere, to bow downe, or be crooked. Incuruo, aui, are, to make crooked. Incuruus, a, um, crooked. Incus, udis, f. g. an anuyll. Eandem incudem tundere, to labour alway
 aboute one thyng, to repte one thyng continual-
 ly, to harpe alway vpon one stryng. Incudi reddere, by translation to correte, to
 polyste, to amende. Incuratio, onis, f. g. a blamyng. Incuso, aui, are, to accuse, to blame, to fynde
 faute with. Quid me incusas? why blamest thou me? or
 why laiest thou blame or faute in me? Qui alterum incusat probri, he that laiest a
 faute to an other mans charge. Incustoditus, a, um, not kepte. Incusus, a, um, coryned or dented in.

Incurtio, incurtis, cussi, ere, to strike or dash.

Incurere scipione in caput alicuius, to rappe
 one on the pate with his walkyng staffe.

Incurere pedem terrae, to stampe on the ground
 with his foote.

Incurere colaphum, to geue a blowe.

Desyderium ciuitatis incurere, To make one
 desyrous of the citee.

Incurere errorem, to deceyue, to bypnye in an
 errour or false opinion.

Merum incurere, to make ascrapde.

Morbum incurere, to make sicke.

Incurere alicui nuntium, to bypnye one tyden-
 ges suddenly.

Pudore incurere, to make ashamed or abashed.

Indagante, diligente, with great serchyng.

Indagatio, onis, f. g. gen. a diligent serchyng or
 seekyng out.

Indagator, oris, m. g. gen. a diligent searcher or
 seeker out.

Indagatrix, the feminine.

Indago, aui, are, to secke or serche, to vente, to
 seeke out as an hounde dooth.

Indagare & odorari, to seke and smell out.

Omnibus vestigijs indagare, to serch out dilis-
 gently by all signes and tokens that may be.

Indago, inis, f. g. a serche, also the serchyng vpon
 of a tople or nettes aboute a parke or forest, to
 take dere or wyld beastes.

Et syluas vastas feras indagine claudit.

Inde, from thens, there, from thence forth, after
 warde, from that man or woman. Sometyme for
 ob id, for that thyng.

Vxorem duxit, nati filij duo, inde ego hunc
 maiorem optaui mihi, he tooke a wife and had
 by hir. ii. sonnes, from him I tooke this, which
 is the elder, and made him mine heire.

Inde ab initio, from the fyrst beginnyng.

Inde est, therof it cometh.

Inde ab incunte aetate, euen from his youth.

Indebito, an aduerbe, where a man ought not to
 haue payed.

Indebitum, i, n. g. a thyng that is not due.

Indebitus, a, um, not due, not owen.

Indecens, entis, om. gen. vnseemlyng, vnconue-
 nient, vnseemlyng.

Indecenter, vnseemly, vncomely.

Indecet, it misbecometh.

Indeclinabilis, le, that can not be eschewed or a-
 uoyded: also vndeclined. Sometyme constant,
 that wyl not vnde.

Indeclinabilis animus, a constant and immu-
 table mynde.

Indecor, oris, not regarded, not seemly.

Indecore, vnholly, vnconueniently, vncomly.

Indecoris, re, idem quod indecor.

Indecorus, a, um, vnseemly, vncomly, vnholly.

Indefatigabilis, le, that can not be weryed or tired.

Indefensus, a, um, without defence.

Indefessus, a, um, that can not be weryed or tired.

Indefinitus, a, um, not determined or discussid,

obscure, darke.

Indefectus, a, um, that is not lamented or wayled for.

Indeflexus, a, um, not bowed, not tooled.

Indelectus, a, um, that is not caste downe or ouerthrowen.

Indelēbilis, le, that can not be put or rased out.

Indelibatus, a, um, that is whole, vntouched, not diminished.

Indemnatus, a, um, agaynst whome no sentence is pronounced of the iudge, or agaynst whom no iudgement is geuen.

Indemnitas, ne, adiect. without hurte or harme, without damage defended.

Indemnitas, ātis, fcm. g. eschuyng of damage, escaping without hurte.

Existimans indemnitati suæ consuli posse, thynkynge that he moughte eschewe damage or daunger.

Indeploratus, a, um, not bewayled or lamented.

Indeprouatus, a, um, not deproued or corrupted.

Indeprecabilis, le, that will not be intreated, or that will not forgeue.

Pœna indeprecabilis, punishment without remission.

Indeptus, a, um, gotten, or that hath gotten.

Indesertus, a, um, not deserte.

Indesēs, desidis, not sluggish, quicke, diligent.

Indesinenter, alwayes, continually.

Inderosus, a, um, not shauen or notted.

Indeuotio, ōnis, fcm. ge. slacknesse in dooynge of thynges godly and honest.

Index, indicis, om. g. he that accuseth or appeareth an other man. also he that to escape punishment, or for some reward, discloseth the conspiracie, wherunto he was made priuie. It is also the forsynger, a touchstone to try golde. also the table of a booke, wherby certayne chapters or notes be founde.

Leonum animi index cauda, sicut & equorū aures, that whyche sheweth theyr courage.

India, a greete ryche countreie, called in englyshe Indie, lyng on the southe easte partes of the worlde, whiche as Ptolomeus writeth, is in two partes. The one is called Inde within the riuer of Ganges, whiche on the west is bounded with Aracofia & Gedrosia, on the east with the great ryuer called Ganges, on the north with the hyll called Imaus: On the south and west, with part of the Indian sea. The other part of Indie without Ganges, is bounded on the west with the sayde ryuer Ganges, on the north with parte of Scythia and Setica: on the east with the region called Sinarum, on the south with the Indian sea. Ptolemy, great Alexanders admirall, affirmed (as Arrianus writeth) that it was four monethes iorney by the playnes of Indie. Mesgasthenes sayd, that the breadth of Indie from the east to the west, cōtyneth. 16000. furlonges, whiche is .2100. miles. The length from the north to the south. 22000. furlonges, whiche is.

2850. myles. Aethias affirmeth it to be as much as the residue of Asia. But Onesicritus, whyche wrote the actes of Alexander, demeth it to be the thyrde parte of Asia. There is alwaye two sommers, and fruites and grayne twyse gathered. The wyndes be alwayes temperate, the beastes and foules muche greater than in other countreys, and of more dyuers kyndes. The names of the countreys and citees there, be nowe otherwyle than they were in the tyme of the auncient wyrters. They which bee now knownen, shall be declared in theyr places, with the mountaynes and ryuers, whiche are greete aboue all other.

Indicatio, ōnis, and Indicatura, æ, f. g. the prysynge or settinge the price of a thyng. Indicatio is sometyme an affirmynge or auowynge.

Indicatus, a, um, shewed, declared, accused, also prised.

Indicium, ij, neu. gen. is where one, whiche was participatour in an offence, doeth discouer the actes and diuises of his companyons. also a spgne, a token.

Indicio esse, to betoken or declare, to notifye by a signe or token, to be a signe or token.

Quale ingenium haberes, indicio fuit oratio, your communication well notified of what disposition you were.

Indicium profiteri, voluntarily to disclose ones selfe, and all his companions.

Ex indicio nihil periculi est, there is no iopery die, or daunger in disclosynge the mattice.

Indico, indicas, aui, are, to disclose, to manifest, to make opely knownen, to demonstrate, to appeach, to accuse, to set or telle the pryce, to delpue in possesio that whych is bought, to detect, to shew, to tell, to declare.

Num color pudoris signum vsquam indicat? Doeth his colour shewe anye maner token of shamefastnesse?

Indicare in vulgus, to telle abroad.

Res ipsa indicat, the thyng it selfe declareth.

Indico, xi, ere, to denounce, to declare solemnly, and for a great cause, as battayle, fastinges, funeralles, counsayles, triumphes, and other great thynges. also to sette a tribute or taxe, and to appoint or commaunde.

Indicere consilium, to call or command a counsell.

Indicere iustitium, to commande a vacation, or as we vse to saie, to keepe no terme.

Indicere pecuniam populo, to sette a taxe or subsidie on the people.

Bellum indicere voluptati, to stryue and resist agaynst our voluptee and pleasure.

Sibi bellum indicere, to torment or vex ones selfe. Cœnam indicere, to commaund a supper to be prepared, to bespeake a supper.

Bellum indicere ventri, to fast.

Inimicitias indicere, to declare and notifye ones selfe to be an enemy.

Indicere

Indicere sibi legem innocentia, to hynde hym selfe to lyue byrthly.
Indictio, onis, for. g. the space of. xv. yeres, also a tere graunted by the people.
Indictious, a, um, that whiche is declared oꝝ appointed, that is denounced.
Indictus, a, um, declared oꝝ denounced solemnly. also not spoken, not defended, not declared.
Indicta causa, the cause oꝝ matre not knowen, declared oꝝ defended.
Indiculum, a diminutive of **Indicium**.
Indidem, from thens, from the same place, foorthwith, the same.
Indies, dailely from daile to daile.
Crescente indies multitudine, the multitude oꝝ numbre dailely increasynge.
Indifferens, entis, om. g. indifferent, that is not ouer rigoꝝous oꝝ cruel. also that doth not differ.
Indifferens homo, that putteth no difference betwene thynges.
Indifferenter, indifferently.
Indifferenter ferre, to take the matter indifferently, not to be greatly displeased.
Indifferentia, æ, indifferencie, also likenesse, as greablenesse.
Indifficilis, le, veraiie harde oꝝ difficulte.
Indigena, æ, om. gene. of the same countrey oꝝ towne boꝝne and bredde.
Indigenialis, le, idem quod **indigena**, a worde out of vse.
Indigentia, æ, f, g. nede, necessitee, lacke.
Indigeo, indiges, digui, ère, to lacke, to haue nede.
Hoc bellum indiget celeritatis, This warre nedeth speede and haste.
Quasi tu huius indigeas patris, As thoughe thou haddest any nede of me thy father.
Malo virum pecunia, quam pecuniam viro indigentem, I had lietter haue a man that lacketh money, than money that lacketh a man.
Indigeo addiscere, I had nede to learne.
Indigeste, without order.
Indigestio, onis, yll digestion.
Indiges, indigetis, a god made of mortall men. some take it for a pyuate god, pertynyng to particular places.
Indigestus, a, um, without order oꝝ disposition.
Indigitamenta, orum, bookes containing the names of goddis, and the mysticall significacion of them.
Indigito, aui, are, to name, to call by name, to signify, and as it were to shewe with ones fynger.
Indignabundus, a, um, angry, shewynge his indignacion oꝝ wrathe.
Indignatio, onis, for. gen. angre, wraath, indignacion.
Indigne, vntwoꝝthly, vnhoneestely, cruelly, wickedly, villanously.
Indigne ferre oꝝ pati, to disdeigne, to be discontent, to take greuoussly.
Indignissime interierunt, They dyed moste mysferably oꝝ wretchedly.

Indignitas, æris, f. g. indignitee, vntwoꝝthynesse, vn noblenesse, dishonestee, crueltee, sometyme vilenesse oꝝ basenesse of condicion.
Indignor, æris, ari, to disdeigne, to fume, to fere, to chafe, to thinke stoꝝne, to be made angry, to be stampynge and staryng wood.
Indignus, a, um, vntwoꝝthly, miserable, vnhoneest, shamefull, cruell, impious, horrible, detestable.
Tu indignus qui faceres tamen, yett ye were no mete man to doe it.
Indigna homine dubitatio est, Of that matter it is no honestee for a man to doute.
Indignum facinus, a shamefull oꝝ vnhoneest acte. **Indignum illi facis**, thou doest not well by hym, he hath not deserued it.
Indignum in modum, after a cruell oꝝ vnhoneest sorte oꝝ facion.
Indigus, indiga, um, nedy oꝝ lackynge.
Nihil indigus ensis, haunge no nede of a swoorde at all.
Indilgens, entis, om. g. negligent, nothyng diligent oꝝ laboriouse.
Indilgens hortus, a gardyne that is not well trimmed oꝝ husbanded, negligently kepte.
Indiligentia, æ, f, g. negligence. **Veni indiligentis**, a, negligence in sekyng the truthe.
Indiligenter, negligently, with no diligence.
Indipisco, scere, & **indipiscor**, eris, sei, to obteyne to vsurpe, to geat, to ouertake.
Indipisci pugnam, to obteyne victoꝝy.
Multum in cogitando dolorem indipiscor, By musynge oꝝ thynnyng on diuers matters, I fall into great sorowe and heuynesse.
Indipisci animo, to cunne by herte, to holde in remembraunce.
Numquam pot indipiscet postea, Cruelly he shall neuer attayne to it, oꝝ get it after.
Indiscretus, a, um, not seuered, not separated, one togyther, also lyke, not differynge.
Indiscretæ similitudinis res, thynges of lykenesse that can not be discerned.
Indiscriminatum, indifferently, without diuersitee.
Indiserte, without eloquence.
Indisertus, a, um, without eloquence, not well languaged.
Indisposite, without order, disposition, oꝝ aray.
Indissolubilis, le, that can not be dissolued.
Indissolutus, a, um, not dissolued, knyt togyther.
Indistincte, vndistinctly.
Indistinctus, a, um, not distincte, confuse.
Indistrictus, a, um, not hurte.
Inditus, a, um, put oꝝ set in.
Indiuiduus, a, um, that may not be diuided oꝝ separated.
Indiuisus, a, um, not diuided oꝝ separated.
Indo, indidi, ere, to put oꝝ set in, to geue.
Indere catenas captiuis, to put chaynes vpon captiues oꝝ prisoners.
Indere nomē alicui, to geue a name to a thyng.
Indere titulum, to set a title on a thyng.
Indocilis, le, a dullard that can not be taught, vn-

apte to be taughte. Also naturallie, that is of nature without instruction.

Indocilis & Tardus.

Indocte, vnlearnedly.

Indoctus, a, um, vnlearned, vntaught.

Indolentia, a, f. g. lacke of payne.

Indoleo, indoles, lui, ere, and Indolesco, scere, to be soyy.

Indoles, indolis, f. g. towardnesse and disposicion one to vertue in chyldren, in men token of vertue. Also bray nobilitie of honour, aptnesse to good of yuell.

Specimen indolis dare, when in pouthe one sheweth a lyphelphode of towardnesse to vertue.

Socrates proxime videtur accedere ad Laconicam indolem, to resemble the begyne of the Las redemonians.

Lata indolis adolescens, a ponge man of a mery and pleasant nature.

Tanta indoles in Lauinia erat, So good of vertuous a nature there was in Lauinia.

Equorum indoles, the race of hofes.

Fructum indoles, the tetrage, verdure, of sente of frutes.

Frugum indoles, the good growthe and fulnesse of grayne.

Homines in quibus est virtutis indoles, men, in home appereth a manifest token of vertue and honestee.

Cum hac indole virtutum ac vitiorum, shewing these tokens of the good and ill inclination that was in hym.

Indomabilis, le, that maye not be made tame.

Indomitus, a, um, wylde, vnbroken, vnruly.

Indomitus equus, an hofse vnbroken.

Indormio, miui, ire, to geue to muche stude to a thing, also to sleape in doyng a thing, to be slowe of lacke.

Desidia indormire, to sleape in slothfulness, to become vcraye slothfull and ydell.

Indormire causa, to be negligent and slowe in a matter.

Indotatus, a, um, not indowed with anye gyftes, that hath no dowry geuen.

Indubitabilis, le, idem quod indubitatus.

Indubitanter, vndoubtedly.

Indubite, without doubt.

Indubitatus, a, um, vndoubted, certayne.

Indubito, aui, are, not to doubt.

Inducia, arum, f. g. plur. truce of peace for a certayne tyme.

Inducia exierant, The truce was past.

Inducias facere & inire, to make truce.

Pacta inducia, truce made.

Induco, xi, ere, to induce, to bynge in, to perswade, to allure, to incline, to deceyue, to cancell, to rase of strike out, to defete, to put on, properly hosen of shoen, to infixe of stablyshe, to couer of caste ouer.

Ira induxi in animum, I haue so infixed of stablyshed in my mynde, I haue so perswaded my

selfe. In errorem inducere, to byng into a fals opinion. In memoriam inducere, to byng in to mynde of remembrance.

In spem inducere, to byng in hope of truste.

Inducere morem, to bynge in a custome.

Inducere seditionem in ciuitatem, to reple a sedicion. Inducere colorem pictura, to lay colour on a picture.

Inducere parietes, to pargette walls.

Inducere scura pellibus, to couer.

Inducere exordium, to begyn.

Inducere cuti nitorem, to make the skyn beaytyfull and sayre.

Senectus inducit rugas, Olde age maketh men wrinkled and ryueled.

Ne illis animum inducas credere, Let it not synke into your mynde to beleue theym.

Inducere animum ad meretricem, to cast ones loue vpon an harlotte.

Promissis aliquem inducere, to induce of persuade one to do a thyng with sayre promyses.

Ad misericordiam inducere, to moue to pitye of mercy. Senatus consultum inducere, to rase out of fordoe a decree made by the senate.

Inducere noueram filia, to mary an other wyfe whyle hys daughter is alpye.

Inducere calceum alicui, to put on ones shoe.

Inducere rotam, to tourne of rolle a wheele.

Inducere scuta pellibus, to couer tergates with skynnes.

Aliquem inducere, to deceyue one.

Inducere fructum dicuntur arbores, to bynge forth the fruite.

Inductio, onis, f. g. a forme of argument, proceedinge from the particulars vnto the vniuersalles. also an argument, whyche by gettinge the assent in thynges not doubtfull, proueth the thyng whyche is intended. Sometime a cancellyng of rasyng out.

Inductio animi, a perswasion.

Inductio aquarum, a conueyng of water.

Inductus, us, m. g. a perswasion of inducing.

Inductus, a, um, brought in, induced, perswaded, moued, ledde, rased, striken out, layed vpon in stede of an other thyng, caste ouer, smered of anoynted.

Quæque sub inducta latuit finilla fauilla, i. raked ouer it.

Inducula, a, f. g. a littell garment.

Indugredi, for ingredi.

Indulco, aui, are, & Indulcoro, aui, are, to make sweete.

Indulgens, entis, gentill, that suffereth one to haue his wyll and pleasure. Sometime he, to whom gentylnesse is shewed.

Indulgenter, fauourably, without rigour, to gently. Indulgenter aliquem habere, to handle of intreate fauourably and gently.

Indulgentia, a, & Indulgitas, aui, gentilnesse in sufferance, cokerpyng, also mercie.

Nimia indulgentia, inordinate and to muche tenders

tenderneſſe.

Indulgeo, dulſi, ere, to graunt lyghtely, to conſent to a requeſte. alſo to geue reſpite, to be gentle and mercifull, to pardon, to leaſt one haue his wyll, to coker or make to muche of one, to geue licence, to permitte. alſo to geue hys mynde or ſtudye to a thyng.

Indulge valetudini tue, Take heede to thy helth, cheriſhe or make muche of your ſelfe, tender your helth.

Nimium illi indulges, Thou arte to tender on hym, thou makeſt hym to muche a wanton, thou letteſt hym haue to muche of the bybell, or to muche of his owne wyll.

Indulſit balneum fieri, He graunted lyghtely, that a bayne ſhould be made.

Indulgere luſibus, to addicte and geue himſelfe to fantaſies, paſtymes or trifles.

Indulgere abdomini, to geue hym ſelfe to beaſty chere, to fede and cheriſhe the carneys to muche. Indulgere nouis amicis, to make much of newe friendes.

Indulgere deſyderio alicuius, to graunt that one deſyret or would ſayne haue.

Quid ego indulgeo dolori? why doe I geue my ſelfe to ſozowe and heauyneſſe?

Luxuriæ indulgere, to abandon ons ſelfe to pleaſure and wantonneſſe.

Nimis me or mihi indulgeo, I ſolowe mine owne appetite to muche.

Lachrymis indulſit, he wepte muche.

Abolitionem publice indulgere, to permitte openly, to graunte.

Qui malis moribus nomen oratoris indulgent, whiche permitte & graunt, that they, which liue ill, may be called oratours.

Peccatis amici indulgere, to ſuffer and pardon the miſdoyngeſ of ones frende.

Indulges filio veſtitu nimio, you ſuffer your ſonne to haue to ſumptuous or coſlye apparell.

Indumentum, i, n. g. a garment.

Induo, dui, ere, to put on a garmente or other lyke thinge, to tranſforme or tranſlate, to caſt in, to annoynt.

Induere perſonam alterius, to ſpeake in the name or ſtede of an other man.

Induor hanc veſtem and hac veſte, I haue on this garment.

Induere perſonam iudicis, to preſent or do the office of a iudge.

Induere poſtes pice, to laye on pitch on the poſtes. Induere ſibi ingenium nouum, to chaunge his nature. Speciem latronis induere, to be the facion of a theefe.

Veruſtatem induere, to become olde.

Indui fructu, to be charged or laded wpyth fruite. Indui ſua confeſſione, to be taken by his owne confeſſion.

Induit ſe in florem, it bloſſometh.

Quid erat induta? what garment had the on?

Induere ſibi veſtem, and ſe veſte.

Induere annulum digito, to put a rying on his ſynger.

Induitur etiam pedibus aurum, he weareth golde on his fete alſo.

Arma induere, to put on harnes.

Soleas equo induere, to ſhoe an horſe.

Terra tantis ſegetibus induebatur, the ground was laded with ſo muche cozne.

Induere ſibi nomen, to geue hym ſelfe a name, to take on hym a name.

Faſam ſibi ſcientiæ perſuaſionem induerunt, They haue perſuaded them ſelfes to be lerned, and be not in deebe.

Simulationem rei alicuius induere, to counſterſayte or feigne.

Videte in quot laqueis ſe induerit, See you into howe manye ſnares he hath brought hym ſelfe, or in howe manye ſnares he hath intangled and wapped hym ſelfe.

In idipſum ſe induit, quod timebat, he hath brought hym ſelfe into the ſame inconuenience, that he feared.

Induere ſe re aliqua, to entangle ones ſelfe in a matter.

Vultus ſeueros induere, to looke ſaddely and grauely.

Indupedior for Impedior.

Indupérator, óris, m. g. for Imperator.

Indúreo, indúres, rui, rere, and Indureſco, ſcedere, to be harde or waxe harde.

Indúro, áui, áre, to harden, to make harde.

Indus, i, m. ge. a noble ryuer, that cometh from the greate mountayne Taurus, and incloſeth Indee on the weſt, and renneth into the Indus an ſee. Into this ryuer ren. xix. greate and famous ryuers, the leaſte of theym more than the greate ryuer of Danowe, where he is broadest. Strabo ſayeth, that they, whiche do wyte moſte moderately of Indus, do aſſume, that he is in breadth ſixtie furlonges, whiche is twelue myles and an halfe. The water therof cauſeth greate fertilitye, whan it ouerfloweth, and therof many ſundry pleaſant and hoſſome frutes doe ſpyng without labour.

Induſiarius, ij, m. g. a maner of peticores. Induſiáta, æ, f. g. Idem quod Induſium. Induſiárus, a, um, cladde in a peticote. Induſium, ij, n. g. a peticote, or rather a ſhyrte. Indúſtria, æ, f. g. a vertue, comprehendynge bothe ſtudy and diligence, induſtrie. alſo trauayle or labour.

De induſtria aliquid facere, to doe a thyng of purpoſe or for the nones.

Induſtria, idem quod de induſtria.

Ob eam induſtriam hodie ducam ſcortum ad cœnam, Becauſe thou doeſt ſpye and watche ſo diligently what I doe. &c.

Induſtriæ, wittiply, with diligence, with induſtry.

Induſtrius, a, um, that is witty and actiue, dili-gent, laboious, glad to trauayle or take pain in a thyng.

Indutus, us, mas, ge. arayng or apparayllyng, the
 puttynge on of a garment.
 Induuia, apparayle.
 Induuium, uñ, n. g. the barke of a tree.
 Inebra aues, byzdes whiche in the diuination of
 the Augures forbode any thyng to be doon.
 Inebrio, aui, are, to make drunke, to be drunken.
 Inedia, x, f. g. hunger, fampne.
 Ineditus, a, um, not put abode or declared, not
 published.
 Ineffabilis, le, that can not bee spoken or pro-
 nounced, in speakeable, suche as neyther hart can
 thynke, nor pen descriue.
 Inefficax, acis, om. gen. of no force, vertue, or
 strengthe.
 Ineffigatus, a, um, unfacioned, without good pro-
 portion, without faction or fourme.
 Inelaboratus, not counnynglye wrought or done.
 Inelegans, antis, om. g. without eloquence, no-
 thyng pretie or feate.
 Inelegant, nothyng preatylye.
 Ineluctabilis, le, that can be overcome or passed
 with no labour or traualle.
 Inemendabilis, le, that can not be amended.
 Inemptus, a, um, not bought.
 Inenarrabilis, le, meruaylous, that can not be de-
 clared or uttered.
 Inenarratus, a, um, not declared or expounded.
 Inenodabilis, le, that can not be dissolued.
 Ineo, iui, ire, to begyn, to go in, to enter in, to des-
 serue, to get, to wyne, to obteyne, to treat.
 Inire, is sometye where the male leapyth the
 female, as the hore couereth the mare, also to co-
 sider and vnderstande.
 Inire cursum, to begyn his course.
 Inire fœdus, to make a league or treatie of pece.
 Inire fugam, to flee as men do in battayle.
 Gratiā inire, to get thanke or frendshyppe with
 doyng some pleasure for a man.
 Gratiā ab vel cum aliquo & apud aliquem
 inire.
 Inire magistratum, to enter into an office.
 Inire pacem, to make peace.
 Inire bellum, to make warre.
 Inire viam, to fynde a waye.
 Rationem inire, to seeke meane, or to consider
 how a thing may bee doon, to consult, to rechen,
 to make an accompte.
 Inire societatem, to fall in felowshyp with one.
 Inire suffragia, to assemble people for an elec-
 tion, or to consent to any matier.
 Inita subductaque ratione, all thynges reckned
 or well accompted.
 Ineunte ætate, in youthe.
 Ineunte vere, at the beginning of the spyng of
 the yere.
 Caue ne falsam gratiam studias inire, beware
 that thou desyre not to haue or pyke a thanke of
 me vnderferued, or that thou goe not about to
 make me thanke the for nothyng.
 Inijt se vnquam febris: Wpd the feuer euer take

you: or were you euer sicke of the ague?
 Consilium cum aliquo inire, to consult or take
 counsaile wth one.
 Conuiuium inire, to go to a feast.
 Inire imperia alicuius, to serue or to become
 subiecte to one.
 Nexum inibant, they were cast in pylon, they
 were layed in chaynes.
 Inire numerum, to numbre.
 Inire prælium, or pugna, to begynne battayle,
 to geue the onsette.
 Ratio de integro ineunda est mihi, I must be
 sayne to begyn my rechenyng or accompte all
 newe agayne.
 Cubile alterius inire, to lye with an other mans
 wyfe.
 Ineor, irjs, iri, the passyue.
 Ineptè, folyslye, fondely, vntwysly, without god
 purpose, not to the purpose.
 Ineptia, vnaptenesse, fondenesse, foly, trifyng.
 Ineptio, iui, ire, to trifle, to do or speake a thyng
 vnmete for the purpose.
 Ineptus, a, um, vnapt, foolyshe, vnconuenient,
 vnmete, fonde.
 Labor ineptus, wayne and vnprofitable labour.
 Inepta lenitas, folyshe and fonde gentynesse
 out of time and place.
 Causa inepta, a folyshe excuse.
 Ineptum est, it is a veraye folye, or a thyng vns-
 conuenient.
 Via inepta, an yll and troblous waye.
 Ineptus, a trifier, vsyng nothyng in order, vnapt
 to the purpose.
 Inequitabilis, le, that can not be rydde throughe.
 Inermis, me, vnarmed, a man yolden.
 Inermo, aui, are, to vnarme, to take ones harnys
 from hym.
 Inermus, a, um, idem quod inermis.
 Inerrans, antis, that moueth not, or goeth not
 from place to place.
 Inerrantes stellæ, fixed sterres.
 Inerro, aui, are, idem quod erro.
 Iners, eris, omnis, gen. without anye science or
 craft, ydell, slouthfull, not occupied, nothyng
 lyuely, folyshe or dull, without courage or spyte,
 not able to helpe it selfe. also vnprofitable, some
 tyme barrayne.
 Iners, & ignauus.
 Aetas iners, olde age.
 Iners membris, not able to helpe it selfe wth
 the partes of the body.
 Ad repugnandum iners, not able to resiste.
 Gleba inertes, barrayne cloddes.
 Aqua iners, standyng water.
 Admissarius iners in venerem, not desirous to
 leape the mares.
 Caro iners, vnsauoy flesh, nothyng quicke of
 tast.
 Inertes querelæ, vnprofitable.
 Sal iners, without quyknesse or sauour.
 Tempus abibit iners, Shall passe away without
 doyng

Inopng of any thyng, *inopia*, want, need.
Inertia, *x*, f. ge. lacke of craite, ydelnesse, neglige-
 gence, slacknesse, vntuynesse.
Inerticula vitis, a vine, wherof the wyne is so
 good, that none yuell pprodeith thereof, or rather
 the wyne that neuer maketh one drunke.
Inerudire, vnlernedly, without knowledge.
Ineruditus, a, um, vnlerned.
Inesco, *scis*, *scere*, to saye a hopte, also to deceyue.
Inenitabilis, le, that can not be eschewed.
Inexaturabilis, le, that can not be satiate or filled.
Inexcohitatus, a, um, not inuented, not p-
 ditated.
Inexcultus, a, um, rude, not trimmed, not hus-
 banded.
Inexcusabilis, le, vnexcusable.
Inexercitus, a, um, not exercised, vncorrupted.
Inexercitatus, a, um, idem.
Inexhaustus, a, um, neuer filled or satiate, also
 that can neuer be consumed or spent.
Inexorabilis, le, that can not be intreated.
Inexpectatus, a, um, not looked for.
Inexpertus, a, um, not proued or assaied, also ac-
 tually not experie.
Inexpiables, le, that can not be pouaged, that can
 not be appeased.
Inexplanatus, a, um, that is not made playne.
Inexplanata lingua, a tongue that is halfe tied,
 and can not well pronounce.
Inexplebilis, le, that can not be filled, vnsatiate.
Inexpletus, a, um, that is not complete, or made
 perfecte.
Inexplicabilis, le, that can not be declared or ex-
 pounded, also intricate, that can not bee vnsolded.
 A thyng, out of the whyche a man can not ridde
 him selfe.
Inexplicatus, a, um, intricate, obscure.
Inexploratus, or *Inexploratus*, without serche.
Inexploratus, a, um, not sought or tried before.
Inexpugnabilis, le, vnpzeignable, that can not be
 wonne or overcome by any assaite.
Inexputabilis, le, that may not be noumbred, that
 can not be compted or reckened.
Inextinctus, a, um, that is not extinct or quēched.
Inextirpabilis, le, that can not be rooted or dig-
 ged out.
Inextricabilis, that can not be taken of or dis-
 solved, a thyng that one can not rydde hym
 selfe of.
Inexuperabilis, le, that can not be passed or o-
 uercome.
Infabre, vncunynghly, vncraistly, yll fauoredly.
Infabricatus, a, um, not wrought.
Infacetus, a, um, vnpleasaut.
Infacundia, *x*, f. g. lacke of eloquence.
Infacundus, a, um, not eloquent.
Infamia, *x*, f. gen. infamie, sleauder, yll name, yll
 repute, obloquie.
Inurere infamiam alicui, To make one haue
 a shewde name, that he shall neuer after putte
 awaye.

Infamis, me, infamed, sleaudered, yll reported
 of, that hath an yll name.
Infamis digitus, the myddell finger.
Infamem fieri, To be in infamie and obloquie
 of men, to renne in sleauder of men.
Infame os, a sleauderous tongue, or that vseth
 vile or filthy communication.
Frigoribus intames Alpes, the Alpes muche
 spoken of for the horrible cold that is on them.
 Likewise *Infamis annus pestilentia*.
Cani, ne ca res sibi infamiz esset, He took
 hede, that that thyng should not hurte his name,
 or byng hym in any obloquy or yll name.
Infamo, aui, are, to infame or yll repute, to sleau-
 der, to make to haue an yll name. Sometime to
 telle abroad.
Infandum, so greate that it maye not be uttered:
 Or so horrible and nought, that it maye not be
 spoken. *Infandum*, as one Quid saye, A horri-
 ble chaunce, not to be spoken or mentioned.
Infans, *antis*, om. gen. a chyld that can not yet
 speake, also every thing that is verapong, also
 it signifyeth not eloquent. Sometime an ydote
 that can not speake, or that lacketh veterance.
Remouere infantem, to weane a chyld.
Pullus infans, a yong chyren.
Infantaria, *x*, f. ge. a woman lyng in chyld bed.
Infantia, *x*, f. ge. chyldhode, infancie, babelhye,
 also folishnesse, lacke of veterance, lacke of elo-
 quence.
Infantilis, le, perteynyng to chyldhod.
Infarcio, *si*, *ire*, to infarse or fülle, to fylle, to
 poore in.
Infarcire verba, whan one vseth wordes out of
 order and place to fylle by his stile.
Infatigabilis, le, that can not be weryd or tird.
Infatuo, *ai*, *are*, to make folpme.
Infautus, a, um, vnlucky, vnforsunate.
Infectio, *oris*, m. g. a dyer of colours.
Infectus, *us*, m. g. dyng or styngng.
Infectus, a, um, infected, dyed, stynged, poysoned.
Infectus, a, um, of *In*, and *Factus*, vndoen, not
 made, not synned.
Infecta pace, without any peace made.
Infectum reddere, To vndoe that whyche is
 doen.
Infectum argentum, monye not coyned.
Damni infecti promittere, to promise, if anye
 damage come by our faute, that wee will pay for
 it, or make it good.
Omnia infecta sint, suppose nothyng were
 doone.
Infecta dona facere, to reuoke or call agayns
 that one hath geuen.
Infectum fieri nō potest, it can not be vndoen.
Infelix, like *Infelix*.
Infenso, *ai*, *are*, to vexe, to trouble.
Infensus, a, um, displeased, moued with anger or
 hate towards an othyr, that beareth malice.
Infensus & inimicus,
Infer, for *Infra*, an old wyde.

IN ANTE N.

Inferi, they that be vnder other, that ar in hell.
 Inferia, arum, f. g. plu. sacrifice down to infernall
 goddis, or theyn whiche be deade.
 Inferior, us, lower, inferiour, moze base, of lesse
 reputacion, the comparatiue of Inferus.
 Infernalis, le, infernall.
 Infernas, âtis, om. ge; that is belowe, benethe, or
 in the nether part.
 Inferne, alowe, or benethe.
 Infernus, hell.
 Infernus, a, um, lowe, nethermoste, deepest.
 In inferni, infernall goddis.
 Rex infernus, ruler.
 Infero, tuli, ferre, to bying in, to carry or beare in,
 to throw in, to adde to, to cast in, to conclude.
 Inferre arma, to make warre vpon.
 Bellum inferre, idem.
 Inferre crimen alicui, to laye to ones charge.
 Inferre sermonem, to talke.
 Stuprum inferre, to committe auoutrie or for-
 nicacion with a kynsewoman.
 Inferre pecuniam, to paye monie.
 Inferre se in vibem, to go or remoue hym selfe
 into a citee.
 Inferre in ignem, to caste into the fyre.
 Inferre se, to invade, to rushe on, to enter
 with violence. also to sette or go by aggyngelpe
 into a place.
 Per medios inferre se, he rushed or entered with
 violence into the myddes of them.
 Ad hunc modum me intuli, I wente in by ag-
 gyingly after this sorte.
 Abortus inferunt, they cause aboztion or tras-
 uaplyng before the tyme.
 Cæcitatem inferre, to make blynde.
 Caritatem annonæ intulere, They brought or
 caused derthe of vitayle.
 Causam inferre, to laye an excuse for hym selfe,
 to shew a reason why.
 Faces tectis inferre, to sette houses on fyre.
 Gradum inferre, to marche towarde.
 Inferre se in periculum capitis, to put him selfe
 in daunger of hys lyfe.
 Inferre manus alicui, To laye violent handes
 on one.
 Inferre mentionem, To make mencion or
 speake of.
 Mortem inferre, to kyll.
 Inferre oculos, to loke, to regarde.
 Inferre pedem, to steppe in, to goe in, to enter
 vpon.
 Signa inferre, to aduance forwarde the stan-
 derdes, to march forwarde with baners dis-
 played.
 Sumprium inferre ciuibus, to put the citelens
 to cost or charge.
 Inferre vulnus, to wounde.
 Calamitatem ciuitati inferre, to be the cause of
 the destruction of the citee.
 Cladem inferre, to geue an ouerthrowe, to dis-
 comfite or slea.

IN ANTRA N.

Iniuriam inferre, to doe iniurie or displeasure,
 to do wronge, also to shal. eg. I. n. amro.
 Litem capitis in aliquem inferre, to committe
 an action concerning lyfe and deeth agaynst one.
 Inferus, infera, um, lowe, benethe, in hell.
 Aetas inferior, the age or tyme before.
 Inferius maiestate sua, thynkyng it not se-
 mely for they; maiestee. and. mu. s. subitanti.
 Inferum mare, the Tuscan sea.
 Inferus, bui, uere, and infernesco, scete, to be
 caldpyng hotte, or to seethe.
 Inferuacio, feci, facere, to make hotte.
 Infeste, maliciously.
 Infestus, a, um, vnnete for dispozt, vnpleasant.
 Infesto, aui, are, to do displeasure with sundry in-
 curcions or rodes.
 Infestus, a, um, that geneth all stude and dili-
 gence to do displeasure, malicious. also danger-
 ous. Sometyme that is vexed or in troupe, or
 that hath deadly and mortall enemies.
 Infesta signa, standerdes of baners displayed in
 battayle agaynst enemies.
 Infestus, a mortall enemy.
 Infestus ager, a dangerous countrey to passe
 through.
 Infestus animus, a malicious mynde.
 Habere mare infestum, to robbe and do mis-
 thyng on the sea, to make it dangerous to passe.
 Infesta fortuna, aduersitee.
 Infesta salus alicuius, Cui multi sunt inimici,
 Infestus & inimicus.
 Itinera infesta, wayes dangerous to passe, by
 reason of theeries or enemies.
 Infibulo, aui, lare, to clasp together.
 Inficissime, very yll fauoredly or deformedly.
 Inficialis, le, that petyneyth to denyng.
 Inficias ire, to doubte or denye, to goe from a
 thyng in wordes.
 Inficiatio, onis, f. g. a deniall.
 Inficiator, oris, m. g. he that denieth det, or that
 is layed to his charge.
 Inficio, inficis, feci, ere, to dye clothe, to stayne or
 infect, to corrupte, to colour.
 Inficere pocula veneno, to poyson the drynke,
 to put poyson in the cuppe.
 Inficere prauis moribus, to infecte and corrupte
 wyth yll maniers.
 Inficior, aris, ari, to denye or disaffirme, to goe
 from a thyng in wordes.
 Infidelis, le, vnfaithfull, not keepynge promyse.
 Infidelitas, âtis, f. ge. vntrueth, vnfaithfulnesse,
 infidelitee.
 Infidus, a, um, vnfaithfull, not to bee trusted, treas-
 terous.
 Infigo, fixi, ere, to fasten or sticke in.
 Infimates, the base people.
 Infimus, infima, um, the lowest or mooste base,
 mooste vile, of least reputacion.
 Infimo loco natus, descended of a very base
 stocke or kynred.
 Infimis precibus aliquid petere, mooste humbly
 and

and lowely to desyre a thyng.
Infiado, idem quod **Findo**.
Infinite, infinitely, continually, alwaies. Some-
 tyme without measure or reason.
Infinitus, a, um, infinite, that hath none ende.
Infinita altitudine speluncæ, deepe beyonde
 measure.
Infinium imperium, exceeding large, without
 boundes.
Infinior, the comparative.
Infinio, ōnis, **Infinitas**, ātis, and **Infinitudo**,
 inis, f. g. infinitenesse, generalitee.
Infirmatio, ōnis, f. g. a confutation.
Infirmatus, a, um, made weake or feeble.
Infirmus, weakely, feynthly, not firmly.
Infirmitas, ātis, f. g. vnsustaynnesse, weakenesse,
 sickenesse, infirmitie.
Virtutis infirmitas, lasche of strength or pui-
 sance.
Valitudinis infirmitas, feeblenesse, sicknesse.
Infirmus, aui, are, to make weake or feeble. also to
 dissolue.
Infirmare veritatem, to speake agaynst the
 trueth.
Infirmus, a, um, feble, weake, feeble. also vnsus-
 tayne, vnconstant.
Infirmæ nuptiæ, mariages not lyke to con-
 stitue.
Infirmi saporis vinum, wyne not quicke or
 sharpe in taste, that drynketh not of the verdour.
Infirmus animus, an vnconstant minde.
Init, he saied, he beganne.
Infixus, a, um, fastened, or that sticketh in.
Inflammo, aui, are, to inflame or set on fyre.
Inflammare & incendere.
Inflammati, to be in a greate loue or desyre of a
 thyng.
Non feci inflammandi tui causa, I dyd it not
 to the intente to scere vp your minde, or to make
 you the more earnest or hote in the matter.
Inflammare inuidiam, to increase enuie or
 malice.
Inflatio, ōnis, f. g. inflation, brydding of wynde
 in the body.
Inflatus, a, um, blowen or puffd vp, proude.
Inflatus, us, m. gen. a blowing or puffinge in, a
 blowing in an instrument.
Inflatus druinus, a diuine inspiration.
Infecto, xi, ere, to boowe or ple, to crooke, to
 turne.
Infectere genu, to make curteisly, to make a
 legge.
Vestigium cursus sui infectere, to tourne or
 steppe out of his course or rase.
Infectere ius gratia, to bende or wreste the law
 for fauour.
In orbem infectere, to bende rounde.
In nodum infectere, to knytte on a knotte.
Inflexibilis, le, that can not be bended or bowed.
Inflexibilis obstinatio, vnruely stubbornnesse.
Inflexio, ōnis, f. g. a bowing or bending.

Inflexus, a, um, bowed, bent, crooked, tournd.
Inflexa in se cornua, hornes crooked inward.
Infigo, xi, gere, to cast violently, to styke.
Infigere pœnam, to punish.
Infigere grauiores viuras, to make to paye
 greater blawe.
Infigere colaphum, to geue a blowe.
Infigere vulnus, to wounde.
Turpitudinem sibi infigere, to displaye his
 owne honestie.
Inflo, aui, are, to blowe in, to puffe vp, to blowe
 in an instrument.
Inflare buccinam, to blowe a trumpet.
Inflare sonum, to make a sowne with a pipe, to
 blowe an instrument.
Inflare ambas buccas, to puffe by bothe the
 cheekes, spoken prouerbi ally of angry persons.
Inflare spem alicuius, to increase ones hope.
Inflare animos rumor, the rumoure made the
 more couragious, or puffd by their mindes and
 made them more proude.
Influo, infuls, xi, ere, to renne into a thyng, as
 water or other licour dooeth, to flow in: and by
 translation, to enter in in great numbze.
Influere in animos hominum, to fall in the fa-
 uour or loue of men. Also to synke or enter into
 mens myndes.
Bona omnia nobis influunt, all wealth happes
 nith to vs without trauaile.
Infodio, infodis, infodi, infodere, to digge in,
Infecunditas, ātis, f. g. barrennesse.
Infecundus, a, um, barren, vnfruitfull.
Infelicitas, ātis, f. g. aduersitie, misfortune.
Infelicitate, vnhappyly, vnfortunatly.
Infelicio, aui, are, to make vnfortunate or vns-
 luckie.
Infelix, licis, om. gen. vnhappy, vnfortunate,
 barren, vnprofitable, vnfruitfull.
Infelix fama, a rumoure, bryngyng pll ty-
 dinges.
Infelix ingenium, a naughtie wytte, a naughtie
 nature.
Arbor infelix, vnfruitfull.
Informatio, ōnis, f. g. information, a knowlage
 naturall impressd in the minde of man.
Informatus, a, um, begun to be faciond.
Informis, me, without facien or foume, rude,
Exitus repentinus & informis, sodayne and
 vilanous.
Informo, aui, are, to shape or forme, to inform, to
 instruct or teache good maners, to begynne to
 wooye a thyng, as a carrier to make an ymage,
 to drawe out the facien of a thyng, to facion,
 to instructe.
Areas informare, to draw out plottes in a gar-
 dyne.
Informare deum coniectura, to ymagine in
 our myndes, what maner thyng god is.
Inforo, inforas, aui, are, to declare at the barre
 in a place of iudgement, to pleade. also to per-
 forate or make an hole in.

Infortunatus, a, um, vnfortunate, vnluckie, vnhappie.
Infortunium, nñ, n. g. yll chaunce, myffortune, calamitee, mischief, misadventure, yll happe.
Infossus, a, um, dygged in.
Infra, a pzeoposicion, vnderneath, in numbze it signifieth lesse or fewer.
Infra, an aduerbe, benethe.
 Me infra ætatem filij sui posuit, He saied I was scant so olde as his sonne.
 Multo infra, of muche lesse value.
 Infra se ducere aliquid, to esteeme a thyng not to be worthy or seemely for him to doo.
Infractio, ònis, f. g. breaking.
Infractio animi, a basement or discouragynge of the mynde.
Infractus, a, um, vnbroken, sure, also broken all to pices.
Infractus animi, spsse of courage. Sometyme it signifieth discouraged, detaied.
 Loquela blanda & infracta, suche talke as nurses vse to little infantes, leaping out halfe wordes and sentences.
Infractæ fortunæ homines, id est, concussæ.
Infranatus, a, um, not bydeled.
Infranati equites, horsmen that haue no byrds on theyr horse heades.
Infrano, aui, are, to byrde, to refrayne.
Infranare nauigia anchoris, to stay the shippes with anchoys.
Infranare & domare.
Infranus, a, um, that hath no bydle, vnruled.
Infragilis, le, not byttell, that can not be soone broken, or discouraged.
Infrangibilis, le, that can not be broken or discouraged.
Infrēmo, infrēm̃is, iiii, ere, to make a great noyse or murmure.
Infrēdeo, infrēdui, ēre, to craше the teeth together for angre.
Infrēdes, frēdium, com, ge. children lackynge teeth.
Infrēquens, ēntis, om. g. not greatly haunted or resorted to. also that resorteth or cometh seldome to a place.
 Sum Romæ infrequens, I vse not to come muche at Rome: or I am but seldome in Rome.
Infrequens sum vocum latinarum. Gel. I vse the latine tongue but seldome.
Infrequentia, æ, f. g. a small assemble, where as be but fewe persons, contrary to Frequentia.
Infricatus, a, um, frotted or rubbed.
Infrico, infricas, aui, or cui, are, to rubbe in, to rubbe vpon.
Infrigo, infrigis, frixi, ere, to frie together.
Infringo, ēgi, ere, to breake in pices, to abate, to diminish, to discourage.
Infringere aliquem, to abate ones courage, to make him slowpe or bowe.
Infringere animos, to discourage.
Infringere colaphum, to geue a blowe.

Conatus aduersariorum infringere, to stop or let the enterprises or endeuore of our enemies to disappoynt theym of that they goe aboute.
Spem infringere, to put out of hope.
Infracta, broke into small crummes, or powder.
Infrico, aui, are, to breake or crumbe in small.
Infructuosus, a, um, vnfruitfull.
Infructuosæ preces, prayers that nothinge asuaile.
Infrunius, a, um, foolyshe, that knoweth not how to vse a thyng. also foolyshe bragginge, bragglous.
Infucatus, a, um, coloured or painted, couered or hid, to the intent to deceiue.
Infuco, aui, are, to couer a thyng, intendynge deceite, to prynte, to colour.
Infula, infulæ, f. g. the labell that byd hangen on every syde of a mytter. It was in the olde tyme the attier, that priestes did weare of theyr heades. They were also tappettes of linnen, wherewith temples were hangen.
Infulcio, iui, ire, for ingerere, to put in often.
Infulgens, ēntis, idem quod fulgens.
Infumibulum, buli, n. g. the Manke or tunnel of a chymney.
Infumo, infūmas, aui, are, to drie in the smoke.
Infundibulum, li, n. ge. a funnell, wherinto liquor is poured, whan vessels are fylled. also a hopper of a myll, or rather the place, wherinto they powze the cozne.
Infundo, fudi, ere, to powze in, to hylle on.
Infundere vitia in ciuitatem, to spreade vice and naughtynesse in the cite.
Infurnibulum, li, n. g. a puelle, wherewith breade is set into the oven.
Infuscatus, a, um, made darke or obscure, or duskie.
Aqua infuscata, the water byng troubled, or thicke with mudde. **Infuscatus maleuolentia**, corrupted or distempred with malice or puelle will.
Infusco, aui, are, to make duske or darke.
Infuscare vinum merum, to alay wyne with water.
Infuscare saporem, to corrupte the taste, and make it woofle.
Infuscata aqua, water that is troubled or muddy.
Infuscari barbarie, to be corrupted. &c.
Infuscus, a, um, idem quod fuscus.
Infusa, some vse it for Clusters.
Infusus, a, um, poured in, or poured vpon.
Infusus, us, m. g. and Infusio, ònis, f. g. a penyng in or vpon.
Ingemino, aui, are, to double, to repete often. Sometyme neutrally, as Auster ingeminat.
Ingemisco, scere, idem quod Ingemo.
Ingemo, ingemis, iiii, ēre, to lament, to betwayle muche, to grone.
Ingencro, aui, are, to ingender, to make.

Ingeniculor, aris, ari, to bowe the knee or make curtisie.
 Ingeniculus, a fygure amonge the sterres called now Hercules.
 Ingeniose, wittely.
 Ingeniosus, a, um, wittely, haupng a very good or pleasant witte.
 Ingenitus, a, um, begotten, ingendyed in, or of nature, geuen of nature.
 Ingenium, ij, n. g. properly the nature, inclination, disposition or propriete of a thyng. also witte.
 Sui viuere ingenio cepit, he began to liue after his owne nature or fantasie.
 Vena benigna ingenij, a pleasant veine of wit.
 Acuerē ingenium, to sharpen the witte.
 Ad ingenium redit, he cometh to his nature as gygne.
 Ita mihi ingenia sunt, my witte is so diuers.
 Ingenium soli aut terræ, The nature of the grounde.
 Ingenium cernæ, the counnyng deuilsyng and preparyng of bankettyng dysches and subtiltees.
 Ingenium patris habet, quod sapit, he is lyke his father in wysdome.
 Mobilissimus ingenio, a very vncōstant person.
 Socrates patria quidem Atheniensis, ingenio vero Spartanus, Socrates was of Athens in countrey, but in condicions a Lacedemonian.
 Ingens, entis, wonderfull great.
 Ingens animus, a great courage.
 Ingemis spiritus vir, a man of a very lofty stomake or great courage.
 Pecunia ingens, a great summe of money.
 Gratiā ingentes agere, to geue very hartie thankes.
 Iras ingentes concepit, he was very angry.
 Ingenuatus, ia, tum, commen of an honest stocke, or kynrede, that hath an honest and liberall nature.
 Ingenuē, frely, frankly.
 Ingenuē educatus, brought by lyke a gentyll man.
 Ingenuitas, āis, f. g. freedome, honestee, noblenesse or gentylnesse, in persones of free and lyberall nature.
 Ingenuus, a free man bozne, a gentyll man.
 Ingenuus, a, um, naturall, free bozne.
 Ingenua facta, noble actes.
 Ingenuæ artes, liberall artes or sciences.
 Ingenui mores, gentylmanly manners.
 Facies ingenua, an honest and comely face.
 Ingero, ingeris, gessi, erere, to byng in, to put in, to powze in, to thow downe one.
 Ingerere cibum, to geue one meate.
 Ingerere dicta in aliquem, to chide with one, to say ill of one, to rayle at one.
 Ingerere malum, to dooe displeasure.
 Omnia mala ingerebat, he did the woozse that he coude,

Osculum ingerere, to kysse one passyng by.
 Ingerere pugnos in ventrem alicuius, To thumpe one on the bealy with his fyngers.
 Se ingerere, to auance him selfe in company, or to be malapert, to put forth him selfe in doosyng of thynges.
 Ingerere aquam, to poure in water.
 Dicta in dolium pertusum ingerere, prosucribally, to speake in bayne, to lose labour.
 Ingeram mala multa, I wyll gyue him many shewde woordes.
 Saxa ingerere in subeuntes, to caste downe stones one them that goe vnderneath.
 Semen solo ingerere, to sowe seede.
 Vulnera ingerere, to geue many woundes.
 Tela ingerere, to thow or cast darteres at enemies.
 Scelus sceleri ingerere, to heape mischiefe vpon mischiefe.
 Ingestibilis, le, that can not be bozne.
 Ingestus, a, um, bozne in, poured in, proffered to one whether he will or no.
 Ingigno, genui, gignere, to engender with in.
 Ingitas, aris, f. g. pouertee, after Perottus.
 Inglómero, aui, are, idem quod Glomero.
 Inglórius, a, um, of no renoume or fame.
 Honoratus & Inglorius, contrary.
 Ingluuius, ei, m. gen. gluttony, rauenyng. also the crate or gorge in birdes.
 Ingluiōsus, a, um, gluttonous, rauenous.
 Ingrandesco, grandui, scere, to waxe great.
 Ingrate, vngrately, vnthankfully, agaynst ones wyll.
 Ingratis, the ablatiue case, maugre one.
 Vobis inuitis atque amborum ingratis.
 Tuis ingratis, maugre thy heade.
 Ingratificus, a, um, idem quod ingratus.
 Ingrātis, agaynst my wyll or our wyll, without my loue and my leaue, with an euell wyll.
 Libenter & ingratis, contrary.
 Ingratitudo, dinis, vnkyndenesse, vnthankfulnessse, vngreatitude.
 Ingratus, a, um, vnthankfull, vnpleasunt, not acceptable: contrayned, or agaynst a mans wil. also vnkynde, and not remembryng friendshipp or beneuolence.
 Ingratus sapor, an vnpleasunt taste.
 Ingratus vt dormiam, That I may sleape whether I wyll or no.
 Ingrauesco, scere, to waxe more heuy or weyghtie to waxe more peynfull, to become woozse and woozse.
 Ingrauescit indies malum, the mischiefe increaseth dayly, and waxeth woozse and woozse.
 Ingrauescere furore, to encrease in furie more and more.
 Releuari & ingrauescere, contrary.
 Ingrauescit annona, vitayle yfelyth styll to an higher price.
 Ingraūo, ingrauas, aui, are, to make heauy or greuons, to make woozse.

Ingrédior, éris, grédi, to enter in, to goe in, to walke, to begynne.

Ingredi iter pedibus, to begynne to goe a tozney on foote.

Ingredi mare pedibus, to wade in the sea.

Quamquam ingressus essem dicere, although I had begunne or was about to shewe or tell.

Hi qui ingrediuntur ad studium, They whiche begynne to learne or to geue them selues to studie.

In spem libertatis ingressus sum, I began to hope for libertie.

Vestigijis patris ingredi, to follow his fathers steppes.

Ingredi in vitam, to be hojne.

Ingredi in conspectum populi, to shew hym selfe in the syght of the people.

Quam vitam ingrediat definias, declare to me what kynde of lyfe I should begyn to leade.

Orationem ingredi, to begyn to speake.

Ingressio, ónis, f. g. an enteryng or goynge in.

Ingressus, us, a walkyng, a maner of goynge. also to a begynnyng.

Ingruo, ingruis, úi, ere, to inuade, to assaile with violence and puissance, to be imminent, proppey by spoken of battayle or tempest.

Ingruente estate, sommer beyng nere come or at hande.

Ingruens periculum, a daungier nere at hand.

Ingruit frigus, there wille bee a greate colde shortly.

Nostri contra ingruunt, our men on the other side assaile them with great force and violence.

In agrestes ingruerant morbi, inuaded or came suddenly vpon them.

Inguen, inguinis, n. g. the parte aboute the priuate membre of a man or woman.

Inguinaria, x, f. ge. an herbe, whiche cureth the diseases in priuate membres, some thynke it to be aigrimonie.

Inguinium, a citee in Liguria, ancient and riche.

Ingurgito, aui, are, to deuoure gluttonously, to gourmandise, to caste in as it were into a greate streame or bottomlesse pitte, where it is lyke to be swallowed.

Ingurgitare se in flagitia, To geue hym selfe to all naughtynesse and myschiefe wythoute measure.

Ingurgitare se in philosophiam, to geue hym selfe to marche to the studie of philosophie.

Ingurgitare se in copias alicuius, to spoyle a man of his rychesse.

In se merum ingurgitare, to ouer charge hym selfe with wine, to surfet with dzyppyng.

Inguatabilis, le, that can not be tasted, that nothyng can abide to taste.

Inguatatus, a, um, not tasted.

Inhabilis, le, vnapte, vnable, vnmete.

Inhabilis magnitudinis nauis, a ship that by reason of the bignesse is vnwilde.

Inhabitabilis, le, inhabitable.

Inhabito, aui, are, to dwell in a place.

Inhareo, inhæsi, ere, to cleaue or sticke to.

Inharebat oculis memoria imaginis, He thought I did alwaies see that ymage, or that ymage was alway in myne eyes.

Inhareisco, scere, to sticke faste, idem quod inhæreo.

Inhâlo, aui, are, to breathe vpon one.

Inhibeo, inhibes, bui, ere, to forbydde, to lette, to stoppe.

Inhibere alium, to stynt or stoppe the laske.

Inhibere, & incitare auaritatem, contrarie: to take away ones stomake, and to make one haue an appetite.

Nauciam inhibere, to stint vomityng.

Inhibere franos, to plucke backe the byrdell, to rayne the horse.

Inhibere quo minus aliquid fiat, to lette that a thyng be not dooen.

Inhibere remos, to ceasse rowyng.

Manum eius inhibuit, he helde his hande as he was about to strike.

Inhibere imperium, To manace or threaten, that he will vse his authorite or power.

Inhibere nauem, to caste anchor, or to staye a shippe whiche is vnder sayle, that the sayle not a full course.

Imperia inhibita vltro citroque, They menaced to vse their power or auctorite one agaynste an other.

Inhibere supplicia alicui, to threaten punishement.

Inhibitio, ónis, for, ge. an inhibition, a forbyddyng, a stoppyng.

Inhibitio remigum, The stoppyngs of the ship or boote with oyes, as they dooe when they tourne it.

Inhio, aui, are, to gape. also to couete much.

Bona mea inhiant, they gape after my goodes.

Illum inhiant omnes, they all looke greedily for his comyng.

Inhoneste, dishonestly.

Inhonesto, aui, are, to dishonest.

Inhonestus, a, um, dishonest, yll fauoured.

Inhonoratus, a, um, lachynge honour, contrary to Honoratus.

Iohonorus, a, um, without honour.

Inhorreo, horruui, rere, and Inhorresco, scere, to abhorre, to quake for feare, to tremble.

Inhospes, he that will lodge no man.

Inhospitâlis, le, vnapte for lodgyng or intertynyng.

Inhospitalitas, âtis, f. g. contrary to hospitalitee when one will lodge or intertayne no man.

Inhospitus, a, um, not meete, apte, or comodious to intertayne, barbarous, rude, dangerous.

Inhospira tecta, houses wher no mā may lodge

Inhumane, vngentilly, vncourteysly, cruelly.

Inhumaniter, idem.

Inhumanitas, tâtis, for, g. inhumanitee, vngentilnesse, vncourteisie.

Inhu

Inhumanus, a, um, cruel, unconteys, vngentill, without all humanitee.
 Non adeo sum inhumano ingenio, I am not off to vngentill a nature of facion.
 Inhumatus, a, um, vnburied, not laied in the earth.
 Inhumo, inhumas, aui, are, to putte into the grounde, to interre, to lay in the cathe.
 Inibi, euen there, anon, among them.
 Iniectio, onis, f. g. a casting in.
 Manus iniectio, a fisure of lande.
 Iniectus, a, um, caste in.
 Iniectus, us, m. g. a casting in or vpon.
 Iniecto, aui, are, to cast or put in often.
 Inijcio, inijcis, ieci, iicere, to caste or throwe in, to cast at some thyng, to throwe with violence, to put on.
 Inijcere manum, to seise or take possession of a thyng.
 Inijcere manus in aliquem, to apprehende or attache one, to arrest one.
 Inijcere scrupulum alicui, to put one in doubt.
 Inijcere studium alicui, to stee, to prouoke, to incourage, to make desyious.
 Tantum iniecit ardoris, he made theym haue suche a courage, he putte them in such a heate or to inflamed them.
 Beneficium inijcere, to doo a pleasure to one proudly and contemptuously.
 Catenas & vincula inijcere, To laye chaynes or pions on one, to bynde.
 Certamen aliquibus inijcere, to geue occasion of contention or strife.
 Cunctationem inijcere, to cause a matter to be prolonged.
 Curam alicui inijcere, To make solicitous or carefull.
 Inijcere fugam inimicis, to putte enemies to flyght.
 Inijcio illud quod, &c. I adde or say that moze ouer, &c.
 Cum mihi in sermone iniecisset, whan he had signified or made mencion to me as wee talked together.
 Inijcere mentem alicui, to put one in a fantasie or mynde to dooe a thyng.
 Inijcere metum, to make aserde.
 Inijcere spem, to make one to conceue an hope.
 Iniecta mihi est spes, I haue an hope.
 Inijcere tumultum ciuitati, to rayse a tumultie, busynesse or ruffling in a citee.
 Iniecit se in medios hostes, he entred and rushed into the middes of his enemies.
 Cogitationem alicui inijcere, to make one to thynke or muse on a thyng, or to haue a fantasie.
 Franos furoris inijcere, To refreigne or stop ones furie.
 Inimice, lyke an ennemie.
 Inimicitia, a, f. g. hostilitie, contrary to amitte, enmitte.

Inimicitia sunt inter eos, They are fallen at variaunce.
 Inimico, aui, are, to make enemies.
 Inimicor, aris, ari, to practise hostilitie.
 Inimicus, i, m. g. an ennemie.
 Inimicus, a, um, not friendly, of or perteynyng to an ennemie, hurtfull, nospum.
 Vultus inimicus, no friendly countenance.
 Inimica oculis, hurtfull or noisum to the eyes.
 Inimitabilis, le, that no man can imitate or followe.
 Ininde, from thens, out of that place.
 Inique, mischeuouesly, or vniustly, vnequally, not indifferently, vnpatiently.
 Inique facis, it is yll doone of you.
 Inique iniurius, that dooth wronge withoute a cause.
 Inique pari.
 Iniquitas, atis, f. g. partialitee, contrary to iustice, vnequalitee.
 Iniquitas loci, whan one hath the vpper hande or better grounde of the other.
 Iniquitas temporis, the streite or dangerous condition of anye tyme.
 Iniquus, a, um, not euen or playne. also not indifferently or iuste, vnreasonable, that lacketh good discretion or consideration, vnequal, angry, that beareth yll wyll. sometyme great. also straitte or narrow.
 Iniqua conditio, no indifferent, equall, or reasonable condition.
 Iniqui sermones, detraction, ill wordes.
 Iniquo animo ferre, To bee discontented or sorrowfull, to take greuouesly.
 Iniquo animo ferre vel pari, to take vnpatiently.
 Initia, orum, n. ge. plu. nu. sacrifice dooen vnto Ceres.
 Initiorum dies, daies on the whiche those sacrifices were kepte.
 Initamenta, orum, neu. gen. plu. the fynde instructions in any kynde of religion, science, or knowlage.
 Initatus, a, um, instructed or entred into rules concernyng religion.
 Initio, aui, are, to instructe a thyng concernyng religion, to geue orders, also to begyn to doo a thyng.
 Initior, aris, ari, to be weaned as chyldren bee.
 Initium, ij, n. g. begynnynge.
 Initium capere, sumere, facere, ponere, to begynne.
 Initio, initas, aui, ari, to walke in.
 Initio, oris, m. g. a station.
 Initus, initus, m. g. the leappynge or couerpyng of a mare by an hourse.
 Initus, a, um, begunne, entred.
 Initum verbis beneficium comprobare, To accomplishe in dedde a pleasure begunne in wordes.
 Iniucunditas, atis, f. g. vnpleasauntnesse.

Iniucunde, vnpleasauntly.
Iniucundus, a, um, vnpleasaunt.
Iniudicatus, a, um, not iudged.
Iniuges, cattel neuer yoked or broken, which were sometime sacrificed.
Iniungo, xi, ere, to enioyne, to commaund, to appoynt, to laie on as a man will adde to a greate burdeyne.
Iniunxit cum eo amicitiam, for Coniunxit.
Ne quod detrimentum reipublice iniungant, That they may doe no harme to the common weale.
Iniungere iniuriam, to dooe iniurie or displeasure. **Necessitatem iniungere alicui**, to constrain one.
Munus iniungere alicui, To geue to one the charge or office to doo a thyng.
Ne tibi tantum laboris iniungas, Do you not put your selfe to take so muche paynes.
Iniuratus, a, um, vnsworne, that sweareth not, that hath not sworne.
Iniuria, x, fœm. gene. wronge, iniurie, reproche, damage, displeasure, offence, vneyght: taken as an aduerbe, it signifyeth without cause, without deserte.
Ab iniuria obliuionis se asserere, to make his name immortall, to bypnye his name in perpetuall memorie.
Iniuria ciuium, wronges dooen to the ciuilians.
Obuiam ire iniurie, to pzeuent and leaue iniurie, hurte, or wronge.
Soluere iniuriam, to reuenge wronge or iniurie dooen.
Neg iniuria, and not without a cause.
Non iniuria illud tibi accidit, That chaunced not to the without thy deservynge, or thou dydest deserte so much.
Offerre iniuriam immerenti, to doo wronge to one that doeth not deserte it.
Iniuria tua, thyng thy default.
Inidior, âris, ari, deponent, to doo wronge, iniurie, harme, or displeasure.
Iniuriose, wronghfully, inturiousely.
Iniuriôsus, a, um, that dooeth wronge, that hurteyth or endamageth an oither.
Iniurius, a, um, wronghful, he that doeth any thing agaynst the law or reason, vnreasonable.
Iniurium est, for iniquum est.
Ipsus sibi iniurius videatur, he may seeme to hym selfe to be vnreasonable.
Iniussus, us, m, g. vnbyddyng.
Iniussu imperatoris, without the emperours commaundement.
Iniussus, a, um, not commaunded or bidden.
Iniussa virescunt gramina, without sowynge or husbandynge.
Iniuste, vniustly, wronghfully.
Iniusticia, x, f. g. iniustice, wronge.
Iniustus, a, um, vniuste, also excedynge iuste measure.
Innabilis, le, that can not be swymmed in.

Innascor, ceris, sei, to be ingendred in one. **Some time idem quod Nasci**.
Innato, innatas, aui, are, to swymme in a place.
Innatâre aquis, and aquam, to swymme in the water.
Innatus, a, um, ingendred.
Id vitium omnibus innatum est, That vice or fault is naturally in all men, or all men haue it of nature.
Innatus, and **Aduentitius**, contrary.
Innatus his disciplinis animus, a mynde framed of nature to these learnynge.
Non mihi auaricia vnquam innata est, it was neuer my nature to be couetous.
Inanigabilis, le, that can not be sayled in.
Innecto, xui, ere, to knight, to tie, or bynde.
Innitor, eris, inniti, to assay, to endeuour, to leane vpon.
Innitor hasta, he leaneth on his speare.
Cubito innixa, leanyng on his elbow.
Inno, aui, are, to swymme in.
Innocens, entis, om. gene. vnharmedfull, innocent, harmelesse.
Innocenter, innocently.
Innocentia, x, fœ. gene. integritie, true intente, innocencie.
Innocuus, a, um, vnharmedfull, he that doeth no harme, or he to whome no harme is dooen, not hurted.
Innotesco, tui, scere, to be knowen.
Innouo, innouas, aui, are, to make newe, to renewe.
Innoxius, a, um, wherein is no damage, that can doo no harme, harmelesse, blameles. Sometime that hath no harme dooen to it, that is not hurted.
Vsit innoxius ab iniuria pecorum, That he bee not hurte of the cattall.
Innuba, x, f. g. she that was neuer married.
Innubilo, aui, are, to make obscure, darke, or cloudie.
Innubilus, a, um, saye & cleare, without cloudes.
Innubis, be, idem.
Dies innubis, a saye day without cloudes.
Innubo, nupsi, nubere, to be married or brought home to a mans house.
Innubus, bi, m. g. he that was neuer married.
Innumerabilis, le, innumerable.
Innumerabilitas, âtis, fœ. ge. where bee so many that they can not be numbred.
Innumerabiliter, without numbre.
Innumerato, in a redynesse.
Innumerus, a, um, and **Innumerôsus**, a, um, idem quod innumerabilis.
Innuo, innuis, nui, ere, to graunt or assente with noddynge of the head, to geue tokenynge of a thyng.
Innuptus, a, um, vnmarried.
Innutrio, nutris, triui, ire, to noyrthe, or bypnye vpon together.
Innutritus, a, um, nourished, brought vpon, fostered, trayned

trayned in a thyng.
Ino, huius inus, the daughter of Cadmus, wyfe
 of Athamas kyng of Thebes, whiche (hir hous
 sebande beyng madde, and Learchus hir sonne
 slayne) threw hir selfe into the sea.
Inous, a, um, of Ino.
Inoblitus, a, um, inpyndfull, that forgetteth not.
Inobrutus, a, um, not ouerwhelmed or drowned.
Inobscuro, aui, are, to make vnknewen, or of no
 fame or memorie.
Inobsequens, entis, om. ge. disobedient, stoubs
 burne.
Inobseruabilis, le, that can not be obserued or
 marked.
Inobseruatus, a, um, not obserued.
Inocidius, a, um, that neuer vseth to fall.
Inocco, aui, are, to harrowe in, to couer with
 earthe.
Inoculatio, onis, form. gene. graffing, whan a
 budde of one tree is cut of rounde with a part of
 the barcke, and sette on an other: or whan an
 hole is boyled in a tree and a kernell put in with
 a litle lome.
Inoculator, oris, mas. gen. he that vseth to graffe
 on that wyse.
Inodoro, aui, are, to make a sauour, to perfume.
Inodorus, a, um, without sauour.
Inoffense, without stoppe or state.
Inoffensus, a, um, unhurt, against the whiche a
 man hath no hurte, that doeth not offende, dis
 please, or hurte.
Inoffensavia, an easie and playne waie, that
 one doeth not hurte him selfe in.
Inoffensa tempora a valetudine viuere, To
 liue all ones life without sychenesse.
Inofficiosus, a, um, that dooeth agaynst hone
 nestee and reason, or that dooeth no good turne
 or pleasure to his friende.
Inofficiosum testamentum, where the father
 by testament giueth awaye from his sonne, his
 landes or goodes without cause.
Inolesco, lui, & leui, scere, to ware greate, to
 growe bygge, and sometyme actiuelly, to make
 to grow in.
Inominatus, a, um, unhappie, forspoken.
Inopaco, aui, are, to shadowe, to make darke, as
 trees in a wood dooe vnder them.
Inopia, æ, f. ge. pouertee, lacke of thynges nes
 cessarie, neede, scarcittee.
Inopia argenti, lacke of money.
Inopia recti, lacke of an house to dwell in.
Inopinabilis, le, that no man would euer haue
 thought.
Inopinans, antis, om. g. not thynkyng, vnwares.
Inopinanter, sodeinly, vnwares.
Inopinate, and inopinato, vnthought on, others
 wyse than one looked or hoped.
Inopinatus, a, um, vnthought on or vnlooked for.
Verba inopinata, woordes that escape a man
 vnwares.
Inopinatum & insperatum,

Inopinos, a, um, idem quod Inopinabilis.
Inopiosus, a, um, needie, without all helpe or succ
 our. In olde woorde.
Inopportūus, a, um, vnmeete, out of season,
 inconuenient.
Inops, inopis, om. g. pooze, needie, lackyng help,
 Also vnburied.
Inops ab amicis, dispurued of friendes, withs
 out friendes.
Inops amicorum, idem.
Auxiliū inops, that hath no ayde or helpe.
Verbis inops, that lacketh woordes.
Inora, beastes without mouthes.
Inoratus, a, um, not expounded, or declared.
Re inorata reuerterunt, they retourned againe
 with out declaryng or oppenyng the mattier to
 them that they were sent to.
Inordinatus, a, um, out of order or array.
Inorior, eris, idem quod orior.
Inornate, without eloquence.
Inornatus, a, um, that is not decked or trimmed.
Inquam, I saie, or did saie.
Inquantum, in as muche, or for as muche.
Inquantum potest plurimum, as muche as
 can be possible.
Inquantum cumque magnitudine creuerunt,
 how much so euer they haue growen or increas
 ed in bygnes.
Inquies, etis, and Inquietus, a, um, vnrestfull,
 vnquiete.
Inquieta nox, an vnquiete nyght, in the whiche
 men take no rest.
Inquieta ingenia, vnquiete natures, desirynge
 sedicion and businesse.
Inquies, etis, f. g. care, vnquietnesse, watch, lacke
 of rest.
Inquietatio, onis, and Inquietudo, dinis, f. g.
 disquietyng, trouble, vnreste.
Inquiēto, aui, are, to vnquiet or trouble.
Inquilino, aui, are, to dwell in a straunge place.
Inquilinus, ni, m. ge. he that dwelleth in a place,
 where neyther he nor his ancestors were bozne,
 he that dwelleth in an other mans house.
Inquinamentum, i, n. g. filthe that disteyneth or
 polluteth.
Inquinare, filthyly, dishonestly.
Inquinatus, a, um, defyled, distreined.
Inquino, inquinās, aui, are, to defyle or pollute,
 to stayne, to die, to distaine.
Inquinare famam aliquis, to disteyne a mans
 fame or good name.
Inquo, inquis, inquit, I say, thou sayest, he say
 eth. Eccum me inque, here I am say thou.
Aliquis inquirat, some man would say.
Inquiro, siui, rere, to inquire, to make inquisi
 tion, to serche, to aske, to demaunde.
Inquisitio, onis, f. g. inquisition, serche.
Tu caue inquisitionē ne mihi sis, Se that thou
 be not from home, & cause me to seke the abroad.
Inquisitor, oris, m. g. he that maketh inquisition
 or serche for a thyng.

Inqui

Inquisitus, a, um, searched or inquired for.
 Insalubris, bre, unholosome.

Insanabilis, le, uncurable, that can not be healed.

Insanabile ingenium, a witte or nature that can not be reformed, amended, or brought to reason by any good meanes.

Insane, madly, with a fury or rage.

Insania, a, f. g. madness, peevishness, dotage, frowardness.

Insania villarum, excess, or greate sumptuousnes in building of houses or manours.

Insanio, iui, ire, to be madde or peevish, to dote, to doo vnadvisedly. Sometime to make verses.

Nisi ego insanio, except I be a very foole, and vetterly deceived.

Insanitas, atis, f. g. idem quod insania.

Insanus, a, um, madde, peevish, dotynge regatynge no counsaile, frowarde, untractable.

Sometime great. Sometime for valde sanus, verie sage and prudent: as Pers. Insano multum laudanda magistro.

Insani fluctus, great waues excedynge troublous.

Insanæ substructiones, meruaylous great buildynge of bulwarkes.

Insanæ vites, vines bearynge frute beyonde measure.

Insanum, aduerbialiter, wonderfull greate, greatly.

Insatiabilis, le, unsatiabile, sometime that dooeth not satiate or fill.

Insatiabiliter, unsatiably.

Insatiatus, a, um, unsatiated.

Insatiuus, a, um, that is not planted, grafted, or sown.

Insaturabilis, le, unsatiated, that can not be filled.

Insaturabiliter, unsatiably.

Insendo, di, dere, to go vp, or to clymbe.

Insendere currum, to goe into the chariot or waggon.

Insendere in arborem, to clyme vp into a tree.

Insendor, the passyue, to bee climed or leaped by on.

Insciens, entis, unwittynge. also not thynkyng on that he dooeth, foolyshe, sonde.

Non insciente te, not without your knowlage, you not beyng ignorant in the matter.

Insciens feci, I did it vnwares, or not witting.

Me absente atque insciente, whyle I was absent, and not knowynge of the matter.

Abi sis insciens, away got or sole that thou art.

Inscientem atque imprudentem dicere ac facere omnia, to consider and regarde nothyng that he dooeth, or to dooe and say all thynges unknowynge and vnadvised.

Inscienter, ignorantly, by ignorance, for lacke of knowlage.

Inscientia, a, f. g. ignorance.

Inscire, nothyng prattly or hansomly, foolyshe.

Inscitia, a, f. g. ignorance, folly, foolyshe, foolyshe, lacke of knowlage, vnkyllfulnesse.

Propter lini vsus inscitiam, because they knew not the vse of linnen or flax.

Inscitia confidentiam parit, none is more bolde than blinde bayarde.

Inscitus, inscita, um, nothyng frate or prattie, displeasent, foolyshe.

Quid est inscilus? what is more foolyshe?

Inscius, inscia, um, ignorant, not knowynge.

Inscribo, scripsi, scribere, to write in or vpon, to name or intitle.

In fronte inscribere, to write in ones forehead.

Monumento se medicum inscripsit, he caused to be grauen on his tumb that he was a physician.

Inscribitur Panathenaeus, It is intituled Panathenaeus.

Aedes inscribere, to write on the doore that the house is to be solde or let.

Corpus inscribere, to rent, to mangle, or make scarres and sygnes of woundes on ones bodie.

Puluis inscribitur hasta, the dust was raised with the speare.

Inscriptio, onis, f. g. an inscription, a title, a note, a marke.

Inscriptiones frontis, markes bourned in ones forehead with a hot yron.

Inscriptum, ti, n. g. a superscription. also a litle byllet or letter, such as marchantes haue oute of the custome house.

Inscriptus, a, um, vntwytten, witten vpon, named or entituled.

Inscripta epistola patri, the letter was witten to his father.

Alia est scripta, alia inscripta.

Insculpo, sculpsi, sculpere, to ingraue, carue or entayle.

Insculptum in animo, printed or fastned in ones mynde.

Inseco, insecas, insecui, are, to cut in.

Insecabilis, le, that can not be cut.

Insectatio, onis, a raylyng or speakynge agaynst one with all the yll wordes that a man can diuise.

Insecto, aui, are, is sometime red in the actus voyce.

Insector, aris, ari, to pursue or renne after.

Insectari aliquem hasta, to pursue one with his speare.

Insectari lapidibus, to renne after one, and hurle stones at him.

Insectari aliquem maledictis, to rayle, to speake all the euill that a man can diuise agaynst one.

Insectus, a, um, cut in.

Insecta animalia, be all flies and wormes that be diuided in theyr bodies, the head and breast from the bealy and tayle, as bees, waspes, c.

Insecutus, a, um, that foloweth immediately.

Insedabilis, le, that can not be quieted or made calme.

Infedabiliter, so that it can not be quieted or quened.

Infedatus, a, um, vnquiet, or not quiet, troublous.

Infermo, aui, are, to sowe in.

Inferesco, scui, scere, to continue longe, and as it were to spende all ones life in a thyng.

Insensibilis, le, and Insensilis, le, vn sensible.

Insepultus, a, um, not buried.

Insequens, entis, that ensueth or foloweth immediately.

Insequens annus, the nexte yere folowynge.

Insequor, eris, qui, to folowe, to ensue, to pursue, to speake vnfriendly agaynst one.

Insequi contumelia, to rayle or chide.

Inseruas, a, um, cloude, not fayre or clere.

Insero, inseris, serui, rere, insertum, to set in, to sowe, to put in, to cast in, to entermynge.

Manum in sinum inferere, to put ones hande in his bosome.

Quod admirandis suis inseruit, which thyng he did put or wyte amonge his wonders.

Bellis ciuilibus se inferere, to meddle or take parte in ciuile warres.

Collum in laqueum inferere, to put ones necke in the halter.

Insero, inseris, inscui, insitum, inferere, to enplant, to engraffe, to insill, to sow in or among.

Inserere frumenta in arboribus, to sowe cozne amonge trees.

Inserere hortos, to sow or plant.

Inserpo, idem quod Serpo.

Insero, aui, are, to set to, to put in often.

Incertorium, ri, n. g. the bonde or thong, where with a tregat or bucklar is hanged on a mannes arme.

Inseruio, uiui, ire, to serue, to doo pleasure or seruice to one gladly and voluntarily.

Inseruire suis commodis, to prouide or doo all that one can for his owne aduantage.

Inseruire honoribus, to geue all his diligence to purchase honour and aduancement.

Inserui valetudini tue, therishe your helthe, or dooe as it shall be moste conueniente for your health. Plebi summa ope inseruitum est, they endeuoured with all diligence to please the people.

Insubilo, aui, are, idem quod Subilo.

Insecarus, a, um, dried.

Insidens, the participle of insido.

Insidens, entis, sityng on or in, chauncynge.

Equo insidens, sityng on his horse.

Insideo, insides, sedi, sidere, to sitte on, to sitte in, or be in, to besiege, to abide in a place.

Insidere equo, to sitte on horsebacke.

Insidere in sella, to sitte on a stiole.

Insidet pedibus dolor, The payne resteth in the feete.

Si tibi penitus insedisset ista suspitio, yf this suspicion had been so vtterly settled or rooted in your mynde.

Quod non in memoria mea penitus in sedes

ris, whiche dyd not sicke faste in my memorie.

Insidere itinera, To lye in wayes in the wayes that men muste passe by.

Quingentis militibus arcem insederat, he kept the garison with five hundred souldiours.

Insideri, the passive.

Insidia, arum, f. g. plu. nu. wyles to intrappe a man ere he be ware, an ambusche, a conspiracie.

De insidijs nihil agendum putat, he thynketh it mete that nothyng should be dooen deceitfully and craftily.

Ex insidijs aucupari, to lie in a wayte, to espye.

Consurgere ex insidijs, To breake out of an ambusche.

Parare insidias vitæ alicuius, To conspyre a mans death.

Insidiator, oris, m. gen. he that laieth wayte to deceiue.

Insidiator, aris, ari, to practyse wyles, to entrappe or betraie a man, to laye a wayte to deceiue.

Insidiosus, wylly, craftily, deceitfully, falsely.

Insidiosus, a, um, full of wyles or deceitfulness, false.

Insido, insidis, sedi, ere, to enter to the intents to abyde, to synke into a thyng, to scile in a thyng.

Insidere memoria, to stycke or settle in ones memorie.

Insidor, the passive.

Apes variis insidunt floribus, lyght downe and sitte vpon.

Insigne, nis, n. g. a notable signe or token.

Quod erat insigne, whiche was an euident token.

Ad memoriam insigne, a thyng woorthy remembraunce.

Insigne regium the habite and estate roiall.

Insignia, all thynges notable and manifest.

Insignia, orum, synes or tokens of honoure, wherby every estate or greate authoritee is knownen, as robes, marcs, swordes bozne bypight, cappes of maintenance, and other lyke thynges. Also tokens of doctrine and vertue, as staves tipped with siluer, whiche beards beare befoze doctours, hoodes, furred, crownes of laurell. It maie be also taken for the armes or badges of gentill men.

Insignio, iui, ire, to note with some signe, also to double knightes.

Insignire aliquem, to marke one.

Insignire annum cladibus, to make a yere notable by great murder and slaughter.

Insignis, ne, notable, whether it be in good or ill: as, Insignis virtute, and Insignis vitiis.

Also excellent, marked with some speciall token to be knownen, euident, apparant, manifest. Sometime greate.

Insignis ad deformitatem puer, a thyde very ill fauoured and mysse shapen.

Res insignis ad decus & ad gloriam, a thyng notable to gette honour and glorie.

Insignis auro & purpura, gorgeously appareled

rayled in golde and purple, and thereby the moze notable.

Cum aliquo insigni iudicio, mea erga te bes neuolentia, with some euident and apparant token of my good wpll towarde pou.

Insigne odium, manifest and apparant hatred. Insignire, and Insigniter, notably, excellently, greatly.

Homo insigniter malus, a very naughtie person, notably known to every man.

Insigniter facta magna est iniuria, great wrong is dooen to him very euidently.

Infile, lis, n. g. the treadle of a weavers loome.

Infilio, infilui, infiliui, or infilij, ire, to leape in or by. Tergo alicuius infilire, to leape on ones backe. Infilire in equum, to leape to horsebacke.

Insimul, together, a woode selborne vled.

Insimulatio, onis, f. g. an accusation or appeale.

Insimulo, aui, are, to accuse, to deteete, to lay to ones charge, ppropely a crime that is not true, but a forged mattier. also to sepgne or dissemblye, to make semblaunce to doe a thyng.

Quod illum insimulat durum, id non est, where as he accuseth him, or laieth to his charge, that he is harde or streite, it is not so.

Insimulare alicuem auaritia, to lay to ones charge that he is couetous.

Insinuatio, onis, f. g. a colourable & crafty begins nyng of an oracion, dissemblyng some thyng, where the matter may not be fauourably heard.

Insinuatus, a, um, an adiectiue.

Insinuo, aui, are, to put in ones bosom, to byng into, to conioigne, to put in a mans mynde covertly and craftily.

Aliquem alteri insinuare, to byng one in fauour with an other.

In causam insinuare se, to consider the ground of a mattier.

Insinuare se, by craftie meanes by littel and littell, to crepe into fauour or credence.

Insinuare se in consuetudinem, to enter in acquaintance, or be come familiar with one.

Insinuare se in sermonem aliquorum, to enter lace communication with them, which be already talkyng of a mattier.

Insinuant se mala, euils and mischieses crepe and enter in by littell and littell.

Insinuare se in quam maxime familiarē vsum To offer ones selfe to dooe all the pleasure and seruice that is possible for a man.

Insinuat, for Insinuatur.

Insinuatis manibus, the handes clasped one within an other.

Inspidus, a, um, vnfauoury.

Inspiciens, entis, without discrecion, foolyshe, vnwysse.

Inspiro, aui, are, to cast, a woode out of vble.

Inspicienter, vnwysely, without wisdom, and discrecion.

Inspicientia, æ, for gen. folij, foolysheesse, lacke of wisdom.

Insisto, stiti, sistere, to sette fast and firmly, to endeavour, to prouoke or sollicite. Sometyme to assiste, to persiste, to continue, to inforce, to last boue earnestly, to pursue a mattier diligently, to rest, to stop or stande still, to pause as one would speake no moze. Sometyme to leane upon. Insistebat in manu Cereris dextera simulachrum pulcherrime factum victoria, There was in the right hande of Ceres an ymage of victory most pleasauntly wrought.

Aliquod negotium insistere, To go aboute some assaye or busynesse.

Hastæ insistere, to leane on a speare.

Mente & animo insistere in rem aliquam, to employ all witte and mynde on some thyng.

Omnes itinera insistant sua, let every man goe his owne waie.

Quam insistam viam? what way shall I hope? Vestigijs alienis insistere, To folowe other mens doynge.

Insistere vestigijs laudum suarum, to continue in his well dooynge.

Viis insistere, aut ingredi, to tary by the way, or to go forth.

Vno crure insistere, to stande steddyly on one legge, Ne insistas credere huic, do you not beleue this felow.

Si in singulis insistere velim, if I would abide and speake at length of every one of them.

Insistere digitis, to stande on ones toes.

Insitio, onis, f. g. grassyng.

Insitium, ij, neu. gen. that is grassed or set in, not natie.

Insitius, a, um, straunge, not naturall, that is sette in by arte.

Insitius sermo, Cui patrius opponitur.

Insitium, i, n. g. a grasse sette in the stocke.

Insitium, a iegot or other lyke meate staffed with egges and fleshe chopped or mynced.

Insitiuus, a, um, that is grassed or put in, not naturall.

Insitor, oris, m. ge. a grasser.

Insitus, insitus, m. g. idem quod Insitio.

Insitus, a, nm, ingendryed in a thyng naturall, grassed in.

Insociabilis, le, that can not be loyned or mingled together, or byought in one compaigny or felowshyp.

Insolabiliter, without comfozte, so that he coulde not be comfozted, desperately.

Insolatio, onis, f. g. a sunnyng.

Insolatus, a, um, sunned.

Insolati dies, sunny daies.

Insolens, entis, om. g. not wont or accustomed, haue, arrogant, presumptuous, not takyng it as he hath dooen.

Insolens infamia, not wont to haue an yll name or slander.

Bellorum insolens, not wont to haue warre.

Insolens verbum, a woode not vled of good authours.

Latitia insolens, immoderate ioy.
Insolens ostentatio, a proude auauntynge of
 boastyng.
Insolenter, arrogantly, seldome, not accustomed
 to. *Superbe & insolenter*.
Insolentia, *z*, *for*. gen. seldomnesse of vse in any
 thyng, vnhantynge of a place: also presumption,
 wanton pryde, newe founde lordelynesse, late
 takynge state vpon one, presumptuous vaunting
 arrogancie, insolencie.
Insolite, not as it was wonte.
Insolitus, *a*, *um*, not wonte, not accustomed, not
 vsed, straunge.
Ratio dicendi insolita, a maner of speakynge
 not vsed.
Insolitus ad laborem exercitus, an army not
 accustomed to trauaile.
Insolitus rerum bellicarum, not accustomed of
 brought by in warrefare.
Insolo, *au*, *are*, to dye in the sunne, to ley out in
 the sunne, to bleache.
Insolubilis, *le*, that can not be leued, vnbounde,
 of vndooen, of that can not be recompenced.
Insolubile beneficium, a benefite, that can not
 be requited.
Insolutus *a*, *um*, not pated.
Insomnia, *z*, *f*. *g*. lacke of power to sleape.
Insomnis, *ne*, without sleape, that watcheth
 alwaye.
Noctes insomnes, nightes without sleape.
Noctem insomnem ducere, not to sleape all
 nyght longe.
Insomniosus, *a*, *um*, troubled of vexed with dreas
 mes, that dreameth muche in sleapyng.
Insomnium, *ni*, *n*. *g*. a wayne dreame.
Insono, *insonas*, *ui*, *are*, to sowne.
Insons, *ontis*, *com*. *ge*. innocent, of not gylte,
 without faute.
Insonus, *insona*, *num*, without noyse, an olde
 woorde.
Insopirus, *a*, *um*, watchefull, not drowsie of slea
 pyng.
Inspectatio, *onis*, *f*. *g*. a beholdynge, a lokyng on.
Inspectio, *onis*, *f*. *g*. a beholdynge, an ouersyght,
 a lookynge on, a controllment, a viewynge of
 consyderynge, a seepynge.
Inspectionem alicuius rei habere, to haue the
 charge to viewe and consider a thyng.
Inspecto, *au*, *are*, to behold attentuely, to waite
 on, to loke in of vpon.
Inspector, *oris*, *m*. *ge*. an ouerser, a controller,
 one that hath the charge to see and allowe wares
 of chaffer that is commonly solde.
Insperabilis, *le*, that no man would hope of looke
 for, passe all hope.
Insperans, *antis*, that hopeth not for a thyng.
Insperatus, *a*, *um*, not hoped for, sodayne, not
 looked for.
Ex insperato, otherwyse than one hoped of
 looked for.
Inspergo, *ipersi*, *gere*, to spynkle of cast vpon.

Inspicio, *inspiciis*, *exi*, *spicere*, to beholde, to
 uersee, to controule, to consider a thyng thorough
 ly, to viewe, to serche.
Vis ne te inspiciamus a puero, wylt thou that
 we should consider what maner of felowe thou
 hast bene euen from thy chyldhood?
Inspicere sententiam alicuius, Diligently to
 attende and consider what one meaneth.
Inspicere hominem propius, to viewe of be
 holde a man, to consider moze earnestly what
 maner of felow one is.
Inspicere aliquem experimentis, to assay and
 proue what maner of man one is.
Inspico, *au*, *are*, to make a thyng smal of sharpe
 lyke to a wheate care, whan it cometh out of the
 huse.
Inspiro, *au*, *are*, to inspire, to blowe in.
Granaria aquilonibus inspicientur, Lette the
 graniers be so made, that the northe wyndes
 may blow in.
Inspirare aliquid oculo per fistulam, to blowe
 in a thyng into the eye. *z*.
Alicui litera inspirare, for *Aspirationem*
 prapondere.
Inspoliatus, *a*, *um*, not robbed of spoyled.
Inspuo, *inspuis*, *spui*, *ere*, and *insputo*, *au*, *are*
 To spytte on.
Inspuo, *au*, *are*, to spytte on one.
Instabilis, *le*, vnstable, vnconstante, lyght, that
 can not tary of abyde in one place, of in one
 state.
Vultus instabilis, a wyld of shyttishe looke.
Instabilitas, *atis*, *f*. *g*. vnconstancie, instabilitee.
Instans, *antis*, an instaunte, the leaste parte of
 tyme.
Instanter, instantly.
Instantia, thynges that be present.
Instantia, *z*, *f*. *g*. earnest and continuall diligence,
 earnest behemencie of oracion.
Instar, *n*. *g*. vndeclined, as it were of lyke and is
 referred to measure, quantitee, of lykenesse.
Simul atque instar quatuor digitorum erit, so
 sone as it shall be foure fyngers longe.
Instar quinque modiorum, to the measure of
 five busshels.
Duarum instar legionum, aboute the numbre
 of two legions.
Vrbis instar, as it were a citee, of lyke a citee.
*Instar refectionis existimas mutationem la
 boris*, you esteeme the change of labour to bee a
 refreschynge.
Instar voluminis erat epistola, the epistle was
 great lyke a booke of volume.
In quo instar omnium auxiliorum erat, wher
 che coulde doo as muche as al the other apders of
 healpers.
Instar, is sometyme vsed for *Exemplar*.
Si proponatur instar quoddam operis, id est
Exemplar, a platte, a paterne.
Ad instar exercitus, for *Ad similitudinem ex
 ercitus*.

Instat, It is nyght, it is come, it is enen at hande.
Caesar ubi se diutius duci intellexit, & diem instare, quod die frumentum militibus metiri oportebat, Whan Caesar perceyued, that he was delayed, and the daye was nyghte come, that he muste needes deluyce cozne to his men of warre.
Instatio, onis, f. g. the approachyng of a thyng.
Instauratio, onis, f. g. reedifyng, repairyng, resnewyng.
Instauratiuus, a, um, that pertaineth to renuynge or reparyng.
Instauro, aui, are, to newe make or begyn agayne any thyng. Sometyme to renue, or reforme, to reedifie, to repayre.
Instaurare bellum, to make warre cōsiones, to renue the warre.
Instaurare tunicam aduersus hyemem, to prosupde or make a coate agaynst the colde of winter.
Instaurare acies, to repayre an army that is discomfited.
Instaurare caedem, to commit a new murder.
Epulas instaurare to renewe a feaste or banquet with mo dishes, to byng in an other course. also to begyn a banquet agayne.
Insterno, strāui, ēre, to couer, to sprede vpon, to lay abrode vpon.
Terrā insterni, to be buried.
Equus regio instratus ornatu, an horse royally attapped.
Instigans, gantis, om. g. styryng, mouyng, perswadyng.
Instigante te, Thorough thy perswasion of motion.
Instigatio, onis, f. g. a motion, or pyckynge forward.
Instigator, oris, m. g. a motioner, one that prycketh and moueth a man to a thyng.
Instigatus, us, m. g. an instinction, motion, or pryckynge forward.
Instigo, aui, are, to moue, styre or prycke forward.
Instillatio, onis, f. g. infusion or powyng in by littell and littell.
Instillo, aui, are, to put or powe in by lyttell and littell, to let in by droppe meale, to fal in droppe by droppe.
Instimulo, aui, are, to prycke, to styre, or to motion to a thyng.
Instinctus, oris, ma. g. a motioner or mouer, a perswader.
Instinctus, us, m. g. an inwarde motion, an inspiration, an instinction or perswasion.
Instinctu alicuius facere, to doo a thyng by a mans perswasion or motion.
Instinctus, a, um, inwardly moued.
Instingo, inxi, gere, to moue inwardly, a worde out of vse.
Instipulor, aris, ari, to demaunde or require of one, whether he wyll geue or dooe a thyng for

hym, and he answereth, yea, Or to couenante by demaundyng and prompyng.
Instira, instira, f. g. a purse, a garbe.
Instito, aui, are, to repugne or withstande.
Institor, toris, m. g. a chapman, a merret. Also he that selleth apparayle and fyne stuffe, goynge aboute therwith. Also a marchauntes factour.
The spyne named the seuen starrs, is sometime called **Institor vestis**.
Institor eloquentia, a vaunter and setter forth of eloquence, a marchaunte of eloquence.
Institorius, a, um, pertainyng vnto chapmans shyppe.
Actio institoria, an action agaynst the mayster for the acte of the factour.
Institrix, icis, f. g. a woman seruaunt that selleth wares for her maistresse.
Instituto, tui, ere, to institute, to begynne, to instruct or teache, to trayne, to breake or haue the fyfte breakyng, to ordyne or appoynt, to purpose or aduise, to enter, to prepare, to furnish or make in a readinesse.
Aueo scire, quarum rerum rationem instituar, I would sayne know where aboute he goeth, or what he intendeth to dooe.
Senex institui lyra non erubescere, Whynge an olde man, he was not ashamed to be taught to play on the harpe.
Instituere sibi amicos, to purchase and get friends.
Animum ad cogitandum instituere, to settyll or apply the mynde, to thynke or muse on a thyng.
Cursum cum institueris, whan thou hast once begunne thy course to renne.
Haredem instituere, to appoynte or ordyn an heyre.
Instituere in animo, to purpose, to intende.
Naues instituere, to prouyde and furnyshe shippes.
Naueu instituere, to cause a shyppe to be made.
Negotium instituere, To goe aboute a busynesse.
Orationem cum aliquo instituere, to tourne or bende his communication to one.
Vitem instituere, to plante a vine.
Ita vt facere instituit, As he hath begunne to dooe.
Argumenta in corde institui, I haue heaped by reasons and argumentes in my mynde.
Accusationem instituere, to commence an action, or make a complaynt by byll.
Astutiam instituere, To inuente a craftie meane.
Cerramen sibi instituere cum aliquo, to purpose to be at variaunce with one.
Collegium instituere, to founde a colledge.
Consuetudinem instituere, to enter into familiaritie. Likewise **Instituere amicitiam cum ali-**

aliquo.

Delectum militum instituere, to rayse or muster men for the warres.

Quæstum sibi instituere, to begynne a way to haue gayne or profite by it.

Vitam sapienter instituit, he appointed his lyfe, or prepared him selfe wysely.

Instituta, orum, n. g. plur. ancient maners and customes. also ordinaunces.

Institutio, ðnis, f. g. instruction, doctrine, teaching, also a purpose to declare or teache.

Institutio & disciplina.

Institutum, ti, n. g. an ordinance, a decree, a loze, a good maner of custome, taken by reason and aduiselement. Sometime a purpose or intente. also a begynnyng.

Pro meo instituto, for my purpose.

Instituto Platonis, after Platos schoole or loze.

Abduci à suis institutis, to bee withdrawen from their purposes, or from theyr accustomed maner.

Meo instituto vsus sum, I did after myne accustomed facion.

Constitutione atque instituto maiorum, after the custome and maner of our forefathers.

Institutum vitæ capiendum, some maner or trade of lyuynge must be chosen.

Institutus, a, um, appoynted, ordeyned, instructed, taught, trayned, begon, entred.

Insto, institi, are, to require instantly, to bee earnest on one to doe a thyng, to sollicite, to sicke to, to resiste, to persiste, to pzease on, to come on or immediately, to folow, to inforce, to pzeasue and folowe strenghtly, to auouche or asseyme earnestly. also to be nyghe.

Vestigis alicuius instare, to folowe one foote by foote. also to imitate or folowe ones dooynge.

Instat, it is nowe.

Periculum instat, daungier is at hande.

Instant à me tibi bona, I am at the poynt to do thee good.

Quod nunc instat agamus, Let vs dooe that is now moste necessary.

Instare operi, to hasten a worke forwarde instantly.

Rectam instas viam, It is euen as thou saiest, thou arte in the right way.

Hac an illac iter instituit? wente he this way or that way?

Ille instat factum, He auowed or saied earnestly that it was so.

Instat ire ad deum, id est, perseverat.

Instabat certo vultu index, The accuser auduethed it with an earnest countenance, or did stande earnestly in it.

Instragulum, li, n. g. idem quod Stragulum.

Instratum, i, n. g. a counterpoynte. also it signifieth all tapestry, whiche serueth to couer any thyng, also the trappier or the apparayle of an

hōse, an hōse clothe.

Instratus, a, um, couered, trapped.

Instrenuus, a, um, not valiaunt and hardy, not diligent prompte and hardy to do thynges, vn-noble, vnhonest.

Animus non instrenuus, a noble and gentyll courage.

Instreps, instrepis, pui, pere, to make a crahyng crashyng, or noyse.

Instringo, strinxi, gere, idem quod Stringo, to bynde or streygne harde. After come to vnt bynde.

Instructio, ðnis, f. g. a setting in aray or order, a teachyng or instructyng.

Instructio exercitus, setting of an armie in aray.

Instructor, ðris, m. g. he that maketh preparation or furnissheth.

Instructus, us, masc. gener. furniture, apparayle.

Instructus, a, um, instructed, taught, furnisshed, garnisshed, appoynted with all necessities.

Instructiores peditum copie, The footemenne were in better order and better appoynted.

Vir instructissimus, a man furnisshed with all maner of thynges necessary or conuenient.

Quam instructus ad perniciem sit? How well appoynted he is to vndooe or caste awaye a man?

Instrumentum, ti, neu. gene. an instrument or toole. Also ordinaunce of warre, vessell, and all necessities of householde and housebandy.

Sometyme it signifieth a deede or charter concerning lande, dettes, or couenauntes. Also that serueth for an ayde or helpe to dooe or to attayne a thyng.

Instrumentum regni, a wrytynge or instrumente, concerning the state royall.

Instrumentum venatorium, all thynges belonging to huntynge.

Instruo, instruis, uxi, ere, to set in order or aray, to arme, to instruct, to furnishe with all thynges necessary, to prepare.

Domum instruere, to garnishe an house with all thynges necessary.

Epulas instruere, to prouyde for a feast or banquet.

Insidias instruere, to prepare thynges to intrap or deceiue one.

Instruendæ fraudi aliquanto intentior, somes what busy in deuysyng how to deceiue.

Instruere accusationem, to prouide wrytynge, letters, witnesses, and all thynges necessary for an accusation.

Instruere aciem, to sette an army in order of battayle.

Mensas instruere epulis, to furnishe the tables with muche meate or many dysches.

Instruere nauigia, to furnishe shippes with all abilimentes and takelynges.

Instruamus qua in oratione, Let vs teache in what maner of oracion.
 Instupens, entis, om. ge. beyng astonied, that is without sence or feelyng.
 Insuasum, si, n. g. a kynde of yelow or tawnye colour, as that hath, whiche is hanged in the smoke.
 Insuavis, ue, vnsweete, sower, synkyng, vns pleasaunt.
 Insubide, rashely, without aduilement.
 Insubidus, a, um, rashe.
 Insubres, Lumbardes, proppely men of the duchie of Melayne.
 Insubtiliter, not subtilly.
 Non insubtiliter, wittily, craftily.
 Insuccandus, a, um, that must be moysted with lycour.
 Insucco, aui, are, to make moyste with lycour.
 Insuefactus, a, um, accustomed, taught, brought in bye.
 Insuesco, suēui, scēre, to be wonte, to vse for a custome, to practyse.
 Insuescere corpori meretricis, id est, consuetudinem stupri habere.
 Insueuit pater optimus hoc me, my father did accustom me to this.
 Insuesci, the passyue.
 Sic insuesci debent, ut in &c.
 Insuetus, insuetā, um, not vled, not accustomed, not wont. Insuetus nauigandi, not vled to be on the sea.
 Insuetum iter, a waye that hath not been accustomed to be gone in, a waie vnhauented.
 Insuetus mos, a facion that hath not been vled.
 Insuetus moribus Romanis, not accustomed to the maner of behauour of the Romayns.
 Insuetus laboris, not wonte or vled to labour.
 Insuetus vera audire, not wonte to here the truthe of matters.
 Insuefacio, feci, facere, to accustom, to byng in bye.
 Insula, lē, f. g. an yle inuironned with water. It is also an house in a towne, haupnge none other house ioynd to it, but strettes on euery syde of it.
 Insulāris, re, belongyng to an yle.
 Insulārius, rij, m. g. he that kepeth a noble mans house or manour.
 Insulārius, a, um, most vile, proppely men banyshed into ples to digge mettall.
 Insulātus, a, um, made an yle.
 Insulse, vnwysely, foolysshely.
 Insulitas, rātis, fōm. gener. foolysshenesse, vnlausouryenesse, lacke of grace, or pleasauntnesse.
 Insulsus, a, um, without smache of salte, vnlausorie, foolyshe, without wysdome, that hath no grace, that hath no quickenesse or lustyenesse, that hath no pleasant facion neither in woordes nor iecture, nor otherwysely in his behauour, and

consequently very foolishe, and such as no man hath any pleasure in.
 Efflagitatio insulsa, a foolyshe request.
 Insultatio, ōnis, f. g. a leapyng by, outrageous mockyng or scoynge, a reproche of one in woordes, a braggyng agaynst a man, as though he had ouercome hym.
 Insulto, aui, are, to leape by, to leape by for iope or to scoyne, to speake or doo in the reproche of a man, to mocke.
 Insultare fores calcibus, to knocke or beate ones heeles agaynst the doore.
 Insultura, ra. fōr. gen. leapyng by or into a thyng.
 Insulm, ines, fui, to be in somethyng.
 Seueritas inest in vultu, There is in his face, or countenaunce, sagenesse and grauiter.
 Quicquid hic inest, what so euer is here with in.
 Is mihi candor inest, I am of that gentylnesse or curtesie.
 Inest nobis spes, we haue a hope.
 Insulmo, aui, are, to synthe.
 Insulmo, pli, mēre, to spende or lay out money, to bestowe, also to take to hym.
 Operam frustra insulmere, to bestow labour in vayne.
 Sumpul in rem aliquam insulmere, to bestow cost.
 Mentes insulmite dignas captis, take to you courages, &c.
 Insulo, insui, insulere, to sowe in, and by translacon, to ioyne to, or togyther.
 Insulper, furtheemoze, mozeouer, also aboue, or uer, vpon, from aboue.
 Insulper quam, for Praterquam.
 Insulper his, moze ouer than this, ouer and besydes these thynges.
 Duos insulper consulatus gessit, he was twise Consul together.
 Insulperabilis, le, that can not be ouercome or brought vnder.
 Insulgo insullexi, ere, to ryle by agaynst a thyng.
 Insulfurro, aui, are, to whisler, to make a hummyng.
 Insulfurare alteri, or in aurem alterius, To whisler in ones eare.
 Insulceptus, a, um, not receyued or taken.
 Insulcērus, a, um, not pure, corrupte.
 Insulabesco, idem quod Tabesco.
 Insulactilis, le, that can not be touched, or that wil not be touched.
 Insulactus, a, um, not touched, not corrupted, vnswefiled, not deflowzed, not violatd, not hurte.
 Insulacti religione animi vir, a man that hath no remozse or scrupulosite of conscience, or without all religion or feare of god.
 Insulactus a sibilu, neuer hissed at.
 Insulactus infamia, haupng his good name neuer disreyned.

Intaminatus, a, um, not defiled or dispeined.

In tantum, so muche.

Integer, integra, um, if it bee spoken of age, it signifieth yonge and lustie. If it bee spoken of a man, it signifieth honest in all poyntes and qualities. In a thyng it signifieth entier and whole. Also false, sounde, not broken, or wried with labour, vncorrupted, pure, not defloured. Some tyme sobze.

Integer aui, lusty of age.

Integer ab labore, not wried.

Integrum se seruare, to keepe him selfe indifferente, and meddle with neyther of the parties.

Mulier ætate integra, a woman beyng in hyr best yeres, or beyng in the flower of hir tyme or nothyng broken with age.

Exercitus integer, an army whole and sounde, in the whiche no man hath perished or myles caried.

Integra res, and perdita, contrary.

Integer sanguis, pure and vncorrupted bloud.

Integra valetudo, perfecte good helth.

Ab integro, a frethe, a newe.

Homo integer & sanctus, a perfecte honest man.

Omnia integra principi relinquere, to meddell nothyng in any matter, but to reserue all whole to the pynce.

Integri, cui onusti vino & cibo opponuntur sobri, not a craled or out of temper through surfettyng.

Ut integri defessis succedant, that the freshe & lusty men shoulde come in theyr places that bee wried.

Integra æstimatio, a mans estimation whole and sounde, or not dispeined or diminished.

Com tibi in integro tota res esset, whan the whole matter was in yout handes, or in that case that ye myght haue dooen as ye listid.

Non est integrum, it is past remedie, it can not be holpen.

Integrum esse, to bee at a mans libertee, or in his power.

Non est integrum Cn. Pompeio, consilio iam vii tuo, It is not nowe in Pompeies power to doo after your counsaile.

Ego si mihi esset integrum, susciperem hoc crimen, if I were at my libertee, I woulde take that blame vpon me.

Constituent quid agant, quibus integrum est they which yet haue dooen nothyng, let them take hede what they dooe.

Si mihi esset integrum, if it were in my power, I woulde dooe that I haue dooen.

In integrum restituere, to byng it to the fyrst estate, to restore it to the poynte that it was at.

In integro esse, as spoken, where in any matter or affayre, there is nothyng dooen, but that every man may dooe as it lyeth hym.

Sed quoniam hæc iam neque in integro esse

possunt. But for as muche as there is no remedie, or that these thynges may not be holpen, or may not be in as good case as they were.

Intego, integis, texi, tegere, to couer, to thetche.

Integrasco, leere, to bee tenned.

Integrè, truly and diligently, sincerely, purely.

Integritas, as, f. ge. honestee, without corruption, innocencie, integritie.

Corporis integritas, good disposition of the bodie, helthynesse of the body.

Fraus & integritas, contrary.

Integro, integras, aui, are, to begynne agayne to reue.

Integumentum, ti, n. g. a couerpyng.

Integumenta flagitiorum, clokes or couerpynges of naughtynesse.

Intellectualis, le, of vnderstandyng.

Intellectus, us, m. g. vnderstandyng, knowlage, intelligence. Sometyme the signification of a word.

Intellectus saporum, tastyng, or the iudgement of tastes.

Intellectum consequi, to attaine to the knowlage of vnderstandyng of a thyng.

Intellectus disciplinarum, knowlage, learning science.

Citra intellectum acrimonia, without any percepyng or feelyng of aigernesse.

Habere duplicem intellectum, to haue two significacions.

Intellectus, a, um, vnderstanded, percepued, known.

Intelligens, entis, om. g. vnderstandyng, wple, cunnyng.

Intelligens iudicium, a learned and substantial iudgemente, that proceedeth of a greates knowlage.

Intelligens principis, he that percepueth the pynces nature and inclination.

Intelligenter, playnely, so that it may be easily vnderstanded.

Intelligentia, æ, fcm. g. the percepyng of the mynde, vnderstandyng, intelligence.

Intelligibile, that may be vnderstanded.

Intelligo, and sometymes Intellego, lexi, ligere, or legere, to vnderstande, to percepe.

Intelligere animam alicuius, to knowe and percepe ones mynde.

Non satis intelligo, I doo not well percepe.

Intelligo de gestu, quid respondeas, I percepe by thy gesture or mouyng of thy bodye, what thou wouldest answer.

Male intelligere, not to vnderstande or percepe well, to take a thyng amisse.

Non intelligitur quando obrepit senectus, No man feeleth or percepueth whan olde age crepeth vpon him.

Intemerata, perfecte sacrifices, all thynges obserued.

Intemerandus, a, um, holy, consecrat, that may not be prophaned.

Intemeratus, a, um, vndefyled, vncorrupted, not troubled, not violate.

Intemerata fides, credence or faithfulness not dispeyned.

Intemperans, antis, om. ge. he that doeth euery thyng without order or measure, vntemperate, he that is not maister of his owne appetites.

Intemperans sum in rei cupiditate quam nō fti, I couete or desyre that thyng that ye wot of, beyonde all measure.

Intemperantia, æ, f. g. intemperancie, whan one can not rule or moderate his appetites & lustes. vnrylphesse of minde, seruage to pleasure.

Intemperantia risus, whan one can not refreigne laughyng.

Loci intemperantia, immoderate gestyng, whan one can not forbeare.

Intemperanter, vntemperately, vnmodestly.

Intemperatē, proudly.

Intemeratus, a, um, vntemperate, without measure or moderation.

Intemperā, arum, f. g. plu. nu. goddesses, hauyng power to dooe harme, the fury or trouble of mynde by remoyse of conscience, that suffreth a man to haue no quiete.

Quæ intemperā nostram agunt familiam? what furie disquieteth. &c.

Intemperies, ei, f. g. vntemperatnesse.

Intemperies cœli, vntemperatnesse of the ayre.

Intemperies amici, The furie or foly of ones frende.

Intempestus, a, um, quiete, without noyse or trouble.

Intempesta nox, mydnyght, whan all thyng is in silence.

Grauisca intempesta, id est, pestilentes & sine temperie.

Intempesta, atis, fœm. gener. idem quod **Intemperies**.

Intempesta cœli, yll wetheryng.

Intempestiue, vntimely, out of due time or order out of season.

Intempestiuus, a, um, a thyng out of due tyme or season.

Intempestiua epistola, a letter that cometh out of season.

Intendo, di, dēre, to bende, to stretche or reche as a man doeth the stringe of a bowe or lute, to streigne. also to looke diligently on a thyng, to knytte or tie, to inforce with might, to endeuour or go about, to intende, to thynke, to increasē or augumente. Also to laye abrode, or to sette nettes: and by translation, to pretende, to purpose.

Intendere animum, to sette or fixe the mynde.

Intendere formulam, to bynne an action agaynst one.

Animum or ingenium intendere, or intendere nervos animi & ingenij, To holde the mynde greatly busied or occupied on a thyng, so streigne the mynde or witte, that is to geue

verie exatte aduertisement, and to proue them to the vttermost.

Intendere arcum, to bende a bowe.

Aciem aciem in omnes partes intendere, to looke diligently aboute on euery syde.

Intendi acies longius non potest, a man can see no further.

Quo animum intēdat facile perspicio, I perceiue right well, what he doeth intende, or what his intende or meanyng is.

In regnum Adherbalis animum intendit, he gaue or set his mynde to obtayne Adherbals kyngdome.

Intendere actionem, to commence an action.

Mitigare & intendere leges, contrary, to diminish and augment the rigor of the lawes.

Animo intendere, To purpose or intende in ones mynde.

Totum in Annibalem intendebant bellum, They did bende the whole puissance of the war agaynst Anniball.

Hi in quos crimen intendebatur, they whiche were accused, or to whose charge the matter was layde.

Curam alicui rei intendere, To take very good hede of a thyng.

Intendenda in senem fallacia, I muste fynde some wyle to deceiue the olde man: or I muste streygne a synew or stretche a veyne; to begyle this olde man.

Intendere vocem, to streigne the voyce, or to speake as loude as one can reache.

Intendere dijs manus, to holde by the handes to the goddes.

Gloriam intendit, i. auxit, it encreased his glorie.

Iter captum in Italiam intendere, to continue his iourney into Italy.

Nervos intendere, to stretche the sinewes.

Periculum intendere alicui, to threaten to doo one a displeasure.

Qui se intenderāt aduersarios, whiche had declared them selues to be ennemies.

Intendere (sine adiecto) for Conrendere.

Hanc se intendit esse, He goeth aboute to fynde, that she is that woman.

Quo nunc primum intendam? whither shal I now fynd goe?

Officia intendebant, They did theyr duties to the vttermoste.

Intendere vincula, to bynde.

Intensio, or 'ntētio, ōnis, a streygnyng, a retychyng, a stretchyng, a bendyng, diligence, a wyl, a meanyng, the mynde, the faculty, the intencion, the aduertisement or retychyng of the mynde, the bendyng or stretchyng of the mynde on a thyng, amonge orators the proposition that laith the cause to ones charge.

Intentio vocis, a byayng or a streighnyng of the voyce, speakyng a loude.

Intensio oculorum, staryng.

Intend

Intentio & remissio animi, contrary.
 Intentio operis, id est, propositio, deliberatio.
 Notatur id intentione diligenti, that was diligently marked or observed.
 Perdere intentionem, To leese his action or sute in the law.
 Intentus, a, um, or Intentus, a, um, sette or fixed, intentive, diligently bent or sette to a thyng. also stretched, reachd, bended, streigned, inhauced or augmented, set forth or pproved to the vttermost.
 Intentus arcus, a bow bended.
 Intentior custodia, a more diligent keepng.
 Intentis oculis conspici, To behold one stedfastly.
 Intentis alimentorum precijs, the price of viatyle beyng inhauced or augmented.
 Intentior sermo, earnest and vehement speaking with a loude voyce.
 Intentatio, omis, a menacng with the hande.
 Intentatus, a, um, not assayed.
 Intentari gladij, menacng one an other with theys swordes drawn.
 Intentatus & nouus amicus, a newe friende, that was neuer pproved nor tried.
 Intente, diligently, with earnest consideration.
 Intentio, aui, are, to menace, to stretch out often, to put out as one dweth his hand.
 Intentare imperium Romanum, to denounce or menace punishment by the Romayns.
 Intentare manus in aliquem, To put out ones hande towards a man, as we do in thretenng.
 Intentare manus alicui, to lay handes on one.
 • Intentare & minari.
 Sicam intentare, To make signe or threten to strike with ones dagger.
 Crimen inuicem intentant, they laye ethe to others charge.
 Intentus, us, m, g. a stretchng or stretchng.
 Intentus palmarum, a stretchng out of the handes against one, where many men doe threaten some one persone.
 Intentus, a, um, loke Intentus.
 Intepes, inipes, repui, repere, and Intepesco, scere, to waxe luke warme.
 Inter, betwene, among.
 Inter cornam, for in corna, at supper tyme.
 Inter nos amamus, wee loue together one an other.
 Inter opus, whyles he was busy.
 Inter paucos dies, in a shorte tyme.
 Inter penam, beyng in tourment.
 Inter sacrum & saxum, in the poynt to perthe and be utterly losse.
 Inter vias, on the waye ridng or goyng.
 Inter omnes potentissimus odor, The moste strongest sauour of all other.
 Est inter causas timoris, It is one of the causes of our feare.
 Inter conuentum, for in conuentu, in an assemblie or company gathered together.

Qui inter tot annos ne appellari quide. &c. whych in so manye yeres space. sc. Likewyse inter tot dies.
 Inter hac, pro Interea, in the meane space, while this was in doyng.
 Inter illud gaudium, whyle he was in that ioye or gladnesse.
 Inter initia principatus, whan he was fyrst created prince or made ruler.
 Inter manus auferri, to be caried out betwene men.
 Inter sese fabulantur, They talke one wyth an other.
 Inter se amplexari, to enbrace one an other.
 Inter vina, as they were drynkyng.
 Quum inter homines esset, whan he liued here in the worlde.
 Inter nos sordemus alteri, one of vs displeaseth or lypheth not an other.
 Inter se distantes ternis pedibus, beyng. tit, foute a sunder, or one from an other.
 Inter omne tempus, all the whyle.
 Bene inter vos dicatis, Say well one of an other.
 Bonis inter bonos necessaria amicitia est, frendshipp is of necessite betwene good me.
 Inter albio, aui, are, to inclyne somewhat to the coloure of whyte.
 Interamina, a citie in Italy.
 Interanea, orum, n. g. plur. the inwardes of a man or beaste.
 Interaneus, a, um, that whych is within.
 Interaresco, scere, to be dried vp, to waxe drye.
 Interbibo, bibi, bere, to drynke all out.
 Interbito, aui, are, an olde woide for Interuenio.
 Intercalaris, re, and Intercalarius, a, um, put or set betwene.
 Intercalaris dies, the daye of the leape yere.
 Intercalaris mensis, the moneth, in the whych certayne dayes were sette, that lacked to make the yere complete, whych moneth is februarye.
 Rede abundantly herof in Solino and Macrobio, whych woulde be tedious to wyte in englyshe, specially in this Dictionarie.
 Intercalaris versus, a singular verse often repeated amonge other verses. Some doe call it in englysh balades and songes, the foote or retere of a dite.
 Intercalaris annus, the leape yere.
 Inter calo, aui, are, to set or put betwene, as a man putteth a daye, moneth, or yere. Sometyme to deferre.
 Inter capedo, pedinis, for. ge. a space or pause, a space of tyme or place that is betwene two.
 Post intercapedinem temporis. &c.
 In eorum vita nulla est intercapedo molestia.
 Intercedo, cessi, cedere, to make intercession. also to go betwene, or be betwene, and is referred as well to tyme and place, as anye other thyng. also to leat or prohibite.
 Quadringentorum remigum obsequio contra se in.

se intercedit, that letteth that. 400. water men,
whych the rowed, dyd not obey hym.
Veteres mihi necessitudines cum his omni-
bus intercedūt, There is great amitie of a long
tyme betwene vs.
Tribuni intercesserunt, the Tribunes dyd leat
oz prohibite.
Intercedit mihi tecum amicitia, There is amis-
tee betwene the and me.
Pro alio intercedere, to aunswere for an other
man, to make promyse, oz bee suertee for an o-
ther.
Intercessere pauci dies, in a fewe dayes after, a
littell whyle after.
Quæ ratio tibi cum illo intercesserat? what ac-
quaintaunce haddest thou with hym? Or what
haddest thou to doe with hym?
Dies non dum decem intercesserant, ten daies
were not yet come and gone.
Si nulla ægritudo huic gaudio intercesserit,
If no heauinesse be myrte with this ioye.
Non quia intercedēdum putem imaginibus,
not because I woulde drinke ymages to bee
hadde.
Senatus autoritas grauiſſima interceſſit, id
est extitit,
Cum genere humano quasi ciuile ius interces-
dit, All men in the worlde be as it were the ci-
zens of one citie, whych be subiect to certayne
common ordinaunces and lawes.
Si dissensio intercesserit, yf there chaunce to
come any sedicion in the meane tyme.
Intercessio, ōnis, f. g. a prohibition, a withstan-
dyng, a gapeſayng, whan one steppeth in and
letteth a mattier, that it proceedeth not.
Intercessioni cedere, to geue ouer, and not to
proceede in a mattier because of the prohibition.
Intercessio Tribunorum, a let oz prohibition
of the Tribunes agaynst the authoritie of other
officers.
Intercessor, ōris, m. ge. he that letteth a mattier,
that it maye not goe forwarde. also an interces-
sor oz mediatour.
Abſicere intercessorem, with a vehement per-
suasion to repelle hym that withstandeth oz
gapeſaith any mattier.
Interceptus, a, um, p̄uented, taken vp before,
taken vp by the way.
Interceptus mortalitate, p̄uented with deeth.
Interceptio, ōnis, f. g. a taking vp of a thing be-
fore oz by the waye, a p̄uentynge.
Interceptor, ōris, m. g. he that p̄uenteth an o-
ther in taking of a thyng.
Intercido, cidi, cīsum, cidere, to cut a sūder in
the middes, to defalcate, to cut downe oz of in
the meane tyme.
Intercido, cidi, ere, intercāsum, to decaye oz pe-
ryſhe betwene this and that.
Apud quem gratia beneficii intercedit, which
geueth no thanke for a good tourne.
Perire & intercidere,

Extare atque intercidere, contrary.
Intercedit memoria beneficii, the benefite is
forgotten.
Quod si intercederit tibi aliquid, If thou haue
forgotten any thyng.
Intercidere, sometyme for Cadere.
Memoria ille intercedit, he is forgotten, he is
out of mynde oz memory.
Intercinctus, a, um, interclad.
Intercino, cinui, nēre, to syng betwene oz in the
middell of a thyng, as in comedies oz inter-
ludes, whyles newe personages be in p̄pas-
synge.
Intercipio, intercīpis, cēpi, cipere, to p̄uent oz
apprehēde one bynware, to take vp before, to take
vp by the waye, to take in the middes oz in the
meane whyle. sometyme to take all.
Intercipere iter, to kepe oz inclose a waye, that
men may not passe.
Ne qua interciperet obliuio, that it might not
be forgotten.
Intercipere literas, to take letters on the waye
from hym that carieth them.
Intercipere sermonem, to interrupte a mans
tale oz purpose, as he is speakyng.
Quod nos capere oportet, hic intercīpit, the
profite that we shoulde haue, this man taketh vp
before.
Intercipi morbo, to be attached with some dis-
ease, oz to fall sycke as one is about to doo a
thyng.
Regnum intercīpit, he tooke on hym the go-
uernance of the kyngdome in the meane whyle.
Intercise, by choppes oz cuttes, as it were cut in
gobettes and moſelles.
Intercisio, ōnis, f. g. a cutting of in the myddes.
Intercisio stomachi, a gnawynge oz byrnyng of
the stomache.
Intercisus, a, um, cut of in the middes.
Intercisi dies, were dayes diuided, parte holpe
dayes, parte woork dayes: certayne daies, in the
whych some houres it was leful to geue iudge-
ment on mattiers, and in some not, we may vse it
for theym, whych we call halfe holy dayes.
Intercisæ pactiones, cōuenantes oz agremētes
dissolued and broken.
Interclūdo, clūsi, clūdere, to shutte in, to stoppe
ones iourney, to let, to stop the passage before
one come.
Intercludere corporibus suis aduētum inimi-
corum, to kee them selues in the waye to lette
theyr ennemies to enter with theyr own bodies.
Dolore intercludi, id est, impediri, to be leat
thorough sorowe and heuinesse.
Fugam intercludere, to kepe the passages that
they escape not.
Libertatem intercludere, to leat them that they
can not go in and out at theyr pleasure.
Spem commcatus intercludere, to put theym
from hope to haue vittayles.
Commecatum inimicis, and Inimicos com-
meatibus

meatibus intercludere, to keepe or stoppe the passages, that victayles can not come to theyr enemies.

Aditum intercludere, to lette that one can not enter.

Animam intercludere, to stifle or strangle.

Interclusio, ōnis, f. g. a stoppyng or lettynge, a shuttynge in of a thyng with an other.

Parenthesis interclusio, the two halfe circles notynge the parenthesis.

Intercolumnium, nī, n. g. the space betwene pyllores.

Interconcilio, aui, are, to wyne the fauoure or loue of men.

Interculco, aui, are, to treade downe harde togyther with the fete, to stampe.

Intercurro, curri, currere, to renne betwene, to go betwene.

Intercurfus, us, m. g. a comyng betwene men to pacifie them, intercession, a rennyng betwene or amonge.

Intercurso, aui, are, to renne betwene often.

Intercus, intercutis, a disease betwene the skin and the fleshe: whan it is an adiectiue, it signifieth inward.

Intercutibus vitijis madentes, olier weat with inward vices.

Intérdatu, a, um, distributed, or putte betwene.

Interdico, dixi, cere, to prohibite greuousely, to resist or leat, to forbidd.

Interdico alicui aqua & igni, was a condemnation in Rome, whereby one was depriued of the vsage of water and fyre, whereby he was constrained to departe out of the limites of the empire of Rome.

Interdicere de vi hominibus armatis, to ordeyne that he, by whose meanes one supposeth, that he is put out of possession with force, shall set hym esteemes in possession.

Vestigijis interdicere, to forbid one, that he shall not go vpon a certayne place or ground.

Nihil interdico, I will not let the, I care not, for it.

Interdico tibi domo mea, I forbidd the my house.

Prisco Italia interdictum est, priscus was banished Italy, or forbidden to tary in Italy.

Cui nemo interdicere possit, whom no man can let or resist.

Interdixit fieri, he forbade it to be doon, or commanded that it should not be doon.

Interdixi tibi de medicis, I forbade, or I commanded you, that ye should not vse the counsaile of physicians.

Interdixit, sometyme for Edixit. the passiue is vused with an ablatiue: as, interdico aqua & igni: or with a datiu: as, Aqua & ignis inters dicuntur mihi.

Interdictum, ti, n. g. a prohibition, a menace. sometyme a determination of the possession of a thyng

in debate.

Interdictus, a, um, forbidden, prohibited.

Interdictio, ōnis, f. m. gen. a prohibition, a forbidding.

Interdictus, us, masc. gene. a space betwene full sentences.

Intérdu, in the daye tyme.

Intérduus, was vused of olde wyters.

Interduum, and Interatim, was vused of olde wyters for Interdum, and Interim.

Interdum, sometyme.

Intérea, in the meane while, in the meane season, also neuertheless.

Interealoci, in the meane space.

Interea dum is venit, In the meane season while he cometh.

Quum interea, for Quum tamen.

Intéreo, interis, interui, or rī, rīre, to dye bitterly, to perishe. sometyme to be slayne.

Interire fame, to perishe or dye for hunger.

Interire naufragio, to perishe or be drowned in a shippe wrecke.

Nihil valentius est, a quo intereat, There is nothyng of greater power, by the whyche it muste perishe or bee extincte, dissolved, or brought to nought.

Interq, alas I am but dead.

Intéritus, réritus, masc. gene. death, destruction, ruine, bitter decaye.

Intérquito, aui, are, to ryde betwene.

Interesse, ab Inter & esse, to be present.

Publicis consiliis inersuimus, we were present at the common counsaile. also to bee betwene.

Triduum non interest ætatis, vter maior sit, there is thye dayes difference betwene them in theyr age.

Interest inter duos amnes.

Interesse nobis dicitur deus, pro adesse.

Nostro sermoni interfuit, he was presente at our communicacion.

In conuiuio interesse, to bee at a feast.

Id morari victoriam rati, quod interesset amnis, supposyng that the cause why that they had not forthwith the victorie, was for asmuche as the ryuer was betwene theym.

Triginta firmè interfuerunt anni, there were also moste thirtie yeres betwene theym.

Interest, ab in, re, est, it is profitable, it is beehouable, it belongeth, it pertaineth, it maketh matter, and maye be toynd to these ablatiue cases, Mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, whether it be personall, or impersonall.

Si nihil interest regis, peto, vt dum dico, vinculis liberer, if it bee no matter to the kynge, I praye you, whyles I doe speake, lette me be without gyues.

Nihil interest tui, it is no matter to the.

Magni sua putabant interesse, They thought that it made muche for the purpose, or for theyr profyts.

Nihil

Nihil interest eius, It maketh no mattier to hym.
 Interest eius, it is his parte, or it is for his profite.
 Quid ergo interest, proferantur necne? what maketh it mattier, whether they bee brought forth or no?
 Nec interest discentium, quibus quidque nominibus appelletur, it maketh no mattier to theym that doe learne, by what names any thing is called.
 Permagni interest, It maketh muche of the mattier.
 Inter hominem & beluam hoc maxime interest, This is the moste diuersitie betwene a man and a beaste.
 Quod interest, tenent Arabes, That that lieth betwene theim, the Arabians possesse.
 Interesse, to differre, and is commonlye ioygned with the preposition Inter.
 Interesse & differre.
 Interest in infinitum, there is a wounderfull great difference.
 Hoc interest, this difference there is.
 Stulto intelligens quid interest? what difference is betwene a wyle man and a foole?
 Vt vidit tua interesse, as soone as he sawe it to bee for your profite.
 Nostra nihil interest, it maketh no matter to vs.
 Magni mea interest, it is greatlye for my profite: or it is veraye behouefull for me.
 Interest, is vsed with these gentiue cases, Magni, plurimi, tanti, quanti, and with these aduerbes, Facile, multum, plurimum, plus, parum, Numquid, minus, minime, &c.
 Tantum interest, so muche matter it maketh.
 Vtriusq; nostrum permagni interest, it is veraye behouable for vs bothe, or veraye greatlye for our profite.
 Ostendam, quantum salutis cōmunis intersit, I wyl shewe you, how greatlye it shall be for the profite of the common weale.
 Interest, sine casu, it is profitable.
 Non interest, quid faciat morbum, it maketh no mattier what causeth the sicknesse.
 Nihil ad rem interest, it maketh nothyng to the mattier.
 Interfacio, interfacis, feci, facere, to sette hande to the worke that is in doyng.
 Interfaciendo muro, whyle the wall was in makinge.
 Interfāris, fātur, fāri, to interrupte one as he is speakinge, to speake whyle an other man speaketh.
 Interfatio, ōnis, fēm. gene. an interrupcion of ones tale.
 Interficio, interficis, fēci, ficere, to slea, to kyll, to murder.
 Vita interficere aliquem, for vita priuare.
 Interficere messes, id est, perdere & cremare.
 Interfectus, a, um, kyled, slayne, murdered,

Interfectus omni supplicio, cruelly slayne.
 Interfector, ōris, masc. gene. one that kylleth, a murderer.
 Interfici, to perishe, to be consumed.
 Interfluo, fluxi, fluere, to flowe betwene.
 Interfluus, a, um, that floweth betwene.
 Interfamineum, a womans priue token, whereby she is knowne from a man.
 Interfringo, frēgi, fringere, idē quod Infringo, to breake or burste.
 Interfundo, fūdi, fundere, to potze betwene.
 Intēfuro, fūre, to be in a fury or rage, to bee wode.
 Interfusus, a, um, spilled or shed betwene twayn or by the waye, also that floweth betwene.
 Intergerinus paries, a walle added to an olde foundation or wall, to susteyne it: or rather a partition wall to diuide mens groundes.
 Intergero, gēssi, gerere, to carpe or beare betwene.
 Interi, they that be within.
 Interiaceo, interiaces, iācui, cēre, to lye or lye betwene.
 Spacium quod sulcis interiacet, the spate that is betwene the fozowes.
 Interiacet Capuam & Capuā.
 Quae inter Capuam Tiphataque interiacet, whych lieth betwene Capua and Tiphata.
 Interibi, in the myddle of that place. also for Interea.
 Interiectus, a, um, put or cast betwene, layed or beyng betwene.
 Interiectae collibus valles, halles lyege betwene the hilles.
 Interiecti inter philosophos, & eos qui rem pub. administrant, whiche be neyther philosophers, nor yet ministers of a comon weale, but meane betwene theim bothe or participatours of the one and the other.
 Interiectum tempus, the meane tyme.
 Singulae singulis saxis interiectis, euerie one haung a stone layed betwene it and the next.
 Interiectus inter mare & caelum, placed betwene the water and the firmament.
 Inter horum aetates interiectus Cato, Cato beyng betwene theim bothe, after the one and before the other.
 Paucis interiectis diebus. after a littell whyle.
 Interiectus, us, maf. g. a laying, puttyng, or castyng betwene.
 Interiectio, ōnis, f. g. a puttyng betwene.
 Intericio, interncis, iēci, icere, to caste or put betwene or amonge.
 Interim, in the meane space or tyme, in the meane season. also sometyme sodainlye, otherwhyle, among all other matters.
 Interim scit, interim nescit, sometyme he knoweth, sometyme he dweth not.
 Interim miris modis odisse cepit, sodainlye he began to hate hym wonderfully.
 Quum interim, for Quum tamen.
 Interimo,

Interimo, *emi*, *imere*, to kill.

Vitam tuam interimam, an olde facion of speakyng.

Interimi veneno, to bee poysoned.

Interimere & conseruare, contrary.

Interimit me hæc oratio, these wordes kill myne herte, or greue me wery soze.

Interemptio, *onis*, f. g. a kylling or sleayng.

Interior, & **interius**, the inner.

In **interiore epistola scribis**, you wyte in the middell of your letter.

Interitus, *us*, m. g. death, destruction, ruine.

Interiungo, *iunxi*, *gere*, to tary, to reste.

Interiungere equos, To vntee the hoxes, that they maye reste.

Interiungere dextras, to take on an other by the hande.

Interius, moze inward.

Interlino, *lini*, *liui*, or *leul*, *nere*, to stryke out with a penne, to blotte out.

Delere & intellinere, to rase and blotte out.

Interloquor, *eris*, *terloqui*, to speake in a mans tale, to enterrupte.

Interlocutio, *onis*, f. g. a speakyng betwene.

Interluceo, *luces*, *luxi*, *lucere*, to shyne betwene or in the myddes: sometyme to appere or bee seen in the myddes.

Interlūco, *auī*, *are*, to make a glade in the myddle of a wodde, to loppe or cut awaye bowes, where they leat the lyght.

Interlucatio, *onis*, f. g. suche a cuttyng or loppynge of trees.

Interlūnium, *nij*, *n. ge.* the space of tyme, in the whiche neyther the olde moone doeth appere, nor the newe moone is scene.

Interlūo, *terlui*, *ere*, to flowe betwene, to washe betwene meales, or other actes.

Interluere manus, to washe the handes betwene two actes or dedes dooyng.

Interluuius, *ei*, f. g. a brooke or riuer that renneth betwene.

Intermāneo, *termanes*, *manſi*, *manere*, to tary in the middes of a thyng or place, or to abide among.

Intermedius, *a*, *um*, in the myddle, that lieth or is betwene two.

Intermēstruus, *a*, *um*, *idem quod Intermeſtris*.

Intermēo, *āui*, *āre*, to go or flowe betwene.

Intermenſtrum, *ſtrui*, *n. ge.* the tyme whan the moone is at the poynte to chaunge, the coniunction of the ſonne and the moone.

Intermeſtris, *ſtre*, belongyng to the space betwene the olde moone and the newe.

Intermeſtris luna, the coniunction of the moone and ſonne, when the moone is not scene.

Intermico, *micui*, *āre*, to shyne in the middes or among.

Interminor, *aris*, *ari*, to thzette ſoze, to charge vpon a payne.

Interminatus ſum, *ne faceres* & dydde not I charge the ſtreytly, or vpon a great payne, that

thou ſhouldeſt not doo it?

Viro ſuo interminatur vitam, he thzette to kill his houſebande.

Interminarus, *a*, *um*, and **Interminus**, *a*, *um*, that hath no bonde nor ende.

Intermiſceo, *miſcui*, *ſcere*, to mingle with other.

Intermitto, *miſi*, *mittere*, to leaue or put of for a tyme, to diſcontinue, to deſerre, to be ſlacke in dooyng.

Obſides date intermiſerant, they were ſlacke in geuyng hoſtages or pledges.

Intermittere & retinere, To leat paſſe for a whyle, and to receyue or holde ſpyll.

Non intermittere, *id eſt*, *continuare*, not to ceaſe.

Non vnum intermittit diem, *quin veniat*, he ſayleth not one daye, but that he cometh, he cometh every daye duely.

Iter non intermittere, to continue on his journey ſpyll.

Tui mentionem intermitti non ſinit, he ſpeaketh of you alwaye, or he will not ſuffre you to be forgotten.

Opus intermittere, to leaue of or geue ouer ones worke for a whyle.

Non intermittit calum niſcere, the weather is alwaye fayre and cleere.

Nec diem nec noctem intermittit, he ceaſeth ſith or reſteth neyther daye nor night.

Conſuetudinem intermittere, to forbeare familiarity or reſorte.

Officium intermittere, to be ſlacke in dooyng ones duety.

Intermiſſus, *a*, *um*, leat paſſe for a tyme.

Intermiſſa tecta, houſes ſtandynge a ſunder, or one from an other.

Intermiſſus, *us*, *maſc. gener.* a lettynge paſſe, a pauſyng.

Intermiſſio, *onis*, f. g. a ceaſyng, a diſcontinuyng, a pauſyng, a variation from a worke or labour for a tyme.

Sine vlla intermiſſione, without ceaſyng.

Intermiſſionem facere a re aliqua, To ceaſe from a thyng, or to geue it ouer for a whyle.

Intermiſſio literarum, whan one ceaſeth for a certayne ſpace, and wytteth no letters.

Intermōrior, *mortuus ſum*, *intermori*, to perſe the or dye vtterly, to die as a thyng is dooyng, ſometyme to be loſte, caſte awaye, or nothyng effected.

Intermoriuntur officia, friendly pleasures be loſte, or vtterly forgotten.

Intermortuæ conciones, *id eſt*, *languidæ*, without ſpīte or lyfe, halfe deade.

Intermortuam memoriā renouare, To reſnewe the memoie of one that was vterly forgotten.

Intermortui mores, corrupte and naughty maners.

Intermortuus, *a*, *um*, as it were halfe deade halfe alpye, at the poynte to die, paſſe hope of lyfe.

Inter

Intermundum, dij, of Inter, and mundus: as,
Intercolumnium of Inter and Columna.
Intermurālis, le, that is betwene two walles.
Internāscor, nāsceris, nāsci, to growe or spryng
by amonge or betwene.
Internāus, a, um, that is growen or spryng by
amonge or betwene.
Internecinus, a, um, perteynyng to the slaughter
or destruction of a great weyny.
Bellum internecinum, a moxtall warre to the
bitter destruction of one of the parties.
Internecio, and Internicio, ōnis, f. g. an vniner-
fall slaughter, a kyllyng, a sleayng.
Ad internecionem cāsi, well neere all slayne,
fewe lefte alyue.
Intērneco, aui, are, to slea all at ones, to kyll a
great multitude together.
Internecto, nexui, nēctere, to knitte or tye toge-
ther.
Internidifico, aui, āre, to make the neste betwene
or amonge.
Intēnigrans, antis, beyng somewhat blacke.
Interniteo, intērnites, nitui, nitēre, to wyne or
be bygght among or betwene.
Internodium, dij, neu. gene. and sometyne In-
ternodius, dij, masc. gen. a ioynte in a mans
fynger or legge, the space betwene two ioyntes
or knottes.
Internosco, nōui, scere, to knowe a thing among
other thynges, to discerne from other.
Fures internoscere non possunt, they can not
decerne theues from other men.
Internūcio, aui, āre, to go in message betwene.
Internūcius, cū, m. g. a messanger or meane be-
twene two persones beyng at variaunce, or that
goeth in messages betwene two.
Intērnus, a, um, that is within or inward.
Intero, interis, intrui, intērere, to crumme in,
to grate in or with other thynges.
Tute hoc intristi, omne exedendum est, selfe
doe, selfe haue, hote suppe, hote swallow.
Interordinum, nij, n. ge. a space betwene two
thynges, that be in a rewe or orde.
Interpellatio, ōnis, f. ge. a leat in a mans busy-
nesse, a disturbance, and interruption, a callynge
on one, whan he is speakyng or dooyng.
Interpellator, ōris, m. ge. a disturbour or letter
of other, that they maye not dooe theyr busi-
nesse, an interrupter.
Interpello, aui, are, to interrupte or let one that is
speakyng or dooyng any thyng, to disturbe. also
to require, to aske or demaunde.
Si interpellas, ego tacebo, if thou interrupte
me, I wyll holde me peace.
Interpellare debitorem, id est, appellare, to
requyre or demaunde his debt, to entre an action
agaynst his debtour.
Interpellare partem victoriam, id est, impe-
dire, to hynde or leat.
Interpellare stuprum, To leat an aduoutrie
that was intended.

Res interpellata, a matter disturbed and bro-
ken by.
Interpellatus, a, um, interrupted, disturbed, dis-
continued, sometyne despyed or intreated.
Interpensua, certayne pices of symber, clonen
boudes, or sometyne stoncs, which are set from
the coyners of the wall, to the endes of the rafe-
ters, to conueygh rayne water into the spoutes.
Interpensui parietes, walles, whych ryle vpon an
other wall, or flowe, and haue no foundation
in the ground.
Intērplico, plicui, plicāre, to folde by betwene.
Interpolatio, ōnis, f. ge. newe dresyng or po-
lyshyng of thynges.
Vestimenta interpolata, garmentes newe
dressed.
Interpolātor, ōris, m. gene. and Interpolātrix,
trix, he or she that refresheth or dreseth olde
thynges, and doeth make them seeme new.
Intērpōlis, le. and Intērpōlus, la, lum, renewed,
refreshed, newe dressed, newe scoured or polished.
Vestimenta intērpōla, Garmentes newe dres-
sed.
Intērpōlo, aui, are, to renewe or refresh any
thyng, to polyshe, trimme or decke, as it were
made newe, to make freshe, as they do that sell
olde stuffe in sleeve of newe, to dresse newe, as
fullars doe, to newe perietie or whitelyne, to
peynete newe where as olde peynetyng hath
bene before. sometyne to purge or trie, as frans
hyulence is whan it is made.
Interpōno, sui, nere, to put or sette betwene, to
resiste, to intermeddell, to wyngle, to suborne.
Interponere fidem publicam, to promysse vpon
the credence and consent of all the people, to geue
a cause conducte.
Quid interponerem tuā audaciā? what shuld
I set to leat thy presumption or boldnesse?
Interponere aquam, To myngle water wth
wyne.
Auctoritatem interponere, by his authoritee
to commaunde a thyng to be doen or not to be
doen.
Accusatorem interponere, to suborne and set
by an accuser.
In aliquam rem fidem suam interponere, to
promysse and bynde hym selfe vpon his faileth
and credite for the assurance of a thyng.
Suum iudicium interponere, To speake or
geue his iudgement in a matter.
Iusiurandum interponere, To auowe with an
othe.
Moram interponere, To deferre, to delaye, to
prolonge, to dypue of a matter.
Nomen alicuius in re aliqua interponere, To
set ones name in a thyng for a colour or fraud.
Interponere postulatū, To make requeste,
or to proffere condicions of peace, to the entent,
that his enemies shoulde not prepare agaynst
hym.
Se interponere, to intermeddill,

Me nihil interpono, I meddill nothyng in the matter.
 Operam suam pro aliquo interponere, To traunple oꝝ doe the best he can for a man.
 Interpositus, a, um, sette oꝝ put betweene. also myngled.
 Diebus aliquot interpositis, after a littell whyle.
 Interpositus, us, ma. gen. a puttynge oꝝ settinge betweene.
 Interpositio, ōnis, f. ge. a puttynge betweene, an interlynyng.
 Interpremo, pressi, premere, to stop oꝝ close in.
 Interpreter, prētis, om. gene. an interpreter, an expounder, a translater. also a Richlar betweene two, whiche are at variance, a mediator, a meane, a truthe man. sometyme a southerlaur oꝝ diuinour.
 Interpretamentum, ti, n. ge. and Interpretatio, ōnis, f. ge. an interpretation oꝝ translation. sometyme a coniecture oꝝ iudgement.
 Interpretatus, a, um, expounded, declared, interpreted.
 Interpretor, āris, āri, to interpret, to expone, to declare, to translate. also to iudge oꝝ esteeme.
 Virtutem ex consuetudine vitæ interpretemur, leat vs iudge the vertue of the persone by his custome of lyuynge.
 In bonam partem interpretari, To take it in good parte.
 Peruerse interpretari, to meane shrowdly: oꝝ rather to take a thyng yll.
 Interpretari somnium, to expone a dreame.
 Quum huius verba interpretor, as farre as I can gather by this mans wordes.
 Interpunctus, a, um, distincted with poyntes.
 Interpunctum, ti, n. g. a poynte, a distinction.
 Interpunctio, ōnis, f. g. idem.
 Interpurgo, aui, are, to purge.
 Interputo, aui, are, to cutte betweene, to cutte of rounde, to prune trees.
 Interquiesco, quiesci, escere, to reste oꝝ pause in dweyng a thyng.
 Interrado, rāsi, rādere, to scrape about: also to pollyshe, to fyle.
 Interrasile, that whyche is playne betwyrte two partes, grauen oꝝ imbofed.
 Interrasilis, le, scraped, pollyshed, fyled.
 Interrēx, rēgis, masc. gene. he that ruleth in the meane tyme betweene the ceassyng of the authoritee of one principall gouernoure, by death oꝝ other wyse, vntyll an other be elected into the same office.
 Interregnum, ni, n. gene. the sayed meane tyme of gouernaunce oꝝ rule.
 Inire interregnum, to take vpon hym the rule oꝝ gouernaunce after the death of a pynce, vntill an other be chosen.
 Interritus, a, um, not feared, not abashed.
 Interrogo, aui, are, to demaunde a question, to aske: sometyme to accuse, to appeale.

Interrogari legibus, to be tried by examination, that they had offended agaynst the lawes.
 Interrogatio, ōnis, f. g. a question oꝝ demaunde.
 Interrogatiuicula, lre, f. g. the diminutiue.
 Interrumpo, rūpi, rūmpere, to breake in the middes, to interrupte oꝝ leat one that is speakynge.
 Ordinem interrumpere, to confounde.
 Colloquia interrumpere, to interrupte men that be talkynge.
 Interruptus, a, um, disturbed broken in the middell, interrupted, letted. also discontinued.
 Longis intervallis interrupta consuetudo, f. g. militaier discontinued a longe space.
 Interruptis vocibus loqui, to speake as one dweth that sobbeth oꝝ wepeth.
 Interruptum & continuatum, contrary.
 Interrupte, by stoppes.
 Interscalmum, mī, n. ge. the space betweene the oꝝes in a boote oꝝ galee.
 Interscapilium, lij, n. ge. the space betweene the shoulders vnder the necke.
 Interseindo, interseidi, dere, to cut in the myddes.
 Intercribo, scripsi, scribere, to wypte betweene, to interline.
 Interseco, aui, are, to cut in the middell, to stop in speakynge, as one did cut of his wordes.
 Intersectio, ōnis, f. m. gene. a cuttynge of in the middell.
 Intersepio, intersepi, sepsi, pīre, to diuide in the middell with some closure.
 Intersepta, the gristyll, whyche maketh partition betweene the nolethpilles.
 Interseptus, a, um, stopped, closed, shutte.
 Iter interceptum, a waye stopped.
 Interfero, serui, ferere, to put betweene, to mingle.
 Interfero, seui, ferere, to sowe, sette, plante oꝝ graffe betweene, oꝝ in the middes.
 Intersono, ūi, are, to make a noyse in the middes oꝝ betweene.
 Interspiro, aui, are, to bzeath betweene, to vent.
 Interspiratio, ōnis, f. g. a bzeathynge betweene, a ventynge.
 Sine interspiratione, with out fetchynge of bzeath.
 Intersterno, strāui, stēnere, to strawe betweene, oꝝ thowme thynge betweene.
 Interstingo, stinxi, stingere, to quenche out.
 Interstinctus, a, um, distincte, diuided, marked here and there, peincted in diuers places.
 Interstitium, tij, n. g. a distance oꝝ space betweene.
 Interstitium lunæ, the space betweene the olde moone and the newe.
 Interstitio, ōnis, f. ge. a ceassyng, a vacation, a pausynge.
 Interstrepo, strēpui, strēpere, to make a noyse among other.
 Interstringo, strinxi, stringere, idem quod Stringo.
 Intersum, loke Inter est.

Intertextus, a, um, wouen of wrought betwene,
of tinsell, as cloth of tinsell or baudchyn.
Intertignium, nij, n. g. the space betwene two raft-
ers of two other beames or plākes in building.
Interringo, tinxī, tingere, to diche and there.
Interstruo, struxi, struere, to ioigne diuers thyng-
es together.
Intertraho, traxi, trahere, to drawe out.
Intertrigo, gnis, f. g. gallyng in a maner byste
by long goyng, rydyng, or rubbyng of one thyng
agāst another.
Intertrimentum, ti, n. ge. the waste or losse of a
thyng by wearyng or occupyng, losse to bathe
partes: also the refuse of golde or syluer that is
lost in the tryng.
Interturba, a, f. g. idem.
Interturbo, aui, are, to trouble exceedingly, to
disturbe, to enturpse.
Interturbatio, ōnis, f. g. a disturbing.
Intervaco, aui, are, to be vacant or voyde be-
twene.
Intervallum, li, n. g. the space betwene the stak-
es in making of trenches: and therof every distance
of tyme and place.
Annuum intervallum regni, the space of a yere
whan there is no kyng.
Dare alicui intervallum soluendi, to geue one
a respite or lēsure to paye.
Intervalla requietis habere, to haue diuers
tymes, wherein he may reste, or bee at quete and
take ease.
Longo intervalllo, after a longe space of tyme
that a thyng hath not bene.
Intervallis moveri, to bee moved at sundrye
tymes with pause betwene.
**Cur ex tāto intervalllo rem desuetam vsurpa-
rent**: why should they vsurpe a thyng, that hath
not ben accustomed so longe tyme?
Ne intervalllo quidem facto, makinge no de-
laye, without any taryng.
Intervallatus, a, um, the adiective.
Intervallata febris, a fever that leaveth a man,
and cometh after agayne.
Intervello, velli, or vulli, vellere, to plucke by
here and there.
Intervenio, intēvenis, uēni, venire, to come in
the meane whyle, to be present amonge other, to
come vpon one sodrynly as he is doyng a thyng,
to make meane to one for a man.
Ira interveniunt, variaunce and debate falleth
now and than betwene theym.
Interventus, us, m. g. a compyng betwene, a com-
pyng sodrynly vpon men, as they be doyng or
speakyng.
Interventor, ōris, m. g. he that cometh sodryn-
ly vpon men, and letteth theym. Sometyme a
suretee.
Intervenens, entis, that cometh betwene. Some-
tyme that sloweth or renneth betwene. Sometime
that lyeth or is situate betwene.
Intervenium, nij, n. g. the space betwene the veines

in the earth.
Intervento, uetti, uertere, to take awaye craftily,
to conueigh awaye falsly: that was lent to one,
or committed into his handes. Sometyme for
Subuertere, or **Euertere**, to tourne by sette
downe, to abolyshe, to destroye. Sometyme for
Deconquere, to consume and spende wastefully.
Intervertere aliquem, **Intervertere aliquem re-
aliquā**, and **Intervertere rem aliquam**.
Intervigilo, aui, are, to lie wakynge now and
than.
Intervireo, tēvires, uirere, to be greene amonge
other colours.
Interviso, uisi, uisere, to visite amonge, or now
and than.
Intervola, la, f. g. a myt or smocke.
Intervando, aui, are, to distinate a thyng, as it were
with waues of water.
Intervomo, uōmui, uōmere, to poure or caste
out among other thynges.
Intervisum, rij, n. ge. the vse or commoditee of
a thyng in the meane tyme, or vsurie that riseth
in the meane tyme.
Intestabilis, le, that by the lawe can make no tes-
tament, or that can not bee taken for a witness.
also infamous, not to be beleued. Sometyme it sig-
nifieth detestable.
Intestato, the aduerbe, without makinge of testa-
ment.
Intestatus, a, um, that dieth without makinge any
testament, intestate, also that dieth makinge
none here by testament, also one out of credēce,
whome no man will take for a witness: Sometime
not conuicted with witness.
Intestina, ōrum, n. gen. the bowels, or inwarde
part of man, or other thyng liuing, the entrails.
Intestinus, a, um, that belongeth to the inwarde
partes, or that is all within.
Intestinum bellum, where people doe warre
within theyr owne realme.
Intestinum odium, hate wyth hert and mynde,
mortall hatred, prync and secreete grudge, great
and spitefull malice longe bozne in mynde.
Intestinum opus, the inwarde buildyng of
tymber and parget, siclyng with wainescotte,
toppyng woorke.
Intestina pestis, a greate and daungerous con-
spiracie.
Intestina discordia, a civill discorde.
Intestinum, ni, n. g. or **intestinus**, ni, mas. gen.
a bowell, a gutte.
Intexo, texui, texere, to enterlace, to weatte in,
to knitte in, to folde in, to platte with other
thynges.
Intexere aliquem in dialogum, to bypnyge in
one speakyng in a dialogue.
Intimus, intima, um, mooste inwarde, mooste secreete.
also he whome a man mooste specially fauoureth.
Intimus illi sum, I am one of his hertly frendes.
Intimus est eorum consilijs, he is chiefe of
theyr counseyle, or he is of theyr prync and se-
crete

trest counteyle.
 Odium intimum, malice or grudge deeply
 rooted in ones stomake, mortall hate.
 Intime, veraye inwardlye, from the bottome of the
 herte, veraye affectually.
 Intimo, intimas, aui, are, to shewe, to signifie, to
 denounce.
 Intimari, sometyme for Ingredi, to enter in.
 Intinctus, us, m. g. sauce.
 Intingo, xi, ere, to depe in as one dweth his syn-
 ger into lycour.
 Intingere calamum, to put his penne in to the
 inke.
 Intolerabilis, le, intollerable, that can not be suf-
 fered or borne.
 Intolerabiliter, intollerable.
 Intolerandus, a, um, idem quod Intolerabilis.
 Intolerans, antis, vnpacient, that can not suffer or
 beare, impotent.
 Intolerantissima laboris corpora, bodies that
 can suffer no labour or hardnesse.
 Intoleranter, vnpacientlye, so that no man can
 abyde it.
 Intolerantia, a, f. g. impatience.
 Intondeo, tondi, dère, to clyp or sheare rounde
 about.
 Intono, intonas, tonui, are, to thunders, to make
 a rumbling, And by translation, to speake vehes-
 mently with great fiercenesse and stomache.
 Intonsus, a, um, not shorne, not clypped, not
 notted.
 Intorqueo, intórques, si, quère, to thurst in by
 thzowynge of a darte, or other like thyng. Also to
 tourne or wynde in, to folde or wryp rounde a-
 bout a thyng.
 Intorquere mentum, To wrythe or wryste the
 thyngne.
 Intorquere telum in aliquem, to hurle a darte
 at one.
 Intortus, a, um, tourned or wynded in, wrynck-
 led, croked, wrypped about. sometyme obscure,
 ambiguous, intricate.
 Intorti capilli, curled heare.
 Intoria cauda, a croked or wrynckled tayle.
 Oratio intorta, a darke maner of oracion, a
 crabbed or obscure style.
 Intortum-bruscum, id est crispum.
 Intra, within, sometyme amonge.
 Intra famam, lesse than the opinton that men
 haue.
 Intra modum, lesse than a meane, shyfte of a
 meane.
 Intra cubiculum, id est in cubiculo.
 Intra calendas, id est in calendis.
 Intra quatuor annos, within lesse than the space
 of.iiii. yeres.
 Intra legem epulari, To bestowe lesse vpon a
 banquet, than is permitted by the lawe.
 In interiori epistola scribis, you wryte in the
 myddle of your letter.
 Intractabilis, le, intractable, vneuly,

Intractatus, a, um, not handled, not tamed, not
 broken, wyld.
 Intrarius, a, um, idem quod intimus.
 Intrarius amicus, a speciall frende.
 Intratus, a, um, entered into, Rarum.
 Intremis, intremis, ui, ere, to tremble greatly, to
 feare.
 Intremisco, miscete, idem.
 Intrepidè, boldly, without feare.
 Intrepidus, a, um, nothyng afearde, nothyngs
 abashed.
 Intributio, ónis, f. g. a contri bution.
 Intrico, aui, are, to wryppe.
 Intrinsecus, within, on the inner parte, on the in-
 syde.
 Intritus, a, um, brayed in a mortar.
 Intrita panis, brade brayed with other thyngs
 ges. Aqua intrita facta, bread or other thing
 brayed with water.
 Intrita, a, f. g. or Intritum, intriti, n. g. garlyke
 or other meate stamped or brayed in a morter,
 fyne morter. sometyme earthe that byrche or tyle
 is made of. It is taken of Marro, for the lome
 of claye that men grasse with. Or after. Beroals
 dus, for the dyegges of wyne.
 Intro, into a place.
 Intro ad nos, into our house.
 Intro spectare, to loke in.
 Intro, aui, are, to enter or goe in.
 Intrare infamiliaritatem, to enter into fami-
 liaritee.
 Adem & in adem intrare.
 Intrare in affectum, to enter or syncke into the
 affection of thynde.
 Introclúdo, si, ere, to shutte in.
 Introdo, dedi, are, to enter or please in, or to
 cast in.
 Introduco, duxi, ere, to byynge or leade in, to
 mainteyne or holde an opinion in teachyng, to
 byynge in an assercion or doctrine.
 Præsidium in oppidum introducere. Introdu-
 cere ambitionem in senatum, id est Inducere.
 Introducere consuetudinem, To byynge in a
 custome.
 Introductio, ónis, f. ge. a byynng in. Also an
 introduction or begynnng of any thyng.
 Introeo, introis, iui, ire, to goe in.
 Introire in vitam, to be borne, to enter into life.
 Introire ad aliquem, to go into the hous to one.
 Introfero, tróuli, ferre, to beare in.
 Introgrédior, eris, introgrédi, to go in.
 Introitus, us, m. g. a goyng in, an entraunce.
 Introitus in causam, a begynnng or enterpyng
 into a mattier.
 Intromitto, misi, ere, to leat in.
 Intromittere mares ad feminas, to putte the
 males to the females.
 Introrsum, or Introrsus, into, within, on the in-
 ner parte.
 Introrumpo, rúpi, rumpere, to breake in, to enter
 in by violence,

Introspectio, trōspicis, spexi, spicere, to loke in, to see diligently, to view, to consider earnestly.

Introuoco, aui, are, to call in.

Intrudo, trūsi, ere, to thruste in violently.

Intubum, oz **Intubus**, loke **Intybum**.

Intueor, ēris, intūitus sum, ēri, to beholde, to loke vpon, to take heede.

Intento animo aliquid intueri, to consyder a thyng in ones mynde attentuely.

Intueri aliquem, and in aliquem. **Intueri in summos homines**, To beholde and consider the lyfe and maners of the moste noble persons. **Seipsum intueri**, To looke vpon his owne fautes.

Intuitus, us, m. g. a beholding oz lokyng vpon.

Intumeo, intumes, tūmui, tumere, and **Intumesco**, mescere, to swell, to ryle vp, to be puffed vp, to bee somewhat hygge, to swell for anger.

Intumescere alicui, id est, irasci.

Intumescens locus, a place somewhat ryllyng in heygth.

Intumulatus, a, um, not buried, not layed in graue.

Intuor, eris, intūitus, oz **intuirus sum**, intui, to see, to beholde, antiquum.

Inturbatus, a, um, not disturbed, not troubled.

Inturbidus, a, um, not troblous oz busy.

Inturis, idem quod **Capparis**.

Intus, in a place, sometye from within.

Dic me rogare, vt aliquis **intus** prodeat, saye that I desyre one to come forth to me.

Intus euocabo aliquem foras, I will call one forth.

Intus domum nostram, for **Intra**.

Intus in crumena, in my purse.

Hic intus, here within.

Intus domus, at home and within the dozes.

Intus sibi cauere, prouerbialiter, spoken of them that stude onely for theyr owne vse.

Intus, sometye for **Intro**.

Intusium, idem quod **inducium**.

Intutus, a, um, vnure, not in safegarde, not out of daunger, not kepte, not defended.

Quousq; cunctando rempublicam intutam patiemini, howe longe pprolongeyng the tyme wyl you suffer the common weale in icopardy?

Intybaceus, a, um, oz **Intubaceus**, of cihozie oz endyue.

Intybum, intybi, n. g. oz **Intybus**, bi, m. g. oz f. g. semeth to be the generall name of all kyndes of endyue and Suckozie. Yet **Dioscorides** diuideth it into .ii. kyndes, the one wylde, the other, whiche is cōwen, and of that also he maketh .ii. sortes, the one with a broade leafe, whiche I take to bee the endyue, the other with a narrowe leafe, whych I take for the commune and garden cihozie. that which is wylde, hath also .ii. kyndes, the one called **Succozie** oz **hardeweis**, and the other **Dent de leon**.

Inuado, si, ere, to inuade, to enter, to apprehend, to assaile.

Cum ferro in aliquē inuadere, to renne vpon one with a sworde.

Consulatum inuadere, To take vpon hym a consullthp by vnlawfull power oz violence.

In fortunas hominum inuadere, to take mens goodes wpongefully from them, to robbe, to pill, to vse extorcion, and rauen.

Biduo tria milia stadiorum inuadit, he goeth.

Capillos alicuius inuadere, To leape to one and pull hym by the heare.

Inuade viam, go on thy waye.

Tanta libido inuaserat, suche a fantasie came in theyr bzaynes, oz suche a desyre came vpon them, oz they were so desyrouse.

Eum morbus inuasit grauis, he was attached with a greuouse sicknesse.

Bellum inuadere, id est, incipere.

Inuadere collum alicuius, To leape in ones necke.

Ea inuasit homines habendi cupido, suche a couetousnesse fell oz began to reigne amonge men, oz entred into the hertes of men.

Tantus terror inuaserat, so great a feare came vpon theym.

In arcem causæ inuadere, To enter into the chiefe poynt of the matties, and there as the chiefeste of the matties resteth.

Inualeo, inuales, lui, lere, and **Inualesco**, scere, to waxe stronge, to bee confirmed oz stablyshed, to growe in vse. sometye to become weake, to growe out of vse.

Inualuit consuetudo, it getwe to a custome oz vse, oz a custome is taken vp oz growen in vse.

Inualentia, æ, f. g. idem quod **Inualetudo**.

Inualetudo, inis, fcc. ge. feblenesse, weakenesse, sicknesse.

Inualidus, a, um, feble, weake, impotent, of littell force oz vertue, not valiaunt and stronge.

Inuēctio, ōnis, f. ge. a byngyng oz conueyghyng in. Also inueyghyng oz speakyng vehemently agaynst a thyng.

Inuectius, a, um, inuēctiue, that belongeth to inueyghyng, oz speakyng agaynst.

Inuectius, a, um, idem.

Inuectiue orationes, orations made agaynst one, repprouyng his maners and lyuynge.

Inuectus, us, mascu. gene. a byngyng oz conueyghyng in.

Inuectas, a, um, caried oz brought in.

Inueho, inuehis, uexi, here, to carie in a thyng, to carie a thyng into a place.

Inuehebant se hostes, the enemies pressed in vpon them.

Inuehor, ēris, inuehi, depon. to rebuke one vehemently, to rate, to rayle, and with violence and sope wordes to inueygh agaynst one.

Equo inuehi, to be on horse backe to ryde.

Flumine inuehi, to rowe oz sayle.

Inuectus portum, for in portum.

Inuenditus, a, um, not solde.

Inuēnio, inuenis, uēni, ire, to fynde a thyng whych

whych a man seeketh for, to inuent or imagine,
to knowe or trie out, to get, to obteyne.
Inuenitur apud authores, & in authoribus, it
is redde in authours, or it is founde written in
authours.
Inuenire aditum, to fynde the meane to enter or
haue access.
Certum inueniri non poterat, the certaintie or
trueth coulde be knowen by no meanes.
Quod labore inuenierit, id est parauerit, that
he hath gotten by hys labour and trauaile.
Nomen inuenire nouum, to get a new name.
Nomen latinum non inuenit, it neuer hadde
name in latine.
Obtrectatores inuenire, To be yll spoken of by
naughtie tongues.
Salutem fuga inuenire, By flyght to escape
safer.
Inueneris, ex me quidem nunq̃ fies certior,
enquire or aske of whome thou wyle, thou shalt
neuer knowe it of me as long as thou lyuest.
Hoc mali non pridem inueni, id est, intellexi,
fensi, It is not long sens that I haue perceyued
thys displeasure.
Inueni quod agam, I haue inuented, or I haue
bethought me what to doe.
Finem non inuenit, It was not atchived or
ended. Laudem inuenire, to gette prayse or com-
mendacion.
Inuenias vbi habitet, enqurre out where he
dwelleth. Viam inuenire, to fynde a waye or
meane.
Inuentarium, rij, n. g. an inuentorie.
Inuentio, onis, f. g. an inuencion, a fyndyng.
Inuentiancula, æ, f. g. an inuencion.
Inuentor, oris, m, g. a fynder out, an inuentour,
or fyrst authour.
Inuentrix, tris, f. g. the feminine.
Inuentum, i, n. g. an inuencion or deuise.
Inuentus, us, m, g. idem quod Inuentio.
Inuentus, a, um, founde out.
Inuentum reddere, to fynde out.
Inuento est opus, it muste be founde out.
Inuentus, vnpleasantly.
Inuentus, a, um, vnpleasant, without grace.
In verba iurare, to bee swozne as pynnis counsa-
lours and seruantes be swozne vnto them also to
doe fealtee.
Inuerecundus, a, um, vnchast, without shame,
impudent. Inuerecūda frons, id est, perfricta,
without shame.
Inuergo, verxi, ere, to entpyne, to poute in.
Inuersion, onis, f. g. a tournyng in and out, tour-
nyng of the wyng syde forwarde.
Inuersum, in numbre and order.
Inuersus, a, um, tourned in and out, tourned
backwarde.
Inuersa verba, wordes tourned backwarde, as
Vola, for Lauo.
Consuetudo inuersa, a custome chaūged cleane
contrary,

Inuerto, ti, tere, to couerne in, to tourne by syde
downe, to tourne in and out after the vulgar
speche, Propely to tourne euery thyng contra-
ry to the ryght fourme and facion.
Inuertere verba, to bypge out wordes, so that
wee speake one thyng for an other.
In locum anulum inuertere, To turne the
ringe agayne into his place.
Negotium aliquod inuertere, To disturbe a
matier, and tourne it vpside downe.
Inuertere ordinem, to dwe or say a thing backs
warde.
Inuerrere scrobes oleis, To bygge places to
plant olpues in.
Quam le cito inuertetur? Howe quicklye hath
he tourned or chāged hym selfe?
Inuesperascere, to waxe nyght.
Inuestes, stium, m. gen. ponge thyldren without
heare, or after some, they that be vnarmed.
Inuestigabilis, le, that maye not bee founde with
schyng.
Inuestigatio, onis, f. ge. a serchyng or schyng
out, a tracynge.
Inuestigator, toris, m. ge. one that maketh dili-
gente serche or enquirie for or of a thyng.
Inuestigo, aui, are, to seeke or fynde out by the
stepps and print of the fete, as hunters doo, to
trace. And by traslacion, to make diligent serche
of or for a thyng, to enqurre.
Vbi inuestigem, where maye I fynde whych
way he went?
Quarendo inuestigari possit, By diligent
searchyng and serchyng, it maye be founde out.
Diligenter de aliquo inuestigare, to make di-
ligent serche and enqurre for one.
Inuestio, iui, ire, to adorne or garnishe a thyng, to
trymme.
Inuestis, ste, that hath no heare or bearde, idem
quod impubis.
Inueterasco, scere, to waxe of force or strength, to
bee confirmed by longe vse, to growe in custome.
also woxne out, almoste consumed. sometyme to
be longe in a place.
Inueterari, olde shewes or vntyffes, men waxed
olde in vntyffy luyng.
Inueteratio, onis, f. ge. the growyng of a thyng
in vse by longe custome.
Inueteratus, a, um, confirmed by long vse, growen
in custome, olde, auncient.
Inuetero, aui, are, to kepe yll it be olde or siele,
to growe in vse, or be establisshed by longe cu-
stome.
Inueterauit hæc opinio, This opinton hath
been long in mens wyndes.
Inueterauit consuetudo, a custome is taken vp
or growen in vse.
Quorum nomen inueterauit hominum famæ
& sermonibus, whose name hath bene of longe
tyme renoumed, and of reputacion among men.
Inuicem, together, one the other also for per vi-
ces, one after an other, by course. sometyme for
Ri ij vicissim,

vicissim, or econtrario, agayne on the other syde, agayne for thy parte or my parte.
 Inuicem diligunt, they loue one an other.
 Habes res urbanas, inuicem rusticas scribe, Howe thou knowest the assayes of the citee, for thy part agayne, write what is down in the coun- trepe.
 Inuicem crimen intentare, To lay one to an others charge.
 Inuicem obstant, They leat one an other.
 Loquamur inuicem, leat vs speake one after an other by course.
 Inuictus, a, um, valiant, myghtye, that can not be ouercome or vanquished.
 Inuictum se a labore prestare, not to be ouer- come with labour and peyn, not to be wriced.
 Inuidencia, a, f. ge. grete to beholde or here that an other man prospereth.
 Inuido, inuides, uidi, ere, to haue enuy at an others prosperitee, to hate. Sometime to disdei- gne, also to see inwardly or through a thyng. Sometime to denie a thyng to one: as, Natura inuidit oleum Africa.
 Inuideo tibi doctrinam, I haue enuy at thy learnyng.
 Inuidebant omnes mihi, euerye one hadde grudge and enuy at me.
 Honorem alicui, and honori alicuius inui- dere, To be greued with the honour and aduans- cement of an other.
 In eo, cui inuidetur, the impersonall.
 Inuideor, the passyue.
 Inuidetur, the impersonall.
 Inuidia, a, f. gen. enuy, hatrede, yll wyll, grud- geyng, the yll brute or opinion that the people haue of one, despite.
 Inuidia facti sui, The displeasure of his acte or attemptate, or the deede wherof he was enuied or hated.
 Inuidiam concitare alicui, to byng one in ha- tred or yll opinion.
 Facere inuidiam, idem.
 Inuidia temporum, id est iniuria, malignitas.
 Querere inuidiam in aliquem, to seeke mea- nes to byng one in hatred and yll wyll.
 Inuidiam regie largitionis, for hatred and despite of the kynges prodigalitee.
 Cumulare sibi inuidiam, To purchase hatred and displeasure.
 Habere inuidiam, to be hated or enuyed, to be odious or displeasunt.
 In inuidia esse, idem.
 Rapere, trahere, adducere in inuidiam, To make one hated and maligned, or to haue the yll will and displeasure of men.
 Vertere inuidiam alicuius, rei in alterum, To tourne the blame, hate, or displeasure of a thyng to an other.
 Conferre inuidiam mortis alicuius in alteru, to make one hated for the deathe of a man.
 Flagrare, or conflagrare inuidia, to be greatly

spited or hated.
 Inuidia crudelitatis ex re aliqua colligere, to be noted & taken for a cruell persone for doyng of a thyng, to bee hated or haue yll wyll or displeas- sure of men for his crueltie in any thyng.
 Inuidia esse alicui, to cause that one is hated or enuied.
 Inuidiola, a, f. g. a littell enuy or hatred.
 Inuidiose, enuiouely, odiously, spitefully.
 Inuidiosus, a, um, enuious. Sometime enuyed, or dious, hated, spited.
 Inuidiosa res, a thyng that bredeth enuy or hat- red. Inuidiosum iudicium, a iudgemente or opinion, wherof men haue an yll opinion, or wherewith men be displeased or discontented.
 Inuidiosum nomen, an odious name.
 Inuidiosum ad bonos, or apud bonos, That is odious to good men, that men of honestee doe hate.
 Parabant absentis damnationem multo inui- diosorem fore, they thought that his condemn- nation would be much more odious and displeas- sant, because it was in his absence.
 Inuidus, inuida, um, that hath enuy, that enui- eth, enuyous.
 Inuigilo, aui, are, to haue watche of a thyng, or to laye watche, to watche diligentely, to care, to take good heede.
 Inuiuius, a, um, that neuer dzyneketh wyne.
 Inuiolabilis, le, that can not bee violated or bro- ken.
 Inuiolat, purely, vncorruptely.
 Inuiolatus, a, um, not violated, not corrupted, pure, not hurte.
 Inuisitatus, a, um, not visited.
 Inuiso, uisi, sere, to goe to see, to visite.
 Ad eum inuiso, I go to hym to see.
 Domum alicuius inuisere, to visite, to come to ones house to see hym.
 Inuisus, a, um, neuer seene, also hated or odious, that we can not abyde to see.
 Inuisus deo, hated of god.
 Inuisior, and Inuisissimus.
 Inuitabilis, le, delectable, iocunde, pleasant.
 Inuitatio, onis, f. g. and Inuitamentum, i, n. g. idem quod Inuitatus.
 Inuitatus, us, m. g. a byddyng or despyng, an al- luryng or prouoking.
 Inuitatus, a, um, boden as to a feast or banquet, despyed to come, allured, inticed.
 Inuito, aui, are, to bydde, to calle, to despye to come, to allure, to entice, also to delite to fyll the beally.
 Inuitare & alluctare.
 Inuitare animos visu, to despye and recreate mens myndes be seeyng it.
 Inuitare ad cœnam, to byd or despye to come to supper.
 Domum aliquem inuitare, to despye one to come to his house.
 Inuitare ad legendum, to allure.

Gloria inuicantur preclara ingenia repellent
wittes be allured with glorie.
Inuitare in hospitium, and hospitio, to desyre
one to come to his house, and take such fare and
lodging as he hath.
Inuitat genialis hyems, delicteth.
Inuitare aliquem poculis, to drinke to one.
Inuitare se in cenam, to drinke or quaffe largely.
Inuitare in praedam, to entice one to a great
prey.
Vomitiones inuitare, to provoke vomite.
Inuite, inuitius, rissime, agaynst ones wyll, vns
willingly.
Inuitus, a, um, vhwyllyng, or agaynst ones wyll,
by constraynt, agaynst herte and mynde.
Inuita Minerua aliquid facere, to do a thyng
agaynst nature.
Inuitis omnibus, in spite of all theyr tethes,
mange theyr heades.
Inuitus facio, I doe it agaynst my stomache.
Inuitus huius solutionis, not willing that this
shoulde be payed.
Non inuitus, with a good wyll.
Inuis, inuisa, um, lachryme a wepe, of where no
thyng can passe.
Inuisa, places that can not be passed by.
Inula, inula, f. g. called Eleniu, Helenacampaha.
Inultus, a, um, that is not punished. Sometime
without reuerdie, without hurt or danger.
Inuidro, aui, are, to make shadowe. Sometime it
signifieth to defende.
Inuoco, aui, are, to cathe as it were with an hoke.
Inundatio, onis, f. g. a floudde, a deluge.
Inundo, aui, are, to overflowe or surrounde.
Sanguine inundare, to overflowe in bloude, to
be all full of bloude.
Inunctio, onis, f. g. an annoynting.
Inungo, unxi, ungere, to annoynt.
Inunguem, to the point, perfectly.
Inuocatus, a, um, not called, not bydden.
Inuoco, inuocas, aui, are, to calle in, to call for
helpe. also not to calle.
Inuocare subsidium, to desyre aide or succour.
In auxilium aliquem inuocare, to desyre or call
vpon one to helpe hym.
Inuolito, aui, are, the frequentatiue of Inuolo.
Inuolo, inuolas, laui, lare, to steale awaye in ones
hande, to laye violent handes on one, to take in
ones hande, to flee in, to enter in quickly.
Inuolare intro, to flee in.
Inuolare in aliquem, to leape or renne violently
by on one.
Vix me contineo, quin inuolem in capillum,
I can vnyth refraine my self from sleeing, vpon
hym, to pulle hym by the heare.
Inuolare in possessionem, to take possession of
a thyng hastily.
Inuolucris, cris, a barbour clothe caste aboute a
mans necke in Maing.
Inuolucris, cre, and Inuolucer, cris, cre, that can
not flee, not ready to flee.

Inuolacrum, i, n. g. euery thyng which serueth to
couer or wyappe an other thyng in.
Inuolucris simulationum regi, to be hyd vnder
crafty conuynge of dissimulation.
Inuoluo, uolui, ere, to wyappe, to folde in, to cou
uer, sometime to platte. Sometime to put in.
Inuoluere se literis, to geue hym selfe wholly to
study. A phewpse Orio se inuoluere.
Inuoluolus, i, m. g. & Inuoluola, x, f. g. a wayme
lyke a canker, whiche is on bynes, and when he
is taken of, he wyappeth hym selfe rounde toge
ther.
Inuolutus, a, um, wyapped, folded in, couered.
Inuolutum bellum, warre, cloked vnder the
name of peace.
Inurbane, incurteplse, rudely, homely, after no
civile or gentyll sorte.
Inurbanus, a, um, incurteplse, rude, homely in man
ners, without honest ciuilitie.
Inurgeo, es, urli, gere, to thrust, to force.
Inurino, aui, are, to plunge and washe thym sel
ues in water as geese and duckes doe.
Inuro, uisi, ere, to marke a thyng with an hote
pyron, to enamell or wyke with fyre.
Inurere alicui notam censoriam, to bynge to
one a notable reproche, to put to a notable te
buke.
Inurere infamiam alicui, to bynge vpon a slan
der on one, whiche wyll neuer be layed.
Leges inurere, to make lawes to the perpetuall
dishonour of a weale publike.
Inurere dolorem, to put to great payne and sor
rowe.
Inurere famam superbiam, to make one to bee
noted for a proude persone.
Inusitate, and Inusitatio, strangely, not after the ac
customed facion.
Inusitatus, a, um, not wonte, newe, strange.
Inustus, a, um, bourned in, marked with an hote
pyron.
Inutilis, le, vnprofitable.
Inutilitas, atis, f. g. vnprofitableness.
Inutiliter, vnprofitably.
Inutrium, a towne in Mayne, called In
sprough.
Inuulneratus, a, um, not wounded.
Inuus, is the rusticall god of the Painynes, called
also Pan.

IO, an interiection, signifyng sometime grete,
as in Libullo. Vrorio, Oh, I burne. some
tyme excessive gladnesse, as in Ouidio. Dicis
re io Paan.
Io, the daughter of Inachus.
Iocinalis, the herbe called also Onobrychis.
Ioannes, a propre name of hebrewe, and signifieth
the grace of god.
Ioannes Baptista, sonne of Zacharias, and Elias
both of the trybe of Levi, was sanctified before
he was
Rij he was

he was borne, and declared by an angell, that his name shoulde be John. And because his father dyd not forthwith beleue it, he was spechelesse vntill the eighth daye after the birth of the childe, and that he had written in tables, his name is John: than was his mouth opened, and he spake glorifying god, and made than the psalme: Benedictus dominus deus Israel. This John was of such perfection and holynesse, that our Saviour Christ testified of hym, that he went in the spirite and trouthe of Elias the prophete: but yet was he more than a prophete, & the messenger, promised by the prophete Malachias, that god wolde sende, which shulde prepare the way before hym. Semblably John testified of Christ, that he was the true light that lighteth every man, that cometh into the worlde, and that he was in the worlde, and the worlde was made by hym, and that he bare record, that he was the sonne of God. John lyued in wyldernesse, his garmente was of camelles hautes, his gyrdell of a skyn about his loynes, his meate Locusts and honny of the wooddes. He baptised onely in water, teachynge repentance and the appoynting of the kyngedome of heauen. But because he sayed to Herode, it was not lefull for hym to haue his brothers wyfe, he was by hym put in prysone, and finally at the petition of the daughter of Herodiades, who daunced before hym (by the persuasion of Herodiades, who was his brothers wyfe) his head was stricken of, and in a dishe brought by the mayden vnto his mother in open banket. Iosephus antiquitatum li. 18. calleth hym a veray good man, who commanded the Jewes to labour to geat vertue, to obserue Justice amonge them selues, to keepe true religion towarde God, and by baptism to soigne toggyther in one. also he saith that many men thought, that in the battayle betweene Herode & Bretha, by the iust vengeance of god, for puttynge John Baptist to death, the hoste of Herode was utterly destroyed. He was borne before Christ carnally monethes, and was put to death before Christ suffered his passion, one yere.

Ioannes, apostle and Euangelyst, sonne of Zebedeus, brother of James the apostle, called the more, was of Christ moste tenderly beloued, and in tyme of the emperour Domitian, was exiled into Pathmos, where he wrote the Apocalypsis. After the death of Domitian, in the tyme of Pertinax, he returned to Ephesus, and there remaynynge vnto the tyme of Traiane, he raysted manye churches, dyd set them in order, and beyng of greate age, dyed. lxviii. yeres after the passion of Christ, as Sophronius wytteth, and was buried at Ephesus. Polycrates, an ancient and holye byshop in Asia, in his epistle to Victor, byshop of Rome, wytteth in thys wyse: Also John, whiche layde his head vpon oure lordes breast, who was the chiefe ppyete, and wore the pontificall plate of

table, martyr and doctour of the churche, slept at Ephesus. He wrote his gospel laste of all the Euangelistes in the last ende of his lyfe, wherein he declareth the diuinite of our Saviour, more than any of the other, whiche by the holye ghost was referred vnto hym.

Iocasta, was daughter of Creon, and firste wyfe of Laus kynge of Thebes, after whose death she beyng ignorant, married Oedipus her naturall sonne. After that her sonnes Polynices & Eteocles, whiche she had by Oedipus had one slayne the other in battayle, she also kylled hir selfe.

locatio, ónis, fce. ge. a mery testynge, a thyng spoken in bourde.

locans, antis, om. g. that speaketh a thyng meryly, testynge, boordynge.

Iochabella, the name of Moysses mother.

lôco, and locose, in spozte, meryly, in game, in ieste, in bourde.

Nescio, hæc ioco an serio dicat, I can not tell whether he speaketh these thynges in game or in earnest.

locor, áris, ári, to speake meryly, or in dispozte, to speake in ieste, to bozde.

locósus, a, um, & iocularis, re, mery, spoztfull, prouokynge merythe.

locosus homo, a pleasant and mery man full of iestes.

Iocularius, a, um, that is spoken in ieste, a spoztynge matter.

Iocularium malum, a shewd spoztynge matter.

Ioculariter, meryly, in ieste, in waye of spozte and boordynge.

Ioculátor, óris, m. ge. a iester, one that speaketh meryly and in bozde.

Ióculans, antis, idem quod locans.

Ióculus, li, m. g. a lyttell spozte or merythe.

locus, ci, m. g. plu. loci, or ioca, a merye word, dispozte, ieste in wordes.

Iohel, a prophete borne in Bethon, in the lande of Rubim, he prophesied muche of Hierusalem, and finall conclusion of Gentiles.

Iol, a citie of Numidia.

Iólaus, the sonne of Iphiclus, of whome the people of Sardinia were named Iólenfes.

Iolcos, a towne of Thessaly.

Ióle, the daughter of Euritus, kynge of Actolia, whome Hercules loued so muche, that he serued hir in a womans apparayle, and spanne on a distaffe.

Ion, a stone of violet colour. also the name of a grecke poete.

Ión porphirion, the blew violet.

Ionas, a prophete of the countrey of Cariathas maum, not farre from Azotus, a cytee of the Grekes, nygh to the sea in Syria, in the tyme of Helias, and was the soonne of the poore wydowe, and hym did Helias restore vnto lyfe for the hospitalitee of his mother whan he came to full age, he was by almyghty God sente to the great

great city of Nine in Assyria, and as he would
have fledde from the lordes, and haue turned
his iourney vnto Charlos, he was deuoured of
a whale, and beinge at the last cast vp into the
land out of the whales mouth, when he had
been thre dayes in his belly, he went forth and
preached in Nine in such wyse, that the peo-
ple by penance resigned the wooorde of god,
whiche was ready to stryke them. Steward
Jonas, vexed wth heauynesse of mynde, retur-
ned vnto his countrey, nor there longe abydinge,
sayinge wth hym his mother, went to the lande
of Sur, and as he haunted the lande of Saar,
he there dyed, and was buried in the graue of
Cneph the Judge. He propheted, that whan
men shoulde be in Hierusalem muche people
come from the weste partes of the worlde, than
shoulde the cite be destroyed vnto the hard earth.
Jonas, in hebreue significth a cutler, a destroyer
of people.

Ionia, a region in Grece of Asia, wherein were the
cittes of Ephesus, Miletus, Priene, and other,
and the people thereof be called Iones, and the
tongue Ionica, and the sea ioyning to it Mare
Ionicum.

Ionicus, ca, um, & Iónius, a, um, and Ioniacus,
a, um, of Ionia.

Ionith, wartes or littell pimple in the face.

Iopas, a kynge of Aethiopia, one of Didos mores.

Ioppe, es, fa. ge. a cite of the countrey of Pale-
stina, not farre from Hierusalem, standing by
the sea, some men doo suppose it to be the haue,
whiche is called Portus Iaffa.

Iordanis, a saye ryuer in Iudaea, whiche diuideth
Galilee from the residue of Iudaea, and falleth
into the dead sea.

Ios, an yle where homerus was buried.

Ioseph, the son of Jacob the patriarche, was thos-
rough enuy sold by his brethren vnto a mar-
chant, who brought hym into Egypte, and gaue
hym to Putiphar, greate mayster of householde
wth kynge Pharaon, whose wyfe bournynge in
concupiscence, because Ioseph would not com-
myt adultery wth hyr, caused hym to be caste in-
to ppyson, where he declaring to the kynge cups
bearer the signification of hys dreame, was af-
terward by the same cupbearer remembred vnto
kynge Pharaon, when he had dreamed a
dreame, whiche he would haue expounded. And
he expoundinge the kynge's dreame, was made
high steward of his royaume. So that by his most
excellent wysedome such abundance of grayne
was brought into the kynge's barnes, and there
hepte duringe the vii. plentifulous yeres, that the
scuerie scarce yeres nexte ensuyng, it sufficed not
onely to releue all the people of Egypte, but also
refreshed other countreys, and made the kynge
exceedynge riche. Moreover the brethren of Ios-
eph, beinge sente by Jacob theyr father to bye
corne in Egypte, not knowynge theyr brother
Ioseph, were by hym sundry times apprehended,

and compelled to seeke theth younger brother
Beniamyn, and at the last Ioseph discoueryng
hym selfe vnto them, caused them to seeke hys
father into Egypte, with all his family
thulio, where they were honourably enterpayned of
king Pharaon and Ioseph. And Ioseph had there
two sonnes, Efram and Manasse, and liued
a hundred and ten yeres. Ioseph significth in-
crease, or a great officer, he dyed before the increas-
nation about 1652 yeres.

Iosephus, the sonne of Mattathias, a priest, of
Hierusalem, wrote in Greke the historie of the
Jewes, and destruction of the cite by Vespas-
lian and Titus, whereat he hym selfe was pres-
ent. He wrote also of the antiquities of the
Jewes. He was amonge the Romans had in
such reuerence and honoure, that his image was
sette vp in the cite. He had the spirit of prophes-
cie, and beinge ppysoner, tolde vnto Vespasian,
that he shoulde be imperour of Rome. Also in
his booke of antiquities he wyrteth in this wise.
Whiche tyme was Iesus a wylde man, yf it bee les-
full to call hym a man, he was a doer of wonders
full workes, and a teacher of those men, whiche
willingly doo here thinges that be true, he toug-
ned vnto hym manye Jewes and also Gentiles,
this man was Christ. Whan Pilate, by the enuy
of the chief men of our nation had iudged hym
to be put on the crosse, he forsooke not them,
whome from the begynnyng he loued, but appe-
red to them the thyrde daye, afreshones alius, as
coydinge as the prophetes by diuine inspiration
spake before of hym, and that innumerable mys-
teries shoulde be done by him. Hitherto wrote
Iosephus, wherby appereth his excellent mys-
dome, and speciall grace, whiche he had receiued:
and it repugneth not muche, that in his herte he
embraced the feith of Christ. He was after the in-
carnation of Christ. lxxvi. yeres.

Iota, the name of a greke letter.

Iotapata, a cite in Syria.

Iouianus Pontanus, a poete.

Iouiniani, were men of armes so called of Paris
mian the emperour, whiche dyd valiaunely in the
countrey of Illyria.

Iouis glans, the chesnutte.

Iouis, the gentine case of Iupiter, or after Hy-
scian of the nomi. Iouis.

Iouiste, compositum ex Ioue & iuste.

I ANTE P.

IPhianassa, the wyfe of Melampus, whome for
hir beautee Iuno courned into furie or mad-
nesse.

Iphiclus, son of Almena, borne with Hercules at
one byrth, but Hercules was gotten by Iupiter,
& Iphiclus by Amphitrio. And whan two ser-
ers came to the cradell of Iphiclus, and sawe
hym, after whan they came to Hercules, he
tooke in euerye of hys handes one, and cleue
them.

therm. There was an other Iphiclus, the sonne of Philacus & Clymene, who Hesiodus saith, was so lyght and swyfte, that he ranne vpon the eares of wheate as they grewe, and yd not hurt theym. also that he ranne on the water as well as on the lande. Beade. Caelum Lectionum antiq. lib. 2. ca. 5.

Iphicrates, a noble man of Athenes.

Iphidamas, the sonne of Antenor.

Iphimedia, the wyfe of Floeus.

Iphigenia, the daughter of kynge Agamemnon, whome he offered in sacrifice goyng to Troie.

Iphinassa, idem quod Iphianassa.

Iphinous, one of the Centaures.

Iphitus, the sonne of Pyramidis, whiche spyt o-
beyned the solenne plaies called Olympiada.

also an other of Troie.

Ipnion, id est, muscus.

Ips, ipos, a littell worme breedynge in hoznes and vynes. Erasmus saith, hurtfull to hoznes and vynes.

Ipsa, ipsa, ipsum, he, she, that same, by demonstras-
tyng o' shewyng the person o' thyng spoken of.

Ipsa egomet, I my selfe.

Rem ipsam dic, tell hym the veraye mattier.

Ipsior, ipsissimus.

Idem hoc ipsum, the veraye selfe same thyng.

Res ipsa indicat, the mattier it selfe declareth.

In ipsis nuptiis, at the veraye poynt of the ma-
riage.

Eo ipso die, on the veraye same daye.

Ipsimet, he hym selfe.

Ipsippe, to hym and to none other.

Ipsulces, plates imboled lyke to figures o' ymages
of men o' women.

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of men o' women.

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of men o' women.

sumptue, testye, entlined naturallie to anger,
quickely moued and for a lyght cause, quickely

to displeased. Iracundus est, he is as angre as a wolfe.

Irascor, eris, irasci, to be angre, to be moued, to
be displeased.

Irascor tibi illud dictum, I am displeased with
the for so sayng.

Irasci vicem alicuius, id est dolere.

Irasci & stomachari, they be angre with
theym that doe moue the o' tell theym of ange

thyng.

Irate, angerly.

Iracus, a, um, angre, troubled, greatly moued.

Iracum habere aliquem, to haue ones dyspleas-
sure o' yll wille.

Iracum mare, the tempestuous o' troublous.

Iracior, iracissimus.

Ircus, a kynde of puddynge.

Ircipes, an hartowe.

Ire, and Iri, toke Eo.

Irenarches, & Irenarcha, m. gen. he whiche is in
authoritee to see peate. hepte, in a countrey o'

citee. whiche amonge vs maye bee called a Jus-
tice of the peate.

Iria flauia, a citee of Spayne.

Irinium, vyle of Yreos.

Irinus, irina, num, that is made of the flower
deluce.

Iris, iridis, form. ge. the rayne bowe. It is also a
flower deluce, the roote whereof is veraye soote,

and is commonlye called Yreos. it is also a cer-
tayne precious stone.

Irio, named in Greke Ericimon, in Englyshe
winter cresses, it groweth about townes and was-
ter sides.

Iris syluestris, viola est purpurea.

Irnella, a, form. gene. a certayne vessel bled in
sacrifice.

Ironia, a, form. g. a figure in speakyng, whan a
man speaketh otherwyle than he thynketh, as in
scoffing o' bourdyng, callyng that saye whych is
foule in dede, that good, which is yll, that eloquent
whiche is barbarous, semblably, reasoning cons-
traye to that I thynke, to the intent to mocke
hym, with whome I reason o' dispute.

Ironice, mockyngly, scoffyngly.

Ironicus, he that vseth that facion in speakyng.

Irpices, takes with yron teeth, wherewith they dyen
by weedes, some take it for an hartow.

Irpini, certayne people.

Irradio, aui, are, to wyne vpon, to cast his beames
vpon, as the sonne doeth, to lyghten.

Irrasus, a, um, vnthauen, vnraied, rough. that is
not polished.

Irrationalis, le, vnreasonable, without reason.

Irrauesco, raucui, scere, idem quod Iraucio.

Iraucio, rauci, ire, to bee hoarse.

Irrediuuius, a, um, that can not be recuyred o' res-
payred.

Irre-

I ANTE R.

IR, the holownesse of the hande. Sometyme it as-
signifieth the hole hande.

Ira, ra, f. ge. wraath, anger, an appetite to pu-
nyng the hym of whom we be offended.

Accensus in iram, inflamed with anger.

Concitare iram alicui, to make angry.

Nunc meum cor cumulat iram, Howe dwe I
ware muche more angry.

Iram euomere in aliquem, to vtter his wraathe
o' anger towards one.

Facere aliquid per iram, To dwe a thyng in
his anger.

Ira sunt inter eos, they be fallen out.

Recanduit ira, he waxed angry agayne.

Frana ponere ira, to moderate anger.

Iracunde, angerly, with a stomache, spituously.

Iracundia, a, form. g. anger quickely moued and
for a light cause, displeasure agaynst one, a desyre
to be reuenged.

Iracundiam cohibere, continere, reprimere.

Omitte tuam istam iracundiam, quite your
selfe, appease your selfe.

Iracundus, a, um, moztly o' soone angry, hasty

Irreduc, *reducis*, om. g. from the whiche one can not retourne safe agayne.

Irreligarus, a, um, unbounde, leuse.

Irreligiōsus, a, um, ungodly, not religious, not deuoute, without feare of god.

Irremeabilis, le, that, from the which one can not come agayne.

Irremediabilis, le, that can not be holpen with a remedie, that can not be remedied.

Irremunerabilis, le, that may not be rewarded or recompensed.

Irreparabilis, le, that may not be repayed or restored to the first estate.

Irrepertus, a, um, not founde.

Irrepo, *psi*, ere, to crepe in, to enter in by stealth, or pryly by litlell and litlell.

Irrepere in tabellas publicas, to be written or inrolled in the commune registers pryly or by stealth.

Irrepere in hominum mentes, To enter into mens myndes by litlell and litlell.

Irreprehensus, a, um, that can not be reppoued, without faute, not blamed.

Irrequies, a, um, without rest or quiete, stirring neuer doynge, busie, active, full of trouble.

Irresectus, a, um, not cut, not pared.

Irresolutus, a, um, neuer lette slacke, or leused.

Irretio, *irretis*, iui, ire, to take or holde in as it were in a nette, to entangle, to snare, to allure, to tolle.

Irreptus, a, um, taken, lapt in with craft or faire promys, snared, allured.

Irretortus, a, um, streyght, not crooked or bent awrie.

Irreuerenter, *unreuerenter*.

Irreuerentia, a, f. g. unreuerence.

Irreuocabilis, le, that can not be reuoked or called agayne.

Irreuocabilis constantia, *constantia* that can not be chaunged by any meanes, immutable.

Irreucatus, a, um, not called agayne.

Irrideo, *rides*, *irrisi*, *dere*, to moke, to laugh to scozne. Sometyme to laugh.

Irriidicūle, not meryly, vnpleasautly.

Non irriidicūle, meryly.

Irrigatio, *ōnis*, f. g. a waterynge.

Irrigatus, a, um, watered.

Irrigatus plagis homo, one beaten vntyll he bleede.

Irrigo, *irrigas*, *ai*, *are*, to water grounde, to byng water into the fieldes out of a ryuer.

Irrigare aquam in locum aliquem, to coueighe water into a place.

Irriguus, a, um, the grounde or fiede that may be easily watered. Sometyme the water that may be easily derriued into the fieldes.

Irrigua fontibus terra, a ground haupng many welles or fountaynes.

Fons irriguus, a fountayne that watereth any place.

Iripio, *ere*, to plucke in.

Irriō, *ōnis*, *form*. gen. a mockyng, a deludyng, a laughyng to scozne.

Irriōr, *ōris*, m. g. one that mocketh or laugheth to scozne.

Irrius, *us*, *mafc*. gene. a mockyng, or laughyng to scozne.

Irriui esse, to be laughed to scozne.

Irrius, a, um, laughed to scozne.

Irritabilis, le, quickly made angry or moued.

Irritamen, *inis*, or *irritamentum*, *ti*, *neu*. gen. a thyng that stireth or prouoketh.

Irritatio, *ōnis*, *form*. gene. a spyring, incensyng, or prouokynge. Sometyme for cupiditas, an appetite or desyre.

Irritatus, a, um, prouoked, stired, moued to anger, angry.

Irrito, *irritas*, *ai*, *are*, to make voyde, and of none effecte.

Irrito, *as*, *re*, haupng the last syllable saynge one longe, to prouoke, to handle wrathe, to spyre vp, to incense.

Irritus, *irrita*, *um*, voyde, of none effecte or force.

Qua irrita, egges that proue not vnder an henne or other byrde.

Irritus spei, disapoynted of that he looked for.

Preces irrita, vain prayes that be not herd.

Ad irritum cadit spes, Our hope is vayne and cometh to nothyng.

Quod modo erat ratum irritum est, that was euen now ratified and allowed, is nowe voyde and of none effecte.

Irrobore, *raui*, *rare*, to make stronger, or of more force, to confirme.

Irrogatio, *ōnis*, f. g. a setting or imposyng of a tribute, penaltie, or lyke thyng.

Multa irrogatio, a condemnynge to pay a forsaite.

Irrogatus, a, um, imposed, sette vpon.

Irrōgo, *irrogas*, *ai*, *are*, to impose or sette vpon, to ordeyne.

Irrigare leges, to make lawes.

Irrigare pœnam, to punishe.

Tributum irrogare, to sette a tribute or payment.

Irrigare multam, to sette a payne or forsaite.

Irrōro, *ai*, *are*, to sprinkle or wette with dewe or moisture, to caste a dewe vpon.

Irrubeo, *irruces*, *ui*, *bere*, and *irruresco*, *scere*, to be redde, to waxe redde.

Irructo, *ai*, *are*, to belche, to belche out.

Irrugio, *irrugis*, *giui*, *ire*, to bryte out.

Irrūgo, *ai*, *are*, to make wrynked.

Irrumo, *ai*, *are*, to sucke in.

Irrumpens, bzeakyng in violently.

Irrumpo, *rupi*, *ere*, to bzeake in or enter with force. Sometyme to bzeake a sunder.

Irrumpere oppidum, to bzeake into a towne by force.

In castra irrumpere, to assaile enemies in their campe.

Irruo, *irruis*, *irui*, *ere*, to renne hastily or furiously.

ypouſely into battayle, or vpon any thynge.
 Sometime to fall in or caſte in, to ruſhe in.
 Irruit in mediam aciem, he ruſhed into the
 myddell of the army.
 Irruere in odium alicuius, To caſte hym ſelfe
 wylfully without any conſideracion into the diſ-
 pleasure of hatred of a man.
 In mala irruere, To renne wyllyngely into
 naughtynelle.

Irtiola, x, f. g. a kinde of vines.

Irus, i, m. g. a beggar, of whome Homer maketh
 mention, who was great and feeble, and beyng
 in Ithaca, the countrey of Ulyſſes (he beyng
 abſente) conſumed his vitayles with the wouers
 of Penelope. Wherefore Ulyſſes at his returne
 home, ſlew him with his ſpeere.
 Iro pauperior, as very a beggar as Iurth, as
 poore as Job, in extreme neceſſitee.

I A N T E S.

IS, a citie eight daies iourney from Babylon.
 Is, ea, id, a pronowne, whiche ſignifieth he,
 ſhe, that. Sometyme ſuche.

Is fuit, ſuche a man he was.

Iam ea ætate ſum, I am now of ſuch age.

Eare, therfoze.

Iibus, for tis.

Eapſa, for caipſa.

Id, for ob id.

Nunc id prodeo, now I come forth for that
 cauſe or therfoze.

Id, for Hoc.

Id modo dic, Say this onely.

Id, for per id.

Vt id oftenderem, that I might declare or
 ſhewe by that meanes.

Id ætatis, of that age.

Id diei on that day.

Id honoris, of ſuche honour or eſtimation.

Ad id locorum, to that place, alſo to that time.

Id temporis, at that time, in thoſe daies.

Nec id nobis virium erat, we were not of ſuch
 puiſſance or ſtrength.

Id genus hominum, that ſorte of men.

Iſaca, the ryuer in England called Exe.

Iſcus, a famous Rhetorician, whiche inuented to
 make euery matter compendious.

Iſagoge, ges, f. g. an introduction.

Iſagogicon, a way to introduce or begynne to
 teache.

Iſagora, a mans name.

Iſandrus, the ſonne of Bellerophon.

Iſapis, a riuer nygh to Cecenna.

Iſara, a ryuer comyng out of the ryuer of Rhone,
 where the hylle called Cemenus, is ioyned to
 the Rhone, and ſo renneth by Duentia into the
 gulfe of Venice.

Iſaria, an yle agaynſt Uelia, called alſo Denotris.

Iſatis, tis, f. g. woode. reade before in Glaſtum.

Iſauria, a region of Aſia ioyng to Cilicia, ſome

doo take it to be parte of Cilicia.

Iſaurum, a citie in the countrey of Pamphilia.

Iſca, a citie in Devonſhyre called Exeter.

Iſcalis, a towne in Somerſet ſhyre called Il-
 cheſter.

Iſchia, x, f. ge. the huckle bone. It is ſometimes
 taken for the ache in the ſaid bone, whiche vni-
 uerſall phyſicians doo call Sciatica.

Iſchiadicus, vel Iſchiacus, a, um, that hath the
 ache in the hippe, commonly called Sciatica.

Iſchias, chiadis, form. gene. the ache in the huckle
 bone.

Iſchiroſ, idem quod fortis, ſtrong.

Iſchomache, the name of Hippodamia.

Iſchi, idem quod Iſchia.

Iſcopolis, a citie of Capadocia called Tripolie.

Iſiacus, i, the prieſt of the goddeſſe Iſis.

Iſis, a certayne plaſter, holſome agaynſt melan-
 colie.

Iſis, called alſo Io, one of the harlottes of Egypt
 ter, whome he conuerted into a cowe for feare of
 Juno his wyfe.

Iſitium, ti, n. ge. a certayne puddynge, ſome call
 it an pſynge.

Iſmael, was the ſonne of Iſrahaham by Hagar his
 wifes mayden, of whome the Sarazens be cal-
 led Iſmaelita, as they be called alſo Agareni.

Iſmarus, i, m. g. & plur. Iſmara, orum, a moun-
 tayne in Thracia.

Iſmene, the daughter of Oedipus.

Iſmenias, the name of an excellent mynſtrel, whiche
 he played on the Maultmes.

Iſmenides, the women of Thebes.

Iſmenus, a ryuer in the countrey of Scotia, nam-
 med of Iſmerus, the ſonne of Delaſgus.

Iſocinnamon, mi, neu. gen. an herbe called alſo
 Daphnois.

Iſocolon, where two ſentences are in lyke length.

Iſocrates, the name of a famous oratour, of wondrous
 deepe eloquence, out of whole ſchoole proce-
 ded the moſt excellent oratours of Grece.

Iſodomon, a ſourme of buyldynge, where euery
 thyng is equally ſtrength.

Iſonomia, x, form. gene. equalitee of lawes, as
 where they bee indifferent to all maner of per-
 ſons.

Iſopleuros, three edged.

Iſopyron, ri, neu. gene. an herbe called of ſome
 Phaeſelium, and hath leaues lyke anniſe.

Iſoſtathinos, a confection agaynſt the cough.

Iſpalis, a citie in Spayne called now Siuile.

Iſpolum, a citie of the Wilumbrians, called now
 Iſpellum.

Iſrael, ſignifieth a man ſeyng god. alſo the name of
 Iacob the patriarche, and the people of the Ies-
 ues were called by that name. Howbeit ſomes-
 tyme it was attributed onely to ten tribes, the
 tribes of Iuda and Benjamin, beyng ſeuered
 from them.

Iſſa, an yle in the Venetian ſea, ioyng to Sla-
 uonie.

Iſus,

I A N T E S.

Iffus, a citee in Sicile, and a ryuer of Spylia.

Iste, ista, istud, this or that.

Ista ipsa de re, of the very same matter.

Istac, this waie.

Ister, a great riuer called Danubius, in duche Donowe. It cometh out of an hyl in Germanie, called of Plinie Roba, of Ptolomee Abnoba, of Tacitus Irbona. It receyvet into it thre scoze riuers, wherof the moze parte be nauigable, and renneth by Swaue, Bawer, Onstrie, Hungarie, Malachia, and so thorough Europa, and falleth into the sea called Pontus in seuen sundry places, as Solinus and Mela write.

But Plinius and Tacitus affirme but five. Herodotus, Arrianus and other but five. while it is in Germanie, it is called Danubius, and wha it cometh into a parte of Thracia called Istria, where it is broadest, it is than called Ister.

Isthmus, mi, m. ge. a narrow parte of the countrey, where two seas are but a small distance asunder, enclosyng the lande on bothesydes. In suche a place is sette the citee of Corinthus in Grece. There bee diuers suche places in Grecia and of them were certayne places called Isthmia.

Istic, there where thou arte.

Istic, istac, istoc, for iste hic, ista hac, istud hoc.

Istac res est, the matter is euen as you say.

Istinc, from that place, from thens.

Isto, thither.

Istoc, out of this place.

Istonium, a towne of Italy called Gnatio.

Istorsum, thitherwarde.

Istria, x, a parte of Italy, marchyng on Illiria, called now Slaunonie.

Istuc, for istud.

Iffus, the sonne of Priamus.

I A N T E T.

IT A, an aduerbe of aunswerynge or aspyrnyng, and sometyme signifyeth yea. somtime so, so muche.

Ira est, euen so it is.

Ira loquor, yea so I say, yea I assure you that it is so.

Ira aiunt, so men say.

Ira me deus amet, so god loue or helpe me.

Itane? but is it so? or is it as thou saiest? also it signifyeth a note of disdeigne.

Itane contemnora abs te? Settest thou so litle by me?

Itane beatus quidem est? Is he therfore than happy?

Ira negotium est? so the case requyrez, so the busynesse requireth.

Ira opus est facto, so must it bee doon.

Ira sane, yea truly.

Ira vt erat, as it was in dede.

Ira vt fit, as it happeneth.

Dum rus eo, corpi egomet mecum inter vias,

I A N T E T.

Ita vt fit, vbi quid in animo est molestie aliam rem ex alia cogitare, whan I went downe into the countrey, by the way, as it hapneth often times, whan any displeasure cometh to my minde I bethought me on one thyng and other.

Ira est homo, suche is the mans nature, suche is his facion. Likewise, Ira ingenium eius fuit, Ira animatus fui, I was in the mynde, I was so mynded.

Ira enim vero, yea verely.

Ira inquam, so I tell you.

Ira vestra est benignitas, so benyng and gentyl ye be.

Ira ingenio sumus omnes, we bee all of this nature.

Ira erat res, the matter stode so, suche was the case.

Ira nunc viget mos, so the facion is now.

Non ira multi fuerunt, there was not suche a great numbje.

Non ira valde, not so greatly.

Non ira dissimili sunt argumento, the argument and summe of theym bothe is not muche vnyke.

Non ira multo post, shortly after, a lyttell whyle after.

Ira subito est, it is so sodenly.

Ira prorsum oblitus sum mei, I am so cleane belyde my selfe.

Ira vt si esset filia, euen as though she had ben myne owne daughter.

Ira nati sumus, we be so bozne, or wee be bozne to that, or to that ende.

Ira, sometime for lgitur, or Ira q.

Itaq, penul. cor. wherfore than, and therfore.

Iraque, and so.

Italia, a noble countrey, whiche is inuironned on the weste with the mountaynes Alpes, on the nozthe with the sea Adriaticum: on the eastre and the southe with the sea Mediterraneum, and Fretum Siculum: it also conteyneth these regions, Liguria, Ethruria, Vmbria, Flaminia, Latium, Aprutium, Campania, Apulia, Venetia, Picenum, Gallia Cisalpina, called Lombardie, the length thereof (after Plinie) is. 1020. miles: the breadth in some place betweene the two seas. 410. miles. it was sometyme named Magna Græcia, because it was inhabited with Grekes, as Myrsilius writeth. Solinus resemblith the figure thereof to an oken leafe, extendyng moze in length than in breadth, towarde the ende beyng diuided, as it were into two hoznes, wherof the one lieth towarde the sea Ionium: the other looketh to the narowe sea of Sicile, called Fretum Siculum: in the narrowest place it passeth not in breadth. xx. myles.

Italica, a citee in Italia, whiche by an other name is called Confinium. There is an other in Spayn, where Silius Italicus was bozne.

Italicensis, a citee in Italia.

Ira-

Italicus, a, um, of Italic.
 Italus, an Italian.
 Itrea, called also Salix, the kindes of willow.
 Item, in lyke maner, so, also, even as, afterward.
 Iter, iteris, or iteneris, neu. g. a iourney, also a waite, a goyng. Sometime an intente, enterpryse, or purpose.
 Iter habeo ad Casarem, I take my iourney to the emperour.
 Iter conficere, to perfourme a iourney, to go or ryde a iourney.
 Iter facere, to go a iourney.
 Iter diei, a daies iourney.
 Iter denium, a die waite.
 Accelerare iter, To make speede forwarde on his iourney.
 Longum iter agere, to make a great volage, to go a longe iourney.
 Supremum iter carpere, to die.
 Iter necessarium eo die illi erat Lanuuium, nedes he must goe that day. &c.
 Iter aquarum, id est, mearus, conductes.
 Comparare se ad iter, to prepare him selfe to go out of towne.
 Iter eo contuli, I went thither.
 Conficere iter pedibus, to iourney by goe on foote.
 Iter habet Capuam, he will goe to Capua.
 Nobis iter est, we must goe.
 Esse in itinere, to be on the way iourneyng.
 Ingredi iter equo, to iourney, or take his iourney on horse backe.
 Iusta itinera, whole iourneys.
 Iter prouum ad honores, an easie or redie way or meane to honour.
 Ire nostris itineribus, to goe the way that wee haue gone, to folow our faction or trade.
 Itinera loci alicuius, holes or caues in any place.
 Iteratio, onis, f. g. a repetition, a renewyng, a begynnyng agayne. also the seconde earpyng or castyng by of the grounde. Sometime the seconde pressyng of Olives, and the oyle that cometh of the seconde pressyng.
 Itero, iteras, aui, are, to dooe a thyng eftsoones, to goe backe agayne, to renewe, to repete, to do or saie agayne, to begyn a frethe, to iterate. Sometime to goe.
 Aequor iterare, to sayle againe, to make a new viage on the sea.
 Iterare verba, to repete wordes agayne.
 Sape iterando eadem, with often repetyng one thyng.
 Iterare campum, terram, agrum, pro iterum proscindere, arare, To till or cast by the ground agayne.
 Iterum, este soones or agayn, the seconde time.
 Iterum ac tertium nominaui, I named him twice or thryse.
 Iterum consul, consull the seconde time.
 Iterum & sapius, moze than ones or twyse,

oftentymes.
 Ithaca, an yle, lying before Ithakis, & was called les countrey, therof called Ithacus.
 Ithaceus, a, um, of Ithaca.
 Ithome, a towne in Peloponneso, an other in Thessalie.
 Ithonea, or Ithonia, a citee of Boetia, of the whiche Pallas was called Ithonia.
 Ithyphallus, the name of Hyacinth, the molle dishonest and abhominable idoll. Also Ithyphalli, were dishonest persons, whiche in honouryng theyr ydoll Bacchus, daunted, haupng betwene their legges members of horrible greatnesse.
 Ithyra, a towne in the mountayne of Taurus toward Parthia.
 Ithyreus, a, um, of Ithyra: somtyme of Parthia.
 Ithyrea sagitta, arrowes of the Parthians.
 Ithytherion, Iule.
 Ithadendros, the herbe Hippuris.
 Itidem, so lykewys, after the same sort or faction, lykeblably.
 Vt hoc tidi doleret itidem, vt mihi dolet, that this thyng doo greene you as muche as it greeth me.
 Itidem vt cognata si sit, euen as though we were my kynswoman.
 Itinerarium, ri, n. g. a comentarie or booke of remembraunce, conteynyng thynges committed in iourneys. Also it is a calender of miles in the distance of places, with the tyme of abode in euery place, like to iestes of pyntices.
 Itio, onis, f. g. a goyng, a comyng.
 Obuiam itio, a meetyng.
 Itio, aui, are, to goe muche or often.
 Ition, tri, sweete cakebzed.
 Itarissa, a citee of Spayne.
 Iturea, a region in Arabia or Syria, of which the people are called Iturxi.
 Itus, us, m. g. idem quod Itio, onis.
 Quid noster itus & redirus? what our going and comyng?
 Itymoneus, a valiaunt man, the sonne of Hypparchus.
 Itys, the sonne of Tereus, and Prognos, who (as poetes feygne) was touned into a Phelaunt. Erasmus saith, Itys is a byrde called Phasianus of Phasylde, a ryuer of Syria.

IVba, the name of a beaste, also the name of a kyng of Mauritania.
 Iuba, ba, f. cm. gene. the maane of a horse or other beaste.
 Iuba gallinaceorum, The softe feathers in a cockes necke lyke a maane, whan he holdeth vp his head.
 Iubar, iubaris, n. g. a sterre, whiche is also called Hesperus and Lucifer. it is somtyme taken for brightnesse, a sunne beame. Sometime the noblenesse of a prince or great man.

Iubatus, a, um, that hath a maane.

Iubeo, iussi, iubere, to commaunde, to desyre, to wyshe, to exhort, to decree, to ordeyne, to appointe.

Iubeo te saluere, god saue you, I wyshe you well to fare.

Dionysium iube saluere, commend me to Denys, salute Denys in my name.

Iubeto habere animu bonum, bidde him haue a good herte: or byd him be of good chere.

Iube matrem sperare, bidde my mother haue a good hope in the matter.

Iubilo, aui, are, to declare in the voyce the ioye and gladnesse of the herte, whiche maye not bee expressed with wordes.

Iubilatus, us, m, g, a cryng out, a shoute.

Iubilum, li, n. ge. ioye or gladnesse in voyce, or with a shoute, not expressed in wordes.

Iucunde, metly, gladly, pleasauntly, delectably, sweetely.

Iucunditas, atis, f. gen. delectacion, pleasure, reioysng.

Dare se iucunditati, to geue him selfe to pleasure, mythe or iolpsee.

Iucundor, aris, ari, to be ioyous and mery.

Iucundus, a, um, that whiche is the cause that another reioyseth, delectable, pleasante, to se or here: also ioyng.

Odor iucundus, a pleasaunt and delectable sauour.

Iucundi agri, goodly and pleasaunt fieldes, that delite a man to beholde theim.

Iudaea, a countrey in Asia, which hath on the west Mare Cyprium: on the north Phœnicia and Syria on the east Arabia: on the southe the lande of Egypt. it receiued that name of Iudas the sonne of Jacob the patriarke, where before it was called Chananaxa or Chananaxus, the fourth sonne of Cham.

Iudæi emplastrum, a salve layde to a soore head.

Iudæi, not onely the people of Iudaea, but also they be so called, whiche dooe obserue their supersticion. They were expelled out of this realme of Englande in the tyme of kyng Richard the fyrst, for their crueltee in sleayng of chrysten children, lyke as they haue been out of faunce and Spayne: and nowe of late oute of Portugal: whiche now be suffered este soones to respayre hether, and here to inhabite vnder a countreye colour of saythe, wherby no lyttell corrupcion is happened in our relygion by their secreete workyng many of theim beyng phisicians of the body, but priue murderers of chrysten mennes soules, as it wyll ones more playnly appere, to our no lyttell peryl, shame and dysmonour, excepte god wyll. Moxtely putte into the hartes of gouernours to remembre what mortall and naturall hatred the killers of our Sauour, and his obstinate enemies and blasphemours haue borne alwaie towarde vs: prayng in theyr Dis-

nagoges for our destruction: and after credence ones gotten, vnder the cloke of phisicke, wilfully and ioyously killeth vs.

Iudaicus, a, um, of Iudea.

Iudaicus lapis, called also Ecrolithos, a stone founde in Iudea, whiche is of the quantitee and figure of an ahozne, or of an olyue (as Solinus writeth) white and saye with an order of lines so correspondente, that they seeme to be wrought with the hande and tourne. Albertus mineralium, libr. i. calleth it Cægolites.

Iudex, iudicis, com. g. a iudge.

Iudex ordinarius, he that hath authoritee of his propre iurisdiction, to sitte in iudgement without commission, as the chiefe iustice of Englande, the maye of a citee incorporeate, and a coroner.

Iudex delegatus, he that sitteth by commission as all other Iudges and iustices.

Iudex obnoxius grata, that will be partiall.

Sedere iudicem in aliquem, To bee iudge in ones cause.

Constituere iudicem, to appointe a iudge to examine or trie a matter.

Iudicatus, a, um, iudged.

Homo iudicatus, a man condemned.

Iudicatio, onis, fem. gener. the question cometh in iudgement. Sometyme iudgng or sentence geuyng.

Iudicatio, an aduerbe, whiche significeth with a iudgement or consyderacion.

Iudicatum, ti, neu. gene. the thyng iudged or determined.

Iudicatum facere, to obey the sentence or iudgement.

Iudicatus, us, masc. gene. iudgement, authoritee to iudge.

Iudicialis, le, of a iudge, or perteynyng to iudgement.

Iudiciarius, a, um, perteynyng to a iudge, or that which is to be iudged.

Iudiciaria controuersia, where the iudges doo not agree in one opinion.

Lex iudiciaria, a lawe made for iudges and iudgementes.

Quæstus iudiciarius, gayne that the iudge hath by sellng of his sentence, byrbes.

Iudicium, cii, n. gene. iudgement, examination, suite. also sentence or opinion.

Iudicia legitima, iudgementes giuen accordyng to the determined lawe writen, or by aunciente custome approued.

Iudicia publica, iudgementes giuen by theym, whiche bee called iudges, and haue places certayne, and dooe not renue their commission, as the Iudges of the kynges bench and common place.

Iudicium capitis, iudgement in causes criminall.

Iudicium dare, to graunt a commission to here and determine a matter.

Iudicium rescindere, to reuerse a iudgemente.
Iudicium habere aliquo, to haue an opinion of one. Also **Iudicium habere**, to haue respecte, consideracion or regarde of a thyng.
Iudicio perfundere, to byng one to the poynt to be condemned.
Iudicium accipere, to take on him to defende ones cause.
Adiungere in iudicium, to accuse, to bynge besyde a iudge.
Iudicium agi dicitur, whan the iudge is exasmyng the matter.
Deferre iudiciū a subsellis in rostra, to byng a matter from the iudges to the people.
Exercere iudicium, To sit in iudgement and examination of matters.
Pronuntiare iudicium, to pronounce his sentence or opinion.
Iudicium non reddere, whan the maiestrate will not receiue a mans suite or proceffe, or will not here his cause.
Meum iudicium fuit, myne opinion was, I thought this.
Si flexerit iudicium suum, if he become unconstant and chaunge his opinion.
Limatum & politum iudicium, an exacte and fyne iudgement.
Suum iudicium interponere, to geue his iudgement, to tell his aduise.
Confligare iudicio, to contende or sue one another in the lawe.
Iudico, aui, are, to iudge, to deeme, to suppose, to geue sentence, to condemne.
Iudicau animo meo, I thought in my mynde.
Iudicare & perpendere.
Ex aliorum ingenio me iudicat, he iudgeth me by the nature or disposicion of other.
Pecunia iudicatus, condemned in a certayne summe of money, or in a forfaiture.
Sub formula iudicare, to minstre iudgemente accordyng to the rigour of the lawe.
Iudicasset, for iudicauerit.
Iuernia, Irlande.
Iugalis, le, that is yoked.
Iugale vinculum, the bonde of matrimonie, wedlocke.
Iura iugalia, lawes of matrimonie.
Iugales, hoxles coupled together.
Iugamentum, ti, n. ge. a thyng that fasteneth or coupleth lyke a yoke.
Iugatus, a, um, yoked, ioygned, coupled.
Iugata vitis, a vine rennyng on a frame.
Iugatinus deus, was among Waynims the god, whome they supposed to haue authozitee ouer the ridges of hylles.
Iugarius, rij, ma. gen. he that byueth a ploughe with Oxen, or a waine. also a strete in Rome where was an altar of Iuno, at the whiche, if any were wedded, they supposed that matrimonie to be moste surely ioygned.
Iugatio, onis, f. g. a certayne rent paid for enery

acre of ground: from which payment none can be quited, but by the prince.
Iugarorius, a, um, that is yoked to drawe.
Iugeratim, by sundry furlonges.
Iugere, to erie lyke a hyte.
Iugerum, iugeri, vel iugeris, a nominatiuo Iuger, datiuo iugero, accusatiuo, & vocatiuo iugerum, ablat. iugero, & iugere, plur. nom. accus. & voca. iugera, gen. iugerum, dati. & ablati. iugeris vel iugeribus, as much ground as one yoke of oxen will eate in a daie. Colmella saith it conteyneth in length. 240. foote, in breadth. 120. whiche multiplied one with the other, conteyneth. 28800. fete. It maie be vfed for our acre, whiche conteyneth muche more, as in breadth fower perches, that is. 66. foote: in length. 40. perches, that is. 660. foote, which multiplied riseth to. 43560. foote.
Iuges, oxen lyke in greatnesse, called yokes or payres.
Iugis, continuall.
Fons aquæ iugis, a well that alwaie springeth, that is neuer drie, likewise iugis puteus.
Iugiter, continually, alwaie.
Iuglans, andis, f. g. a wall nutte.
Iugo, aui, are, to yoke or couple together.
Iugosus, a, um, ridged, full of ridges.
Iugula, læ, f. g. a celestiall signe called Orion.
Iugulo, aui, are, to slea, not onely with weapon, but also with sickenesse.
Transfertus ad inanimata: Scelus est iugulare falernum: Marti.
Quartana neminem iugulat, the feuer quartaine sleaeth no man.
Iugulare mortuos, to kyll deade men: a proverbe applied to them, whiche dooe speake or write to the rebuke of men that are deade, or (as Erasmus dooeth thynke it more apte) it maye be said by them, that impugne a booke, whiche is of all men condemned: or reasoneth against a sentence of all men reiected: or disprayseth a thyng, which is of all men abhorred.
Hominem suis verbis iugulare, to catche and confute one in his owne woordes.
Iugulare suo gladio, idem.
Iugulare plumbeo gladio, to conuince with a weake argument.
Iugulatio, onis, f. g. a sleayng or kylling.
Iugulum, li, neu. gen. or iugulus, li, m. ge. the fore parte of the necke, whiche is diuided into two great sinewes, Dexter & sinister.
Iugulum ferire, to slea, propertly in the necke.
Iugulum petere, whan an oratour or a man of lawe toucheth vehemently the pointe of the matter: and with manifest and soze argumentes and reasons, seemeth to assaulte and oppresse the contrary parte, as it were with sharpe weapons.
Dare iugulum, to offer the necke.
Ostentare iugulum, procipite alicuius, to put his life in daunger for ones safegarde.
Iugum,

Iugum, gl, n. g. a yoke, a couple of oxen yoked together, also the ridge of an hyll or banke. also the beame, wheron weauers dooe couerne their webbe: Also a thyng lyke to a galowes, vnder the whiche in sygne of reproche, they that were vanquished, were consyregned to crepe, which was made with two speares standynge, and one speare ouerthwarte. also a frame, wheron bynes are toygnd: also a beame, wheron balancers doo hange, also the syde beames in a shippe, in the whiche the transomes are fastened: or rather the seates, wheron the rowers doo sitte. it is also a rolle of tymber, wheron the iudgother or woozker of carpettes doeth rolle by the thing that he woozkeh on. It is also the sygne called **Libra**, somtime as muche grounde as two oxen can eate in one daie: by translation it is taken, for seruitude and bondage.

Iugo subdere, to yoke.

Iugum subire, to be yoked.

Iugum aquilarum, a couple of egles.

Iugum impiorum, a couple of naughty paches confederated together.

Demere iuga fatigatis bobus, To vnyoke werte oxen.

Ciuitatis iugum deiecere a ceruicibus, to set at libertee.

Pari iugo niti, when two labour willyngly together with lyke paynes and diligence.

Iugum accipere, to take the labour of bondesman, to be in subiection vnder one.

Iugurtha, a kyng of Numidia.

Iugurthinus, a, um, of Iugurtha.

Iulep, a clarified porcion.

Iuli, are the moynesse of softe heates, whiche dooe growe on the beardes and visages of yonge men, before they be Maunen. Somtime it signifieth the same yonge men.

Iulia, a kyntred, whiche proceded from Ascanius, sonne of Aeneas called Iulus. also a towne in Calles in the countrey of Spayne.

Iulianus, a, um, and Iulius, a, um, and Iuleus, a, um, of Iulius, or of the moneth of July.

Iuliani milites, id est, Casariani. Ipkewils Iuliani anni, and Iuliana Vestigalia.

Iuleæ voces, pleasant and sweete voices.

Iuliobona, a pounflete in Fraunce.

Iuliobriga, a towne in Spayne called Logroino.

Iuliomagus, Angiers in Fraunce.

Iulis, a citee in the yle of Cea, the countrey of Sicily monides the poete. also a kynde of fishe.

Iulium Carnicum, a citee in the dukedome of Austrie.

Iulius, the moneth of July, which tooke his name of Iulius Cesar.

Iulus, as Ruellius writeth, is that whiche cleaueth fast to a hasyll nutte or silberd, clusteryple in a compact hardnesse, and as it were a veray longe synew hangyng by one stalke.

Iulus, otherwyle named Acanius, the sonne of Aeneas. Iulus is also a lyttell woozme with mas

hie stete, bydyng in bites and okes, whiche is also called **Conuoluulus**, **Inuoluulus**, & **Uolulus**: it is also the moynesse of the outwarde parte of frute, also the yonge fruite immediates lie after that the floures be fallen. Iulus is also a thyng, whiche is gyde vnto whales, whiche also is called **Hegeter**. It is moze ouer a longe dedicate to Diana.

Iumentum, ti, n. g. every beaste that dyaweth or beareth bourdengs, also a littell carre.

Iumentarius, a, um, that belongeth to cattell.

Mola iumentaria, a horse mylle.

Iuncidus, a, um, thyng, slender like a bull rushe.

Iuncinus, a, um, of a bulle rushe.

Iunceus, a, um, that is made of bulle rusches. also thyngne and slender, and lyke the facion of a bull rushe.

Iuncetum, ti, neu, gen. a place whets bulle rusches growe.

Iunco, ónis, f. g. a byrde, called a rebbe sparowe, some what lesse then a sparow, with a long taile, a blacke head, and the residue duskie.

Iuncosus, a, um, full of bull rusches.

Iunctim, toynctly.

Iunctio, ónis, f. g. a toygnyng.

Iunctura, æ, f. g. a toygnyng or couplyng together.

Iunctus, a, um, toygnd, coupled.

Iuncti matrimonio, married together.

Quintio iunctus hospitio, very familiar with Quintius, by reason that he was often lodged in his house.

Iunculi, meates called iunhettes. Also a fleshe cheste made on rusches, called a sackman.

Iuncus, ci, m. g. a bull rushe.

Iuncus odoratus, is of two sortes: one is of **Plinianie** called **Triangularis**: of **Dioscorides** **Angulosus**: of **Theophrastes** **Cyperus**: the stalk is littell and red, & if it bee byrsted, it smelleth lyke to a rose: the best groweth in Arabia and Babathra: the woozst groweth in Africa. Another sorte is rounde, and hath floures, whiche be medicinable: and it is of the apothecaries called **Squinantum**. Reade in. Schereno, in englishe **Squinant**.

Iunganni, people in the countrey of Liguria.

Iungo, iunxi, gere, to toygne, to couple, to yoke.

Iungere vulpes, To yoke or couple foxes: **Propone** be signifiyng to doo a thyng, which is impertinent, or without any reason.

Affinitates iungere, to make aliaunce by marriage one with an other.

Iungere equos ad currum, to put the horse in the carre.

Arma Rutulis iunxit, he toygnd his power, or he tooke parte with the Rutulians.

Fœdera iungere, to make a leage or alliance.

Oscula iunxerunt, they kyssed eche other.

Iunichlus, li, mascu. gene. a longe twygge of a vine, which dooth growe oute of length, and woulde be laied on a frame, it is otherwyle called **Draco**.

Draco.

Iunior, the comparative of Iuuenis, younger.
Iuniperus, ri, f. g. a sweete bushe called Iuniper.
Iunix, nicis, f. g. a younge cowe or heffer.

Iunius, a propre name of the Romans, as Junius Brutus, Junius Columella. It is also a moneth called June. For whan Romulus had first deuised the people into olde men and younge, called in latine Maiores & Minores, he honoured them with two moneths, calling the one Maius or Maie: the other Iunius, of younge men called in latine Iuuenes.

Iuno, was daughter of Saturne and Opis, sister and wyfe of Jupiter, called also Héra.

Iuno moneta, soone after that kynges were expelled out of Rome, there was a great earth quake at whiche time there was hearde in the Capitoll out of the Chapell of Iuno, a voyce, warnyng them, that they should make a full pacification of hir wrathe, and so doyng the earthe quake ceased. Of that warnyng, which in latine is Monitio, she was called Iuno Moneta: and to the honour of hir was made one chappell in the Capitoll by Camillus, an other on the hill called Auentinus, wherein was set hir idol broughe from the citee called Veia, destroyed by the Romans: bothe these chappelles were called Aedes Iunonis Monetae.

Iunonius, a, um, of Iuno.

Iunonicolæ, the surname of the Phaliscians.

Iunonigena, the surname of Vulcan.

Iunonia, one of the isles called Insulæ fortunatæ.

Iupiter, Iupitris, or Iupiteris, after Iulian, not Iouis, whiche cometh of the nominatiue case Iouis: the sonne of Saturnus & Opis, king of Ereta, who dyaue his father out of his realme, and was a man valyaunt and wyse, but exceedingly geuen to lechery, in deflouryng as well maydens as wyues. Not withstandyng for his prowesse and witte, after his deathe he was of all the grekes honoured for a god, and called father and kyng of goddes. His name was in such estimation amonge the gentiles or paynims, that they gaue to him Couerapntee in all thynges: In so muche as they also named him god of Hospitallitee. And therfore whan any thyng was violated, eyther by the good man of the house, or by his guesse, they called on Iupiter Xenius: whan truste in frendshipp was broken, they called to take vengeance Iupiter Philius: whan companions betrayed one an other, Iupiter Hesterius, whan kyns men, Iupiter Homoginas: whan they whiche were in league together deceived eche other, than cried they Iupiter Enhorscius.

Iura, a mountayne in Fraunce, whiche dyuideth high Burgoyne from Swytzerlande.

Iuramentum, ti, n. g. an othe.

Iuratus, a, um, that hath swozne.

Iurandum, di, n. g. idem quod Iusiurandum.

Iurato, with an othe.

Iuratus est mihi, id est, iurauit.
Iuratussimus author, a learned wyfiter of good credence.

Iureiurare, idem quod Iurare.

Iurátor, óris, m. gen. one that sweareth, he that witnesseth a thyng to be true with an othe.

Iurgiósus, a, um, brawlyng, full of contention.

Iurgium, gij, neu. g. a brawlyng or a small contention.

Iurgo, aui, are, to brawle or chide.

Iurgor, áris, ári, idem.

Iuridicális, le, belongyng to the law.

Iuridicus, a, um, accordyng to the lawe, or belongyng to the law.

Iurisconsultus, ti, m. g. a lawier, an interpretour of the lawe.

Iurisdíctio, ónis, f. gen. iurisdiction, power, or authoritee to minister and execute lawes, as diuers citees and countreys haue by the grantes of emperours and kynges.

Iurisperitus, ti, m. g. idem quod Iurisconsultus.

Iuro, aui, áre, to sweare.

Iurare aras, poërice, for aris tactis iurare.

Iurare in leges alterius, to sweare to kepe the lawes or ordinaunces of an other.

Iurare in verba alterius, to dooe fealter, or to be swozne a subiecte to one.

Conceptis verbis iurare, To take a solemne othe, the woordes thereof beyng recited to him that sweareth, by an other.

Iurare alicui, to sweare to be true to one.

In aliquem iurare, to conspire a mans destruction or vndoing.

Iurarunt inter se, they conspired.

In hæc verba iurat ipse, ad idem iusiurandum adigit Afranium, he swooze after this forme and maner, &c.

Iurulentus, a, um, full of iuce, licour, or bwothe.

also sodden in pottage or bwothe.

Cibus iurulentus, stued meate.

Ius, iuris, neu. gen. lawe, as well of nature as civile and of custome, auctoritee, libertee, power, ryght: sometyme the place, wherre the lawe is ministered.

Ius annulorum donare, was amonge the olde Romaines the same almoste, that is now to make knyghtes.

Ius municipale, a priuate law or custome, whiche a citee or towne hath within it selfe for the good ordye of their common weale.

Ius moribus constitutum, ryght made of custome.

Ius dicere, to geue iudgement, to minstre iustice.

Ius dicis, thou speakest reason.

Ius bonum dicis, your request is reasonable. It is reason that ye saie, ye speake reason.

Iure, with good cause.

Iure vel iniuria, by ryght or wronge.

De iure meo, tuo, suo, decedere, to omit some parte of the rigour or extremitie of the lawe, or

of that a man may lawfully doo.

Summo iure agere, To take the extremitie of the lawe.

Ius est facere, it is lefull so to doo.

Summum ius, the rigour of the lawe.

Iuris sui esse, to be subiecte or bounde to no man, to be at libertie.

Tamen meo iure possum, although I maye by good right and authoritie, and no man saye me naye.

Ius suum obtinere non potest, he can not obteyne his right, he can not haue iustice and reason in his assaye.

Siculi hoc iure sunt, the Sicilians haue this manner of law, or ministryng of iustice.

Ius naturale, a law or ordinance proceedinge of nature.

Ius gentium, a common law among all men, agreeing to naturall reason.

Nundinatio iuris, sellinge of right and iustice for money, byetie amonge iudges and magistrates.

Ius honorarium, or *Prætorium*, ordinances added by the *Prætor*, either for the correction or makinge perfecte of the lawe ciuile.

Ius singulare, a speciall or particular lawe in as much certayne case.

Ius priuatum, a private law concerninge the betwixt of one person.

Ius facere, to dooe ryght. Also to be of the force of a lawe, or to be obeyed as a law.

Concedere in ius, ditionemq; alicuius, to bes come obedient and subiecte to one.

Ius reddere, to ministrate iustice.

Pari iure esse cum alijs, to bee subiecte to the lawe euen as other be, and to haue no more priuilege than other haue.

Ius petere ab aliquo, to be vnder ones iurisdiction.

Ius petis, fateor, it is reason and ryght that you requite, I graunt.

Optimo iure prædia, manours or fermes, that haue very good priuileges or franchises, and bounde to nothyng.

Meo iure agere, to doe that I may by my lawfull authoritie, and no man say me naye.

Ius, iuris, n. g. portage, licour, byothe, gruell.

Ius conditum, portage well reasoned.

Iusculum, li, n. gen. byothe, wherin meate hath bene sodden.

Infulentum, ti, neu. gene. sodden in portage or byothe.

Iusiurandum, di, n. g. a solemne othe or promise made to god.

Iusiurandum dare, to sweare, to make an othe.

Iusiurandum offerre, to proffere to take an othe for the confirmation of a thyng.

Exigere iusiurandū, to requite one to sweare, to cause one to take an othe.

Interponere iusiurandum, and *firmare iurando*, to sweare, to confirme with an othe.

Iustus, a, um, commaunded.

Iustus, us, mal. gen. plural. iusta, orum, a commaundment.

Iustum, si, n. g. a commaundment.

Iusta exequi, to doo ones commaundment.

Iusta, orum, n. g. plu. sacrifices dooen for deade men: now it may be vsed for funerall exequies.

Also ordinances or customes, meete, conuenient, or necessarie to be dooen.

Iusta solnere, *facere*, *peragere*, is properly in funerall obsequies, to dooe and performe all thynges thereto necessarie, or belongyng.

Iustus exequiarum curare, to be buried withs out accustomed solenities, or funerall pompe.

Iusta reddere, to paye or dooe his accustomed labour or taske.

Iusta operum peragere, idem.

Iusta exigere, to bte extremitie, to requyte the bittermost, to constrayne one to do his taske to the bittermost.

Ad iusta perducere, to hyng by littell and bytell to his ordinarie and accustomed laboure and taske.

Percipere iusta, to receyue our due, or that that is appoynted and ordeyned for vs.

Iuste, iustely, lawfully, ryghtfully.

Iusto, idem.

Longius iusto, longer than nede is, or than is meete.

Iustificus, a, um, that maketh iustice.

Iustinus, an emperour, comen of a pooze kynrede (his mothers brother *Iustinus* Emperour before hym beyng but a swyne herde) succeeded his uncle at the age of .xiii. yeres in the empire, and gouerned it nobly the space of .xl. yeres. Augmentyng it honourable. He caused the lawes ciuile, dispersed in infinite volumes, to bee reduced into .50. bookes (called the *Digestes*) and .iiii. bookes of *Institutes* to be made, and byes wyls the *Lode*, contenyng the decrees of emperours, although he him selfe knew no letters. An excellent prince, if he had not ben corrupted with auarice, and the heresye of *Eutichianus*: he was after the incarnation of *Christe*. 570. yeres.

Iustitia, x, f. g. iustice, equite, indifferencie, reasonable, bypyght dealing, a perfect vertue (as *Aristotle* saith) referred to a seconde person, and therfore chiefe of all vertues, more wonderfull than the bright sterres *Hesperus* and *Lucifer*, comprehendyng in it all the partes of vertue: this is called *Iustice vniuersall*. But there is a more particular *Iustice*, whiche in the lawe ciuile is desygnd to bee a constant and perpetuall will, geuyng to euery man that belongeth to him, whiche is called his right. Those aboundantly herof shall ye fynde in my woork called the *Gournour*.

Iustitium, in, neu. ge. a ceasing for a tyme from ministration of lawes in places iudiciall, a vacation.

Iustitium edicere, to pronounce a vacation of resting from the ministration of the lawes.
Iustitium remittere, to ende the vacation, to begynne the terme.
Iustus, a, um, equall, meane betwene two extremes, ryght, lawfull: sometyme sauourable, good, tractable, reasonable. sometyme it signifieth great, full, perfecte.
Iustus, a iuste or righteous man, an vpryght and true meanyng man. It is taken ofte tymes, in holy scripture for a vertuous man or a good mā.
Iusta pars, the greate parte the full or lawfull parte. sometyme it signifieth amonge lawyers, true or verie.
Iustus filius, his very sonne, or he that hath the whole or perfect ryght and tytle of a naturall sonne.
Iusta magnitudo, neither great nor littel, meane or indifferent bignes.
Dies iusti, a delay and tyme of .xxx. daies, geuen by the law to them that were condemned, either by wytyng, or their owne confession, that they might make redie their payment. Also .xxx. daies continuall that a banner of redde did hange in the toppe of the castell, whyle an armie was gathered and warre indicted.
Iusta seruitus, seruice without rygout.
Iustæ inimicitia, great hostilitie.
Iusti honores, honours due.
Iusto labore, with great labour.
Iustum testamentum, a lawfull testament.
Iustus exercitus, a full or greate armie, an armie totall.
Iustum prælium, a strong and great conflict, merite to be called a battayle.
Iustus hares, a rightuous and lawfull heire.
Iusta classis, a full and perfecte nauie.
Iustus dominus, he rightfull possessor, master or owner.
Iustus vas, a sufficient fuerie.
Iusta materfamilias, and Pellex, contrary.
Iustam operam reddere, To worke his full taske.
Iuturna, the sister of Tarnus.
Iuuāmen, minis, n. g. helpe.
Iuuenalia, plaies bowed for the helth of yonge men.
Iuuenālis, le, perteynyng to youth.
Iuuenalis dies, a daie celebrated to youth.
Iuuenalis, is also the name of a poete, which wyrote Satyres.
Iuuenari, idem quod Iuuenescere, to play yong thely partes.
Iuuenus, & Iuuenca, younge, not onely men but also beastes, a stiere or heifer. And Iuuenulus a diminutive of Iuuenus.
Iuuenesco, scere, to wake or be younge.
Iuuenilis, le, yonge, perteynyng to youth.
Aetas iuuenilis, yowthe, or after the facion of yonge folkes.
Iuueniliter, yongly, lyke a younge man, thils dyshely.

Iuuenis, a younge man.
Iuuenis, ne, an adiectiue. sometyme for Iuuenilis.
Iuuenes anni, younge peres.
Iuuenta, æ, f. g. yowthe, idem quod Iuuentus.
Iuuentas, the goddess of yowthe.
Iuuentus, tūis, f. ge. yowthe. sometyme a multitude of yonge men. also the goddess of youth.
Iuueria, the olde name of Ireland called of some Iuernia, & Hibernia.
Iuuō, iuui, āre, to helpe, to ayde, in the thyde person, to delite, to please.
Iuuat mihi, it dooeth me good. It is a pleasure to me.
Neg vnquam quicquam me iuuat, quod edo domi, that whiche I ate at home, dooeth me no good, or reioyseth me nothyng.
Iuuat q̄ me, hoc tibi profuisse, I was verie ioyouse, that that thyng did profit thee.
Iuare dolorem, to ease the griefe.
Iuare auxilio, to helpe, to ayde.
Quando ita tibi iuuat, when that it dooeth so please you, sayng you be so disposed.
Valde me iuuat, it greatly deliteth me.
Iuxta, a preposicion, nigh, by, nere to, sometyme for simul or Coniunctim. sometyme for secundum or Post.
Iuxta Marcum Varronem doctissimus, excepte Varro, or nexte Varro, of all other mooste excellently learned.
Iuxta, an aduerbe, euen lyke, accordynge, aswell, as well one as the other.
Nunc vero quo in loco res nostræ sint, iuxta mecum omnes intelligitis, now how the matter standeth: ye all knowe as well as I, or els, in what case our businesse is: ye vnderstande all as much as I doo.
Iuxta boni maligni, strenui & imbecilles, euen lyke the good and the badde, the valiant and the vnwarlyke.
Iuxta hyeme atq̄ æstate bella gerere, to make warre as well in wynter as in sommer.
Spem ac metum iuxta grauatus, troubled as well with hope as feare, or bothe with hope and feare.
Femina iuxta ac mares, as well males as females.
Iuxta ac si frater esset, euen as muche as though he had ben my brother.
Iuxta magnis difficilem, no lesse difficile or harde to atchpue, than mattices of great weight and importaunce.
Iuxta esse, to be familiar.
Iuxta cum ignarissimis, as lyttell as they that know lesse.
Iuxtim, nigh to, nere by.

Ixia, a certayne herbe called of some Camelion.
Ixion, a kynge of Thessalia, who falsely brake
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prompse with his wyfes father, and chere him into a pitte of fyre. He also called by Jupiter vns to a feast, byed Juno to committe adulterie, whiche Jupiter percyuynge, made a cloude lyke vnto Juno, and deliuered hir to him, on whome he begate the people called Centaurs. But whan he had aduanted, that he had companied with Juno: he was dyuen downe into hel, and there bounde to a wheele alwaies tournynge and full of serpentes, as poetes feigne.

Ixionius, a, um, of Ixion.
Ixionides Perithous, the sonne of Ixion.
Ixon, a great whyte birde of the kynde of rauen.
Ixos, called in latine Viscum, in englyshe mistletoe, or mistledene.

I. ANTE Y.

IYnx, lyngis, fce. gen. a byrde, called of some Torquilla, whiche hath a speckled necke, and a tongue lyke a serpente, asperhe, or a hikwop.

L. ANTE A.



A B A S C O, fce re, & Labascor, eris, to fayle or decaye, to breddie to falle, to faynte, to begyn to geue ouer: Labascit, victus vno verbo, he saynteth or geueth ouer, and is ouertom with

one poore woorde.

Labatus, a mannes name, often mencioned of Plutarke.

Labdacus, a kynge of Thebes, father of Laius, who was father of Oedipus or Edipus.

Labecula, lae, fce. m. gene. a littell spotte or blesmythe.

Labefacio, labefacis, feci, facere, to bryake or destroye, to make weake, or feble.

Labefacere aliquem, To feare one from his purpose, to make one chaunge his minde.

Labefacere fidem suam, to lese his credite.

Labefactio, onis, fce. m. gene. a makynge to falle downe or out.

Labefacto, aui, are, to make feble or weke, to aspayre, to subuerste, to corrupte, to destroye, to vndoore, to caste downe.

Labefactare fidem alicuius precio, to corrupte with brybery.

Labefactare & euertere rem publicam, to destroye and subuerste the common weale.

Labefactare aliquem, idem quod Labefacere aliquem.

Labellum, li, n. g. a tpype. Also a candyon, a mas

ket of lyttel fatte or lyke beffell.

Labeo, a mans name.

Labeo, onis, m. g. a man haupynge great tpyptes also a nettie called a blinde nettie.

Labronia, a, f. g. the herbe Marrubium.

Laberius, a poete, a gentylman of Rome.

Labes, bis, fce. g. a great violence of water, tethis pest or hayle, or an horrible quare or gapynge of the earth. Also a spot which sodenly hapeneth to thynges that are smothe, and by translation, a faute, a bite, a destruction.

Labes conscientie, remoyse or grudge of conscience.

Innocentie labes, corruption of honestie.

Labes reipublice, destruction, or confusion of the common weale.

Inferre labem alicui, To distayne ones honestie, to defame.

Labia, a, f. g. idem quod labium, after Nonius.

Labicanum, a towne in Italy.

Labici, the inhabitauntes of that towne.

Labienus, a noble man of Rome, capytayne vnder Cesar in France.

Labicus, was the name of the son of Apinor, who was named also Glaucus.

Labilis, le, vnsable, whiche wyll soone fall, slippaerie.

Labina, na, f. g. slippynesse.

Labio, is a fythe, which I suppose to be in englysh called Lodde with great tpyptes. it was also the surname of a Romayn.

Labium, bij, n. g. a tpype.

Labo, aui, are, to fall dothe sodenly, to seynt.

Dentes labant, the teeth fall out.

Genua labant, his knees faile vnderneath him.

Sermone labare, to speake vnconstantly and as one were aserde.

Labant animi, their hertes faile them.

Memoria labat, The memoie fayleth or decayeth.

Vita labat, id est non recta est & integra.

Labor, eris lapsus sum, labi, to slippe, to die, to fall, to fall downe by little and lyttell, to decaye, to fall in pouertes, to erre, to offende, to syn, to dooe a myse, to crepe or goe, as a snake dooeth, to swynne, as an eele or lamprey. some tyme to floe.

Tempora labuntur, tyme passeth away by lyttell and lyttell.

Pennis labitur, he flieth.

Lababar longius nisi me retinuissem, I was aboute to make further digression, or to go further from the purpose. Lapsus, deceiued of that he hoped for.

Labi imprudentia, to offende or dooe any thing vnwares.

Labi mente, to fall madde.

Labor, oris, m. g. labour or ttenayle, and often in postes, perill, daunger, calamitee, trouble.

Frangere se laboribus, to hurte him selfe with

labour.

Lunæ labores, the eclipse.

Imponere laborem alicui, to charge one with labour.

Insumere magnum laborem, To bestowe greate labour or trauple.

Labori esse, to put to paynes of labour, to trouble.

Laborem impendere, to bestow labour.

Primos lucinæ experta labores, haupnge trauayled of hir fyrst childe.

Laborātus, a, um, made with payne, studie, and trauple.

Laboriæ, the name of a countrey in Italy, vulgarly called Terra laboris, the lande of labour.

Labōrifer, a, um, that susteyneth labour.

Laborinus, a fildie in Campania, where the stubble of cozne is so greate, that the people dooe bournie it in stede of woode.

Laboriosus, a, um, laborious, paynfull, full of labour, difficile, that can not be brought to passe without great labour.

Laboriosus homo, a paynfull man.

Laboriosum opus, a woork that can not be brought to passe without great labour and trauple.

Laboriosa deambulatio, a walkynge that wearieth the body.

Laboriosæ exercitationes, paynfull exercises.

Laboriosè, paynfully, hardly, with great payne.

Labōro, aui, are, to labour, to bee in heynesse of griefe, to be sycke or faulie, to be in danger.

Animo laborare, to be carefull.

Ex rebus laborare, To haue paynes in the reynes.

Fame laborare, to die for hunger.

Fornore laborare, to be in debte by reason of vsurie.

Laborare frigore, to be almost dead for colde.

Ingenio laborare, to be troubled in witte.

Laborare iniuria, to suffre wronge.

Laborare morbo, to be sycke.

Nihil laboro, I care not, I passe not on it.

Non laboro, idem.

Odio apud hostes laborare, & cnotemptu inter socios, To be hated of his ennemies, and not regarded of his friends.

Laborare podagra, to haue the gout.

Vitijs laborare, to be vicious.

Laboratur vehementer, they study diligently to byng a matter to passe.

Nota infamiae laborare, to haue an yll name.

Esse in labore, to labour.

Laborare in aliquo, to loue one ardently.

Laborare vtero, to trauple of childe.

Ac mundi moles operosa laboret, should trauple or be in daunger of perishing: or should haue muche a do to escape perishing.

Nec quarta loqui persona laboret, let hym not be to busie.

Arma laborare, id est, laborando conficere,

Laboraui amari ab eo, I traupled or endur-

tioned earnestly to winne his sauour.

Laborat dolore, the labourer of childe.

Laborat dolore capitis, he is sicke or distressed with payne in the head.

Laborare ex desyderio, to be very desyrous.

Laborare ex inuidia, to be enuyed or hated.

Vtis, cuius, cornu in acie laboraret, that he, whose wyng of the battayle was the weaker, or that first did seynt or began to recuple.

Si causa laboramus, if our parte in the matter be the woorse: or if our cause or quarrell be obious or nothing pleasant or favourable.

Hostibus externis laborare, to be greatly troubled, vexed, or troumbled with foeyne ennemies.

Opinione arrogantia laborare, to be compted a proude and arrogant person.

Re frumentaria laborare, to haue scarfiter of cozne and grayne.

Nihil est quod labores, there is no cause why we should be carefull, anxious, or troubled in mynde. Valde laboro, I am very carefull and sollicitous.

Quasidē verbo, non de re laboretur, As though the controuersie or contention were for the worde, and not for the thyng selfe.

Pestilentia laboratum est, There was a great pestilence.

Labrax, braxis, m. g. a certayne fysh, with a wide yanyng mouth. Aristotle nymbreth him among them that liue by prey and rauenyng. His tongue is bonie and cleaueth faste: his harte tris angle. About Miletum, a citee of Asia, are manie of these fishes very great. This fishe deliteth in freshe water. Some thynke it that fishe, whiche in latine is called Lupus.

Labrosus, a, um, that whiche hath a border, byzmye or bynke.

Labrum, bri, ne. ge. a lippe. also the byzmye or bynke of a ryuer or fountayne. also a bat or lyke vessell to be bayned in. sometyme a bat for wyne after it is pressed. It may bee vled for a keele bat, wherinto ale or biere is put. also a cesterne that recepueth water rennyng out of the rocks of cundites.

Labris primoribus attingere, to taste or saie.

Labrum superius, the upper lippe.

Labrum Veneris, is taken for tassill, although Dioscorides dooeth not remembre, that it serueth to the vse of toukars, but assigneth that rather to other two herbes, the one called Hippophaes, or Hippophyes, and the other Hippophaestos.

Labrusca, x, f. g. a wylde vyne.

Laburnum, a tree growynge on the mountaynes called Alpes, the wood wherof is white & harde, and hath a floure a cubite in lengthe, whiche no bee will touche, he groweth but in drie places, and hateth water.

Labyrinthus, a place made in suche wyse, that who so euer came into it, could not pssue oute with-

out

but a verie perfect garde, or without a shade
leaving him, whereof the bottom of steele should
be left at the entree. Of this name were thre
principall places: One in Egypte (by the pattern
whereof the other were made) described by Hes-
iodorus (who wryteth that he saw it) sayng,
that it was about the great poole called Myxids,
towards the cite of Crocodiles. Strabo in his
xvii. booke calleth the saide poole or meere Mus-
ris. Herodorus in Euterpe saith, that fished
there were .xii. halles covered, fyre towards
the North, and fyre towards the South, all
inclosed with one walle. within the walle were
houses in twoo diuers sortes: one sorte vnder
grounde, an other above grounde ouer them, e-
uery sorte being in number .3500. The ouermost
(as he saith) he behelde, the nethermost he
mought not be suffered to see: but as he hearde
by reposte of them, which saw it, he wote. The
ouermoste, whiche he didde beholde, excelled all
moother of mens handes: for he wente from a
hall into parlours, from parlours into cham-
bers, from chambers into other solars, and
from parlours into other halles. The beame,
whiche bare the floozes, was of stone, wrought
with imagerie, euery halle incircled with pil-
lers of white stone. In the ende of that Laby-
rinthus standeth a stone, large benethe, and
smalle on the toppes, called Pyramis, whiche is
of length .xl. paces, in the whiche are wroughte
greate ymagis, and therat is the entrie vnder
grounde to the other Labyrinthus. An other La-
byrinthus, was in Crete, made by Dedalus,
by the commaundement of Minos for a prison:
but it was muche laster than the other. But by
diuers doozes, entrynge and untraynges oute, it
deceiued them, which came into it. The thirde
was in Italy by a town called Clustum, made
by kynge Dozlena: and (as Plinie and Varro
wryte) was of square stone, the sides .30. foote
broad. in height .50. feete. Into the which who
so euer wente, without a clewe or bottome of
threde, coude neuer retourne. On this place
stood .v. pyramides or steeples, one at euery
corner, and one in the middle, eueryche of theim
150. foote hyghe: on the toppes of theim greate
holles of brasse, and thereon hozes with wynges,
from whiche did hange chaynes, haupnge
belles at theym, which meued with wynde, rend-
red a sharpe sounde. also vpon the foure bol-
les of brasse stood foure other pyramides or
sharpe pillers, of an hundred foote highe, and
on that whiche was on the middell, stood one
sharpe pillout, whose height Varro durste not
reherse, because it seemed a thyng incredible. All
these thynges were made by great kynge, which
haupnge abundance of treasure, and lachynge
leaving, did set their delite in such vaine osten-
tacion.

Labyncus, the sonne of Sictoris, quene of Bas-
bylon.

Lac, lactis, n. g. milke: and in Plautus somtyme
Lactis in the nominative case.

Lac gallinaceum, the mylke of a henne, a pro-
uerbe applied to them, which lache nothing: or
to thynges, whiche for the scarcete of theym be
verr importours.

Lactis coagulatio, Connyng of mylke to
crudde.

Lactis abundancia, copia, fecunditas, plenty
of milke in womens breastes.

Bubulum lac, coow milke.

Humanum lac, woman milke.

Lacena, a kynde of apparayle, also a woman of
Lacedemonie.

Lacenus, a, um, of Lacedemonie.

Lacca, a certayne gumme.

Laccobriga, a cite of Egypte.

Laccia, a, f. g. a fyre called a theyn.

Lacedemon, a noble citee in Grece, called also
Sparta, in the region of Achaea, the countrey
is called Lacomia.

Lacedæmoni, a, um, of Lacedemonie.

Lacer, & **lacerus**, a, um, to rene or rent, mangled in
pieces, dismembred, that hath some part of the bod-
ie to rene or rente. Of olde wryters Lacer was
vsed for him that had his eares pulled of.

Laceras gentes colligere, id est sparsas.

Laceratio, onis, fer. m. ge. a rentynge or tearyng,
a manglyng.

Lacerna, a, f. gene. a fashion of clothes, seruyng as
well for men and women, poore and riche, as
for soldiours in warfare. The Romayns vsed
them on their gownes, to kepe theym warme,
whan they sat longe in beholding playes.

Lacernatus, a, um, clothed, or clad in suche a ma-
ner cloke.

Lacero, aui, are, to rent in pieces, to mangle and
cut in pieces, to teare, to dismembze, to tourse
munt.

Lacerare diem, to lose the daye, to spende the
tyme about naught, to spende the day in vayne.

Comas, capillos, ora, vestem lacerare,

Lacerare vnguibus, to scratche.

Lacerare rem suam, To spende his gooddes

riotously.

lacerare famam alicuius, To speake and res-
poste ill of a man, to hurte and disrepute his
good name.

Lacerari dolore, to be greuously tourmented
with sorow and payne.

Lacerare homines male suadendo, to byngne
men in pouertee with ill counsaile.

Lacerare optimum virum incesto ore, with a
naughtie and ballanous toung to speake ill of a
very honest man.

Lacerta, a, f. g. or **Lacertus**, ti, m. g. a lizard,
an euet. also a certayne kynde of fyre.

Lacertofus, a, um, haupng great bzaines and
stronge synewes.

Lacertus, ti, m. a. ge. the arme from the elbowe to
the wyeste of the hande, properly the bzayne

and kinewes of the arme.
Lacesso, *siui*, & *cessi*, *siere*, to rente or go aboute
 to rente the good renoume of a man. Also to
 prouoke, stirre, or egge a man to wrathe, dis-
 pleasure, or contencion, with wordes, wytyng,
 or acte, and is taken bothe in the good parte and
 the yll: to raple on a man, to pryke a man with
 some yll language or acte. Sometyme to des-
 troye instantly. also to tynge as a mans bodye
 dooeth.
Stimulo iuuenum lacessere, to pryke an yre
 with a goade, and make him draw.
Ciere & lacessere.
Lacessere ad pugnam, to prouoke to battail.
Lacessere maledictis, To tarre or prouoke to
 wrathe with yll wordes.
Sermones lacessere, id est, excitare, to raple
 brute or communication.
Vah quibus illum lacerarem modis, Oh, how
 I would dismembre him.
Sponsione lacessere, to prouoke one to sticke
 to the triall of a matter, by laynge downe a
 gage or paune.
Lacessior, *firis*, *firi*, the passiu.
Lacessitus, a, um, prouoked, stirred, egged.
Lachanizo, *aii*, *are*, to be feble, weake, or feynte.
Lachanum, *ni*, n. g. all kynde of herbes, whiche
 serue for the potte called woztes: or after some
 a kynde of scepters made with herbes.
Lachanopoles, a seller of herbes.
Lachanopolium, the herbe market.
Lachesis, one of the thre ladies called Parce,
 which poetes dyd feigne to haue the rule and co-
 stinaunce of mans lyfe.
Lachryma, *ma*, f. g. a teare in wepyng.
Lachrymas afferre, mouere, ciere, to make or
 cause one to wepe.
Lachrymas tenere, compescere, cohibere,
 comprimere, continere, To cease and leaue
 wepyng, to wepe no moze.
Dare lachrymas, to wepe.
Implere verba lachrymis, to wepe as he speas
 keth, to wepe at euery worde.
Hinc illa lachryma, This is the cause of his
 wepyng, or that moued him to wepe, and pro-
 uerbially, this is the cause why he dooeth it, or
 why he dooeth complayne.
Lachryma arborum, the moysture that dystil-
 leth out of trees, and tourneth to gumme.
Lachrymabundus, a, um, wepyng, readie to
 wepe, wepyng eype.
Lachrymabilis, le, lamentable, to be bewayled.
Lachrymatio, *onis*, f. g. wepyng.
Lachrymationum saluax, gumme that distils
 leth out of trees.
Lachrymationes oculorum, a disease whan
 the water standeth alwaies in ones eyes, as
 though he dyd wepe.
Lachrymans, *antis*, om. g. wepyng.
Lachrymo, *aii*, *are*, and **Lachrymor**, *aris*, *ari*,
 to wepe.

Lachrymare ex abitu amici, To wepe for his
 frendes departyng.
Num id lachrymat virgo? Doeth the maiden
 wepe for that, or therfore?
Lachrymosus, a, um, full of teares, that prouo-
 keth to wepe. also that that distilleth out moze
 sure lyke teares.
Fumus lachrymosus, smoke that maketh a
 man to wepe.
Lachrymose, as though one did wepe.
Lachrymula, *x*, f. g. a little teare.
Laciburgium, a citee in Germanie, called **Ros-
 stolum**.
Lacides, garmentes that be rent.
Lacinia, *x*, f. g. a rebbe mustherow, whiche spryn-
 geth at the roote of a chesten tree.
Lacinia, *x*, form. ge. gardyng of a garment, pro-
 priely where the shypes be cut in sundry facions,
 a hemme, a fpynge.
In lacinias, in piéces, in tagges.
In lacinias distribui, to be fundyed or sette a
 parte, as cattell be whan some be infected.
Laciniatus, a, um, that is garded, hemmed, or
 playted.
Laciniatum, disparpled abrede.
Laciniatus, a, um, cutte in sundry facions, wy-
 dyng and tournyng dyuers waies, tagged full
 of plaites.
Lacinium, an elbowe of lande lyngne betweene the
 sea called Adriaticum, and the sea Ionium.
Lacinius, a, um, of or belongynge to that pros-
 montorie.
Lacio, *lacui*, & *lexi*, *lácere*, to byng into a snare,
 or to wynde one in, to deceyue him.
Lacippo, a citee of Spayne.
Lacon, *onis*, a man of Lacedemonie.
Laconia, the countrey where Lacedemone
 standeth.
Lacónicus, a, um, of the countrey Laconia.
Laconicum, *ci*, n. ge. a horte house or dyr baine.
Laconismus, *mi*, m. ge. a mozte fourme of speas-
 hyng, contepyng muche sentence in a fewe
 wordes.
Lactatus, *us*, m. g. geuyng sucke or milke.
Lactans, *antis*, om. gene. that hath milke in the
 brestes or dugges.
Lactantia, is vled of Celsus for all maner of meas-
 tes made of mylke.
Lactarius, a, um, that maketh meate of mylke,
 that is made of mylke, and that byngeth soozth
 mylke of it selfe.
Lacteo, *tère*, to sucke milke.
Lactes, *lactium*, form. ge. plu. places within the
 ribbes of a man beneth the nauille, so tender,
 that it maye not suffre anye wounde or stroke,
 as Probus saith. Some say that they be caus-
 les, wherein the small bowelles doo lie. After
 other, the small guttes, by the whiche the meate
 passeth.
Lactesco, *scere*, to be tourned into milke, or to
 be filled with milke.

Lacteus,

Lacteus, a, um, of mylke or lyke mylke. also that which is nouryshed with mylke.
Lacteus porcus, a suckyng ppyge.
Collum lacteum, a necke as white as milke.
Lacticia, orum, neu. gen. white meates made of mylke.
Lactidaci, they that be stryken about the nauill.
Lacto, aui, are, to geue sucke, to feede with milke. also to deceiue with fayre woordes, to allure with fayre promises.
Lactoris, a certayne herbe, whiche is full of milke. reade *Plin. li. 24. cap. 18.*
Lactuca, cæ, f. g. an herbe called letuce.
Lactucini, the surname of certayne Romaynes.
Lactucula, læ, f. g. a lytell letuce.
Lacuno, æ, f. ge. a ditch, wherein water standeth. also a trench, whereby fieldes are dygged. some englishe it a sinke, in payng a hole lower than any other place.
Lacuna, in wrytyng, is whan any thyng lacketh, as mendum, is that, whiche is corrupted or faultie.
Lacuna fama, a blemishe in ones good name, infamie.
Vide, ne quæ lacuna sit in auro, Se that there be nothyng of the money lackyng.
Lacunam explere, to fyll a ditch.
Lacunam rei familiaris explere, To repayre and restore agayne a mans substance that was consumed and spent.
Laculis, idem quod filix.
Lacunatus, a, um, that hath ditches or litle holes.
Lacunar, aris, n. ge. a beame, also sucke a thyng as doeth yet hang in marchantes houses ouerthwart their halles, wheron be set a greate number of candels.
Lacuno, aui, are, to make ditches or holes.
Lacunosus, a, um, full of ditches or holes, not even.
Lacuscus, li, maf. gene. a litle ditch or hole, a beame or plank.
Lacus, cus, or ci, m. gene. a poole or deepe place alwaie full of water, whiche is deriued into brookes and ryuers. also the vesselle, whiche receybeth wyne whan the grapes are pressed. also the principall beame, that goeth ouerthwarte the house. sometyme a plank.
Lacus Lemanus, a lough in Decemountayne.
Lacuturres, great cabages.
Lacydes, a philosopher of Cyrene.
Lada, the herbe, wherof *Ladanum* is made.
Ladas, a man, who ranne so swiftly, that on the sande he left no print of his foote.
Ladanum, a gumme, whiche renneth from an herbe called *Lada*, or *Ledum*, whiche is commonly called *Labdanum*, and is moste vled in pomaunders.
Ladon, a ryuer in Arcadia. also one of Acteons dogges.
Læander, a poynt man, which for the feruent loue that he bare to a fayre mayden called *Eros*, wryng to swym from *Abidus* to *Sestos*, ouer

these called *Hellepontus*, at the laste was drowned, whom *Eros* beholding to be deade, threw his selfe into the sea from a high towre: of whome *Musæus* and *Ouidius*, in his epistles doo write.
Lædo, læsi, dere, to hurte or doo displeasure.
Lædere famam, to hurte ones good name, to slander, to backbite.
Fidem lædere, to breake promysse, to doo contrary to league and agreement.
Lædere maiestatem, To derogate any thyng of the kynges authorite or prerogatiue, to committe treason.
Læsa religionis culpa, heresy or lollardy, contempt of religion or ceremonies.
Lædere aliquem iniuria, to doo one iniurie or wronge.
Ludibrio lædere, to laugh to scoone.
Nulli as lædere, to speake ill of no man in his presence.
Ferro lædere, to cutte.
Lædi odore, to be annoied or offended with an yll odour.
Lælius, the familiar friende of *Scipio African.*
Lamargia, æ, f. g. gluttony.
Lamargus, gi, m. g. a glutton, a smell feast.
Lamulclator, ti, neu. ge. the rewarde geuen to him that vanquished at playng or fighting with weapons.
Lana, æ, f. ge. a garment lnyed, whiche the diuinitours, called *Augures*, did weare. also a cloke that *Soudiours* did weare vppermost.
Laertes, a citee in Cilicia.
Lætiēs, the father of *Ulysses*.
Laertiades, the name of *Ulysses*.
Laertius, a, um, of *Laertes*.
Laertius, the name of one, whiche wryte the liues of philosophers.
Lastrigones, were people in the confines of *Lætaniam*, which doo eate mans flesh.
Læsus, a, um, hurte, offended, violated.
Læsus talis, prised with weapons.
Læsis, onis, f. g. hurtyng, harmyng, annoyng.
Lætabilis, le, gladd or ioyfull.
Lætamen, looke *Lætamen*.
Læte, ioyously, gladly, meryly, also plentifully, fruitfully, abundantly.
Lætifico, aui, are, to make glad.
Lætificare terram fimo, to dounge the groude, to make the grounde fat with dounge.
Lætificor, aris, aui, to be made ioyous or glad.
Lætificus, a, um, that maketh glad.
Lætisco, scere, to be glad, a woorde out of vse.
Læticia, æ, f. g. gladnesse, reioysyng of the mynde, whiche dooeth appere also outwardly.
Lætitiā facere, and dare, to make glad.
Lætitiā apertissime tulimus omnes, all we shewed our selfe to be verie glad and ioyous.
Lætitudō, diuis, idem quod *læticia*.
Læto, aui, are, to make gladd. an olde woorde out of vse.

Lactor, *aris, ari*, to be gladde, or to reioyce with
outwarde signes.
Lactor virgatus, I am glad for bothe of those
thynges.
Latus, a, um, topous and gladde. also luckye,
fortunate, fertile.
Latum prodigium, luckie.
Latus homo, a gladde man.
Lata ouis, a good sheepe.
Lata seges, & latum legumen, plentifull
toyne and grayne. All other thynges not has
pyngge lyfe, beyng called Lata, dooe signifie des
lectable to beholde, or that dooe please the eye
of the beholder.
Latus audere aliquid, to venter or enterpryse
to doo a thyng merily.
Alterum intrasse latum est, to haue entered in
to the one is a token of good fortune.
Latum solum, a fruitefull grounde.
Lata indoles, a pleasaunt and mery nature.
Laua, *a, f. ge.* the lefte hande.
Ad lauam, on the lefte hande.
Leua petentibus, to them that go on the lefte
hande.
Lauatus, a, um, made smoothe.
Leue, absolute, a smoothe thyng.
Leuigo, *au, are*, to plane or make playne, or to
polyshe, to make smoothe or like.
Leuis, leue, smoothe or playne, light.
Oraleuia, facis that be smoothe withoute
brardes.
Leuitas, *tatis, form. gen.* playnnesse or smoothes
nesse, lyghtnesse.
Leuitas intestinorum, slippernes of the guttes.
Lauo, *au, are*, to make smoothe, idem quod
Leuigo.
Lauor, *oris, m. g.* smoothenesse.
Leuorsum, towarde the left hande.
Lauus, a, um, lefte, on the lefte syde. also lyght,
by translation; foolyshe, looke Leuis.
Tempore lauio, id est importuno, out of sea
son, vnconuenient.
Lumen lauum, id est, noxium, noyous.
Lauus homo, an ouerthwart & foolish fellow.
Laganum, *ni, n. g.* a thyn cake made with flour
and water, wherunto was put fat byrthe, pep
per, saffron & cinamom, a fritter, a pancake.
Lagari verses, verses, which dooe halte in the
myddes of the foote.
Lagaron, is the parte of the body fro the stomache
to the nauyll, called also Hypochondrium.
Lagena, *a, f. ge.* a flagon or bottell. also a meas
sure conteynyng eght cotulas, or .4. sextarios.
Lageos, a kynde of grapes, called in latine Le
poraria.
Lagia, one of the names of the yle of Delos.
Lagois, a kynde of fysh, whiche may bee called
the hare fysh. also a byrde, whose fleshe is lyke
a hares.
Lagonon, the frettyng of the guttes.
Lagophthalmos, *mi*, he that hath eyes lyke a

hare, or in whome the ouer liddes of the eyes
dooe not mene downwarde.
Lagopus, *gopodis, form. gen.* an herbe of the
kynde of trefoples, called trinitee grasse. some
call it hare cummine. Some suppose it to bee
Densdelion: Other Garyophyllacium, among
the Germanyes it is called Harefoote, and so
philistons name it amonge vs. It is also a bird,
seene most commonly in the Alpes, and hath his
feete rough as it were with the heare of a hare
or conie, the residue all white: it neuer eateth
but in the place where it was byed, and neuer
will be made tame. *Pl.*
Lagotrophia, *a, form. gen.* a warren or parke
of haares.
Laguncula, *la, f. g.* a littell flagon or bottell.
Lagyges, people in Sarmatia.
Lagyr, a citee of Chersonesus.
Laicus, *ci, m. g.* a laie man.
Laicus, a, um, prophane, not consecrate.
Lais, a common harlotte in Grece, who was of
suche excellent beautee, and therewith so pleasant,
that vnto hir out of all Grece, there came to
Lozinthus, where she dwelled, men noble and
riche in greate numbze, to company with hir.
On a tyme cam to hir Demosthenes, the greates
test oratour of Grece, and despyed to lye wth
hir: of whome she asked for one nyght, a thous
sande Dragmas, whiche amounteth to the rate
of our money at this present time, to .xxii. li. x. s.
r. d. which Demosthenes hearyng, departed, say
yng in this wise, I will not repente me at that
price, or I will not bie repentance so dere. Some
wyte, that she demanded .10000. dragmas,
whiche was a talent.
Laius, a kyng of Thebes, and father of Oedipus,
whom Oedipus vnwares slue in battail, and
wedded his wyfe, which was also Oedipus mo
ther called Iocasta. rede after in Oedipus.
Lalerania, a countrey in Spayne, the people wher
of be called Lalerani.
Lalio, *onis, m. g.* a colte of a wylde asse.
Lallo, *au, are*, to speake like a baby: in the which
woorde the greke dooeth appoche nerer to the
englyshe than to the latin; as Babazin, whiche
made a latin woord, is babare. it may be trans
ferred to the nourse, that babbleth with hir child,
whan she geueth to it the dugga.
Lama, *ma, form. gen.* the raggednesse of rockes:
after Festus, it is the gatheryng together of was
ters.
Lambito, *au, are*, to lycke or lappe.
Lambo, *bi, bere*, to licke with the tounge, to lap.
also to touche, to flow or renne softly.
Lambotus, a ryuer of Arike.
Lambrus, a ryuer in Italy, whiche meeteth with
the ryuer of Po, called Padus.
Lambrani, people dwellyng about the sayed riuer
of Lambrus.
Lamella, *a, f. g.* a diminutiue of Lamina, a lit
tell thynne plate.

Lamentabilis, le, lamentable.
 Lamentarius, a, um, that causeth lamentacion.
 Lamentatio, ōnis, fcr. g. lamentyng oꝝ waylyng, waimentyng.
 Lamentatus, a, um, lamented, bewailed.
 Lamentor, āris, ari, to lament oꝝ bewayle.
 Lamentum, ti, neu. gen. a bewaylyng oꝝ lamens tyng.
 Lamia, a beaste, whyche hath a womans face, and the feete of a hoꝛse. It was also the surname of a noble Romayn, and also of a famous harlot.
 Lamia, be women, whyche beholdyng chyldren, oꝝ geuyng to them gyftes, doo alter the foꝛme of theym: whyche chyldren be afterwarde called elves, oꝝ taken with the sayze, and some suche women will sucke the blood from chyldren. They be also those, whiche be called ladies of the sayze, whyche dooe allure yong men to company carnally with theym: and after that they bee consumed in the acte of lecherie, they couete to deuoute theym.
 Lamina, æ, f. g. a plate of mettall.
 Lamirus, one of the sonnes of Hercules.
 Lamna, fcr. lamina.
 Lamium, mī, n. g. archangell, oꝝ deade nettle.
 Lampada, dæ, idem quod Lampas.
 Lampas, lampadis, fcr. gen. a leame of fyre oꝝ byghtnesse of the son, mooste vñd fcr a lampe, also a toꝛche.
 Lamperia, the daughter of the Sunne by Neera, whiche with hir syster Phaetusa, kepte shepe in Sicile.
 Lampetra, a fythe called a lamprey.
 Lampetus, the syster of Phaeton.
 Lampeus, an hyll in Arcadie.
 Lampia, a ryuer in Arcadie.
 Lampon, the name of an hoꝛse. also of a soothsayer, that vñd to sweare by a goose: whereof grew a pꝛouerbe, Lampon iurat per anserem, loke there.
 Lampfacius, the sonne of Elis.
 Lampfacum, a towne on the sea side called Hellespontus, in the syde of Asia, where Priapus was honoured.
 Lampfacenus, a, um, of Lampfacum.
 Lampfana, loke Lupfana.
 Lampfris, pýrios, f. g. a gloe worme, oꝝ a worm called a gloe beard, whyche shyneth by nyght.
 Lamyrus, a kinde of liscardes, oꝝ euettes. also one of Hercules sonnes.
 Lana, æ, f. g. woull.
 De lana caprina rixari, to contende fcr a treflyng matter.
 Lana facta, parne.
 Lana infecta, wull that is not spunne.
 Lana peñtita, carded.
 Ducere lanam, to spinne, to spinne wullen.
 Trahere lanam, idem.
 Lana leporina, the softe heare of an hare.
 Lanaria, an herbe, whyche fullars doo vse, whan they scoure clothes, some saie it is that, whyche

oposteratius doo call Conditi.
 Lanaris, re, that beareth oꝝ hath woull.
 Lanare pecus, beastes haupng woull.
 Lanarius, rij, m. g. a woull man, oꝝ he that occu-
 pieth oꝝ selleth woull, also a wulwinder.
 Lanatus, a, um, cladde oꝝ wrapped in woull.
 Lanata vires, a kinde of vines, whyche hath a certayn moynesse lyke woull.
 Lanatus lupus, a fythe, called fcr his whitenesse and softnesse.
 Lanatioꝛe canitie, with moze cotten.
 Lancearius, rij, m. g. he that beareth a lancelyn.
 Lanera, æ, fcr. gen. a Spanishe Javelyn with a brode head.
 Lanceatus, a, um, armed with a lancelyn. also wounded with a lancelyn.
 Lancino, au, are, to strike, to reñte with the teethe, to thrust throughe.
 Lanea, æ, f. g. idem quod Laniena.
 Lanerum, a garment made of vñdped woull.
 Laneus, a, um, woullen, oꝝ made of woull.
 Laneum latifculum, a side as softe as woull.
 Laneus lupus, a fythe white and softe.
 Langa, gæ, fcr. gen. a beaste, whyche is found about the ryuer of Po.
 Langia, a fountayne in Remen, a countrey of Aescadia, where the holte of Aegius was refreshed, whan they went agaynst Thebes.
 Languo, languui, guere, to languyshe, to bee fyche, to be faynt, to be aferde, to be ydell, to decaye, to diminishe.
 Languere e via, to be wey of iourneysng.
 Languesco, scere, idem.
 Languidus, a, um, feynt, fyche, aferde, ydell.
 Languidus pulsus, a feynt poulse, that striketh feebly.
 Languidior, somewhat slacke in dooeyng a thyng.
 Autoritas languida facta est, the authorite is diminished oꝝ decayed.
 Languide, feebly, feyntly, negligently, ydelly, without quickenesse of spyrite.
 Languidulus, la, lum, the diminutue of Languidus.
 Langor, ōris, masc. gene. languor, faylunge of strengthe, and naturall moysure, languys-
 mynge, feeblenesse, feyntnesse. Sometyme wea-
 rynesse.
 Langurium, rij, n. g. languettes of ambze, like to longe beadesstones.
 Laniena, æ, fcr. g. the fleshe chambers, oꝝ shoppe, where fleshe is solde, the slaughter house. Sometyme it signifieth dismembryng.
 Lanicum, cij, n. g. clothng oꝝ the crasse of mayng woullen clothe.
 Lanifer, ra, rum, that beareth woull.
 Laniger, ra, rum, idem.
 Lanifex, idem quod lanificus.
 Lanificium, cij, n. g. cardyng oꝝ spynnyng of woull, woylyng of woull.
 Lanificus, ci, m. g. he that dooeth woꝛke woull
 to

to make it mete for the clothier, it maye be called also a woull wynder.

Lanio, aui, are, to cutte like a boucher, to teare or rent in pieces or gobettes, to quarter.

Laniare dentibus, to teare with the teeth.

Laniatus, a, um, rent, to be cutte in pieces.

Laniatus, us, m. gen. a rearyng, a quarteryng, a cuttyng in pieces.

Laniarium, ri, n. g. boucherpe.

Lanionius, a, um, pertynyng to bouchers craft.

Lanista, x, m. g. he that had the rule ouer sword plaiers, and caused them to be taught, and after solde them, also that ordeyned byrdes to fight, it may be taken for a maister offence.

Lanicus, a, um, woullen or of woull.

Lanium carnarium, a slaughter house.

Lanius, nij, or Lanio, onis, m. g. a boucher.

Laniuum, or Lanuium, a citee in Italy, belonging to the Romayns.

Lano, aui, are, to put in woull, or to dresse with woull.

Lanoculus, li, m. g. he that couereth the blemishe in his eye with woull, or he that weareth a cloth before his eye.

Lanofus, a, um, full of woull, or haupng muche woull.

Lanubium, a citee of the Latines.

Languinosus, a, um, mosy.

Lanugo, ginis, f. m. ge. the softe heares or mossynesse in the visages of chyldren and women, also on frutes called peaches, and some herbes, as longe wort, clapp, and suche other. also the downe feathers in byrdes. it is also the sawe dust or other poudet, whiche cometh of wood whan it is perced.

Lanula, la, f. g. a diminutiue of Lana.

Lanuini, the stones couered with softe heare.

Lanuuium, loke Lanuium.

Lanx, cis, f. ge. a dythe whiche of some is called a pottynger, also a balance.

Laocoon, the sonne of Priamus.

Laodamas, one of the sonnes of kyng Alcinous.

Laodamia, the wyfe of Prothesilaus. also the daughter of Bellerophon.

Laodicea, a citee in Asia.

Laodice, or after some Laodoce, one of Priamus daughters, whiche was married to the sonne of Antenor, kyng of Thace.

Laodocus, the sonne of Antenor the Trojan.

Laomedon, onis, the father of Priamus.

Laomedonteus, a, um, and Laomedontius, a, um, of Laomedon.

Lapathum, thi, n. ge. called also Rumex, the generall name of all sorrell, as Oxylapathum, or Lapathum acutum, sorrell, as well wylde as of the gardeyn. Hippolapathon, a great sorrell like a docke, but haupng the tast of sorrell, and is called Pacience, this worde Lapathum, of some is vsed for the docke.

Lapethos, a citee in Epyres.

Lapicida, x, m. f. m. ge. a dygger of stones in a

quarrye.

Lapidina, x, f. g. a quarry of stones.

Lapidatio, onis, f. m. ge. a stonyng, a hurlyng of stones.

Lapidatus, a, um, pertynyng to stones.

Lapidator, oris, m. gen. a hurler of stones, one that hurte men with stones.

Lapidesco, scere, to be made or touned into a stone, to waxe harde as a stone.

Lapido, aui, are, to styke with stones. also to styke sometyme without stones. Sometyme to rapne stones.

Lapidatum est, it rayned stones.

Lapillus, li, m. f. m. ge. a littell stone. also a precious stone.

Lapio, piui, pite, to make harde as a stone, an old worde.

Lapis, lapidis, m. f. m. ge. a stone, but lesse than that, whiche is called Saxum. Sometyme it is taken for a myle. Sometyme an hylle. by translation a negligent persone, that bespyrreth him not in doyng a thyng.

Ad tertium aut quartum lapidē, At the thyrde or the fourthe myle, because in olde tyme myles were noted by stones.

De lapide empti, Names of bondmen. A proverbe, signifying persons of most vile condicion, whiche were bought in the markette place, stans dyng vpon a stone.

Lapidem verberare, pouverbially to labour in bayne.

Quid stas lapis? why standest thou styll thou dead stone?

Lapis incusus, a stone pecked and dresse for a myll.

Appetere lapidibus, To assaile or sette vpon with stones.

Lapideus, a, um, of stone, or harde lyke a stone.

Lapideus murus, a stone wall.

Lapideus sum, I am as heauy as a stone.

Lapideo imbri pluit, it rayneth stones.

Lapidofus, a, um, stonye, full of stones, harde like a stone.

Lapithæ, people of Thessaly, of whome Perithous was kyng.

Lapitheus, or Lapitheus, a, um, of the Lapithes.

Lappa, x, f. m. ge. the generall name of all burrez growyng on herbes, whiche wylle styke to any thyng.

Lappaceus, a, um, of or lyke a burre.

Lappago, ginis, f. g. an herbe like to Anagallis, sayng that it hath no leaues.

Lapsana, Plinius and Theophrastus do wyte, that they were called of the Arcadians wylde Colewortes, and of the phisicians (as Theophrastus sayeth) Ceta, with the rootes hercof, boyled in mylke, all the hoste of Julius Cesar lyued at Dirrachium, a longe tyme, whercof came the pouverbe Lapsana viuere, where men do liue nygardyng and wretchedly, this herbe is named

named in Englyshe wildecote, or Carloke.
 Lapsio, ōnis, f. g. a fall, a slydyng of slyppynge.
 Lapsio, aut; are, to fall often.
 Lapsus, us, m. gen. a fall, a slydyng, also a small
 offense done by negligence, an oversight.
 Lapsus lingue, trippynge of the tonge.
 Lapsus memorie, failynge of the memory.
 Lapsus, a, um, fallen, slyden, that hath offended or
 erred.
 Lapsis paucis diebus, after a fewe dayes.
 Lapsus serpentum, the slydyng of a serpent.
 Lapsus fluminum, the rennyng of rivers.
 Laqueare, laquear, ris, & Laquearium, ri, n. g.
 the russe of a chambere, whiche is imbowed or
 fretted also a playn beame in a rousse.
 Laqueatus, a, um, haltered, snarled, tied, or
 bounde faste. Sometyme it signifieth holowe or
 bowynge.
 Laqueata tecta, embowed rofes.
 Laqueatum auro templum, a churche haung
 the beames of the rousse gylted.
 Laqueus, laquei, m. g. an halter, any thyng, that
 one is snared or intangled in, a ginne.
 Laquei legum ac iudiciorum, The snares of
 lawes, &c.
 Lar, the singular nounbe of Lares, loke there, it
 is taken for an house, Sometyme the inner parte
 of an house, also for a chymney and the fire.
 Lara, vel Larunda, a mayden, whiche shewed to
 Juno the wanton pastimes of Jupiter with
 women, for the whiche Jupiter dyd cut out his
 tongue, and commaunded Mercurius to byng
 him to hell: who begotte on his two sonnes, which
 were called Lares.
 Laranda, a citee of Lycaonia.
 Lararium, ri, n. g. a priuate chapell or closet in
 a mans house.
 Larcus, a panne, wherin coles be caried.
 Lardum, di, n. g. larde, the fatte of bacon.
 Larentia, a famous harlot, whiche because she made
 the people of Rome hir heire, they named hir a
 goddesse, and called hir Floza.
 Lares, goddes, whiche the painymys did suppose
 euerye person had belongynge vnto hym: they
 were also called Penates: both the whiche wor-
 des bee also taken for priuate dwellynges or
 houses. Mei lares, mei penates, My house or
 dwellyng place.
 Large, aboundantly, liberally, bountifullly.
 Vino largius epulas celebrare, to drinke wine
 veraye largely at a feast.
 Largior, largiris, giri, to geue liberally, also to
 graunte, sometyme to permitte.
 Beneficium ex facili largiri, to do a pleasure
 quickly.
 Si tempus non largitur, if the time suffre not.
 Largiri Ciuitatem, to make one a citifin.
 Largiri se vltro, to offere hym selfe willyngly.
 Largitor de tuo puer, geue liberally of that is
 thyne owne, thou saucy boye.
 Largitas, atis, f. g. largesse, or liberalitee.

Largitio, ōnis, f. g. liberall expence to wynd
 a mans purpose, largesse, prodigalitee.
 Largifluus, a, um, that floweth abundantly.
 Largiloquus, qui, he that hath many wordes.
 Largiter, idem quod large.
 Vapulabis largiter, thou shalt be well beate.
 Largiter peccasti, Thou hast doen a great of-
 fence.
 Largitor, ōris, m. g. a liberall spender, a prodig-
 gal person, bounteous in geuyng.
 Largitus, for Largiter.
 Largus, a, um, large or verie great, also free of ex-
 pence, bounteous, liberall, prodigall.
 Dat nemo largius, he geueth no man moze li-
 berally.
 Largus opum, riche.
 Animo largus, of great courage.
 Lux larga, great lyght.
 Largus opera sua, that is no sparet of his lab-
 our.
 Largus lachrymarum, that wepeth muche.
 Vino largiore vti, to drinke moze than one is
 commonly accustomed.
 Imber largus, a great shewe of rayne.
 Large opes, great riches.
 Laridum, vel Lardum, laarde, or the fatte of an
 hogge. Sometyme swynes fleshe called.
 Larina, the name of a famous woman of Italy.
 Larine, a fountayne in Sicilia.
 Larise, a citee of Eolia.
 Larinna, a towne of Sicilia.
 Larissa, the name of diuers citees, one in Thessa-
 lia, whereof Achilles was called Larisseus: an
 other in Asia, whereof Jupiter was called La-
 risseus, the thyrde in Italye, an other in Crete.
 Larius, a brooke or a greete poole by the citee of
 Comum.
 Larix, laricis, f. m. g. a great tree, whiche hath
 leaues lyke a pine appull, the wodde longe and
 apte for buyldynge of inward workes, it hath
 in it a thynne tosen of the colour of honye of Be-
 thenes, it perseyeth not, neyther by rottyng,
 nor by eatynge of wormes, nor wyll burne in
 a flame, nor be broughte vnto coles, but by a
 long space of tyme be consumed. also it wyll not
 swimme on the water as other trees doe, and
 therfore be they epyther caried in shippes, or els
 layde on fyre trees pinned together, this tree
 maye be called in Englyshe Larch tree. The
 gumme, whiche cometh from this tree, is called
 Laricea resina, whiche is used in the stede of
 Cerebinthine, no that is discommended of
 Petrus.
 Larodj, people in Scythia.
 Larua, e, f. g. and Larua, arum, plur. a spirite,
 whiche appereth in the nyght tyme. Some call it
 a hegge. Some a goblin. Some a goste or an elfe.
 also a masker, or he that weareth a visour. also
 the visour it selfe.
 Laruale, an ymage deformed, pale, leane, and hor-
 rible to beholde.

Larvatus, a, um, that is feared with a spirit, and is become madde. it sometyne signifieth a maske; one wearyng a visour, disguised.

Larus, called in greke **Cephus**, a certayne birde of the kynde of seamewes: of this soye there is a little birde, haupng many feathers, whiche at the tyme that the byngeth forth yonge, crieth out. She liueth by eatynge the some of salt water, of hir cam the prouerbe.

✠ **Larus parturit**, **Larus** doeth laye, applied to them, whiche promyse muche, and great thynges, and fynally dooe geue of byngge forth no thyng, in regard of that whiche they promysed. I thynke this bird is called in englyshe a sterne. In the prouerbe **Larus hians**, **Erasmus** sayth, **Larus** is a greedy deuourng birde.

Lasanum, ni, n. g. a chambré poite of stowe.

Lasciuia, a, f. g. wantonnesse.

Lasciuio, sciuis, sciuiui, uire, to bee wanton: also to growe of spryng rankely.

Lasciuus, a, um, lecherous bothe in luyng and wordes, wanton in behaueour of with women, dishonest, that speaketh of dweth thynges folyshely, without regard of vertue and honestee. **Pagina lasciuia**, a wrytyng conteynyng wanton thynges.

Laser, **laseris**, neu, g. a gumme of iuce remynge out of a tree, whiche is taken of the best wyters to be that, whiche is called of the apothecaries **Asa fetida**.

Lacer, is the iuce of gumme, that cometh of the mybbe of herbe called **Lacerpitium**: the frenche men call this gumme, **Bentoin**.

Laserpitium, ti, n. g. is of **Antonius Musa** supposed to be the sweete rosen called **Hellewpyne**, or **Beugewpyne**: some suppose it to bee the tree of whiche cometh that rosen of gumme.

Laserpitium Gallicum, the herbe called **Bellis** toxe of spayne.

Laserpitarius, a, um, that is tempered of mixed with the iuyce of **Laserpitium**.

Lasibus, olde wyters bled for **Laribus**.

Lassatus, a, um, worried, tired.

Lassisco, **lassus sum**, scere, to become wepy.

Lassia, an ile in the sea **Egeum**, it was also called **Andros**.

Lassitudo, dñis, f. g. wepynesse.

Lasso, aui, are, to wepy, to tire.

Lassulus, a, um, the diminutiue of **Lassus**.

Lassus, a, um, wepyed, tyred.

Lassus de via, werie with goyng of iourneyng.

Rebus lassis, in aduersitee. **Lassa terra**.

Lasthenia, a woman, whiche was **Platos** scholar, comyng alwaye in to his schoule in mans aparyle.

Lastaurus, i. hirsutus circa virilia.

Lasus, a man in the tyme of **Darius**, that wote fyrst of mulske.

Larace, ces, f. ge. an herbe, whiche the kynges of **Persia** were wonte to geue to ambassadours, wherein they hadde this superstitious beleue,

that bearynge aboute theyn that herbe, where so euer they went, they shoulde haue plentie of all thynges, and shoulde not perpe for hunger or thurst. The figure of this herbe I coulde neuer fynde in any authour.

Late, abzoade in many places, farre abzoade, sometyne for **Diurnus**, longe.

Latus loqui, To speake more largely bypon a thyng.

Late patet, it belongeth to many.

Late longe & diffusum, spreaue abzoade well neere in all quostis of the worlde.

Famae latus consulere, to prouide that his resnowme maye continue longe tyme.

Lâtebra, a, & **Lâtebra**, arum f. g. plu. a pyruie place, where men doe hyde theyn. sometyne it signifieth an excuse.

Latebras querentes, hydelynges.

Lâtebra ferarum, couert for dere, of denues for wyld beastes.

Lâtebra habere, to haue an excuse of pyetene to cloke the matter.

Ex latebris erumpere, to come abzoade.

Lâtebra peritio querere, to sweate wylly vnder a colour, to the entente to deceyue a man.

Lâtebricola, le, for. gene. one that dwelleth in a pyruie place.

Lâtebrose, priuily, secretly, as it wet in a corner.

Lâtebrofus, a, um, that is full of denues to hyde of lurke in.

Lâtebrofus locus, where as bee manye pyruie places.

Lateo, tui, tere, to be hydde, to bee secrete, to be vnknewen.

Nec latuerunt eum doli, he knewe they deccite full well.

Latet mihi causa, I know it not.

Res latuit patrem, he knew it not.

Latet plerisque, it is vnknewen to the mooste parte.

Latet in herba, it lyed hid in the grasse.

Latuit ad hanc aetatem, it was vnknewen enen to these dayes.

Latenter, priuily, secretly.

Lateralis, le, belongyng to the syde.

Later, **lateris**, m. g. byrche, tyle.

✠ **Laterem lauas**, thou wasthest a tyle. I prosuerbe, signifying, thou labourest in bayne.

✠ **Laterem elixas**, a prouerbe hauinge the same signification.

Laterani, yomen of the garde.

Lateranus, the name of a consull of Rome, of whose house was made a charche in the citee of Rome, of saynt John, whiche is now called **Lateranensis**.

Lateraria, a, for. gene. a place, where byrche of tyle is made.

Laterculus, li, m. g. a littell byrche of tyle.

Crudi laterculi, byrche before it is baked.

Lateritius, a, um, made of tyle or byrche.

Lateritius paries, a byrche wall,

Laterna,

Laterna, na, f. g. a lantern.
Laternarius, rij, m. g. a lantern bearer.
Laterones, pomen of the garde.
Lateruncularius, a, um, of or belonging to chesse.
Lateruncularia tabula, a chesse board.
Latex, laticis, masc. gene. all maner of licour of iugre, but it is moste commonly taken for water of wyne.
Latex scythicus, rayne water.
Lathyrus, for. ge. an herbe of the hynde of spurge, called commonly Cataputia.
Latialis, le, and **Latiaris**, re, of latin, of that part of Italie, whiche was called Latium.
Latialis sermo, the latine tongue.
Latibulo, aui, are, to be hyde.
Latibulum, li, n. ge. a denne or bury, where beastes dooe hyde theym. Sometyme it is vsed for a secreete place, or caue, wherein men be hydde.
Latilauum, uij, n. g. the garment of a senatour. Sometyme it signifieth the dignitee of a senatour: and **Latilauus**, is taken for the Senatours.
Latifolium, lij, n. g. and **Latifolia**, x, f. ge. that whiche hath bryde leaues.
Latifundium, dii, neu. ge. a great or large fiede, greate and large possessions, also that hath a great or large fiede, or large and great possessions.
Latina, narum, sacrifices to Jupiter, named of the Latines, who fyrst dyd ordeyne theym.
Latine, in the fourme of latine, after the facion of latine, in latine.
Latine scire, to be skylled in the latine tonge.
Latinitas, atis, f. g. latinespeache.
Latinienfis, se, idem quod **Latinus**, a, um.
Latinus, a, um, latine or of the people called Latines.
Latina consuetudini tradere, to translate into latine.
Vertere in latinum, idem.
Latini, people of Latium in Italie.
Latinus, ni, the propre name of the father in lawe to Jencas.
Latio, onis, of Fero, fers, a bearyng.
Legum latio, an ordeynynge and publyshynge of lawes.
Latio suffragij, a geuyng of voyce or sentence in assignynge or chosynge of any magistrate.
Latisco, to waxe bryde.
Latito, aui, are, to hyde often, to lurke. also not to appere whan one is sommoned to appere in the lawe.
Latitatio, onis, f. g. a hydynge or lurkyng.
Latitudo, dinis, brydth, largenesse, latitude.
Latitudo possessionum, largenesse of possessions, great possessions in landes.
Latium, rij, n. g. a parte of Italie, betweene the ryuer of Tibris and Liris, wherein standeth the citee of Rome.
Latius, a, um, of that countrey.
Latmius, is a mountaine of Caria, and **Latmus**, a mountayne in Honia, where poetes saye the

moone bysed Endymion.
Lato, latescere, to be broade.
Latomia, or **Latuma**, arum, plu. was a streete pysson in the citee of Syracusa in Sicilia: an other in Sparta. It is also a quarry, out of the whiche stones are digged.
Ad latomias damnari, To be condemned to worke in quarreys or mines alwaye.
Latomus, mi, m. ge. a mason, one that cutteth or diggeth stones out of a quarry.
Latona, the mother of Apollo and Diana.
Latonia, called also Diana, and is also taken for the moone.
Latonius, a, um, of Latona.
Latonigena dii, Apollo and Diana.
Latous, Apollo.
Lator, oris, m. g. a bearer, a carrier, one that getteth or maketh lawes.
Latratu, us, m. ge. a barkynge or bayng of dogges. also a vehement speaking agaynst one.
Remugit nemus latratu, the wodde rymgeth with the crye of noyle of the houndes.
Latratu, oris, m. g. he that barketh, a barket.
Latres, a seruaunt.
Latria, x, f. g. the honour and seruite, wherewith god onely is worshypped.
Latrina, x, f. g. a synke. also a siege or iakes.
Latro, aui, are, to barke as a dogge doeth: and by translation to crye out and baye at one like a dogge whan he barketh.
Stomachium latrantem lenire, a curlyng stomake despyng meate.
Latror, aris, ari, the passyue.
Latrocinium, cinij, n. gen. theste, robbery. Also warfare.
Agitare latrocinia, to vse robberye.
Latrocinor, aris, ari, to robbe by the hygh waye, also to serue in warres.
Latro, onis, com. gener. a robber by the hygh waye. also a souldiour retcynd. Amonge the Romans, it wer those, whiche were alwaye aboute the emperours persone, as the garde is aboute the hyng. Also **Latrones**, seu **Latronculi** be chesmen. **Latro** is also vsed of poetes for an hunter.
Prælia latronum ludere, to play at chesse.
Latrocinatio, onis, f. g. a robberye.
Latrunculus, li, m. gen. a lyttell theste or robber, also a chesman.
Latunculatu, oris, m. ge. a iustyce of gayle deliuerie, or any iustyce, whiche doeth geue sentence on theues. also a prouost marshall.
Latumia, arum, plural. quarreys, where stones are digged.
Latus, a, um, of fero, fers, bozne. Also getten, ordeyned, publyshed.
Latus, latior, latissimus, broade, ample, large, conteynyng a great rowme.
Lata culpa, a grosse negligence, whan a man percepueth not that thyng that euery man vnderstandeth.

Latusculum, li, n. g. a litle syde.
Latus, lateris, neu. g. a syde. it is often tymes taken for the strength and durableness of the voice and breath in speakyng.
Adiungere aliquem lateri filij, to appoynte one to kepe his sonne compagne alwaye.
Homines à latere, men that are vcraye familiar and in great fauour with princes.
Accommodare ensen lateri, To putte on a swerde.
Cingere latus ense, idem.
Latus ense percgit, he thrust hym throughe the syde wth a sworde.
Latus campi, the syde of any fielde.
Latus clauus, a senatours robe of garment. It is put sometyme for the dignitee of a senatour.
Lauacrum, cri, n. g. a bathe of bayne: it is nowe taken for a fonte.
Lauatio, ónis, a washyng, a bayne of bathe.
Lauatrina, nã, form. ge. a synke, wherinto foule water is caste of swepte, wherby pauementes are made cleane.
Lauce, an ile in the sea called Pontus.
Laudabilis, le, laudable, commendable.
Laudare alterum ad aliquem.
Laudatio, ónis, form. gen. a prayse of commendation.
Laudo, aui, are, to prayse, to commend. also to cite of name.
Laudo testem, I take to wytnesse.
Cum exceptione laudari, To be praysted in all thyng sayng one, to be praysted with a but.
Laudare authorem, to cite of name the authoure of the persone, of whom he had the thyng.
Laudatus, a, um, praysted, commended.
Laudator, óris, m. ge. one that prayleth of commendeth.
Laudatrix, trícis, f. g. the feminine.
Laudabiliter, commendably, worthy prayse.
Laudatiuus, a, um, that prayleth.
Laudicenus, ni, m. g. he that is hyrd for a supper to prayse a man: or for a supper promysed, dooth prayse a man.
Lauer, laueris, neu. ge. and sometyme for. ge. an herbe growynge in the water, like to Bilsander, but haupnge lesse leaues: some doe call it bilsters, or Belleagges: some name it pealow water cresses.
Lauerna, a goddesse, vnder whose protectiõ theues were in Rome.
Lauinia, the daughter of kyng Latinus, for whome Aeneas and Turnus fought together.
Lauinium, a citee in Italic called also Laurétum.
Lauo, laui, are, and Lauo, ui, ere, to washe.
Lauare peccatum suum, to purge hym selfe of that is layed to his charge.
Laura, suche a place of pleasure at Samios, as Anton was at Sardis.
Laurca, x, f. gen. a leafe of laurell or baye tree. sometyme a garlande made of laurell. sometyme a laurell or baye tree it selfe.

Laureatus, a, um, crowned wth laurell, wearyng a garlande of laurell.
Laurens, entis, or **Laurentis**, te, of the towne called Laurentum.
Laurentia, x, f. g. the wyfe of Faustulus, whiche nourished Remus and Romulus.
Laurentalia, certayne feastes dedicated to Laurentia.
Laurentum, a citee in Italic, called also Lauiniũ.
Laureo, aui, are, to put on a garlande of laurell.
Laurcola, x, f. g. a crowne or garlande that victours ware in theyr triumphe.
Laureotis, althes, that come of the trynge of siluer in golde smithes forges.
Laurétum, ti, n. gen. a place, wherin doe growe laurelles or baye trees.
Laureum, a place in the countreie of Grece, called Attica.
Laureus, a, um, of laurell.
Laurices, a kynde of hares.
Laurifer, and **Lauriger**, ra, rum, that weareth a garlande of laurell.
Laurinum, ni, n. g. oyle of laurell or bayes.
Laurinus, a, um, of laurell or lyke to laurell.
Laurion, a place in Attica, where syluer was dyged.
Lauro lauinium, a citee in Italic by Laurentum.
Laurus, ri, or **Laurus**, us, form. gen. a laurell or baye tree.
Lausus, the sonne of Mezentius.
Laus, laudis, for. gen. prayse commendation, red nowme, glorie, euery mans good report.
Armatae laudes, martiall renowne.
Dicere laudem alicuius rei, to prayse of sette forth the commendation of a thyng.
Ei laudi datum est, it was compted a prayse to hym: or he was praysted of commended for it.
Efferre laudibus, to extolle.
Habere laudes de aliquo, To prayse one, to speake in commendation of one.
Laudem non habet, it is not to be commended: it is not praysted of esteemed.
Laudem inuenire, To get prayse and commendation.
Sperauit magnæ laudi fore, he hoped that it woulde be great prayse to hym.
Tua laus fuerit, The prayse shall redounde to you: or you shall be praysted for it.
Latine loqui, est in magna laude ponendum, It is a thyng greatlye to be praysted and esteemed to speake latine well.
Laude afficere, to prayse.
Laute, elegantly, minionly, trimly, gaily.
Laute vestitus, minionly apparayled.
Laute diuersari, to be honourable lodged, to be well intertyned.
Laute loqui, to speake eloquently.
Laute munus administrasti tuum, Ye haue doun your offyre of duee honourable, or to your great prayse.
Lautia, órum, neu. g. plur. presentes, whiche the Romans

L ANTE A.

- Romayne did send to ambassadours of other realmes.
Lauria, is sometyme vled in the feminine gender.
Lautia, a, form. g. magnificence and nefeence in diners and bankettes.
Laurices, the wyues of two byetherne.
Lautula, weate baynes.
Lautus, a, um, and **Lotus**, a, um, washed. also nete of cleane, elegant, ryche, minion, tricke, handsome.
Lautus homo, a minion, ppropze, or nete person.
Lautia ciuitas, a ryche and noble citee.
Lax, distypte, gyle: a wynde out of vse.
Laxatus, a, um, letyse, set at his libertee.
Laxamentum, ti, n. g. release, recreation, libertee, refreshyng.
Laxamentum & veniam non habent leges, lawes remitte and perdone no punishment.
Laxamentum dari legi, to enlarge a lawe that it be not so rpygous.
Laxamentum dare, to geue rest and recreation from labour.
Laxitas, ais, f. gen. release, pardone, lousenesse, lybertee.
Laxitas domus, largenesse of an house, greete renowme.
Laxe, lowly, largely.
Habitare laxe & magnifice, to dwell in a great large house nobly.
Anguste & laxe, contrarpe.
Laxissime ambulare, to haue a verape large come to walke in.
Laxe distare, to be far a sunder.
Laxo, aui, are, to louse or set at libertee, to releate, to open, to make larger.
Laxare manipulos, was in battayle, whan the sundrye bendes or companies of foute men were set in a raye, one man a conuenient distance from an other, that they moughte fighte the moze at theyr lybertee.
Laxare & astringere, contrary.
Annona laud multum laxauerat, the pryce of vittayle was fallen littell or nothyng.
Tempus laxare, to extende and pzonege the tyme.
Laxare animum a laboribus, To recreate the mynde from labour. to be at quiete.
Laxare animum molestijs, idem.
Laxum, an aduerbe, signifieth wyde.
Laxus, a, um, louse, large, wyde, losse, weake.
Funes laxi, cordes not stretched out.
Laxas dare habenas, to geue byddell at wyll.
Laxa opes, great ryches.
Laxum tempus, and **Laxa dies**, a longe terme or tyme.
Cum ipse alium diem laxiorem dederim, whan that I my selfe haue pzoneged the tyme, or geuen a longer daye or terme.
Ager laxus, a broade or wide fiede, **Angustus**

L ANTE E.

- contrary.
Arcus laxus, a botte vnbenet.
Calcus laxus, a wide shoue.
Domus laxa, a great house with muche room.

L ANTE E.

L **Ex**, **lex**, and **Lexna**, a, f. g. a lionesse.
Lea, is also a kynde of colewortes.
Lex, an Ilande by Lpyrenica, a region of Strike.
Lexna, a lionesse: it was also the name of a common woman at Athenes: who (after that Demodius and Aristogiton had slayn Hipparchus the tyran) beyng turmented in sundrye facions, to the entent she shoulde discouer the confederates of that murder, spake not one word, but buyng in sunder hir tonge, she spitte it in the face of Hippas the tyran, who caused hir to be turmented.
Leander, the name of a man.
Learchus, the sonne of Athamas and Ino, whom the father beyng madde, slewe in the skede of an herte.
Lebadia, a citee of Bortia.
Lebedus, a citee.
Leberis, ridis, a serpentes huske or hale, or olde bypeshyne, whyche he casteth of.
Lebes, betis, m. g. a caudion to boyle in.
Lebynthos, one of the yles called Cyclades.
Lecanomanticus, a certayne kynde of southsayers, that vled theyr diuination with basons of water.
Lecanomantia, a, form. gen. a kynde of diuination by water in a basin, whyche the rustical people in the olde tyme vled amonge the Assyrians. They fylled a basin full of water, in to the whyche, after certayne wordes spoken, spirittes entred, whereby was hearde a lyttell sowne or whisperyng: by the whyche the inchaunters perceyued thynges to come, and made answers accordyng. Ioannes Zeses, in his comment on the Iliados of Homere, maketh mention of two kyndes of Lecanomantia: one olde was, whyche Willes, vled: an other newe founde, whyche is by water in a depe basin, into the whyche was put golde, siluer, ambre, copper, and stones, wherat myghte be no women, or they whyche had offended with women. But this vayne science is forboden among christen men, lyke as Necromancie and Geomancie is.
Lechia, a, f. g. a fythe, whyche some haue taken to be Tuny, for the similitude of thepm.
Lectica, a, f. ge. a thyng lyke to a bedde, wherein riche and noble men were bozne by six seruantes: it maye be taken for a lieter.
Lecticarij, they whyche beare Lectica.
Lecticariola, she that attendeth on a lieter bearer.
Lecticula, a littell chayre or lieter caried betweene men.

Lectio,

Lectio, ōnis, fœm. g. tēdyng, a lesson, choys, a gathering.
Lectipes, an herbe.
Lectisterniātor, ōris, m. g. a chamberlaine, or he that maketh the beddes.
Lectisternium, a solemnitie amonge the paynims, whan in the honour of theyr gods, Jūpiter, Juno, & Minerva, beddes were spreadde in the temples, in the whiche fyrre the idollis were laped, in the residue as manye as mought he and cate.
Lectito, aui, are, to reade often. Also to gather often.
Lecton, one of the toppes of the mountayne called Iba.
Lectrum, a parte of Asia lying into the sea.
Lector, ōris, m. g. a reader.
Lectus, us, m. g. a choys.
Lectus, a, um, read. also chosen, picked, selected.
Lecturio, ire, to desyre to reade.
Lectus, ti, m. g. a bearde. it is vsed somtyme for a table, because they vsed in olde tyme to ease theyr meate syping on beddes.
Lectulus, li, m. g. a lyttell bedde.
Lecythus, thi, mascu. & fœm. gene. a pottle of carthe, whiche serued onely for oyle, an vntygallie or vble.
Leda, the wyfe of Tyndarus kynge of Laconia, with whome (as poetes dooe fable) Jūpiter in the forme of a swanne dydde companye, and she brought forth the two egges, of the one came Pollux and Helena, whiche was rauishd by Paris: of the other came Castor and Clytemnestra: Pollux and Castor bee called Ledai.
Legæa, one of the nymphes.
Legālis, le, belongyng to the lawe.
Legārium, ri, n. g. idem quod Legumen.
Legatārius, ri, m. g. he to whom any thyng is bequethed.
Legataria prouincia, a prouince appoynted to one.
Legatio, ōnis, fœm. g. an ambassade or office of an ambassadour.
Accipere legationem, To take on hym the charge of a Legacie.
Gerere legationem, and fungi legatione, to be an ambassadour.
Legatio libera, a legacy or lieutenantshyppe purchased by fauour, to the intent that one maye wryth moze authoritee prosecute his owne priuate matters in the countreie whither he is sente.
Votiua legatio, whan one purchaseth the title of an ambassadour or lieutenant, that he maye the moze honourably perfourme a vowe that he hath made.
Legatium, ui, neut. gener. that is geuen to the ambassadour for his expence, his dietes, his allowance.
Legatitius, a, um, pertynyng to legacies.

Legator, ōris, ma. gene. he that bequetheth any thyng, the testatour.
Legatū, ti, n. g. a legacy or bequest.
Legatus, ti, ma. gen. an ambassadour, that hath commission to treat of matters. He that is sent onely to salute or congratulate, is called **Vas** tour. It is also a lieutenant or generall capitaine of an armye.
Legerda, a citee in great Armenia.
Legibilis, le, legible, that maye be redde.
Legifer, idem quod Legislator.
Legio, ōnis, fœ. g. a companye of men of warre, containing commonlye. 6000. fowte men. 732. horsemen: or after Cæsar. 12500. men of warre: But it is manifest in A. m. that the nombre of a legion is vncertaine. It is also a towne in Lyons wall, now called **Leshard**.
Legion, the chiefe citee of Castile called Lion.
Legionarius, a, um, of or pertynyng to a legion.
Legirupa, x, m. g. a breaker of lawes.
Legislator, ōris, masc. gene. a maker or geuer of lawes.
Legitimè, lawfully, accordyng to the lawe.
Legitimus, a, um, accordyng to the lawe, lawfull, right, conuenient, iuste, iust.
Legitimi dies, dayes in banke before ordinarie iudges, whan the partie shoulde appere or pleade: or els it maye be dayes of retorne in the kynges bench or chancerye.
Legitima iudicia, iudgements confirmed by lawes wrytten or auncient custome.
Legitimo functionis tempore expleto, the ordinarie tyme of his ministringe beyng expired.
Legiuncula, la, f. g. a small legion.
Lego, aui, are, to sende as an ambassadour, or as a legate, or depute, to committe or appoynt, to bequeth, also to assigne or impute.
Cassius sibi legauit, he toke Cassius to be his lieutenant.
Famulum legare aliquo, to sende his seruante any whither.
Legare negotium alicui, to committe a charge or businesse to one.
Legare fortunæ, to assigne or impute to fortune, to blame or laye the fault on fortune.
Consulem legare ad id bellum placuit, theyr pleasure was, that the consull shoulde be sent as chiefe capitayne to that warres.
Legare aliquid alicui, to geue a thyng to one by testamente.
Lego, legi, gere, to gather, to rede, to passe by, to chouse, to styke. somtyme to steale.
Legere sermonem alterius, to hearken what onesayeth.
Legere vestigia, to folowe one steppe by step.
Legens oram Italia, saylyng along by the sea coast of Italie.
Legula, la, f. g. a fillette.
Leguleius, lei, mascu. ge. a lawier, a student of the lawe.
Legulus,

Légulus, li, m. g. a gatherer of small thynges, as grapes or olives.

Legūmen, minis, neu. gen. all maner of pulse, as beanes, peason, betches, tares, &c.

Legumentum, ti, and **Legarium**, rij, neu. gene, the same.

Leleges, or **Lelegæ**, people, whiche were alwaye wandyrng: and inhabited sometyme in Thessalie.

Leitus, one of the v. capitaynes of Scroetia, that went to Trope.

Lelaps, **lelapis**, one of Becons dogges.

Lema, x, f. ge. a teare congeled. Erasmus saith, that Lema is a congeled humour in the eyes, that harteth the sight.

Lemānus, a poole, into the whyche the ryuer of Rhone renneth, called in frenche Lausane.

Lembunculus, li, a diminutiue of **Lembus**.

Lembus, bi, m. g. a swifte littell Myppe, whyche maye be called a barke.

Lemma, māis, n. g. an argument.

Lemnia terra, that whyche is now called Terra sigillata.

Lemniſci, ōrum, ma. ge. plu. labelles hangyng downe from garlandes, also iesses belongyng to an hauke.

Lemniscātus, a, um, that hath suche labelles, or iesses hangyng downe.

Lemnius, a, um, of Lemnos.

Lemnos, one of the Iles called Cyclades, wher in Vulcan was nourished. The women of this ile beyng in a furie, that their husbandes were longe absente in warrtes, whan they came home (conspyrng together) slewe them all in one night, excepte Hippisphyle the kynges daughter, saued and conueighed hie father. Reade in Hippisphile.

Lemonium, nij, n. g. an herbe.

Lemosi, they that weepe lightly.

Lemouices, Lymoū in Fraunce.

Lēmures, murum, m. g. plur. spirtes, whyche do walke by night with horrible figures.

Lemuria, ōrum, neu. ge. plu. feastes dedicate to those spirtes.

Lenæum, a holy daye kept at Athenes.

Lenæus, one of the names of Bacchus.

Lena, nā, f. g. a woman baudie.

Lendiginosus, a, um, full of nittes.

Lenē, idem quod leniter.

Linimentum, ti, and **Lenimen**, minis, n. g. that maketh pleasaunt or swete, that taketh awaye the sharpnesse or egernesse of a thyng.

Lenio, iui, ire, to pacifie, to moderate to appease, to teate gently, to make playne or smothe, to comforte. Quo illam mihi lenirent miseriam, that they myght ease me of the sorowe or care that I was in.

Lenire tempestates, to appease the tempestes.

Lenis, ne, not soone angrye, soone contented or pleased, full of sufferance, that whyche hath no roughnes, meke, tractable, softe of conditions,

gentyll, modest, mylde, pleasaunt in taste, contrary to eiger and tart.

Lenē & asperum, contrary.

Venenum lenē, an easy poyson, that kylleth a man without payne.

Vinum lenē, delicious and pleasaunt wyne.

Ingenio leni esse, to haue a gentyll nature.

Lenes cibi and acres, contrary.

Lenitas, rāis, and **Lenitudo**, dñis, f. g. mekenesse, gentilnesse, easynesse to please, softnesse, smothernesse. Also pleasauntnesse in taste, fauours eablenesse.

Leniter, softly, sweetely, moderately, gently.

Leno, ōnis, com. gener. a baudie, a marchaunte of howes.

Lenobates, a treader of grapes.

Lenocinium, nij, n. gen. the practyse of baudie.

Sometyme immoderate & exquisite clemynesse or elegancy to stee a man to vice, a vicious pleasauntnesse, a pleasaunt inticement or lure.

Lenocinor, aris, ari, to practyse baudie. Also to speake faire or allure one with wordes and other pleasaunt thynges. Sometyme to gette fauour, to make a thyng to haue the more grace.

Lenonius, a, um, petyng to baudes.

Lens, lendis, f. g. a nitte.

Lens, lentis, fcm. gene. a kynde of pulse called lentelles.

Ante lentem augere ollam, to vse to much hast, to fish before the nette.

In lente vnguentum, a prouerbe, signifying the thyng to be absurde, as farre from the purpose as Magnificat from mattens: as mete for this matter as swete oyle in potage.

Lens palustris, duckes meate or water lentelles, whiche in standyng waters lieth howeryng.

Lentē, easily, softly, slowly.

Lentē ferre, to suffre or take patiently.

Lentē agere, to doe a thyng slowly, and negligently.

Lente ac fastidiose aliquem probare, to proue by lptel and lptele in longe continuance.

Lentissime mandere, to eate vnsay slowly and leysly.

Lenteco, tui, tere, to be softe, tendre, to be pliant.

Lentesco, scere, to be smothe or tendre, to become slammyp lyke glew, pitche, or birde lime.

Lenticula, lē, f. g. a pulse called chittes.

Lenticula, a maner of vessell, out of the whyche hynges and pynces were anoynted, a Chrysmas tozie. also a rounde redde thyng lyke a lptell in mens visages.

Lenticularis, re, lyke a chitte or fatche.

Lentiginosus, he that hath in his face or bodye many lptle redde markes lyke lptelles.

Lentigo, tiginis, f. ge. a thyng lyke a lptle wart in the face, redde or blacke.

Lentiscus, a lptle tree, out of the whyche cometh a swete gumme called Mastix, mastix tree. of this tree they make tooth pickes: and fyne duk to scoure the lcthe.

Lentiscum mādīr, spoken prouerbiālye of one that trymmeth hym selfe to curiously.
Lentiscinus, a, um, made of the tree **Lentiscus**.
Lentisciferus, a, um, that beareth these trees.
Lentitia, a, f. g. softnesse, pliantnesse.
Lentitudo, dinis, f. g. slownesse, negligence.
Lento, aui, are, to doe a thyng softelye, easelye, or slowly. also to make pliant or flexible.
Lentor, ōris, masc. gene. a clammy and glewlye humour.
Lentulus, a ctesin of Rome.
Lentulus, a, um, a diminutiue of **Lentus**.
Lentus, a, um, soft gentyll, tendze, pliant, that boweth easlye, easie, slowe, remisse, secure, carelessse, at rest, idell, cleaupng. or clammye, longe in doyng a thyng sometyme colde. also that continueth long.
Lento gradu ire, to go slowlye or a soft pace.
Lentus ignis, a soft fyre.
Lentior pugna, a slacke batayle with out fiercenes.
Tellus lenta, clammye.
Lentus humor, a colde stymie humour.
Lenta viuacitas, whan one is long in dyng.
Lenta mora, longe taryng, lpyngeryng.
Lenulus, a lyttle or ponge sawde.
Lenunculus, li, maf. gen. idem, also a little fys Mars boct.
Leo, a mans name of Byzaunce.
Leo, les, leui, lere, to anoynt or smere ouer.
Leo, ōnis, m. ge. a lion also a well fysh called a lopstar, also a signe in the firmament.
Leonem ex ynguibus astimare. To esteeme the lion by his yons: A prouerbe, signifying, to perceiue by a litle what y whole matter meaneth or by a piece of a thyng what the whole is, or by one tokē to vnderstād what maner of mā one is.
Leonem radere, spoken where one attempteth a thyng dangerous and all most impossible.
Leo risit, a prouerbe, touchyng theym, whiche be slowe of countynauce, fyele, and vns courtelye.
Leochares, the name of an excellent grauer.
Leodamās, the propre name of a philosophier.
Leon, a philosophier.
Leonides, a kyng of the Lacedemonians, whychē dydde incredible feates of warre agaynst Peres kyng of Persia: and fynallye was slayne in defendyng Greece, with. 4800. grekes onelye, agaynst. x. hundred thousande of the hoste of Peres. There was also an other Leonides, whiche was tutour to kyng Alexander, whan he was a chyld.
Leoninus, a, um, of a lion.
Leonina, nā, f. ge. an herbe, whychē groweth on hilles, whose floures are like to a lions mouth, whan he gapeth.
Leontice, ces, f. ge. an herbe called also **Cacalia**, and hath lytle seedes lyke to a margarite and is called of the apothecaries **Carui agreste**.
Leontini, people of Sicilie.

Leontios, a kynde of precious stones.
Leontopetalon, li, n. ge. an herbe hauyng leanes lyke to colewortes, the stalke halfe a fote hyghe, the seede in huskes as great as small peason, the roote lyke a rape roote, great and blacke, whychē helpeth agaynst the styngyng and bytyng of all maner of serpentes.
Leontophonon, a lytle worme, whiche if the lion do bite, the lion dieth incontinent.
Leontophona, nā, f. gen. a lytle beaste, whose heade is turned into a scow, wherewith men doe mixte fleshe and cast it into the wayes, wherby lions doe passe, wherof if they doe eate they die incontinent.
Leontopodion, di, neu. gene. an herbe called **Dee de leon**, whychē hath floures lyke roses vnspredde.
Leontopodium, an herbe, whychē some do saye is lyke to that, whychē is called **Marigouldes**. Some suppose it to be the herbe, whychē is called **Dent de lion**.
Leopardus, di, m. g. a leoparde.
Lepadusa, the yle of Sicilie.
Lepide, vnpleasuntely, pteatly, with a grace, honesty.
Lepide memoras, this is well sayed of you.
Lepide stratus lectus, minionly, trymely.
Vin' tu lepidē facere will ye doe well.
Lepidium, an herbe, whychē **Virgilius Marcellus** supposeth to be that, whychē the apothecaries doe call **Seitrac**. **Ruellius** describeth it to haue leaues whan they be yong, lyke to laurell, but they be softer. Finallye it is lyke a sword blade rebated: the stalke riseth in heighe a cubite, and hath a great roote with a thycke rynde, and a pithe lyke to wodde. Some physicians doe call it **Cittandor**. **Dioscorides** affirmeth **Lepidium** and **Gingidium**, to be all one, whychē **Gingidium** some doe call cheruile.
Lepidotes, tis, f. ge. a precious stone, lyke to the scales of fshes.
Lepidule, the diminutiue of **Lepide**.
Lepidus, a, um, nete, polite, pleasant, as well in speache as in gesture, that hath a good grace, pteatie, mery.
Mores lepidi, pleasant manners.
Lepida occasio, a good occasion.
Lepidum nuncium, mery tydynges.
O capitulum lepidissimum, a litle pteatie feat goll poll.
Lepista, nā, f. ge. a lyttle pottle or viole.
Lepor, and **Lepos**, ōris, m. ge. purenesse or netenes in speche. Also the good grace and delectableness in speche, gesture, or doyng a thyng, pleasantnesse.
Leporarium, ri, n. ge. an inclosure, or place inclosed, wherin are kepte any beaustis for pleasure, or huntynge, a parke, a cunnygate.
Leporinus, a, um, of an hare.
Leporis palatium, an herbe called **Sowthistel**, in greke **Donchus**.
Lepra,

Lepra, prae, f. g. lepric.
 Leprium, a citee of Achaia, an other in Arcadia.
 Leptenacia, a promontorie of Indie.
 Lepris, the name of two citres in Aethiopia the
 last.
 Leptoludix, blache fygges.
 Lepion, an herbe of the hynde of Centaurie.
 Leptophillon, li, n. g. a kinde of Spurge that hath
 brode leaues.
 Leptus, the weyght of a karat and an halfe. An-
 dreas Alciatus in tres posteriores libros saith,
 a karat is the thyrde parte of Obolus, whiche is
 halfe a scrupull.
 Lepus, leporis, m. g. an hare.
 Duo simul insequor lepores, I fythe af-
 ter two thynges atones, and am lyke to lese both:
 betwene two stoles my taylor is lyke to goe to
 the ground.
 Lepusculus, li, mas. g. a leueret oz ponge hare.
 Lepus, a certayne fysh, whiche is poyson to a man,
 and a man to hym.
 Leria, one of the ples called Sporades: the people
 therof are called Leriij, of whose maners grow a
 prouerbe, Leriij mali.
 Lerne, oz lerna, a lake oz a fenne, in Achaia about
 Argos, and a fenne, in the whyche was the ser-
 pent Hydra with manye heades as poetes feigne.
 Into this lake the people of the citees of Argus
 and Mycene dyd throw all the ordure and swes-
 synges of theyr stretes and houses, wherof came
 the prouerbe.
 Lerna malorum, wherby was signified an heape
 of mischieses: oz ane person, in whom is all vice
 and abhominacion.
 Lerneus, a, um, of Lerna.
 Leros, an ilande in the sea Icarie.
 Lestosa, a citee of Spayne, called now Torrasa.
 Lesbos, an yle in the sea called Egeum, wherein was
 the citee Mytilene.
 Lesbios, a, um, of the yle of Lesbos.
 Lesbia regula, is spoken, where reason is ap-
 plied to the arte, and not the arte to reason: and
 where the lawe is accomodate to maners, and
 not maners to the lawe. Hereof speaketh Ari-
 stotle Morali. lib. v. of that, whyche is infinite,
 the rule is infinite like the leaden rule of Les-
 bos, whyche serueth for buildyng, and is chaun-
 ged to the facion of the stone.
 Lessus, us, ma, ge. a lamentable voyce vsed in the
 buryng of men, as we dw saie, alas.
 Lestorum, a region of Indie.
 Lestrygones, a people in the extreme part of Ita-
 lie, whyche dyd eate the companions of Ulysses
 roasting them on byches.
 Lestrygonus, a, um, of that people.
 Letalis, le, mortall, deadly.
 Letaliter, mortally, deadly.
 Letata corpora, bodies of them that be slayne.
 Letatus, a, um, slayne.
 Letamen, minis, n. g. compasse, dong, oz mucke,
 layed in the felde to make cozne and grasse to

growe plentifully.
 Letania, oz Lirania, a supplicacion oz common
 prayer.
 Letargia, oz Lethargus, whiche of some is called
 veternus, is (as Paulus Aegineta wyrteth) a
 disease in that parte of the heade, in the whyche
 the power of reason is conteyned possesseynge the
 same place that phrenesie dooeth, that is to saye
 the bryayne: but the cause and mattier be contra-
 ry. For in this is continuall necessitee of slepe,
 harde to be awaked, the mattier being a moyste
 and veraye colde humour, washyng the bryayne,
 and compellyng one to slepe. Alexander Trallia-
 nus addeth therto, that therein is suche a forget-
 fulnesse, that he which is sicke, can not remembre
 what he wolde speake. Constantinus saith, that
 where sometyme theydwe gape, they do forget to
 close theyr mouthes. It is sometyme called Vera,
 and then is it of a pure colde mattier, and somes-
 tyme it is called Non vera, and than is it of a
 colde mattier mixte wyth a littell bloude oz chol-
 ler: seldome it happeneth of Melancholy. Sometime
 it foloweth an other sicknesse, as a fleumatie fe-
 ver, oz the sicknesse of the lunges called Perip-
 neumonia. In these diseases by heate the fleume
 is made subtil, and is plucked vpp to the bryayne,
 where a cotidian feuer and that bee together:
 sometyme the feuer departeth in the space of se-
 uen dayes, and leaueth behinde that sicknesse.
 Lethargicus, ci, m. gen. he that hath the sleppynge
 oz forgetful sicknesse.
 Lethara, loke Letara.
 Lethe, a ryuer of helle, the water wherof as soone
 as it is drunke, causeth a man to forget all thing
 that is passed, it is also a ryuer in Aethiopia.
 Letheus, a, um, of that ryuer.
 Lethifer, ra, rum, deadly, byngyng oz causyng
 death.
 Lethificus, a, um, causyng death.
 Leto, aui, are, to flee.
 Letum, oz Lethum, ti, n. g. death.
 Leto interire, to bee slayne.
 Eripere se letho, to salve his owne lyfe.
 Leua manus, the left hande.
 Leuamen, minis, and Leuamentum, ti, neu.
 generis, solace, comfort, consolacion, that dimi-
 nisheth yuell oz sorowe, and maketh it moze tol-
 lerable.
 Leuatio, onis, f. gen. a consolacion, an easyng, a
 diminishyng of payne oz sorowe.
 Leuatus, a, um, lifted vp.
 Leuca, a promontorie oz elbowe of lande, nyghe to
 Corinthus.
 Leucachates, tis, ma. gene. a precious stone that
 is white.
 Leucadia, an yle by the bosome of the sea called
 Ambracium.
 Leucacantha, is (as Jo. Agricola affirmeth) a
 thornie bushe comyng vpp in hedges and dis-
 ches, haupnge whyte scote floures: oz els a kynde
 of square thistle, full of pyretes. Manardus
 Trij suppos

suppoſeth it to bee that, whyche the Arabians call Wedeguar. Ruellius affirmeth it to bee that, whyche Dioſcorides calleth Rhamnus: the Romayns Albam ſpinam, white thorne, growyng in hedges, hauynge ſtreight by bzaunthes full of pyches, lyttell leaues, ſomewhat longe, fatter and ſofter. Some is whiter than other, the darker coloured hath broader leaues, and ſomewhat ruddy, the twigges be in lengthe almoſte ſyue cubites, the fruite white, brode, thynne, ſhaped lyke a codde. Nowe haue ye the ſundrye diſcriptions of the great lerned men of this tyme: diuine what Leucacantha is: for to ſo diuers opinions I can not fynde one engliſhe, excepte I ſhoulde call it white bzler. this Leucacantha is commonly after ſome mens opinions named carduus S. Marie, our lady thiſtle.

Leucanthemis, an herbe, whiche phyſicians of late dates call Camomill, loke Chamæmilon.

Leucathiopes, a people of Aſiæ.

Leucargilion, liij. n. g. white clate.

Leucas, cadis, ſc. m. gen. a towne in the countrey of Leucadie.

Leucaspis, a Troian, whyche ſayled with Aeneas into Italye.

Leucates, a mountaine in Epiro. alſo an yle.

Leuce, a kynde of morpheu.

Leuce, a littell towne, not far from Smirnia. alſo an herbe lyke Mercurie, hauyng a white lyne in the middle of the leafe. **Leucero dius**.

Leucippus, a philoſopher.

Leucocryſos, a precious ſtone.

Leucogea, a precious ſtone.

Leucogei, certayne hilles in Italye by Naples.

Leucóion, leucóij, n. ge. the generall name of all kyndes of violetttes: not withſtandyng it is properly taken for the winter gilofey, whyche is a kind of violetttes.

Leucola, an ile by Cyprus.

Leucóma, máris, n. g. the webbe in the eye whan it is roted. alſo the whyte of an egge. alſo the table, wherein the names of iudges or officers be wyitten, and the actes of euery yere regiſtered, called alſo Album.

Leucon, a kyng of Pontus, ſlayne of his brother Oxilocus for adultery. A houſband man of the ſame name.

Leucónium, nij, or Leuconicum, ci, neu. gene. white cotton.

Leucopetalos, a whyte precious ſtone with ſtrakes of golde.

Leucopetra, a promontorie of Sicilie.

Leucóphæus, phæi, maſ. gen. a browne or ruſſet colour.

Leucophæatus, a, um, that weareth a ruſſette garment.

Leucophlegmantia, a whyte dropſy.

Leucophlegmatia, or Leucophlegmatias hyderos, one kynde of dropſy, wherein all the bodye ſwelleth vnequally.

Leucóphorum, ri, n. gen. that they ſouldye golde

with, boras.

Leucophthalmos, a precious ſtone lyke a whyte eye.

Leucopus, white of naturall colour.

Leucosia, an ile agaynſt Peſtanum, in the ſea Thyrrenum.

Leucosiria, a countrey, whyche is nowe called Cappadocia.

Leucosydorum cubitus, a place in Cappadocia.

Leucoſticſos, a ſtone that hath whyte ſpottes in it.

Leucothæa, the goddeſſe, whyche was called Mar-tuta and Aurora.

Leucothoæ, the daughter of Oreamus of Baby-lon, whome (beyng gotten with childe by Phebus) hir father dydde burie alive: but Phebus (as poetes ſeygne) dyd tranſforme hir into a tree, out of the whyche tenneth frankyncens.

Leucrocuta, a beaſte in Indie, as great as an aſſe, hauynge legges lyke an herte, the heade, necke, tayle, and breaſt of a graie or badger, the ſoute clouen, a wide gaping mouth by to the eares: in ſtede of teeth, one hole bone, in his voyce he will reſemble the ſpeache of a man. Plinie ſaith, this beaſtes head is of the ſacion of Melis, and Melis is the beaſte called Texo, whyche is a graie or a badger. Solinus ſayeth, he hath the head of a ramme, whyche perchaunce was the faulte of the wyter or prynter, whyche vnto Meli, added Ca, and madde it Cameli.

Leuctra, plu. and Leuctrum, or Leuctra, ſingu. a towne of Beotia.

Leuctricus, a, um, of Leuctra.

Leui, one of the ſonnes of Jacob the patriarche.

Leuiathan, a dragon of the ſea. It is taken in holy ſcripture for the dyuell.

Leuiculus, a, um, ſomewhat light. alſo wanton.

Leuidenſa, æ, ſc. gen. a garment made of coarſe clothe, ſuche as men vſed in olde tyme to geue to gueſtes of theyr acquayntaunce.

Leuidenſa munus, ſpoken prouerbiallye of a ſimple giſte and of ſmal value.

Leuiſidus, a, um, of lyghte or ſmal credence or truſte.

Léuipes, uipedis, om. ge. ſwifte, lighte of fote.

Leuir, léuiri, m. g. the huſbandes brother.

Leuis, leue, lyght, liger, eaſy, vnconſtant, ſmal, vile, of littell ualue, of ſmal reputation.

Leuia vina, ſmal wyne.

Leuis armaturæ milites, lyght ſouldiours.

Leuis armaturæ excuſio in oratione, lyghte argumentes, that men bypnye befoze they come to the pithe of the mattier.

Leuis author, of no authoritee.

Leuis homo, an vnconſtant man, alſo a vile perſon of ſmal eſtimation.

Leuia hæc ſunt, theſe are but triflyng and lighte thynges, or matters of ſmal importance.

Leui brachio aliquid agere, to do a thyng ſleightly, or negligently.

Dolor leuis, id eſt paruus.

Impenſa leuis, ſmal coſte or charge.

Precium leuius, a more easy paye.
 Reprehensio leuis, a smaller buke.
 Leuis labor, a light and easy labour.
 Leuita, among the Jewes, was a minister in theyr ceremonies vnder their prestes, a decon.
 Leuitas, raris, form, generis, lightnesse, incommensurable.
 Leuiter, lightly, vnconstantly, smally, meanelye, easily, patiently.
 Leuiter agnoscere, to haue a littell knowlage of a thyng.
 Leuiter attingere studia, to be a student but a litle while, to haue but meane learning.
 Leuiter inter se dissident, there is a little variance betwene them.
 Leuiter eruditus homo, a man of small learning, or meanely learned.
 Leuiter aspersus laudibus, preysed a litle.
 Leuiter ferre, to take patiently.
 Leuiter inflexum, a littell bowed.
 Vt leuissime dicam, to speake moste gently, or that I maye not speake the extremities.
 Leuissime laesus, hurtis very littell.
 Leuiter aliquid tangere, to touche or speake of a thyng briefely, or in a fewe wordes.
 Bene volumus leuiter lenonibus, we owe haundes but small fauour.
 Leuius ledit, it hurteth lesse.
 Leui somnus, a, um, that so slepeth, that it will lightly or soone awake.
 Leuo, aui, are, to lyfte vp, sometime to take away, to abate, to minyssh, or mitigate, to make easy or light, to helpe, to vnbourden.
 Leuare aliquem onere, to dyscharge one of his burdeyne.
 Leuare animum, to recreate the spirites.
 Leuare annonam, to minyssh the pryce of vintages.
 Leuare tributum alicuius agri, to take vp the rente for a certayne plotte of ground or piece of lande.
 Leuare facinus alicuius, to excuse one of a mischeuous dede.
 Leuare ictum serpentis, To heale one stonge with an adder.
 Leuare laborem alicui, To ease one of his labour, or to put hym out of payne.
 Leuare metum alicui, to put one out of feare.
 Leuare morbum alicui, To make his syknes more easy.
 Leuare populum frumento, to helpe the people with coyne in tyme of scarcitee.
 Leuare suam auctoritatem, to minyssh his authoritee.
 Leuare amicitias remissione vsus, to leaue off frendshipp by litle and litle.
 Calamitatem innocentium leuare, To healep them that be troubled wrongfullye, so to deliuer them out of trouble.
 Leuare dentes penna, to picke the teeth with a quille,

Paupertatem alicui leuare, to healep one that is in pouertie and neede.
 Promissa multa fidem leuant, he that promyseth many thynges, is not lightly belened.
 Leuare sese are alieno, to paye his debtes.
 Sumptum leuare, to diminish the onces charges, to make that he spende not so muche.
 Leuare vincula, to slacke the bondes that one is tyed with.
 Leuare plagam, in grassynge after the stroke is fawed, to paye the heade smothe with a knyfe.
 Leuus, or rather Leuius, a, um, lesse, also whan it is spoken of worldely thynges, it signifyeth lesse, vnhappye contrarie, whan it is referred to celestiall thynges, it betokeneth righte, fortunate, prosperous. For that whiche to vs is the lesse hande, to them, whiche are aboue, and doe looke toward vs, is the righte hande, whiche
 Leuius.
 Leuphana, a citee of Germanie, called commonly Hanouer.
 Leuthychides, a kynge of Lacedemonie.
 Lex, legis, femin. generis, lawe. also a statute or decree, a rule to folowe, a couenant or condicion.
 Lex municipalis, The peculiar lawe, whiche euery cite hath.
 Lex orchia, a lawe, whiche assigned, howe many persons shoulde be bouden to supper, and that men shoulde suppe at theyr doores, to the intent that it myghte appere, howe the lawe was obeyed.
 Lex plagaria, wherby men were whipped.
 Leges Cēturiatæ, lawes made by thassemblies called Comitia Centuriata, rede Comitia.
 Leges Curiatæ, lawes made in the assemblies called Curiata comitia, whiche were called by wekes.
 Leges Tribunitiæ, lawes made by all the common people, whiche were also called Plebiscita.
 Lege agere, to sue in the lawe: also, to put the lawe in execution.
 Legibus soluere, to dispense or graunt a place to one, to do any thyng contrary to a lawe made.
 Sancire leges, to ordeyn and stablysh the lawes.
 Mac lege, on this condicion.
 A stringi legibus, to be subiect to the lawes.
 Lege vendere, whan the lawe geueth authoritee to selle.
 Hanc ad legem formanda vobis oratio est, after this rule.
 Leges perlege, rede the condicions.
 Abrogare lege, legi, and legem, to abrogate parte of a lawe.
 Lexis, lexeos, f. g. a word.
 Lexipyreti, medicines, whiche doe heale men of fevers.
 Lexouij, or Lexuuij, people in hygge fraunce about Burbon.

Lia, one of the wives of Jacob the patriarche.
 Lia, he holes in the toppes of a mast, whiche
 doe receyue the halsters or ropes.
 Liba, an yle in the Indian sea.
 Libadion, an herbe called the lesse Centory.
 Libāmen, bāminis, Libamentum, ti, n. ge. and
 Libatio, ōnis, f. m. gen. a taste or sape taken,
 properly in sacrifice.
 Libanius, the name of a great rhetorician.
 Libānicus, a, um, of frankincense.
 Libanocnes, a precious stone like to frankincense.
 Libanos, a tree growynge in Arabia, out of the
 whiche renneth Frankincense, whiche of Eu-
 ripides is called Libanos, and the tree Liba-
 notos: contrary wyse of Sophocles, and Gas-
 ienus, the tree is called Libanos, and the gum
 Libanotos.
 Libanotis, tidis, f. g. an herbe called Rosemary.
 Libanotus, a wynde, whiche doeth blowe oute of
 the northweast.
 Libanus, a mountayne betwene Arabia and Phe-
 nicia. It is also a tree, whiche byngeth to the
 incense.
 Libarius, rij, m. g. he that selleth cakes.
 Libatus, a, um, tasted, assayed, sacrificed, taken out
 of an other thyng, loke Libo.
 Libarnum, or Libarna, a citee of Liguria.
 Libella, lē, f. g. the diminutive of Libra, it was
 also a small coigne, and of theim were twoo
 sortes: one was worth the tenth parte of Sesters-
 rius, the other the tenth parte of Denarius, idem
 quod As, assis. It is also the line and plums
 mete of a mason or carpenter.
 Libellarius, ci, m. g. he that for feare of punish-
 ment is content to haue his name registred a-
 mong the ydell wozshippers.
 Libellio, ōnis, mas. ge. a writer of booke, also a
 carier of letters.
 Libellulus, li, m. g. a veraye littell booke.
 Libellus, li, m. gen. a littell booke. Sometime an
 epistoll, a supplication, a libell or declaration in
 the lawe, of debte, trespass, couenant, and other
 lyke, a citation, a rolle conteynynge notes made
 for memoie, a letter sette vp on a poste or walle.
 Sometime a poynt or article, a byll of cōplaynt.
 also a certayne measure.
 Libelli supplices, supplications made to greate
 men.
 Libellus memorialis, a littell register, scrow, or
 table made for memoie.
 Libellorū præfecti, maysters of the requestes,
 whiche doe receyue billes of supplication, beyng
 put vp to the kyng or pynce.
 Libellos agere, to be master of the requestes.
 Libellos signare, to aunswere to the bylles of
 request.
 A libellis, mayster of the requestes.
 Libens, entis, om. g. wyllyng, gladde.
 Libenti animo, gladly.
 Me libente, with my god wyl.
 Libentissimis omnibus, with every mannes

ryght god wyl.
 Libens, for Libenter.
 Libenter, wyllyngly, gladly.
 Bene libenter victas, thou louest to fare wel,
 and make good chere.
 Libentia, a, f. g. a dilection, a pleasure.
 Libentina, one of the names of Venus, or Pro-
 serpina.
 Liber, liberi, the finder of wyne, called also Bac-
 chus and Dionysius. It is sometime put for wine.
 sometime for the sonne.
 Liber, libri, ma. gen. a booke or warke written,
 the inner rynde of a tree, sometime a register, an
 Inuentorie.
 Liber, libera, crum, free, at libertee, not bounden,
 large or great, bolde or franke. also without bus-
 sinesse or lette, not subiect.
 Libero aere viuere, to lyue in open ayre.
 Litera libera, letters, wherein one spareth not to
 shew his mynd freely and frankly.
 Tempus liberum, a vacant time, or durynge
 whych season one maye do what he listeth.
 Liber ab irrisione, not mocked.
 Liber a legibus, not subiecte to lawes.
 Liber religione animus, a wynde without all
 religion or feare of god.
 Liberum est mihi, I maye, it is in my power
 or choyse.
 Libero corde fabulari, to common his myndes
 boldly.
 Liber lectulus, whan one lyeth alone without a
 bedde felowe.
 Liber locus, a place, where one maye do his
 pleasure without feare or correction.
 Laborum liber, that labourerth not.
 Relinquere liberum alicui, To leane to ones
 choyse, to do or thynke what he listeth.
 Liberalia, ōrum, n. ge. a soleinne or festiual daye
 dedicate to Bacchus.
 Liberalis, is, liberal, comely, well fauoured, full of
 largesse, full of liberalitee.
 Liberales artes, the liberall sciences, or sciences
 belongynge to a free man.
 Liberalis forma, a good fauour.
 Liberale ingenium, a free courage, an honeste
 nature or disposition.
 Liberale iudicium, & liberalis causa, where a
 man contendeth for his libertee.
 Liberales ioci, testes, & merke sayings mete for
 honest men.
 Liberalis, and Auidus, contrary.
 Liberalis facies, a well fauoured and good face,
 a face of fauour shewyng tokens of honestie and
 grace, honest.
 Liberale coniugium, honeste wedlocke betwene
 two persons free bozne.
 Liberalitas, tātis, f. g. liberalitee, bountie, honest
 intreatyng or dealyng, freeness in geuyng or bes-
 rowyng.
 Liberaliter, liberally, abundantly, largely, frely,
 honestly, lyke an honest body.

Exercitum quem in Asia ductauerat, luxurios
se, nimisque liberaliter habuerat, The armye,
which he had with hym in Asia, he let them haue
to muche theyr pleasure.
Liberaliter eruditus, well taught, brought vp
in honest learnyng.
Liberaliter viuere, to lyue without vile ocu-
pacion.
Liberaliter tractare, to interteyn liberally.
Liberaliter polliceri, to promyse largely.
Seruire liberaliter, to doe ones dutie in his
seruise honestly.
Liberator, oris, m. g. he that deliuereth.
Liberatio, onis, f. g. a setting at libertee.
Libere, frankly, liberallye, without constraint or
let, boldly, freely, without feare.
Libere viuere, to lyue at pleasure.
Educari libere, to bee brought vp honestly lyke
a gentyll man.
Libere loqui, to speake freely and boldly, fra-
ryng no daunger.
Liberi, orum, m. g. plu. chyldren as well women
as men, and sometyme it is spoken of one.
Auctus liberis, he that hath a chyldre bozne.
Liberides, conpes.
Libero, aui, are, to deliuer, to set at libertee, to
brynge out of bondage.
Liberare creditorem, To contente or satisfie
hym, of whome money is borrowed, to paye
debtes.
Culpam aliquem liberare, to discharge one, to
shew hym to be blamelesse.
Liberatus sum tua opera, I am rydde out of
daunger by thy helpe.
Liberare se a re alieno, to paye his debte.
Liberare aliquem metu, to put one out of
feare.
Liberare fidem suam, to doe that he promysed.
Libertas, tatis, f. ge. libertee taken wel neere al-
waye in the good parte.
Dare libertatem alicui, to make one free.
Recipere libertatem, to receyue agayne theyr
franchise or libertee.
Vindicare in libertatem, To deliuer out of
bondage, to sette at libertee.
Libertinus, a, um, that is manumised or made
free also bozne of one that was a seruant.
Libertus, and Liberta, he or she that of a bonde
man or woman is manumised or enfranchised,
a late seruant.
Liberum arbitrium, free wyll.
Liber, it lyketh or contenteth, it pleaseth.
Libuit, it was my pleasure so to dooe I was
disposed, it was my phantasie, luste, or ap-
petite.
Cetera quæ cuius libuissent, which lyked euery
man in his owne phantasie.
Quoniam libitum est vobis, because it hath
pleased you.
Silibitum fuerit, yf it come in his head.
Libethra, a cause, wherein was a well called Libe-

thros, where the Muses beynge conuersant, were
therefore called Libethrides.
Libethrides, the Muses or ladyes of sciences.
Libethrij, a people of Persia, bitterly rude and vn-
learned.
Libethrus, a mountayne in Macedonia, where the
Muses dyd dwell.
Libidinarius, an haunter of lechery.
Libidinosus, a, um, lecherous, wyllfull, pleasant.
Libidinosæ dapes, curious and exquisite fare.
Libidinosè, lecherously, wyllfully, after ones owne
appetite.
Libidinor, aris, ari, to playe the lechour.
Libido, bidinis, f. m. ge. sensualiter, vnlesull
appetite or luste. Sometyme it signifieth onely ap-
petite or wyll.
Libitina, æ, f. m. ge. a goddesse, in whose temple
were solde all thynges, perceyninge to sepulch-
res or funeralles. Sometyme for buryng, or sep-
lynge of suche thynges as apperteine to buryng.
also the charge and expence at buryng. also for
deathe, or the bette, wheron dead bodies are car-
ryed.
Libitinaris, rij, m. g. he that hath the surueyng
and charge about burynges.
Libo, bonis, a citsin of Rome.
Libo, aui, are, to taste anye thyng. Sometyme to
touche. Sometyme to sacrifice. Sometyme to take or
pyke oute in readyng of authours that whyche
lyketh one.
Libare gustu potum, to taste or say the drynke.
Oscula libauit naræ, he kyssed his daughter.
Cibum libare digitis, to touch.
Cibilibati ore alicuius, tasted.
Thura libare dijs, to sacrifice.
Libora, a citee in Spayn, called sometyme Elboze,
nowe commonly Caleuera.
Libra, bræ, f. ge. a pounce, wherof be thre sortes,
one called Troiana or Publica, conteynyng. 16.
ounces: whyche all occupiers in weighynge doe
vse commonly: An other is called Romana, con-
teynyng. 12. ounces, whyche the Romanes were
wont to vse, and this doe our poticaries vse: and
of this pounce doe all the auncient wyters
speake. The thyrde pounce is called Marca,
Octonaria, or Nummularia, whyche conteyn-
neth but. viii. ounces, that is halfe so muche as
the common pounce: by this pounce they doe
weigh money. also a measure of lycour conteyn-
nyng. 12. ounces. Sometyme a paye of balaces.
it is also one of the. 12. signes. Sometyme a car-
penters lyne, a masons rule.
Libra Romana, after some, was equall with
oure pounce sterlyng: but moze treuelye, it is
twyfe so muche. For Libra conteyneth. 100. des-
narios, and euery denarius. is in value a groate
sterlyng.
Libra attica, reade in Mina.
Libralis, le, that is a pounce weight or measure.
Libramentum, ti, n. ge. equall poyle or weyght,
the tongue of the balance.

Libramenta tormentorum, strynges, thonges, and cordes, belongyng to ingins of warre.
Libramenta plumbi, great weightes of leade put into the ingin called Aries.
Libramen, bráminis, n. gen. the castyng of hurtyng of a dartte.
Libraria, æ, form. g. a librarie, or a woman that weigheth out woull or flaxe.
Libraria taberna, a booke sellers shoppe.
Librarium atramentum, pynners inke.
Librarius, rij, ma. ge. a scriuener, a bookebinder, one that kepeth a librarie. also he that weteth out flaxe, woull, or yarne.
Librarius, a, um, perteynyng to bookes, balances, or of a pound weyght.
Libraria frusta, powndestones or thynges weyghyng a pownde.
Librarium, rij, n. g. a grosse register.
Librator, toris, m. g. a conueigher of water from well spynges to cundites, considering the leuel of the places.
Libratóres, hurlers of stones in warres.
Librile, lis, the hanging equally of the balance, the beame of the balance.
Librilla, or libella, stones tyed by strynges, or thonges, to hurle at men, vled in olde tyme in the warres.
Libripens, dis, m. g. he that holdeth the balance in his hande, and weigheth, a weigher.
Libro, aui, are, to weygh, to poyle, to make weightie, to houer, to leuell, to counterpoyle. Sometyme to diuide equally.
Librare tela, to cast darter with great violence.
Librat sese ex alto Aquila, The eagle houereth or soareth on hygh.
Libs, bis, m. g. a wynde, the whyche bloweth out of the southe.
Libum, bi, n. g. a cake.
Liburni, people of the countrey called Liburnia, also common messengers.
Liburnia, a parte of Dalmatia or Slaunonie, now called Croatia.
Liburnum, ni, n. g. Liburna, na, and Liburnica, æ, form. gene. a lyghte and swyfte shyppe, a foyste.
Liburnus, a, um, of Liburnia.
Libya, was amonge the Greekes, the generall name of all Africa: Not withstandyng it is of the Romaynes taken onely for that parte of Africa, whyche is from Egypte to the west ocean, conteynyng Cyrenaica, Africa minor, Numidia, and Mauritania: The Spaniardes doe commonly call them all Moyses.
Libya interior, is bounded on the north wth the two contreis called Mauritanie, with Afrike the lesse, and Cyrenaica: on the east with Aethiope: on the south with Aethiope the further: on the west with the Ocean sea. In this countrey be the Garamantes and Getules.
Libyctinus, a, um, of Libya.
Libycis, cidis, a towne of Iudea on the east parte

of the ryuer of Jordan.
Libycones, stones, whyche are not very cleere.
Libycus, a, um, of Libya.
Libyophanices, people in Africa.
Libys, and Libysia, a man and woman of Libya.
Libysia, a citee of Bithynia, called commonly Dolmen.
Libystinus, the surname of Apollo.
Lica, licæ, the name of one of Hercules companions.
Licambes, a citee of Macedemonia.
Licenter, licentious, ouer freely, with to much libertee, to boldely or rashely.
Licentia, æ, f. ge. licence, vnlesfull or immoderate libertee, pooze to doe a thyng.
Licentia temporum, a tyme whan euerye man vseth great libertee, and almoste dweth what he lysteth.
Licentior, licentius, ouer liberall or free, dissolute.
Licentior epistola, a letter, wherein one writeth his minde freely.
Licentior vita, a dissolute and an vnrule lyfe.
Licentiōsus, a, um, easie, vnyng vnlesfull libertee, licentious, dissolute.
Liceo, licui, cere, n. pass. to be pypled, or set at a pryce, or for howe muche it shall be solde.
Liceor, cēris, ceri, dep. to set the pryce hygher, to shewe for howe muche a man will selle it. also to cheape, to offre a certayne pryce.
Licet, it is lesfull. Sometyme it is vled for maie.
Mihi licet, I maye. **Tibi licet**, thou mayest. Sometyme be it so, admitte it.
Licuit esse ociofo Themistocli, Themistocles mought haue been without trauayle.
Nobis non licet esse tam disertis, we can not be so well spoken or eloquent.
Per me vel stertas licet, Thou mayest sleape for me vntill thou route: or I wil geue the leaue to route.
Licet mihi id de te discere, I maye learne this of you.
Licet, the aduerbe, be it, although.
Lichas, a measure, whyche exceedeth not foure synners.
Lichen, lichēnis, m. g. or **Lichēne, nes, f. ge.** a foule breakyng out, whyche begynneth aboute the chynne: and therefore is called Meniagra. Some dooe take it for the frenche pockes. but it semeth not so to bee. also an herbe called lyuerwortte.
Lichnis agrestis, called also Tragonaton, and Anthirrhinos, an herbe lyke to lyne seede, hayng almoste no roote, and a blue floure, with sedes lyke a calves snoute. It groweth amonge cozne in some countreies.
Licianus, a poete in the tyme of Martvall.
Liciatorium, torij, n. g. a weauers myttell, or a sylke womans tauell, whereon sylke or threede beeyng wounded, is wotte through the webbe or loome.

Licitans,

Licitans, *antis*, he that cheapeneth, or he that inhaunceth the price.
Licitatio, *onis*, *for. ge.* a cheepenyng, a pyssyng, a setting of the price, an open sale.
Licium, *ci*, *n. g.* and **Licia**, *orum*, *neu. g. plur.* thynges, whiche lyke women dooe weare in lincels or kooles.
Licina, *a*, *f. g.* a kynde of oliue trees.
Licitor, *aris*, *ari*, to cheapen, to bydde a certayne price for a thyng, to pryse, to set the price hygher. also to fight, to deale blowes.
Licitator, *oris*, *ma. gen.* one that inhaunceth the price, one that in cheapenyng profereth moze. a chepner, a chapman. sometime it signifieth a broker.
Licitatorem apponere, to laboꝛne one, to proferre or bidde moze for a thyng.
Licite, lesfully.
Licito, *idem*.
Licitus, *a*, *um*, lawfull.
Licoctonia, an herbe, whiche maie be called woulfe baine.
Lictor, *oris*, *m. g.* a sergeant, or other like minister to execute corporall punishment. A Consul of Rome had. xii. other head officers had. vi. whiche bare every one in their handes rodde and axes bounden together, to dooe with theim execution, as they wer commaunded.
Lictorius, *a*, *um*, perteynyng to sergeantes and other lyke officers.
Lidoron, a tile, in length one foote and an halfe, in bredth one fote.
Lien, *enis*, or *lienis*, *lienis*, *mas. gen.* the splene, the milke.
Lienicus, and **lienofus**, *a*, *um*, that is speke in the splene.
Lienosum cor, an herte that swelleth.
Lienteria, *a*, *for. gen.* slippernesse of the guttes, the flite.
Lientericus, *a*, *um*, that hath the flite.
Ligamen, *gaminis*, *n. g.* a bonde.
Ligamentum, *ti*, *n. g.* and **ligatura**, *a*, *for. ge.* *idem*.
Ligarius, a Romayne.
Ligellum, *li*, *n. g.* a littell house or cottage.
Ligeon, a certain tree. also an herbe.
Ligilium, an herbe mentioned in Columella.
Liger, **ligeris**, *mas. gene.* a riuer in Fraunce called Loire.
Lignarius, *a*, *um*, of woodde or that goeth for woodde.
Lignarius faber, a carpenter.
Lignator, *oris*, *mas. gene.* a carier of woodde, one that maketh prouision for woodde, a woodmonger.
Lignatio, *onis*, *f. g.* a hewyng, bearyng, fetchyng or purueynge of woodde. Sometime a groue where is much woodde.
Ligneus, *a*, *um*, of woodde, trine.
Ligneolus, *a*, *um*, a littel thyng made of woodde.
Lignile, *lis*, *n. g.* fuel, or a woodde stake.

Lignor, *aris*, *ari*, to go to cary woodde, to go to purueigh wood, as countpours doo in an army.
Lignofus, *a*, *um*, as harde as woodde, harde lyke woodde.
Lignum, *ni*, *n. g.* woodde.
Ligo, *ui*, *are*, to bynde.
 In catenas ligare, to bynde in chaynes.
Ligatus, *a*, *um*, bounden.
Ligo, *onis*, *m. g.* a spade.
Ligographi, common regesters, or auditours.
Ligula, *la*, *f. g.* a littell tongue, a latchet, it is also a spoone called Cochlear, whiche in measure conteyneth. iii. dragmas, and one scruple.
Liguria, a part of Italy, from the hille called Apenninus, vnto the sea called Tuscum, also from the ryuer of Marus, vnto the ryuer called Marcra. In it be the cities Genua, Sauona, Nau-lum, Albigena.
Ligurinus, called also spinus and acanthis, a bird that feedeth muche vpon Thistles, and hath a naturall hatred against the asse, and syngeth pleasantly: it is supposed to bee a grene finche, yet some haue taken it to be the nightingall, as Serenus writeth.
Ligurio, **liguris**, **liguriui**, or **liguri**, *rire*, to eate hypocritisme, or to deuoure sweete or deyntie meates. also to eate or pike morsels deyntily or curiously.
Furta ligurire, to eate stolen meate.
Ligurire lucra, by littell and littell to robbe a man with pyllyng and pollyng.
Ligurire rem aliquam, to despye or couete a thyng gredily, to the intente to fare the better by it.
Liguritis, *onis*, *form. gen.* gredynesse, immoderate appetite.
Ligus, **liguris**, of the countrey of Liguria, a Janz uens, of Janewaie.
Ligusticum, or after some Ligustinum mare, the sea that is by Ieane.
Ligusticum, or after some Libysticum, an herbe growyng commonly in the hilles of Liguria, it is called of the apothicaries Leuisticum, Lumbardie louage.
Ligusticus, *a*, *um*, of Liguria.
Ligustrum, *tri*, *n. g.* a tree, haupnge leaues lyke an olyue tree, but they bee broder and softer, and more grene of colour, whiche dooeth beare white floures and foote, whereof is made an oyle called Oleum Ciprinum. And this tree dooeth growe in watry places, as willowes and salowes dooe, and beareth a blacke fruite lyke to an elder tree. They whiche dooe take it for the bushe called Prinet, be much deceiued. This is maister Eliotes sentence, whose iudgement, I will not suppress, because certayne thynges in Plinies description semeth to confirme his opinion, as that Ligustrum groweth only in watry places: and also that the same tree is commonly taken to be Lypzos, whereas Fuchsius denieth it and saith, it is not Lypzos: how be it by

iudgement of most physicians this *Ligustrum* is called *Prinet* or *primprint*. it is also an herbe which some men doo call *Maior*, and groweth by hedges.

Lygies, are people of *Asia*, which with *Xerxes* warred agaynst the *Greekes*.

Lygistus, the sonne of *Phaeton*, of whome *Liguria* was named.

Liliaceus, a, um, of lilies.

Liliæum, ti, n. g. a place where many lilies dooe grow.

Lilium, lij, n. g. a lilye.

Lilium conuallium, the herbe like to a lilye called *Liricumfanse*.

Lilybeum, a towne or promontorie in *Sicile*, where one of the *Sibelles* lieth buried.

Lima, a, f. g. a fyle.

Ultima lima defuit meis scriptis, the last correction, emendacion or castigation, whiche is as it were a fylling or polishing.

Vti lima mordacius, to correcte or mende a writing to rigorously or sharply.

Liber rarus lima, a booke corrected.

Limaria, the fythe called *Tuny*, whan it dooeth not excede one foote in length.

Limatus, a, um, filed, polished, also trimme, pure, nete, elegant. *Terfus & limatus*.

Limatus oratione, That hath a pure and eloquent style.

Limaculus, a, um, a littell filed, pure, nete, subtil.

Limatura, a, f. g. powder, whiche cometh of fylling.

Limax, mâcis, masc. gene. a snayle. also a man, whiche prieth or seketh for some thyng, to consume or scale it.

Limolarius, rij, m. gene. a maker of gardes or purples.

Limbus, bi, m. ge. a purple, a garde, a hemme of a garment.

Limen, liminis, n. g. signifieth not only the thresholde of a doore, but also the haunce. Somes tyme it signifieth the entrie of the doore. Somes tyme friendshipp, after the exposition of *Seruis* us. also the place where one standeth.

Ad limina seruis, a porter.

Limen cubiculi, the entrance into the chambze.

Limina imperij, the frontiers of the realme.

Limen, mênis, a porte or haue.

Limenarcha, cha, m. g. the wardein of the portes.

Limes, limitis, m. g. a crosse path or way. also a bounde or buttynge in fieldes.

Limeum, an herbe, called of the Frenchmen *Venenum ceruarium*.

Limiosaleum, a citee of Germany, called commonly *Gnisna*.

Limitatio, ônis, f. g. a boundynge.

Limitaneus, a, um, belongynge to the marches or boundes.

Limitanei agri, fieldes lyng in the extreme marches of a countrey.

Limitanei milites, souldiours, which were appoynted to kepe and defende the marches of the empire.

Limni, an yle of the east parte of *Irelande*.

Limitatus, a, um, bounded, limited.

Limito, aui, are, and *Limitor*, aris, ari, to bound or limite, how farre a thyng doeth extende, to diuide or departe.

Limitrophi fundi, landes, the possessors whereof are bounde to sende the coyne that cometh of those landes to finde the souldiours, that kepte boundes of the empire.

Limo, aui, are, to fyle, to polythe, to tryme, to take away that is superfluous, to diminish.

Limare commodum alicuius, To pare away parte of ones profits.

Ornare & limare.

Politus limare aliquod opus, To amende a worke more exactly.

Limones, num, f. m. gen. fruite called limons, whereof no mention is made of auncient authors, except it be among them, whiche are called *Citra*.

Limonia, a, f. g. gen. a kynde of the herbe called *Anemone*.

Limonium, m, n. ge. an herbe growynge in meadowes or moorthe groundes, hauynge leaues lyke to beetes, but lesse and more weake, and hath a stalke lyke a *Lily*, full of leaues, and a redde seide, wintergreene.

Limouum, a towne of *Botlers* in France.

Limosus, a, um, full of slime or mudde, muddy.

Limpha, a, f. g. water.

Limpidus, a, um, cleare, pure, bright.

Limpitudo, dinis, f. g. clearenesse.

Limuici, or *Limouices*, *Lymolin* in *Botlers*.

Limulus, a, um, somewhat a skew or a wye.

Limus, mi, masc. gene. a vesture from the belly downewarde. Also mudde or slime, cley, whiche is in the water.

Limus, a, um, crooked, awry, a skew.

Limis, oculis spectare, To looke wantonlye on the one syde, to caste a wanton eye, to looke a skew.

Linamentum, ti, neu. g. linnen, threde, that is made of flaxe. also lynte.

Linarius, rij, m. g. a worker of linnen, that occupieth or selleth flaxe or line.

Lindos, a citee of *Rhodes*.

Lindum, a citee in Englande, whiche some dooe suppose to be *Lincolne*, some *Linne*.

Linea, a, f. g. a carpenters line or corde, it signifieth also euery lyne generally, either made or imagined to be also a degree of length.

Linea margaritarum, a longe row of perles on a threde.

Lineam ducere, to make a lyne, to rule a booke.

Lineamentum, ti, n. g. the faction or proportion of a body or visage drawn out.

Lineâris, re, perteynyng to a lyne.

Lineo, aui, are, to draw lines, to drawe out the figure

figure of a thyng with lines.
Lingo, xi, gere, to lyche with the tongue. also to
 fuche downe by luttell and luttell.
Linctus, us, ma, ge. lythyng or fuchyng downe,
 lapping.
Lingones, people of Fraunce in the countrey
 called Langres.
Lingua, guæ, for, gen. a tongue. also a language.
 also an instrument, wherewith men doe take me-
 decines of salues out of a bore. It is sometye
 taken for raplyng or slander. also a promontory
 of hille.
Bisulca lingua, a forked tongue.
Commertia lingua, communication.
Deerat lingua palato, I could not speake.
Properante lingua legere, to reade fast.
Titubante lingua loqui, to stutte.
Linguas scire, to be skyled in the tongues.
Egestas linguæ, the lacke in any tongue, when
 it hath not fitte woordes to expresse any thyng.
Lingua hæsitare, to stutte.
Linguas hominum effugere, to escape detrac-
 tion or slander.
Lingua bula, an herbe called Lange de beose.
Linguax, âcis, om. gen. a greete speaker, full of
 woordes, a babblar, a tangler, long tanged.
Lingula, æ, for, ge. a littel tongue. also a larchet
 of lyngell. also **Lingua**, & **Lingula**, dooe some-
 tyme signifie a spoone, or a longe instrumente
 lyke a spoone, that apothecaries vse. also a fas-
 cion of swoordes made like a tongue. It seemeth
 also to signifie a longe trough of ymbe of stone
 wherein wine or water dooeth renne.
Lingula edolata, a littell tenon to putte in a moys-
 teps.
Lingulaca, a woman full of woordes. Also a
 fyre called a sole, also a certayne herbe, whiche
 groweth about well spynges. also a byrde cal-
 led in Greeke $\nu\lambda\omega\tau\tau\iota\varsigma$. because it hath a longe
 tongue. Arist.
Lingulatus, a, um, that hath a tongue.
Liniger, ra, rum, that beareth line or flaxe.
Linio, niui, nire, to annoynte, to rubbe vppon
 softly.
Lineo, aui, are, to make lynes, to drawe oute the
 propozition of a thyng.
Lino, lini, liui, or leui, linere, to annoynte or lay
 on some thyng that is sicke, to swere or rubbe.
 sometye to lay oynment or other moisture on
 a thyng.
Linostrophon, phri, n. ge. an herbe, whiche is
 also called Marubium, Hozehounde.
Linozôstis, stis, f. g. an herbe called Mercurie.
Liquo, liqui, liquere, to leaue.
Linqui animo, to sownde, to seinte.
Linquentem reuocare animum, To reuue
 from sownyng.
Lintearius, rij, m. ge. a metcer of linnen, a lyn-
 nen draper.
Linteatus, a, um, that weareth a sotchet, surplice,
 or other linnen vesture.

Linteus, ônis, m. g. a linnen weauer.
Linteolum, li, n. gen. a piece of linnen clothe, a
 linnen ragge or cloute.
Linteus, a, um, of linnen.
Linteï libri, bookes made of linte.
Linternum, a towne in Campania, whete Scipio
 Africanus died, and is buried.
Linternus, a, um, of Linternum.
Linternus, a ryuer in Campania.
Linteum, rei, n. g. a sheete. it is also taken for a
 linnen clothe, sometye for a saple.
Linter, lintris, m. and f. g. a littell bote made of
 a holow tree.
Linum, ni, n. g. lyne or flaxe. sometye a thyrd.
 also a cable or rope in a shyppe. sometye a ca-
 syng nette or drasse.
Lina, plu. nettes, hayes, that beastes be taken in.
Linus, the most aunient poete, a Theban, whom
 Virgilius calleth the sonne of Apollo and Ura-
 nis, one of the .ix. muses.
Linx, or rather Lynx, a beast, whiche hath the face
 of a lyon, the body spotted lyke a Panther, and
 is of the greatnesse of a Doe, whose byrde is so
 deynly iourned into a stone.
Lipara, æ, scem. gene. an yle by Grece. also a
 soft plaster.
Liparis, a ryuer in Cilicia. also a kynde of Aps-
 lardes.
Lipopsichia, æ, for, ge. a swoundyng, where one
 seemeth to be dead.
Lippio, iui, ire, to be poze blynde or sandeblynde,
 or dimme of sight.
Lippitax, the impersonall.
Lippitudo, dinis, f. g. the blednesse of the eyes.
Lippus, a, um, bleate eyed, haupng dzyppng eyes.
Lipsana, ôrum, scrappes or leaupng of vitayles, or
 other thynges.
Liquâmen, quâminis, n. gene. greace or tallow,
 molten setwet, larde, dzyppng.
Liquefacio, quâfacis, fêci, facere, to melte.
Liquefactus, a, um, melted, made liquide.
Coagula liquefacta lacte, greene cheese.
Liquesio, liquesis, to be made liquide.
Liqueo, licui, liquere, to be liquide or soft,
 as oyle.
Liquentia, a riuer in Lombardie.
Liquesco, scere, to relente, to melte, to becoms
 soft or liquide.
Liquescere voluptate, to be wanton, delicate,
 and all geuen to pleasure.
Liquet, it appereth, it is sure, it is cleare, it is ma-
 nifest, it is apparant or well proued.
Liquet inter nos, we be sure, or we know cer-
 taynly.
Non liquere dixerunt, They saied the mattes
 was not sufficiently or manifestly proued.
Liquet mihi deierare, I maye boldly sweare
 without spotte of conscience.
Liquido, playnely, apparantly, purely, cleetely,
 manifestly, withoute spotte of conscience, or
 certayntes.

Liquide, idem quod liquidus.
 Liquidus, a, um, liquide, rennyng and soft. Some-
 time pure, clere, without dyegges, groundes, or
 mud.
 Liquidus venter, a bealy that hath the flixe.
 Liquidus animus & tranquillus, a mind with
 out care or heynesse.
 Liquidum auspiciu, id est, optimum.
 Liquidum, substantiuely, water.
 Ligo, aui, are, to melle.
 Liquor, liqueris, liqui, to be dissolued, to bee
 melted.
 Liquor, oris, m. g. humour, licour.
 Lira, æ, f. g. a ridge of lande, whiche is ouer the
 furrow. Sometime it signifieth an harpe.
 Lira, be trifles or iapes. Lira in latine (sayeth
 Erasmus) are Sulci, in englishe furrowes.
 Liratum, in ridges, ridge by ridge.
 Lirimiris, a citee of Germania.
 Lirinus, a, um, of lilies.
 Lirion, ni, n. g. oyle of lilies.
 Liris, a ryuer in Itale, by the towne called Min-
 turna.
 Liro, aui, are, to make ridges.
 Lis, litis, f. gene. debate, variance, controuersie.
 Lites, properly stryung in wordes.
 Litem æstimare, to asseesse damages and costes
 for the playntife in an action.
 Litem contestari, I suppose dooeth signifie as
 muche as that, whiche our lawiers dooe saye, to
 interpleade, whan one, whiche is not partie to
 the action, cometh in, or is called in, to pleade
 with the other, to thentent to saue his title, or
 interest, whiche is supposed that he hath with
 them.
 Litem capitis in aliquem inferre, to accuse one
 of a matter concernyng lyfe and death.
 Litem habere cum aliquo, to haue suite in the
 law with one, to be at variance with one.
 Intendere litem alicui, To sue oute a proesse
 agaynst one.
 Litem perdere, and Litecadere, to lose his
 action.
 Componere lites inter aliquos, to set men at
 one that be at variaunce.
 Litem suam facere, where one medleth in an
 other mans matter, as it were his owne: or so
 to pleade or defende a matter, that he seemeth
 to speake in his owne cause, and not in an other
 mans.
 Instrumentum liris, that one byyngeth in to
 iustifie his cause.
 Lissus, a riuer in Thracia, whiche Herodotus wis-
 teth, was drunke vpon by the armie that Peres
 hyng of Persia ledde into Grece.
 Lissus, a citee of Dalmatia.
 Lirato, the aduerbe, by pleasynge of god with
 sacrifice.
 Liratio, onis, f. m. gen. a pleasynge of god with
 sacrifice.
 Liratum, genen to god.

Litera, æ, for. g. a letter, a wrytyng. Sometime a
 byll or scrowe.
 Litera salutaris, was in the olde tyme A, as be
 tokenyng absoluyng. Litera tristis, B, as syg-
 nifyng condemnynge.
 Literæ fugientes, blynde letters, whiche either
 in defeaute of the puke, or of the parchment, or
 for aunciente may not be redde.
 Literæ, arum, plur. tantum, a letter or an epistle
 sent to one. also an ordinaunce or commaundes
 ment of a pynce or magistrate. also letters, wry-
 tynges, dedes, sciences, knowlage, learnynge.
 Literam longam facere, to be hanged.
 Trium literarum homo, a theefe.
 Ad literam, letter by letter, euery letter.
 Ad similitudinem tuæ literæ, like to thy hand
 or wrytyng.
 Literis mandare, to wryte.
 Nullam literam scripsi, I wryate nothyng.
 Literæ publicæ, common registers, wrytynges
 or dedes.
 Literas attingere, to study.
 Abdere se literis, to geue him selfe wholly to
 studie.
 Literarius, a, um, perteynyng to letters or sciences.
 Literatè, lyke a learned man, cunnyngly, lernedly.
 Literarius latine loqui, moze cunnyngly.
 Literator, oris, m. g. a grammarian, or a may-
 ster of grammar.
 Literatūra, æ, f. g. grammar, learnynge, wrytyng,
 counnyng.
 Literatus, a, um, counnyng, learned. also that
 hath letters graued in it.
 Literatum otium, time that one applyeth whols
 lie to studie.
 Literosus, a, um, greatly learned.
 Literula, læ, f. g. a littell letter, a scrow or byll. Li-
 terula, sometime studie of good learnynge.
 Lithargyrium, rij, n. g. litarge or white leade.
 Lithargyros, idem.
 Lithialis, sis, f. g. the grecke of the stone.
 Lithocolla, læ, for. g. a cement, wherewith stones
 are ioygned together.
 Lithoglyphus, phi, m. g. a grauer in stones.
 Lithologéma, gématis, n. g. a heape of stones.
 Lithos, a stone.
 Lithospermon, called commonly Miliun solis
 an herbe, whiche hath seedes lyke stones, and
 groweth amonge cozne, it cureth the stone of the
 bladder. Some suppose it to be grummell or gray
 myle.
 Lithostrôus, ti, m. g. and Lithostrôtum, ti, n. g.
 a place paved with square stones.
 Lithotomia, æ, f. m. gen. a masons workhouse
 or quarry.
 Lithotomus, mi, m. g. a mason.
 Liticen, ticinis, m. g. a blowet of a small respet.
 Litigátor, oris, m. g. a stricker.
 Litigatrix, the feminine.
 Litigiôsus, a, um, full of stryfe or contention, a
 wjangler.

Litigium, gij, n. g. debate of variance.
Litigo, aui, are, to varie, to strue, to sue one another.
Lito, aui, are, to please god with sacrifice, and to obteyne ones desyre. Sometime for Sacrificare, to sacrifice.
Litorëus, a, um, and **Litorâlis**, le, of the sea side.
Literosus, a, um, belongyng of like to the sea side of bankes.
Lituania, a countrey which is parte of Sarmatia, called Luten, and soygne the to Polonia on the north, and is vnder the kyng of Poole.
Litûra, æ, f. ge. a blottynge of strike throughe that, which is wryten, cancellynge.
Litûro, aui, are, to blotte of stryke throughe, to cancelle.
Litus, of littus, ôris, n. ge. the bankes as well of the sea, as of a great ryuer. Sometime lande buttyng on the sea, called the sea syde.
Litus, ta, tum, enoynted, spotted, spured.
Lituis, tui, m. g. a crooked staffe, whiche the diuiners, called Augures, helde in their handes whan they apoynted places in theyr diuination. also a scepter and a trumpet.
Patitur lituos equus, The horse abideth the noyse of the trumpet.
Strepunt litui, the trumpettes sowne.
Liueo, uere, to be blacke and blew, to enue.
Lineo, scere, idem.
Liuidus, a, um, blacke and blewe with beatyng of strykyng, enuiyng, spitefull, malicious.
Liuius, the prince of latine histoiens.
Liuius Andronicus, the first latine poete, whiche wryte comedies of tragedies in latine: aboute the seconde warres of Carthage. also he wryte xxiij. bookes of the perely actes of the Romayns, whiche were called Annales.
Liunia, a parte of Sarmatia, beyonde Luten northwarde, haupnge on the west the sea called Germanicum.
Liur, liuôris, ma. gen. the colour, whiche is left on the skynne, after beatyng of whyppe, called commonly blacke and blewe, a leaddy colour. Sometime it is taken for enuy or spite.
Liur edax tibi cuncta negat, The gnawynge enuy denieth thee all thynges.
Rabiem liuôris acerbi, nulla potest placare quies, No quiete can content the ragynge of bitter enue.
Liurem contrahere, to waxe blacke.
Lix, licis, f. g. ashes.
Lixa, æ, fœm. gen. of Lixa, arum, plur. a skul lion, which carieth woodde of water in an holt, or to the kethyn, brudges and clauces that follow the army.
Lixabundus, a, um, that for a small rewarde doth eth moste vile seruice.
Lixiuum, uij, n. ge. of Lixiua, æ, f. g. lie made of ashes to washe clothes cleane.
Lixiuus, a, um, of lie.
Lixo, aui, are, to seethe.

Lixos, a towne and ryuer in Afrike.
Lixus, a, um, sodde.

L ANTE O.

L **Oba**, æ, fœm. gene. a hynde of the grayne called Milium, whiche hath grete stalkes five foote hygh. It is also the leaf whiche groweth nexte the grounde in euery hynde of grayne.
Lobos, the lappe of the eare.
Locarium, rij, neu. gene. the hire of a house of lodgynge.
Locatarius, rij, m. gen. he that letteth a house of lande, a lessour.
Locatio, ônis, a lettynge to hyre, a lettynge oute, of takynge of worke by great.
Locator, ôris, ma. gen. he that letteth a house of land, a lessour. also he that letteth forth worke of he that taketh worke by great.
Locellus, li, m. g. a littell place.
Lôcito, aui, are, the frequentatiue of Loco.
Loco, aui, are, to place, to set of laie, as a house is sette in a place, a foundation is laied: also to laie by, as a thyng is to be kepte, also to let a thyng to hyre, or rent, to make a lease to putte out a thyng to be dooen of wrought. Sometime to geue in marriage.
Locare filiam, to bestow his daughter in marriage.
Locare agrum fodiendum, to bargayne with one a greate to delue his grounde.
Locare argentum, to lay out his money on a thyng.
Argentum locare fœnori, to lende money for vsurie.
Pro cornibus equites locare, to sette of place the horsemen in the wynges.
Faciendum locare, to put forth to be made.
In numero veterum locare, to numbre among the auncientes.
Insidias alicui locare, to goe about to deceyue one.
Operam suam locare, to take vpon him to doo a thyng for wages.
Locare beneficium apud gratos, to doe a pleasure of benefite for hynde and thankefull persons.
Locare fundamentum, to lay the foundation.
Locasti optime operam, thou hast well bestowed thy labour.
Locoritur, a citee of Germanie, called nowe Crutonia, commonly Forchein.
Locris, cidos, a countre in Greece.
Locrenses, and **Locri**, people of Locrus, there were also people so named in Greece.
Locrus, a citee in the better moste parte of Italie, which was named Magna Gretia.
Loculamentum, ti, neu. gen. a place made with boures, wherein tame culuers, and other byrdes of contes are kepte to breede, a dooue cote.

Also a coffyn to put a booke in.
Loculatus, a, um, deuised into sundrie places.
Loculosus, a, um, that hath many holes or places.
Locus, li, m. g. a litle place. Also a purse, a bagge to kepe money in, an almshouse, a litle coffyn, a bier, wheron dead bodies are boyned to be buried.
Locus, pletis, om. ge. riche, abundant, sufficient.
Locus, fideiussor, a sufficient suretee.
Locus, oratio, a copious and plentiful oration.
Locus, testis, a sufficient witness.
Locus, auctor, a substantiall author of good credence.
Locus, tabellarius, a sure and trusty carrier.
Locus, pletis, aui, are, to make riche of perelous reuenues, to inryche wth landes and possessions.
Locus, eloquentiam, to make his eloquence more copious.
Locus, ci, m. g. Pluraliter hi loci, & haec loca, a place. also a case, condition, or state, occasion, opportunity, leysure. Sometime loue, estimation or fauour that one is in. Sometime a familie or kynred. also steepe: as,
Locus, patris te habeo, I take thee in steepe of my father.
Locus, obuiandi, occasion to chide.
Ex loco, inferiore agere, looke Ex.
Prior loco, causam dicere, to pleade first, to speake in his defence befoze the thyng be laied to his charge.
Nullo loco, deesse, id est, nunquam.
Secundo loco, for Praterea, furthermore, more ouer.
In eum locum, res redijt, the matter is come to that state or poynte.
Locus, meliore, in better condition or state.
Eodem loco, stare, to abyde in the same state.
Difficili loco, res est, the matter is in a harde case. **Esse magno loco**, apud regem, to be in great fauour with the kynge.
Quem locum, apud Caesarem teneret, in what estimation or fauour he is with Caesar.
Obscuro loco, positus, litle esteemed, nothyng famous.
Tenere principem locum, to be in greates estimation and authoritee.
Eodem se loco, habiturum, that they woulde haue them in lyke estimation and fauour.
Nullo loco, numerat, he setteth nothyng by it, or he esteemeth it nothyng.
Te in germani fratris dilexi loco, I haue loved you euen as my naturall brother.
In eorum locum, succedere, to come in theyr steepe or place.
In locum, alterius consulatū petere, to labour to be made consull in an other mans place.
Si in istoc essem loco, if I were in that place.
Locus, aliquid querere, to aske or inquerer a thyng in tyme and place conuenient.
Litterae non loco, redditae, letters giuen or de-

liuered out of season.
In loco, in season. Also sometime, in some case.
Locum dare, aliquid faciendi, to geue tyme and space to doo a thyng.
Dare locum, rationi, to geue place to reason, to vse reason.
Dare locum, alicui oratori, to geue an orator opportunity, to geue him audience.
Nihil loci est, segnitiae, there is no tyme nor leysure to be negligent.
Nihil est, precii loci relicti, none enterate will serue.
Respirandi non est, locus, he hath no leysure to fetch breathe.
Nullum locum, praetermitto, I let passe none occasion.
De summo loco, adolescens, a yonge gentil man of a noble stocke or linage.
Loci, plu. nu. the secreete parties of a woman.
Locusta, ta, a flie with longe hynder legges, whiche bourneth coine with touchynge of it, and deuoureth the residue. In India be of them three sorte of length, whiche the people of that countrey doo eat. It is also a sea fythe lyke to a cress, called a lopster.
Locutor, oris, m. g. he that speaketh much.
Loculeus, lei, m. g. a pynter of a tangler.
Locutus, or Loquutus, a, um, that hath spoken.
Locutio, or Loquutio, oris, f. g. a sayng, a saying, a woorde.
Lodica, a, f. g. a litle thete.
Lodix, icis, f. g. a thete.
Lectoria, a bytyng taunte.
Laelaps, a blast of wynde turned from the eth by swarde.
Log, is the same measure of the Hebrewes, that Sextarius atticus is amonge the grekes, reade more in Sextarius.
Logarion, rij, n. g. a rekenyng booke.
Lógica, a, or Lógica, es, f. g. logyke, one of the liberrall sciences, the crafte of reasonyng or arguyng.
Logion, gij, n. g. a place whete iudges geue sentence. also a gatheryng of tent, or other reuenues.
Logistoricum, ci, n. g. a booke conteynyng the declaration of notable saynges.
Logodactylus, li, m. ge. a wayne talker, whiche useth eloquente woordes, without quichenesse of sentence: or doeth more studie for the aptnesse of an oration, than for the grauitie of the sentence.
Logographi, orum, n. g. they that wryte bookes of accompte.
Logomachia, a, f. g. a contention with woordes, or an vndecrete alteration.
Logos, a woorde, a sayng.
Logi, plu. trisyng woordes, or wayne language.
Logothea.
Lolios, a thycke syrupe,

Loligo, lignis, for. ge. a fyfthe, whiche hath his heade betwene his feete and his beale: and hath also two bones, one lyke a knyfe, the other lyke a penne.

Loliguncula, a diminutive of **Loligo**.

Loliarius, a, um, belonging to tares.

Lolium, li, n. g. a vicious grayne, called eare of barnell, whiche commonly groweth amonge wheate: and if it be eaten in whotte breadde, it maketh the headde gyddie, as if a man were drunke.

Lombricus, ci, m. g. a lamprey.

Lomentum, ti, n. g. beane meale.

Lonchitis, the herbe called Fipion.

Londinum, the noble citee of London. **Crassus** on the proverbe **Rhodii sacrificium**, writeth, that **Londinum** is deducted of **Lindus**, a citee of Rhodes, whiche **Stephanus** calleth **Lindonium**.

Longa Alba, a citee in Italie.

Longæus, a, um, longe lived, of many yeres continuance, auncient.

Longanimis, me, he that suffereth longe.

Longanon, nōnis, m. g. or as some write it **Longano**, a gutte, out of the which ordure issueth.

Longē, an aduerbe, signifieth longe, farre: some tyme muche, and is ioynd with the comparatiue: sometyme excedyngly, greatly, with a superlatiue, and other nownes, verbes and aduerbes.

Longe lateq; dispersum, speede farre abroad.

Longe abieram, I was gone a good way past.

Longe gentium abest, it is verie farre hence.

Longe prospicere, to forsee matters.

Longe melior, muche better.

Longe doctissimus, excellently well learned.

Longe cæteris artibus antecedit, it farre excelleth all other sciences.

Longe aliter est amicus, & amator, a friende and a louer differ very much.

Res aliter longe euenit, the matter hath chaunged farre otherwyse.

Longe mihi alia mens est, I am farre of an other opinion.

Longe princeps, farre moze excellent than other.

Longe vsque illic in campis habitat, he dwelleth a great way hens in the fieldes.

Longe principes habentur Hedui, the people called Hedui, be in farre greater estimation and honoure than any of the other.

Longe primus ciuitatis est, he farre excelleth al other of that citee.

Longe plurimi, very manie.

Eius iudicium longe antepono, I preferre his iudgement very muche.

Ab his longe dissentimus, wee be farre of an other opinion than they, or we agree not with them in any wyse.

Longe errat, he is greatly deceived.

Non aberit longius, it will not be very longe

ere he come.

Longissime abest a vero, he is very farre from the truth of the matter, he is far wyde.

Quid longissime meministi, what is the furthest thyng, that thou canst remember?

Longinquitas, tatis, f. ge. either longe distance of place, or length of time.

Longinquus, a, um, farre of, strange, that endureth longe.

Morbus longinquus, a sickness that hath longe continuance.

Longinqua linia, a longe line.

Sermo longinquus, a longe communication.

Longinqui, they that dwell farre of.

Ex longinquo venire, to come out of farre countreys.

Longinquis bellis obrui, To be ouer charged with longe and continuall warres, or with warres in places farre of.

Longinquum loqui, to make a longe proceffe.

Longipes, gipedis, om. gene. that hath a longe foote.

Longisco, scere, to be longe: or after some to breake.

Longitudo, dinis, f. g. length as well of tyme, place, as other thynges.

Consulere in Longitudinem, to prouide for the time to come, or a greate while hereafter.

Longiusculus, a, um, somewhat longe.

Longulus, a, um, idem.

Longule, somewhat farre, somewhat longe.

Haud longule, not verie farre.

Longobardi, Lombardes.

Longobardia, a region of Italie, called **Lumbardia**.

Longum, a longe time.

Longurio, ōnis, a longe symme.

Longurius, ri, m. g. a longe pole stethwards in hedges.

Longus, a, um, longe.

Longior sum quam tu, I am taller man than thou.

Longum pede, a foote longe.

Nimium longi sumus in rebus apertissimis, we make to longe a proceffe, or to many wordes in matters that bee veray playne and euident.

Longior esse nolo, I will not speake many wordes, or I wil not tary longe in the matter.

Haud longum est id quod orat, It is for no longe time that he doeth entreate you.

Atque adeo longum est nos illum expectare dum exeat, and it woulde be to longe for vs to tary vntill he come forth.

Longum est, it were a longe matter to tell.

Ne longum faciam, that I may tell you in fewe wordes or briefly.

Nihil mihi longius est, nethyng is to me moze peynfull, or there is nethyng that I moze desyre or woulde moze fayne.

Longum vale, farewell for euer and a day.

Log

Lopas, lópadis, f. g. a shell fishe.
 Loquacitas, raris f. g. babbling.
 Loquaciter, babblingly, with many wordes.
 Loquaculus, a, um, that hath many wordes, a great talker.
 Loquacito, aui, are, to babble or speake muche.
 Loquax, ácis, om. ge. full of wordes, to muche talkative.
 Loquela, la, f. g. speache.
 Loquentia, æ, f. g. speaking.
 Loquitor, áris, ari, to speake muche by often.
 Loquor, lóqueris, loqui, to speake, to say.
 Ad voluntatem loqui, to speake at pleasure what men list.
 Loqui ad voluptatem, to speake, to delecte and please the audience.
 Loqui porrectiore fronte, to speake boldly.
 Loqui in eandem sententiam, to speake the same thyng, to be of the same opinion.
 Pergin' hero absenti male loqui? dooest thou to speake ill, or rayle agaynst my maister in his absence?
 Loquere mihi nomen tuum, tel me thy name.
 Loqui ore duarum & viginti gentium, To speake .xxii. diuers languages.
 Quid tu tecum loquere? what dooest thou mutter to thy selfe?
 Loquuntur Annales, loquuntur historie, id est, referunt.
 Loquitur res ipsa. the matter it selfe is manyfeste, and needeth no spoken man.
 Loquitur fama, the bzute is, the rumoure mesweth.
 Sæpius ista loquemur inter nos, we wyl commune of these thynges oftener betweene oure selves.
 Loquuntur vulgo, they talke abroad cōmonly.
 Lora, ræ, or Lorea, æ, f. g. a drinke made of grapes after that they be pressed, called secōde.
 Loramentum, ti, n. g. a thonge, a bonde, a cord.
 Lorarius, rij, m. ge. a seruant, which serued to bynde men, or to beate them, whan they were by theyr maysters commaunded.
 Loreus, a, um, of thonges or bondes.
 Lorica, æ, f. gen. a coate of fence, a coate of male, a bygantine, an habergeon, the defence or munition of euery thyng, agaynst that whiche make hurte or perseye it. also the cōpyng of a walle. also Lorica is in makynge of floozes, the vyppre course or crutche made with marble beaten, lime, & sande, it is also the walle plate besyde that moztter is layed on it.
 Loricatio, ónis, f. ge. harneysing with an habergeon, coate of fence, or such like.
 Loricatus, a, um, armed with an haberton, a bygantine, a coate of fence or other like.
 Loricion, a mantell.
 Lorico, aui, are, to put on a haberton, coate of fence or other kynde of harneys.
 Loricula, la, f. g. a diminutive of Lorica, in warfare it is a muniment or fortification, that the

besiegers of a citee dooe make, betwene theyr campe and the citee. also a place made vpon walles, lyke an open galerie, with grates of timber or hurdels, to kepe men from fallng.
 Lóripes, rípedis, com. ge. whose feete are as if they were bounden or byded.
 Lorum, ri, n. ge. a thonge of lether, or a colde, or other lyke thyng, wherewith beastes are bounden or tied. Sometime a whippe, or wherewith a man or beaste is whipped. Also the rayne of a bydell.
 Cedere loris, to whippe.
 Lotaringia, a countrey beyonde Picardie and Normandie.
 Lothoringia, a countrey called Lozayre.
 Lótio, ónis, f. g. of Lano, lauas, a washyng.
 Lótium, tij, n. g. myne or pisse.
 Lotometra, a kynde of byade.
 Lotóphagi, people in Affrike, whiche doo liue by eatyng only of a fruite called Lotos.
 Lotus vrbana, an herbe, garden Clauer.
 Lotus syluestris, of this kynde are the herbes called here melilotes.
 Lotos, tidis, and Lotus, ti, for. g. a notable tree in Affrike or herbe, of whose fruite if a stranger doo eate, he doeth incontinently forget his owne countrey.
 Lotos, loridis, a nymphe, the daughter of Peptune, whiche slepyng from Priapus, was turned into a tree of that name.
 Lotúra, ræ, f. g. a washyng, a rynsyng.
 Lotus, a, um, washed, rynsed.
 Loxa, a river in Englande called Firth.
 Loxias, one of the names of Apollo.

L A N T H I V .

L Vbens, entis, om. g. that doeth any thyng with a good will or gladly.
 Lubente me facies, you shall dooe it with my good wyl, or I am right well contente, that ye dooe it.
 Lubenti animo, with a good wyl.
 Lubens, and Lubenter, gladly.
 Lubentia, æ, f. g. myrthe, pleasantnesse, grace, most properly in wordes.
 Lubet, it liketh, it pleaseth.
 Lubet quicquid facias, it pleaseth me what so euer ye doo.
 Lubido, pro libido, sensuall appetite.
 Lubido est obseruare quid agat, I haue a desyre to espie what he dooeth.
 Id lubido, est scire, I woulde fayne know that
 Lubrico, aui, are, to make slipper.
 Lubricus, a, um, slipper, waueryng, mutable, variable, deceitfull. sometime ready to slippe or slide.
 Oculi lubrici, whiche be alwayes sterryng.
 Lubricus locus, a slipperie place. also a daungerous & harde matter to intreate or speake of.
 Lubrica adolescentia, youth wherin one maye quickly offende or doo amysse.
 Lubricus,

Lubricē, dangerously, pettiously, doubtfully,
waueryngly, vnconstantly.
Lubricum, ci, n. g. Oppernesse.
Luca, a cite in Italy, of whiche the inhabitaun-
tes are called Lucenses.
Lucē boues, were taken of the olde latines for
Elephanes.
Lucani, people of the countrey of Lucania.
Lucania, a countrey belongyng to the royalme of
Naples, betwene Poyle and Calaber.
Lucanica, cā, f. gen. a puddynge made of pothe,
a sausage.
Lucanus, a famous poete, whiche wrote the bat-
tyle betwene Cesar and Pompei.
Lucar, money bestowed in wooddes, dedicate to
goddess called Luci.
Lucaria festa, feastes, which the Romanes made
in holy wooddes.
Lucellum, li, neut. gene, a lyttell gayne, a small
market.
Lucens, centis, om. g. that which hath his light
of an other thyng, shynyng bright.
Lucenia, a cite of Spayne.
Lucentum, a cite of Spayne called Susana.
Luceo, luxi, lucere, to shyne.
Luceſcit, it waxeth day.
Lucet, it is day. Focus lucet igne, the fyre
burneth in the chymney.
Luceres, the thirde parte of the people of Rome,
distributed by Tatius and Romulus.
Luceria, a cite of Apulia.
Lucerius, a kynge of Ardea, whiche holpe Ro-
mulus agaynst Tatius.
Lucerna, x, f. g. a lampe, a candell, a light.
Lucerna simplex, a lampe with one matche.
Lucerna eadem scripsi, I wrote it by the same
candell: or I wrote it at the same tyme.
Nisi me lucerna desereret, excepte the lampe
hadde gone out, except my candell hadde gone
out.
Lucernula, a scone, a lyttle lampe or candell.
Luceſco, ſcere, to be bright or clere as day.
Lucetia, one of the names of Iuno.
Lucetius, a name of Iupiter.
Luci, by day, in the mornynge.
Lucibile, that, whiche is light of it selfe.
Lucido, aui, are, to make clere, or to geue light.
Lucidus, a, um, clere, bright, lyght.
Lucifer, ri, m. g. the day sterre.
Luciferus, ra, rum, that bringeth light.
Lucifico, aui, are, idem quod Lucido.
Lucifugus, a, um, that fleeth from lyght, and
deſpecth in darkenesse.
Lucigena, ingendred of lyght.
Lucilius, the name of an olde poete.
Lucina, one of the names of the moone, called the
goddesse of byrthe.
Lucinia, idem quod Lucina.
Lucini, they whiche haue lyttell eyes, and smalle
light.
Lucius, a mans name.

Lucius, a name.
Lucromones, certain men.
Lucretia, a noble woman of Rome.
Lucretilis, an hill in the countrey of the Sabines.
Lucretius, a latine poete.
Lucretificabilis, le, that bringeth gaine or profite.
Lucretificio, feci, facere, to winne or get a vau-
tage or profite.
Lucretificare nomen, to get a name.
Lucretificare iniuriam, to doo wronge and es-
cape quite.
Lucretifactus, a, um, wonne, gayed.
Lucretio, factus sum, fieri, to be wonne or got-
ten in aduantage.
Lucretifuga, he that fleeth from lucre or gynes.
Lucretinum, a towne of Apulia.
Lucretinus, a mere of great water in Campania.
Lucrio, onis, a courtous man, an inordinate
gayer.
Lucror, aris, ari, to gayne or to wyne.
Lucrosus, a, um, full of gayne or lucre.
Lucrum, cri, n. g. lucre or gayne, vantage,
wynnyng.
Quid mihi lucri est te fallere? what profite
or wynnyng should I haue to deceyue you?
Lusta, x, f. g. a wastlyng.
Luctamen, minis, n. g. Luctatus, us, m. g. and
Luctatio, onis, f. g. a wastlyng, a struggling.
Luctarius Catulus, a cistern of Rome.
Luctator, oris, m. g. a wastlar.
Luctifer, ra, rum, cause of wastlyng.
Luctificus, a, um, idem.
Luctitor, tari, to wastle ofte.
Lucto, idem, quod Luctor.
Luctor, aris, ari, to wastle, to struggle, to endu-
er, to take great payne, to contende.
Luctari complexu, to wastle by the middle.
Luctantes venti, wyndes whurlyng one ag-
aynst an other.
Luctuosus, a, um, lamentable. also that causeth
heauynes and mournyng.
Luctus, us, ma. gen. weepynge and wastlyng, the
habits of mournyng, lamentation.
Squallor & Luctus.
Luctum operire, to hyde or dyssemble ones
wastlyng.
Lucubratio, onis, f. g. studyng by candell light,
or a worke studied and made by candell lyght.
Lucubratorius, a, um, belongyng to studie or
making of a worke by candell lyght.
Lucubro, aui, are, to make any thyng by candell
lyght.
Luculentē, clerely.
Luculentē vendere, to sell at an high price.
Luculenter, gentilly, properly.
Luculenter scribere, to write honestly, gentilly,
and playnly.
Luculentus, a, um, full of lyght, clere, fayre,
beautifull.
Luculenta formina, a very fayre woman.
Luculenta plaga, a great wounde.
Yy Luculena

Luculentæ diuitiæ, abundant riches.
 Luculentus auctor, he that writeth in a gentle style.
 Luculentus homo, a famous man.
 Facinus luculentum, a notable acte.
 Oratio luculenta, a pleasant and easy stile.
 Luculenta condicio, a fayre offre.
 Luculenta familia, a riche house, familie of kyndred.
 Luculenta forma, id est, egregia, præclara, insignis, goodly fauour.
 Luculentitas, raris. f. gen. beautifulnesse, lightnesse, goodlynesse.
 Lucullus, the name of a noble Romayne.
 Lucumo, a mans name, of whome the Tuscians were called Lucumedi.
 Lucus, ci, ma. ge. a highe and thicke woodde, a grove. Sometime it signifieth light, when it is of the fourth declination. It is also a citee in Spayne by Compostella, whiche is now called Lucensis, also a promontorie of Hetruria, called commonly Petra sancta.
 Luc⁹ Augusti, a citee in Spaine called Oluca.
 Ludia, æ, fœm. gen. a daunsyng of mery wench full of spozte.
 Ludibrium, brij. n. g. a mocke of any thing that is mocked, a wayne and trisyng thyng to be laughed at.
 Habere ludibrio, To mocke, to laugh, to laugh to scozne.
 Ludibrio esse, to be mocked, to be a laughyng or iestyng stocke.
 Ludibrio erant minæ Tribuni, the menaces of the Tribune were mocked and tested at.
 Ludibrio lesum iri ab aliquo, To be mocked or scozned of one.
 Ludibundus, a, um, playng of full of play.
 Ludicrum, cri, n. g. any play of pastyme, or an interlude.
 Ludicrus, or Ludicer, cra, crum, perteynyng to play of mirth. also light, mockyng.
 Meum cor cepit facere artem ludicrâ, myne herte beganne to leape in my body.
 Ludificabilis, le, that maketh spozte of pastime, mockyng.
 Ludificatio, onis, decepyng, mockyng.
 Ludificatus, a, um, mockyng, that mocketh or deceiveth. Also that is mocked or deceived.
 Ludifico, aui, are, to mocke, to deceive.
 Ludi, & Ludiones, players in enterludes, or stage plaies.
 Ludimagister, a schoole maister.
 Ludio, onis, m. gen. and Ludius, dii, m. gen. a plaier in enterludes.
 Ludo, lusi, ludere, to play, to mocke or deceyue in game, to laugh to scozne, to ieste, to make dispozte, to daly, to fynde or make pastyme, to spozte, to play as one doeth on instrumentes, to write verses.
 Ludere in numerum, to daunce measure.
 Ludere operam, to lose his labour, to spende

labour in wayne.
 Ludere otium, to passe the time.
 Ludere aleam, and alea, to play at dice.
 Consimilem luserat lusum, he had played like pageant.
 Ludere par impar, to play at even and oddes.
 Ludere dolis aliquem, To deceyue one by craftie meanes.
 Ludus, di, masc. gene. plate in actes, mythe in woozdes, a spozte, a game, a pastyme. also a schoole or place of exercise, where any arte or feate is learned.
 Ludos aliquem facere, to mocke one.
 Ludum aperire, to teache, to begyn to herpe a schoole.
 Quos mihi ludos reddere, what pranks of pageantes would he play me?
 Operam ludos facere, to lose his labour.
 Ludo, in spozte.
 Ludus est illa perdiscere, It is a pastyme of spozte to learne those thynges.
 Ut ludos facit, how he is disposed to mocke, ieste, or dallye.
 Ludi, in the plurall numbze be taken for those thynges, whiche we call syghtes: as the pageantes at London on Whylsome nyght. Sometime for suche triumphe as he made by kynges, with iustynge and turneyng.
 Ludi Circenses, was rennyng with chariotes, in the great compassed place at Rome called Circus.
 Ludi compitalitij, called also Ludi liberales, were plaies made in high wayes to the honoure of Bacchus, called also Liber.
 Ludi Florales, were abhominable plaies used at Rome in the presence of all the people, in the whiche onely common women played all naked in wanton woozdes and motions, satisfygge the peoples detestable appetites.
 Ludi gladiatorij, were farre from all humanitie, and a spectacle of crueltie. For in thei men withoute quarell and harnes fought in great numbzes with weapon, eche, couetyng to kyll other: and to shew all pointes of beastly crueltie, diuers of theym haungge nettes made of cordes, to drawe vnto thei their aduersaries.
 Ludi gymnici, were exercises in rennyng, leapyng, throwyng of the darte or ston, and wrestlyng.
 Ludi Iupercalæ, wherin gentill mens sonnes, beyng naked, and haungge lyttell whippes in thei hâdes, ran about beatyng every man that they mette, laughyng vpon them.
 Ludi Megalenses, were plaies made to the honoure of hir, whiche was called mother of goddes.
 Lucentium, Powes landes in wales.
 Lues, luis, fœ. g. pestilence in men, murrayne in beastes, a great and comon destruction.
 Lugdunum, ni, neu. g. a citee in Fraunce called Lyons.

Lion.
Lugdunensis Gallia, the thirde parte of France, called now the countrey of Lyons. it hath on the north, the English Sea, on the west partly the Ocean, partly the countrey Guyan, on the east the riuer Sonneron the south Rarbon.
Lugeo, luxi, lugere, to mourne, to lament.
Lugetur, the impersonall.
Lugodinum, called also **Traiectum**, a citee in Hollande named **Mersch**.
Lugubris, bre, perteyning to mourning.
Vestis lugubris, a mourning garment.
Lugubris exulatio, a lamentable cry or wailing.
Lugubre, and Lugubriter, lamentably.
Luma, ma, f. g. a hynde of Bumbles.
Lumbago, ginis, form, gene, feblenesse of the loynes.
Lumbare, banches of hosen.
Lumbricus, ci, ma, gen. a woorme bredde in the earthe, or in the body of a man or beaste. also **Lumbrici**, are litell fythes taken in small ryuers, whiche are lyke to lampurnes, but they be muche lesse, and somewhat peolowe, and are called in **Wylshpe** **pydes**.
Lumbifragium, ij, breaking of the loynes.
Lumbulus, li, m. g. a diminutive of **Lumbus**.
Lumbus, bi, m. g. the loyne, the haunche.
Lumaria falces, hedgeng billes or hookes, wherewith they cut downe bumbles.
Lumen, inis, lyght. also a day, an eie. sometyme an exposition or interpretation.
Lumina praeferre, to inspyre.
Luminibus obstruere, to stoppe by the light, to lette that the light maye not come into an house. And by transclacion, to obscure the byte or glozie of an other.
Secundo lumine, for **Secundo die**.
Cassus lumine, deade.
Acies luminum, the eye syght.
Orbus luminis, blinde.
Alterum luminum eruit, he plucked out one of his eyes.
Lumina ciuitatis, the most notable persons of a citee.
Lumen probitatis prospicere in aliquo, To perceyue great vertue and honestie in a man.
Sine lumine animi, without knowlage of lernyng and sciences.
Lumera, places full of bumbles.
Luminare, ris, neut. gener. that whiche geneth lyght, a light. And by transclacion a noble and famous man.
Lumino, aui, are, to lyght to geue lyght.
Luminosus, a, um, full of lyght.
Luna, x, f. g. the moone.
Luna vicesima, The twentieth day after the change of the moone.
Luna, a towne of the **Ligurians**. Also a promontorye in **Portugall**.
Lunaria minor, an herbe supposed of some to be that whiche is called **mortis herba**.

Lunaris, re, perteyning to the moont.
Lunarium, a promontorye, called now **Mons Iouis, Schale, Annabalis, and Mouini**.
Lunaticus, he that is madde or fecke at a certayne tyme of the moone.
Lunatus, a, um, lyke a moone.
Lunensis, these.
Luno, aui, are, to bende or croke lyke the new moone.
Lunula, le, f. g. a lytell syng.
Lutio, onis, a payng of ransome.
Luo, lui, ere, to paye, to satisfie, to purge, to suffer punishment or death.
Luere capite, to haue the head streyn of, to suffer death.
Luere maculas sanguine, to purge or washe away the infamy of naughtie actes, by the wrongfull death of other.
Luere peccata, to suffer punishment for offences. **Quomodo ergo hoc lues**, than howe wylt thou satisfie for this?
Supplicia crucibus luerat, he was hanged.
Luere, to paye ransome.
Lupa, x, f. g. a female wolfe, also an harlot.
Lupanar, aris, n. g. a brothels house.
Lupanaris, re, perteyning to a brothell house.
Lupanarium, ri, n. g. an harlots house.
Lupurdum, a citee in **Germanie** called now **Misna**, vulgarly **Meissen**.
Luparius, a hunter of wolfs.
Lupatum, ti, n. g. and Lupatus, ti, m. g. an hard bytte.
Lupercal, a place dedicate to Pan the god of Shepheardes.
Lupercalia, sacrifices and plates made to Pan.
Luperci, ministers of that solemnite.
Lupia, a riuer in **Germanie** called **Neccharum**.
Lupinum, pint, & frequentius neu. gen. **Lupinus, ni, m. g.** a hynde of poulte coyne, hauyng one stalk, the leafe in fyue dimityons, the codde creused aboute, hauyng in it fyue or syre graynes, harde, broade and rebbe. They be commune in **France** and **Italy**, but here vnneth knowne.
Lupinus, a, um, of a wolfe.
Lapor, aris, ari, to meddle with common harlots.
Lupulus, & Lupus salictarius, an herbe called hoppes wherewith beere is brewed.
Lupus, i, m. g. a wolfe. also a bitte for an horse, also an hooke to draw by thynges out of a pit. Also a hynde of spiders. Also a fythe whiche some men take to be a pike.
Lupus est in fabula, a proverbe whan he cometh that is spoken of.
Lupum auribus tenere, a proverbe in thynges that be daungerous, eyther to receyve or to let goe.
Lura, x, the mouthe of a hottell or leather bagge.
Lurco, aui, are, and Lurcor, aris, to cate raues nouely.

Lurco, onis, m. g. a deuourer of his owne substance, a gulligutter.
Luridus, a, um, very pale, wanne of colour.
Luridus sol, the forme whan it is very pale.
Luror, oris, m. g. palenesse, wannesse.
Luscinia, a, f. g. a nyghtingale.
Luscinida, a, f. g. a littell nyghtingale.
Lusciosus, or **Lusciosus**, a, um, poreblynde, that seeth lytell in the night or in the moorning. Or after some, he that seeth better in the night, than at midday or by candlelyght.
Luscitio, onis, the faded disease.
Luscus, a, um, poreblynde. Sometime a man has yung but one eye.
Lusio, onis, f. g. a playng.
Lusitania, the realme called Portugale.
Lusro, aui, are, to play often.
Lusius, a, a riuer of Arcadie.
Lusor, oris, masc. gene. a player. also one that deceiteth.
Lusorius, a, um, perteynyng to play.
Lusoria fulmina, lyghennges that hurte nothyng.
Lusorium nomen, a debte or bytell of debte onely ymagined to be.
Luspiria, a citee of Calaber called commonly Lecicio Lezo.
Lustralis, le, perteynyng to riotte and lecherie. Sometime a thyng dooeth every fyfte yere. also to perteynyng to the solemnitie called Lustra.
Lustratio, onis, and **Lustramen**, inis, a purgynge by sacrifice, a goyng about or circuite.
Lustricidies, the day whan a childe is firste named, whiche in men children was the nythe day, in women children it was the eyght day. It may now be vsed for the day of christenynge of children.
Lustrificus, a, um, idem quod **Lustralis**.
Lustro, aui, are, to goe aboute in circuite. it was also amonge the olde Romaines, to leade about an armie, a shepe, a cowe, and thre bulles, thynkyng that thereby the hoste was purged of suche greuous offences as had ben committed agaynst their goddes. Also to consider in the mynde, to shadowe, to beholde, to looke about.
Arua lustrare, to go about the fieldes.
Lustrare exercitum, to mustre an armie.
Lustrare animo, to consider in the mynde.
Lustrare oculis, to beholde or looke rounde aboute.
Lustrare urbem, to purge the citee by sacrifice.
Lustrare lampade, to geue light.
Lustor, the passiue, to be purged.
Lustor, aris, ari, the deponent, to haunte by the helles houses or stues.
Lustrum, i, n. g. a denne or caue of wyld beasts in wooddes, an hyd place and hyle, an house where gluttony and lecherie is haunted. Also the haunteynge of the same vices. Sometime it

signifieth the space of fyue yeres. also the general purgation of the citee by sacrifice every fyfte yere. **Starcanus**, in his Chronologia writeth that **Lustrum** amonge the Romaines, is as much as **Olympias** amonge the Grekes, which is the space of. iiii. yeres. And so **Stron** expoundeth this place of **hoiact**.
Fortuna lustro prospera tercia. &c.
Lusus, us, m. g. a playe. or sport, without arte, it is properly in children. Also delynge, pastyme, recreation.
Lutamen, i, n. g. any thyng made with lome or morter.
Lutarius, a, um, that lyueth in mudde.
Luteola, a, a littell floure of the colour of yelow, in greatnesse and sandre not muche vnlke a violet, also a littell birde, not muche vnlke a goldefinche called a titkin.
Lutensis, se, that is nourtured with clay, mud, or durte.
Luteolus, a, um, somewhat yelow.
Luter, eris, m. g. a cuppe, wherein wine is delayed with water.
Lutesco, scere, to be touned into clay, or to bee thicke lyke clay.
Lutetia, the citee of Paris in France.
Luteum oui, the yolke of an egge.
Luteus, or **Lutea**, a hyde, which some iudge to be our yelow ham, or yelowying.
Luteus, a, um, yelow.
Vulcanus luteus, the fyre, or the flame of the fyre. **Luteus color**, the colour of yelow as pprocheyng toward redde, of the colour of the yolke of an egge, or of wate new made.
Luteus, a, um, of **Lutum**, that is made of clay, lome, or morter.
Vasa lutea, earthen vessell.
Luteus homo, a byle rascall of no estimation.
Lutea meretrix, a flythy and vile harlotte.
Luto, aui, are, to clay, sometime to spothe or file.
Lutra, a, f. g. a beuer, or a beast much lyke to it, whiche gnaweth trees a sunder, and dooeth haunt great waters, and lyueth lyke an otter.
Lutum, i, n. g. clay.
In medio luto esse, by transclacion, to be entangled or wapped in a matter, to bee in daunger.
Lutum, i, n. g. priore longa. a yelow floure.
Lux, ucis, f. g. lyght, daie. Sometime byghtnesse, or clerenesse. Sometime an eie.
Luce clarius, as manifest as can be.
Luce vicesima, the. xx. day.
Luce & palam, openly & in every mans sight.
Luce, in the day time.
Luce prima, early in the moorning.
Finis huius lucis, the ende of this lyfe.
Lucis vsuram dare alicui, to suffer one to lue.
Luce clara, whan it was byght daie.
In luce, a hyde in the sight of men.
Lucus, olde wyters vied for **Lux**.
Primo lucu, perly in the moorning.

Luxatus, a, um, out of ioynt, put out of place.
Luxo, au, are, to lose or might lose, to put out of ioynt.
Luxuria, looke **Luxus**.
Diffuere luxuria, to reue at couers, to riote.
Luxurio, au, are, to excede to abounde more than necessarie, in the bodie of personage, to be wanton of geuen to riote, to spynge, to grow to plentifully of rankely.
Luxurior, aris, ari, to abounde exceedingly in thynges concerning the minde of goodes. Als to to be wanton with to make wealth of prosperitee.
Luxuriose, riotously, to abundantly, to rankely.
Luxuriosus, to prosperous, of hugnge in to make pleasure.
Luxuriosus, a, um, riotous, of ill rule, exceding in abundance, that groweth of spyngeth to rankely.
Luxuriosus cultus, excessive and to sumptuous apparelling.
Nimis luxuriosa fuit illa lantia, that glabness was to much or to exceding.
Luxuriosa uitis, a vine that beareth out branches to rankely.
Luxus, us, m. ge. luxuria, & luxuries, ei, f. g. all superfluitie of excede, as well in carnal pleasure as in sumptuous fare, apparell, of busbyng, riote.

L ANTE Y

Lycus, one of the names of **Bacchus**, called god of wyne.
Lycus, a, um, of **Bacchus** or of wyne.
Lycum, looke **Lyceum**.
Lycus, or **Lyceus**, a mountayne in the countrey of **Archadia**.
Lycambes, a **Thebane**, whom **Achilocus** ratyng with verses, caused to hange him selfe.
Lycan, donis, the kynge of **Archadia**, whom **Jupiter** turned into a wolfe.
Lycania, a countrey in **Asia** the lesse, nere to **Lycia**, as writeth **Diodorus**. Also wolues with mannes.
Lycania, a countrey in **Asia**. after some writers, it is a parte of **Archadia**.
Lycaste, one of the daughters of **Pyramus**.
Lycastos, a citee of **Landia**.
Lyceum, **Aristotles** schoole in **Athenes**. also a schoole of **Ciceros** in his place at **Tusculum**.
Lyceus, a mountayne in **Archadie**, dedicate vnto **Pan**.
Lychas, **Hercules** seruant.
Lychis, midis, f. g. an herbe, whose floure shyneth by night, and first spyngeth, and longest dureth: whiche in drinke, helpeth them that be bingden with the **Scorpion**.
Lychites, white marbre.

Lychnobii, they which doo tounge the night into day, and day into night.
Lychnochus, i. m. g. idem quod **Lychnus**, also a braunche, haungeth many candletyches of lampes, with candels and lightes in them.
Lychnus, i. m. g. a matche of a candle. sometimes the letter candle.
Lycia, a countrey in **Asia** the lesse, betweene **Pamphilia** and **Caria**, in the whiche are two great cities, **Patara** and **Myra**. Sometime there were 70. cities.
Lycidas, the name of a **Centaure**, and of a shepherde in **Thracia**.
Lycimnius, the brother of **Astiochia**.
Lycion, a thyng made with the suite of an herbe wherewith soe eyes be cured.
Lycisca, a dogge common of a woulfe & a dogge.
Lyciscus, a boyes name in **Bozace**.
Lycium, idem quod **Lyceum**, also a medicine made of a kynde of brembles.
Lycius, one of the names of **Apollo**.
Lycostones, a venemous herbe, called also **Asconitum**.
Lycophron, a grammarian and writer of tragedies of **Calcedonie**.
Lycophthalmos, a precious stone that hath foure diuers colours.
Lycopolis, a citee of **Egypte**.
Lycopus, pi, mother wort.
Lycopsis, after **Dioscorides** description, seemeth to be the herbe called houndes tongue.
Lycorias, the name of a nymphe.
Lycormas, a ruere rennyng out of **Aetolia**.
Lycos, a kynde of spidre.
Lyconia, a citee of **Crete**.
Lycus, a citee of **Crete**, named of **Lycus**, the sonne of **Layton**.
Lycurgus, a kynge of the **Lacedemonians**, which gaue to them their first lawes.
Lycus, a river in the countrey of **Asia**, also the name of diuers men.
Lydda, a citee of **Judea**, called **Rhama**.
Lydia, a countrey in **Asia**, on the easte topnyng to **Phrygia**, on the north to **Thracia**, on the southe vpon parte of **Caria**. In this region is the hille called **Tmolus**, out of the whiche cometh the riche ryuer called **Pactolus**.
 Reade of them in theyr owne places.
 & **Lydimali**, post hos **Aegypti**, a prouerbe applied where two yuell persones bee compared together, and the one beyng founde very vngracious: the other deserveth the lesse dyspraise.
Lydius, a, um, of **Lydia**.
Lydius lapis, a touche stone, wherewith the fynesse and coarsenesse of golde is tried.
 It is also vled sometime for a prouerbe, applied to them that haue an exacte and quick iudgement.
Lydius, a, um, of the countrey of **Lydia**. Also
Lydius, is the sonne of **Hercules**. In other the

sonne of Iphis, and brother of Cyrenus, of whome Lydia was named. Lydus, the sonne of Cyges.

Lyenteria, or **Lienteria**. For I fynde it written sometyne with Y, and sometyne with I, is a flure of meate undigested, sent forth in the same qualitees, that they were receyved, without alteration in colour, lycour, or savour.

Of this sicknesse be twoo kyndes. The one (as Paulus writeth) cometh of the exulceracion of the bowelles, that is to say, woundes or sores in theim. Of other dysyllacions or reumes. The other cometh of debilitie of the powers, which shoulde retayne in the stomache, that shoulde serue for nourishment. Causes of this sicknesse be twelue. The qualitee of the meate receyved, the quantitee of that which annoyeth, oppressing the stomache, and infecting his vertue retentive, much effusion of melancolie to the mouth of the stomache, much and laborious styrginge, immediately after meales, the stomache being full, much dyspne with meate or after, causing the meate to renne downe to hastily, lacke of order in eatynge, reume descendynge into the stomache, much fleume gathered in the stomache and bowelles, feeblenesse in digestion, and the vertue retentive in the stomache, debilitie in the vertue attractive in the lyuer, by the reason of opylacions and inward sores, by the touchynge wher of the meate slippeth away, by closenesse of the pores and passages of the body, wherby all superfluities be tourned inward.

Lygdamum, the name of a towne.

Lygdamus, a Sicilian of the citee of Syracusis, a puissant wrestler, whose bones after his death were founde to haue no marowe.

Lymira, a ryuer and a citee of Licia.

Lympha, x, f. g. water.

Lymphaticus, a, um, madde, furiose, fallen out of his witte, by scyrge somethynge in the water.

Lymphaticus pauor, a feare that putteth a man out of his wittes.

Lymphatus, phara, atum, Idem quod **Lymphaticus**.

Lympho, aui, are, to trouble, to make madde.

Lymphor, âris, âri, to be madde or out of ones witte.

Lympidus, da, dum, cleare, smoothe. Looke **Limpidus**.

Lyncestius, a, um, of the water that maketh men drunke lyke wyne.

Lyncestus, a water, which maketh men drunke lyke wyne.

Lynceus, a, um, of the beaste called Lynx, also that seeth very sharpe.

Lynceus, dissyllabum, a man, who (as Warro wyrteth) coulde see thynnes on the sea, a hundred and thyrtye miles from him, and did number them. Some write, that he coulde see thos

rough a walle, and therefore, they that haue herie sharpe syghtes, be saied to haue Lynceus oculos, the eyes of Lynceus.

Lynceus, a mans name, that first founde out the metall mynes of brasse, syluer, and golde.

Lyncurium, curij, n. g. a precious stone congeled of the dyspne of the beast called Lynx.

Lyncus, a kyng of Scythia.

Lyndus, a citee in the yle of Rhodes, where they did sacrifice to Hercules with reproches and curses.

Lynter, iris, a cocke bote.

Lynx, lyncis, m. g. or f. m. g. a beaste lyke to a woulfe, hauynge many spottes, whose syght dooth perse all thynges. It is also a byrde, which hath a tynge lyke a serpent.

Lyra, rz, f. g. an harpe.

Lyrice, ricinis, com. g. an harper.

Lyriceus, a, um, perteynyng to an harpe.

Lyrictis, tis, com. gen. idem quod **Lyrice**.

Lyseus, a well, out of the which issueth the ryuer of Inachus.

Lyris, a ryuer of Lampayne.

Lyrnessus, of the citee of Troy.

Lyfander, kyng of lacedemonia, Whan it was layed vnto him for a reproche, that he did more by subtiltee, than by prowesse: He dyd aunswere in this wyse, where the Lyons skynne doeth not auaille, a man must slowe or tie a forres skynne vnto it. Not withstandinge that practise is seldome commended in anye noble man.

Lyfania, an oratour of Grece.

Lyfiades, a philosophier of Athens.

Lyfias, an oratour most pleasaunt, of whome Quintilianus speaketh.

Lysicrates, a man whiche in his olde age died his white heares blacke, that he myght seeme yonge.

Lysimachia, a citee in Ponto, whiche fell downe with an earthquake.

Lysimachium, chij, uen. g. is thought of Matnardus, to be the herbe, whiche we call marigoldes. Leoniceus taketh it to bee that, whiche dyers dooe occupie, and is called also Lutea & corneola, wherunto Ruellius accordeth and sayeth, it is that, wherewith clothes are dyed greene. By this description it seemeth to be the weede called Wooddewaren, growynge in pastures, somewhat lyke vnto broome, with smalle pelowe flowers, whiche is so bitter, that no beaste wyll eate of it. but other take this **Lysimachia** to bee an herbe, named **Loostrife**, or herbe **Wplove**, wherof bee two kindes, one that hath a pelow flower, the other a purple.

Lysimachus, a noble man of Macedonie, the scholar of Calisthenes, and one of the moste valiant capitaynes of Alexander.

Lyfpe, one of the daughters of Pectus kyng of Argues.

Lyfippus, an excellent harner.
 Lyfis, f. g. a solution opening, a chynnyng of
 opening of a wall.

Lyfistratus, the banet of Lyfippus.
 Lyfius, a vicer of Macabius.
 Lyria, m. f. g. a woode in a dogges tongue
 whiche is taken out, while he is younge, wase
 afterwards he should be madde.

Lyus, a ruet of the lefte Sha.

M ANTE A



MACAE, people
 of Arabia felix.
 Macareus, the son
 of Deolus, whi
 che deflored
 his syster La
 nates.
 Macaria, the dau
 ter of Heracles.
 Also a kinne of
 marrie in Ma
 cedon.

Macarismos, mi, mas. gen. idem quod beari
 tudo.

Macarius, the name of a man, in latine it signifi
 eth blessed.

Macedo, onis, a man or woman of Macedonie.
 Also the sonne of Odis, of whome Macedonie
 was named.

Macedonia, a, f. gen. a royaume in Grece, first
 called Emathia. On the north, it boundeth (as
 Ptholomeus writeth) upon the sydes of Dal
 matia, Mesia superior, & Thracia: On the
 weste it stretcheth to the sea Ionium. Pius de
 scribeth it to lyege south and west to Thracia,
 and that the southe syde lyeth on the backes of
 Thessalia and Magnesia, the north on Pconia
 & Paphlagonia. That it hath also on the southe
 Epirus, on the north Illyria: whiche varietly
 not muche from Solinus, who sayeth, that it is
 diuided from Thracia with the ryuer Strimon,
 it is now vnder the Turke.

Macedonicus, ca, cum, and Macedonius, of
 Macedonie.

Macellarius, a, um, that belongeth to the Cham
 bulles.

Macellaria taberna, a bouchers Shoppe, a vils
 tayleng house.

Macellarius, h, m. g. a vitapour or seller of all
 maner of vittaple.

Macellora, a, f. g. a gardeyne dooze.

Macellum, macelli, neut. gener. a place where
 all maner of vittaples is solde, a Chambles.

Macellus, a, um, somewhat leane.

Maceo, cui, & Macesco, scere, to be leane, to be
 come leane.

Macer, cra, crum, leane, thynne, barayne.

Macer Aemilius, an olde poete, whiche was in

the Quiber land, who (as he saith) wrote of bles
 sednes in verbe. Also of the vertue of herbes. But
 it was not that Macer, whose marches we now
 anheue, of the vertues of herbes, but rather he,
 or whome the panger Plinie pponed to write
 somethynge of his vntle. Finally, that
 lytell booke of herbes, is eght pfectible in dis
 cretely to be named by harte of a ponge scho
 lar, whiche belongeth to that maner. Not with
 standyng the sayd Macer, wrote more eloquent
 ly, and is commended thewyse of Quintilian.
 He wrote also of the battayle of Troy and of ves
 nemous beastes.

Macer, or Macis, or Macir, is now in doubte,
 whether it be the Cyte, commonly called Ma
 cis, whiche is a hylle of cynde, aboute the nute
 mygge, soe muche as Dioscorides writeth of
 Macer, whiche he neuer made mention of nut
 mygge. And Plinie saith, that Macer is the
 cynde of a certayne roote of a tree of the same
 name. Dioscorides also saith, that it is a thicke
 cynde, muche strepyng the tongue, whiche is
 not pceptible in our maw, and they are also
 dreythynne. Salene calleth them drie in the
 thyrde degre, and equall in heate and colde, but
 we fynde them hott in taste. Diuene affirmeth
 them to be hott and drie in the seconde degre,
 whiche is confirmed by Constantine, who saith
 they be ryndes of the boughes of the trees that
 beare nutmygges.

Maceratus, a, um, made leane, watred, soaked,
 or made soft with lyeing in the water.

Maceresco, scere, to be made or become soft with
 lyeing long in licour.

Maceria, a, & Maceries, ei, f. gen. a wall of
 stone without mortar, made in the ferde of an
 hedge. also leanness.

Macero, au, are, spoken of the body, signifieth
 to make leane or thynne, or soft, by strepyngs
 in lycour, to soke in the water, to water fyre.

Referred to the mynde, it signifieth to bere or in
 quiete, to hurte with care or vngquietnesse.

Noli te macerare, hurte not your self with care
 or sorowe.

Salsamenta hac macerentur probe, let these
 salte fyshes be well watered.

Oua aceto macerata, Egges layed to soke in
 byneger.

Macetho, idem quod mentia.

Machabeus, the fyrste of that name was Judas,
 the thyrde sonne of Mathathias the Jewe, a
 valyaunt man in his saythe, and of an inuincis
 ble courage. In so muche, that with thre thou
 sande men, he vauquished Lyfias, the lieuten
 nant of kynge Antiochus, and his sonne,
 and with them .xl. thousande foote men, and
 vii. thousande horsemen, and slewe of theym
 fyue thousande. Afterwarde in Galilea, he slewe
 of the hoste of Timotheus (an other of the
 kynge Capitaynes) fyft thre thousande, and
 afterwarde eght thousand. After that by a vils
 lage

illage called Adasiss, he with a thousande fought
with Pirano, a captayne of hyng Demetrius
and nyne thousande with him. At the whiche
battayle, Pirano was slayne, and of the nyne
thousande almoste none escaped. Finally, to
muche trustyng to his prosperitee in warres, in
goynge agaynst Bacchis (a captayne of hyng
Demetrius, who hadde a greates hoste) and cas-
tyng with him but .ii. thousande, of the which
at the laste remayned with him but onely .viii.
hundred. He fought till it was nyghte, and
made a wonderfull slaughter of enemies. But
whyles he enforced him selfe to come to Bacchis
the whiche was on the ryght wyng of the bat-
taye, he fought so noblye, that he scattered that
wyng, slaying many about him. Finally, be-
yng entypponed with the lefte wyng, and stry-
ken with many woundes, was slaine with much
difficultee. Also the incarnation of Christ about
305. yeres.

Machera, a sword, a dagger, a knyfe.

Machetion, idem quod Xiphion.

Machetophorus, phori, m. g. a sword bearer.

Machetropios, ij, m. g. a cutlar, or a bladesmith.

Machaon, the sonne of Esculapius, an excellent
surgeon.

Machina, x, f. g. a thyng craftily invented, or
a crafty inuencion, a subtile deuise, an instru-
ment, an ingene.

Vt omnes adhibeam machinas, that I maye
assay all the meanes possible.

Machinas post bellum adfers, when the stede
is stolen, thou stealest the stable doore.

Mundi machina, the composition and woakes
manship of this worlde.

Dolum ad aliquem machinamve commoliri,
to worke deceipte or craftie agaynst one.

Machinalis, le, belongyng to ingins or instru-
mentes of warre.

Machinamentum, ti, n. g. idem quod Machina.

Machinari, ij, one that flyngeth or casteth with
an ingene of warre.

Machinarius, a, um, belongyng to instrumentes
or ingins of warre.

Machinatio, onis, f. g. a subtile inuencio-
on or deuise, a crafty endeavour, an ingene or in-
strument.

Machinator, toris, an inuentour, a dynser, an
author, a maker of instrumentes or ingins.

Machinor, naris, nari, to inuente craftily, to des-
uple, to imagine, to goe about discerptfully.

Macia Romana, the herbe called Anagallis
purpurea. Diosc.

Macidos, a citee of Thrace.

Macies, ei, f. g. gen. leanness.

Macilentus, a, um, leane.

Macio, aui, are, to make leane.

Macis, looke Macer.

Machomacha, a citee.

Macra, a ryuer, which renneth betwene the moun-
taynes of Liguria.

Macreo, macrui, macrene, to be leane.

Macresco, scere, to make leane.

Macriudo, iudinis, f. g. leanness.

Macro, aui, are, to make leane.

Macrobi, people in Ascher, the whiche of Rome

supponus be also called Macrobi. They count

steep is inuoyoned with the ryuer of Nilus, the

an plande. They lyue halfe as much longer as

men doo here. and be saye and goodly peror

nages, reuerende, and louers of vertue. There

is moze golde than in Persia, and therefore that

whiche is like pious, they doo moze estme,

deckyng them selues with ornamentes of copper

and byasse, and makyng gyues of golde. They

do lyue commonly a hundred and twenty yeres,

and doo masse them selues in a fontayne,

whiche causeth theyr bodies to smelle like vio-

lletes.

Macrobius, the name of a great learned man.

Macrochira, x, f. g. a garment with long
sleeues, looke Chirodora.

Macrochir, he that hath longe handes.

Macrocatalectos, a woorde endyng in a longe sil-
lable.

Macrocerini, mountaynes by the riuer of Jura.

Macrocephali, people by Bosphorus.

Macrocollum, li, n. g. paper topall.

Macrocosmus, id est Longus mundus.

Macror, oris, m. g. leanness.

Macrator, toris, a kyller, a sleaer, a murderer.

Macratus, a, um, slayne, sacrificed.

Macratus, us, mas, gen. a kylling of a thyng, to
sacrifice.

Macra, or Matya, a delicate saure or meate, of
the whiche al delicate meates are called Macra.

Macricus, he whiche hath great cherekes, and a gas-
pyng mouth.

Macro, aui, are, to slea or kyll, also to heate, to
hurte, to doo pleasure, to handell ylle, to caste
downe headlonge. Sometime to honour, also to

increase.

Ferunt laudibus, maclant honoribus, They
extolle with prayse, they increase in honour.

Maclare deos, for Maclare diis.

Maclare Orco, to doo sacrifice with one, to
Pluto, the god of hell.

Maclare supplicio, to punishe.

Maclare damno aut malo, to hurte, to doo
displeasure.

Maclra, x, f. g. an hutch, wherein bread is
put. Some doo call it a brake, wherewith doo

is wrought, or rather it is the kneadyng trough
or tubbe.

Macltus, a, um, moze encreased, augmented. And
is vsed most commonly in the vocatiue case.

Maclte amare, id est maxime.

Maclte animi, be of good courage.

Maclte virtutis & virtute, or Maclte virtute
esto, procede in vertue, goe toothe and doo
well.

Maclti ingenio, men of excellent wittes.

Macltus

Maculus esto hoc facinoroso; When one speaketh to god secretly, secretly it is to take this sacrifice in good parts; of that this sacrifice may please you.

Maculosa macte virtute esse; I would god him encrease and goe forwarde in this vertue and to wardness that appereth in hym.

Macula, a, f. gen. a spotte; a blemish; a marke of shame; whereby a thyng is knowne. also infamy by reproche. Sometime the marke of a nette or hole betwene the thynges. also a nette.

Maculare maculam; to putte away an infamy or slander.

Imburus maculo sceleris; to be discoloured with this foule and dishonest acte.

Inurete aternas maculas; To dishoneste for ever.

Maculo, ani, are; to spotte or make foule; to defile; to soyle; to dishonest; to disrepute.

Maculare nomen alicuius crimine; To defame.

Maculosus, a, um; speckled, spotty, full of spotted, uncleane or foule, dishonest.

Maculosus homo; a man greatly disreputed with infamy.

Macyberna; a citee of Bithonia.

Madagastar, an yle beyonde the furthest parte of Ethiopie; fouche; founden by the Portugalles; in the tyme of Emmanuell, kynge of Portugall.

This yle is in circuite, 4000. myles; & is verie ryche. Therin be great ollyphantes, Lyons, panthers, and such other beastes. The inhabitants be of Mahometes secte.

Madaurense; a citee in Africa.

Madefacio, defacis, feci, ere; to weate, to wash; to bayne.

Madefio, factus sum, fieri; to be moysted or made weate.

Madeo, dui, ere; to be weate or washed.

Madere vino; to be drunke.

Madere metu; to sweate for feare.

Madefco, descere; to sweatte or bee thorough weate.

Madian; a citee beynde Arabia, on the southe part; in the deserte of the Saracens, agaynst the east parte of the redde sea.

Madido, aui, are; to make weate.

Madidus; a, um; weate or washed with licour. Sometime drunke, also imbued.

Madifico, aui, are; to make weate.

Madon; a certayne kynde of white vines.

Madonais; that whyche is called of the poetasters Nenuphar.

Mador, oris, mascu. gener. moisture. Sometime sweate.

Madulsa, a, masc. generis; a drunke, he that hath a swylled soule. it is also red Madusa, without L.

Mander; a ryuer of the countrey of Phrygia. Erasmus saith of Lydia, whyche hath many turnynges and windynges, and of that all crow

ned and subtile turnynges wyces, meane and diuise be called Mander. There is also of that name a mountayne in India. Mander, is also a picture made with turnynges and wyndynges lyke a labyrinth.

Manderi more; a word, wyndyng in and out continually.

Media; a citee in the royaume of Charia.

Mee; a kynde of great crabbe of the sea.

Maia; the month of September.

Mamoe; the herbe Illecebra.

Mena; a, a, a, a, called of Venetians Menela; to be unknowne, some take it rather for herpyng or a kynde of them.

Menades; furiose women; whyche serued in the sacrifice of Bacchus.

Menala, neu. g. plur. or after some, Menalum; sing. an hygh mountayne in Arabia.

Menalius; for Arcadius; therfore Menalium carmen; is taken for an inchantment.

Menalius aper; a boze of Arabia.

Menalius, a, um; of the mountayne Menala.

Menapij; Cellars; or people of Cellarlande. also cellers.

Menoles; one of the names of Bacchus.

Menomenon, ni, neu. ge. a kynde of honye that maketh men madde.

Menula; pilcherdes.

Meonia; a countreie in Asia the lesse, called also Lydia.

Meonius, a, um; of Meonia; Homer the excellent poete was called Meonius; eithere because he was borne in that countreie: or elles that his fathers name was Meon.

Meonida; men of Lydia.

Meonis; a woman of Lydia.

Meotia; a people of Scythia.

Meotis, otidis, or tidis; a great mere in the countreie of Scythia, which is alwayes frozen. Meotidis paludes; fennes; whereunto the sayed ryuer or mere renneth.

Meo, Meor, Meotia, & Meotudo; Meosto, & Meotifico; are; Meotus, a, um; loke after in Meo, Meor, &c.

Magalia; or Magaria, orum, n. g. plu. villages.

Magas, magadis; an instrument of musike.

Magi; amonge the Caldees and Persians, were men of excellent knowledge in philosophie natural and mathematicall, and knewe the hybertues and operations of thynges. The sonnes of the kynges of Persia were taughte by them to gouerne and minister theyr publyke weale, accordyng to the fourme of the vniuersall order and gouernance of the celestial worlde. Such were Magi; or the thre kynges that soughte Chryste, and offered to hym golde, myrr, and frankincense, adaptynge theyr present vnto the double nature of hym, vnto whome they gaue it; who was both god and man, kyng and priest. Now is that name impropely bled for a wyche, an inchaunter, a worker with yll spirites, which maye

maye bee better called Venefica Nicromantis
cus, Incantator, or other names, as befoze and
after bee rehearsed.

Magia, *α, f. ge.* magike, wherh is in two sortes.
One is the secrete knowlage of the natural qua-
lities and hyd operations and causes of thyn-
ges, and that is called Magia naturalis, naturall
magike. An other is superstitious and deuple
lythe, called wythcheraste, soxterpe, or other lyke
detestable names, whiche is ynlefull by the lawes
of god and man.

Magice, *es, f. ge.* the art of wythcheraste or
magike.

Magicus, *a, um,* perteynyng to magike.

Magida, a kynde of breade.

Magidar, hytchen bourdes or instrumentes pertey-
nyng to the hytchen.

Magidaphori, they whiche accompanie and goe
with the mapster of the game.

Magirus, *ri, m. g.* a coke.

Maginor, *aris, ari,* to trifle, to goe slowly aboute
a thynge.

Magiriscium, *ij, n. g.* a littell coke.

Magis, *idis, f. m. g.* a kneadynge throughe. also a
platter or charger, sometyme a round bourde.

Magis, *moze, rather.*

Magis lubet quam perdere, I had liefer than
to lose it.

Vbi molestus magis est, whan he beganne to
be somewhat bulge with me, or to disquiete or
boere me.

Magis ex vsu, moze for your pposite, moze pro-
fitable.

Magge, for Magis.

Magis ac magis, moze and moze, oftener tymes.

Magister, *stri, masc. gen.* a mapster or teacher of
sciences. Also he that is ordeyned by an officer to
sell a debtors gooddes.

Magister populi, the chiefe ruler of the people,
by the whiche name the Dictator amonge the
Romaynes was called.

Magister feriniorum, an officer lyke to the
mapster of his Rolles.

Magister scripturæ, seemeth to bee a generall
Surneyour, or he that hath the lettyng out of
pastures.

Magister ludi, a schoule mapster.

Magistri morum, the Censors.

Magister naui, a myppe mapster.

Magister pecoris, an herde, a pastoure, a
graspar.

Magister morū, a Censor, that hath the charge
to correcte yll maners.

Magistellus, *stelli,* the diminutive of Magister.

Magisterium, *rij, neu. g.* the dignitie or office of
a mapster.

Magistra, the feminine of Magister, the mapstresse
or teacher.

Magistratus, *us, m. gene.* a great officer, a man
haupnge authoritie in gouernance of people,
all be it that some haue moze authoritie by the

lawes, and some lesse. Also the power, office, au-
thoritie, or dignitie of a ruler. In head officers
amonge the people.

A bire magistratu, to leaue his office, to goe out
of office.

Gerere magistratum, to beare office, to be in
authoritie.

Magistratum imminuere, to diminishe the au-
thoritie or priuilege of an office or dignitie.

Magistratum habere, to be an officer or ruler,
to bee in authoritie.

Mandare magistratum, to assigne or appoynte
an office.

Magistro, *au, are,* to rule.

Magma, *âris, n. ge.* a confection made of diuers
swete spices in paste, onely for the saour, as
pomaunders and washyng balles. sometyme it
is taken for the dyegges of swete Magma croci-
oples.

Magmentum, *ti, neu. gene,* a greate increase or
ayde.

Magna Græcia, the parte of Italy from Laure-
tum to Cumas.

Magnalia, great thynges to be wonderd at.

Magnanimitas, *âris, f. m. ge.* valpauynesse of
courage or herte, noblenesse of stomake, magna-
nimitas.

Magnanimus, *a, um,* that hath a valiant herte
or courage, that whiche hath a noble and lofty
stomake.

Magnarius, a great marchaunt.

Magnas, *âris, & Magnatus, m. g.* a noble man,
a man of great estimation.

Magnata, a citee of Irelande.

Magnes, *étis, m. ge.* the lode stone, that hath the
vertue to drawe yron vnto hym. Whiche vn-
propely, we vse to call adamant, where Ada-
mas, is the diamand, as is afoze declared.

Magnes, a poete of Athens.

Magnesia, a parte of Macedonie.

Magnesia, hyppolite the wyfe of Theseus hyng
of Magnesia.

Magnetes, *tum,* head officers amonge the Mac-
donians.

Magnetes, or Magnesij, people of Magnesia.

Magnificè, nobly, honourably, royally.

Magnifice accipere, to entertayn honourably.

Magnifice compellere aliquem, To speake
to one with verape honourable and reuerende
wordes.

Hic me magnificè effero, Herin I aduance my
selfe royally.

Magnificè incedere, To goe lyke a greate
lorde or gentylman, to goe with a solemne
maiestie.

Magnificè vtiles, verape profitable.

Magnificè loqui, to speake with a granitee or
maiestie.

Magnificè viuere, To lyue noblye and lyke a
gentill man.

Magnificentia, *α, f. g.* a disposicion and admi-
nistracion

nistracion in dowynge of making of great thynges and sumptuous, magnificence.
Magnifico, aui, are, to extolle, to exalte, hyghly to pryse and commende.

Magnificus, a, um, that doeth greate thynges, great, noble, honourable, sumptuous.

Magnifica verba, hygh and byagging wordes, full of ostentacion.

Succus magnificus in vsu, a iuyce gretly vsed.

Magnificus apparatus, great and sumptuous prouision.

Magniloquentia, x, fce. g. a losy and hygh stile of maner in speakyng.

Magniloquus, qui, he that speaketh losyfe and proude wordes, of that hath a losyfe style.

Magnipendo, magnipendi, ere, to haue in great estimation, to sette muche by.

Magnitas, magnitatis, vled of olde wyters for magnitudo.

Magnitudo, inis, fce. g. greatnesse, amplenesse, largenesse.

Magnitudo animi, excellencie of noblenesse of herte of courage.

Magnopere, greatly, veraiue muche.

Non magnopere laboro, I care not muche.

Quid magnopere potuit tacere? what greate thyng coude he doe?

Nec magnopere visum, litte scene.

Magnopere censeo, I thynke veraiue good and expedient that ye do so.

Magnum, the herbe named Ballote, or Marrubium.

Magnus, a, um, great, large.

Haud magni precij, of no great value.

Pueri magni, great mens chyldern.

Magno animo vir, a man of great courage.

Magno natu vir, an auncient man, a man of great age.

Maior natu, elder.

Maior quadraginta annis erat, he was aboue xl. yerres olde.

Magnum fecit, he did a great thyng.

Magnum esset, it were a great labour, it were a great mattier.

Magna ex parte, for the moze parte, moste commonly, almoste, well nere all.

Magnam partem in his occupati sunt, They were occupied moste parte about these thynges.

Magno vendidit, he solde it deere, or at a great pryce.

Magni erunt mihi, I wyll set muche by them.

Magnum, for valde.

Magnum clamat, he crieth out alowde.

Maior morbus, id est comitialis.

Maiorem in modum, greatly, as muche as I can.

Magna pars Arabia, The moze parte of Arabie.

Magnus socer, my wyues grandfather.

Maior socer, my wyues great graundfather.

Maior patruus, my grandfatheres vncle.

Maior magistratus, the Consul.

Magnus portus, the haven called Portsmouth in Englands.

Mago, the name of bidens men.

Magog, the sonne of Japhet.

Maguderis, or Magideris, fce. g. a kynde of the herbe named Lacerpitium, after some only the stalks of that herbe: after other the roote of it.

Magus, i, m, g. loke Magi.

Mahmethes, or Mahumetha, was bozne in Arabia (as the moze parte doe wyte) of a poore house of familie, and fyrst was a byar and seller of Camels.

Afterwarde he fell acquainted wth a munke called Scygius, whiche was an heretike, by whose meanes he declared hym selfe to bee a prophete, and tooke on hym to reforme as well the olde lawe as the newe, and made other lawes, the whiche for theyr pleasantnesse, allured vnto theym muche people.

So, gatherynge vnto hym a great hoste, fyrst he wasted Syria, & wan Damascum, the chiefe citee thereof.

And haupng in his apde the Arabians called Scenitz, a valiaunte people (who had displeasure agaynst the Emperour Heraclius, because he payed them not theyr wages)

he wanne other greate Royalmes, and at the age of forty yerres, dyed (as some doe suppose) of the fallynge sychenesse, whiche he longe tyme dydde byssamble, fryngynge, that the angelle Gabriel was than sente vnto hym in message, whose brightnesse he myghte not susteyne.

he was buried at Medina, iii. dayes tourney from the redde sea, an hundred myles from Mecha, where is now the chiefe temple of his lawe.

He was after the Incarnation of Christe, fyre hundred yerres.

Maia, a kynde of crabbeshe.

Maia, the mother of Mercurius. Also one of the sterres called Pleiades.

Maiâlis, lis, m, g. a barowe hogge.

Maiestas, atis, fce. gen. maiestee, the greatnesse, dignitie, or excellent estimation of honour of a kyng, prynce, emperour, or greate manne.

Amonge the olde Romaynes it was the power and authoritee of the people of Rome, vnto whome Appellacion, called Prouocatio, was from all other dignitees.

The dignitie of the Senate was called the authoritie of the Senate.

Tantus autem cōsensus municipiorum coloniarumq; prouinciæ Gallia, vt omnes ad authoritatem huius ordinis, maiestatemque populi Romani defendendam, conspirasse videantur,

There is nowe suche agreement of wylls of the townes confederate and subiecte vnto vs in the partes of Fraunce, gouerned by vs, that all men there, dooe seeme to conspyre, howe they maye defende the authoritee of this Senate, and the Maiestee of the people of Rome.

Maieestas

Maiestas imminuta, is where any man goeth aboute to derogate anye thyng of the kynges authoritee royall, as also of the empyre and hygh power of the people of Rome. It may be taken for treason.

Si maiestas est amplitudo ac dignitas ciuitatis, is eam minuit, qui exercitum hostibus populi Romani tradidit. If Maieſtee bee the honoure and authoritee of this citee, he goeth aboute to appaie it, whyche hath deliuered the hoſte to the enemies of the people of Rome.

Maieſtas est in Imperij atq; populi Romani dignitate, quam minuit is, qui per vim, multitudinem ad ſeditionem vocauit. Maieſtee is in the authoritee of the Emperour and people of Rome: Agaynſte whome, he playnely commytteth treason, who ſo euer he bee, that violently prouoketh people to a ſedition.

For the worde Minuere maiestatem, the latter wyrters did vſe, Ludere maiestatem.

Maieſtatis crimen, is treason agaynſt a king. It was amonge the Romaynes conſpiracie agaynſte the Senate and people, whyche was also called Perduellio, and of Hiſtorians is named Coniuratio. And it is more than Maieſtas imminuta, for therein onely they doe derogate or take away ſome parte of the royall authoritee or honoure dewe to the perſone or citee. In the other they endeavour to deſtroye them vtterly, or to byrge them in ſubtection. Maieſtatem conſeruare, To haue or reſerue ſtill the dignitee of an Emperour or kyng or people, in one lyke honoure and reuerence.

Maieſtatem conſtituere, to preſerue authoritee that it decaie not, but to reſerue ſtill the eſtimation thereof.

Maieſtatem ſoluere, to byrge his maieſtee or authoritee in leſſe eſtimation.

Retinere maiestatem, to kepe his authoritee or dignitee.

Maieſtas in oratione, maieſtee or grauntee in ſpeakyng.

Maior, ōis, greater, loke Magnus.

Maiorana, nā, f. g. an herbe called Maioram.

Maiores, auncetours, progenitours.

Maiorina, a kynde of olpues, the whyche be not ripe befoze the ſyxtē Idus of Februarie.

Mauium, liij, n. g. of certayne late wyrters is taken for lettuce.

Maius, Maij, m. g. the moneth of Maye.

Mauiſculus, a, um, ſomewhat bygger, of good ſtature or age.

Mala, lā, f. g. the balke of the cheke.

Malabathrum, a certayne leafe, whyche in Indie ſwimmeth in poles and diſhes, without a roote. of it is made the ſwete oyle called Malabathrinum: loke Dioſc. it is named of the Mauritanes Cerebull.

Malabathrinum, ni, is called ynguentum foliaſum, a pleaſaunt oyntment.

Malach, a ſtree in Spayne.

Malache, ches, f. g. a kynde of malowes, the ſtalke wherof dooeth growe into the greatneſſe of a tree.

Malachites, a ſtone of a darke greene colour.

Malachia, a, ſer. g. caulme of the ſea, and greffe of the ſtomache, not ſuſtaininge meate, abhorring all thyng, as a womā with childe. Some doot calle it abhominacion of the ſtomache. But it is more reulpe the longynge of women with childe, and ouercastynge of the ſtomache, if they haue not that they longe for.

Malaciſſo, aui, are, to kneade or make ſoſte.

Malachia, called also Maldacon, a tree growyng in Bactria, as bygge as an olive, hauyng leaues lyke an olive, and fruite lyke pygges. out of this tree iſſueth the gumme called Bdellium.

Malacoſtratha, ſoſte as of the withoute Melles.

Malacrocraneus, idem quod molliceps.

Malacus, a, um, ſoſte.

Malchus, an hiſtoriographer.

Malocociſſus, an herbe with a ſmall ſtalke, and a leafe lyke to Iule, and windeth about euerie thyng that it ſtandeth npe. it is called of ſomme ſigillum Mariae.

Malagma, ātis, neu, ge. a molliſyng playſter, wherby hard impoſtumes be made ſoſt or ripe.

Malaiſſo, aui, are, to make ſoſte or ripe. Also to exteuple.

Male, yll, vnhappely, vncommodiouſely, miſcheuouſely.

Male exceptus, yll intreated, yll handled, ſpewdly welcome.

Male accipere, to intreate one yll.

Male accipere verbis, to geue yll language to one. Male audire, to bee yll repoied of, to haue an yll name.

Male cadere, to chaunce yll.

Male cogitare de aliquo, to haue an yll opinion of one.

Male conciliatus, he on whome a man hath loſte all that euer he hath beſtowed.

Fugitiue prodi, male conciliate, Come forth myſther, on whome I haue loſte all that euer thou coſteſt me.

Male formido, I am yll or ſore affrayed.

Male maceror, I am yll vexed, I am yll at eaſe.

Male me habeo, I am ſpyke, vexed, or diſquieted in mynde.

Male me habet hæc res, I am ſorpe or yll as payed for that matter, or that matter greuous to me.

Male mereri, to doe diſpleaſure to one, to deſerue diſpleaſure.

Male meritis est de me, he hath yll intreated me, or hath doen me diſpleaſure.

Male metuo, I am yll aſcarde.

Male moratus, yll manerde.

Male morigerus, diſobedient or ſrowarde.

Male odi, I hate deadly,

Male

Male optare, to curse.
 Male precari, to aske a vengeance.
 Maleficus, or maleficus, he or she that useth wretched counsaile.
 Male verat illi, God send hym all lucke there of, yll maye he bryke it.
 Male animatus erga aliquem, he that beareth little good wyl towarde one.
 Male sibi consulere, to dwyll, or to take an yll waye for his owne parte.
 Male credere, to truste one that is lyke to deceyve hym.
 Male dicis: Dost thou threaten me?
 Male docet te mea lenitas multa, my gentleness, or my favourable facion my teacheth the many thynges, or geueth the occasion to dwyll in many thynges.
 Hoc male habet virum, This geueth hym, or byteth hym by the stomache.
 Male mulctari, to be beaten, punished, or yll handled.
 Male viuere, to lyue poorly.
 Male vestitus, yll appareled.
 Malea, a promontorie of hille lying into the sea by Liconia, whiche is dangerous for shippes to passe by.
 Maledice, slanderously, reprochefully.
 Maledicentia, a, f. g. detraction, yll reporte.
 Maledico, maledicis, xi, ere, to curse, to rayle, to cherke, to speake yll to.
 Maledictio, onis, f. g. slander, yll spekyng.
 Maledictum, ti, neu. ge. a cherke, a rebuke, a wretched worde, an yll reporte.
 Conferre, congerere, conicere maledictum in aliquem, and Insectari aliquem maledictis, to speake yll or myreporte of, to rayle at one, to cherke.
 Maledicus, a, um, yll tongued, that speaketh yll of men, that rayleth.
 Maledicentior, maledicentius, Maledicentissimus, a, um.
 Maleficio, malefacis, feci, facere, to doe yll.
 Malefactum, ti, n. ge. a wretched tourne, an yll dedde, a displeasure.
 Malefica, a wylche, whiche with sorceris dooth hurte to men or beastes.
 Maleficentia, a, f. g. mysdooyng. idem quod maleficium.
 Malefice, mischeuously, harmefully.
 Maleficiose, idem.
 Maleficium, ti, n. g. damage, wronge, displeasure, hurte, a mischeuous dedde, an yll acte, a wretched tourne.
 Maleficus, a, um, hurtfull, noysome, that dooth hurte.
 Maléloqui, & Maledicere, to curse.
 Maleuentum, i, n. g. a citee in Campania called nowe Beneuentum.
 Maleuolens, entis, idem quod Maleuolus.
 Maleuolentia, a, f. g. malice, yll wyl.
 Maleuolus, a, um, malicious, that beareth yll

wyl, that beareth grudge.
 Malcus, a mounteyne in India.
 Malica, a citee in Spayne called nowe Malgrado.
 Malicium mare, the sea about Chetialp.
 Malicorium, ti, neu. gen. the cynde of a pomegranate.
 Malica, a citee in Chetialp.
 Maligne, enuiously, disrepyghfully, maliciously.
 Malignitas, atis, f. ge. wickednesse, malignitee, enuy, malice, yll wyl, unprouidentnesse, the vyce contrarye to liberalitee, niggardshyp.
 Fortuna malignitas, the forwardnesse of fortune.
 Malignor, & Maligno, to beare malice, to be hatefull.
 Malignus, a, um, wycked, cruell, enuious, troublesome, sparyng, to muche a niggarde.
 Aditus maligni, straight entrees.
 Maligna via, an yll waye.
 Maligna lux, a dysmyse lycht.
 Nec malignus, nec effusus, not to bryefe nor to longe: not to little nor to much.
 Malignus ager, grounde that is ylle to be brought to tyllhe.
 Malimnus, an hille of Sicilie.
 Malinathalla, a plante growyng in Egypte.
 Malinus, a, um, of or made of an appull tree.
 Malicia, a, f. g. knauery, naughtinesse, contrary to vertue and goodnesse, sometyme it signifieth subtilitee with deceipt, refectyng all thynges to his owne profite.
 Malicia cali, the vnhollofomenesse of the appre.
 Malicia soli, the naughtinesse of the grounde.
 Maliciose, subtilly, craftyly, wylly, deceptfully, spitefully, with an intent to beguyle.
 Malitiosus, a, um, crafty, subtille, deceptfully, wylly.
 Malrum Rom. the herbe called also Anthemis: looke there.
 Malleator, oris, m. ge. he that worketh with a hammer, mallet, or beetyll.
 Malleatus, a, um, hammered.
 Malleo, ani, are, to worke with an hammer or mallette.
 Malleolaris, re, as a twigge of bough.
 Malleolaris virga, idem quod malleolus.
 Malleolus, i, m. g. a little hammer. it is also a small bough or twigge of a vyne, worynge out of the balke. Also Malleoli, be sometyme taken generally for small stiches. They be sometyme taken for the bones of the ancle.
 Malleus, ei, mas. gene. an hammer, a mallet, a beetle.
 Mallos, a citee of Cilicia.
 Malluuium, ti, neu. gene. & Malluiz, arum, fa. gene. a baten, wherein men doe walke theyr handes.
 Malo, I had leffer or rather, mauis, mauult.
 Quiduis iam malo quam, &c. I will rather

Suffre nowe anye misaduenture in the worlde,
than it.
Malobathrum, thri, n. ge. a sweete herbe grow-
ynge in Indie vpon waters without roote.
Also a sweete oynment, wherewith men were
wote to walke theyr heare, some write it **Malas**
bathrum.
Malolion, the herbe called also **Lichnis coros-**
naria.
Malogranatum, a pome granate.
Malho, ani, arc, to couer with the claye of claye
called **maltha**.
Maltha, iha, f. g. a claye, whiche touchynge any
other matter of substance, setteth it on fyre,
rede in **Asphaltum**, & **Bitumen**.
Malua, x, for, gen. an herbe called malowes, or
holphoches, whych is named to be one kynd of
malowes.
Maluaceus, a, um, perteynynge to malowes, or
lyke malowes.
Maluaticum, ci, neut. gene. of some is vsed for
malmeley.
Maluaniscus, reade in **Althea**.
Malum, li, n. g. an apple.
Malum punicum, a pomegranate.
Malum terræ, reade **Aristolochia**.
Malum medicum, citrum, **Hespericum**, **As-**
tyrium, aureum, an orange or lymon.
Malum Cotoneum, vel **Cydoneū**, a guince.
Malum epiroticum, **Romanis orbiculatum**,
pome paradise.
Mala struthia, mustea, **melimela**, certayne
kynnes of quinces.
Malum caninum, the mandrake.
Malum terrestre, idem.
Malum, substantiue, an yll thyng, a shewde
tourne, a mischiefe. Also labour, vexacion,
sykenesse, grieve, payne, bearynge, punishme-
nt.
Dare **malum**, to doe a shewde tourne or dis-
pleasure, to hurte.
Cauere **malum**, to beware and take hede of a
mischiefe.
Non potest ad salutem cōverti hoc **malum**,
this mischiefe can neuer bee recovered or eas-
ed.
Malum habere, to haue a shewde displeasure.
Malum pondus, a false weight.
Vitare **malum**, to eschewe an yll mischiefe.
Malum, beyng an interfection, signifieth with a
mischiefe, or like thyng.
Quid vos **malum** ergo me sic ludificamini?
than wherfoze with a mischiefe do you thus
moche me?
Quid tua (**malum**) id refert? what with a mis-
chiefe reckest thou therfoze, or haste thou ther-
with to dwee?
Malus, a, um, yll, contrary to good.
Non vides quantum mali ex ea re excites? dost
thou not perceyue howe muche inconuenience
thou stirrest vp therby?

Malus fidei possessor, he that mistrustfully pos-
sesseth an other mans landes and goodes wōges
fulle.
Malus, li, m. g. the malte of a wypp.
Malus, li, for, g. an apple tree.
Malus Assyrica vel medica, an orange tree.
Malus Persica, a peach tree.
Malus cotonea, a guince tree.
Malus Punica, a pomegranat tree.
Malus armeniacā, the fruite whiche some doe
call an **Aprikke**.
Mamercus, a byshoppe of Vienna, whiche first
ordained the rogatio or procession weke 4-4-4.
yeres after **Christe**.
Mamers, in the Oske tongue, the name of
spare.
Mamerthes, one of Corinthes.
Mamerini, people in Campania.
Mammas, a rote, haupnge dyuers rounde bun-
ches, whych is good to take away scattres. **Ruels**
has thynketh it that, whiche is called **Doroniz-**
cum Romanum.
Mamilla, x, f. g. a little dugge or pappe.
Mamillare, ris, n. ge. a hercheffe, wherewith wōs
men doe couer theyr pappes.
Mamma, x, f. g. a dugge or pappe. Sometime it is
taken for the mother or nourse. Also a graunde
mother. Sometime the budde of a tree before
it be sponged out.
Primum mammarum dare, to geue first sucke.
Mammare, To geue the dugge or breste to a
chylde.
Mammeata, a woman with great dugges or
brestes.
Mammearus, and **mammofus**, n, um, haupnge
great dugges.
Mammona, x, f. ge. in the language of Syria,
worldely substance, ryches.
Mammothrepius, ti, m. g. the chylde that sucketh
long, so is it interpreted by saint Augustyn in
hys exposition vpon the psalmes. Not with-
dwyng **Erasmus** in ratione concionandi, inter-
preteth it a chylde wantonly brought vp.
Mammula, x, a little teate or dugge.
Mamolaria, idem quod **Acanthium**.
Mamolaria, the herbe **Acantha**.
Mamphula, x, f. ge. a certayne breadde vsed in
Syria, whiche ere it bee throughte bakyn, fals-
leth into coles.
Mamphur, phuris, a rounde peece of tymber, that
turners vte.
Mamurius, a notable smithe or engrauer in the
tyme of **Nurba**.
Mamurra, a gentylman of Rome.
Mana, in the olde tyme was taken for Bona,
god.
Manalis, le, that, out of the whych lycour alwaye
renneth.
Manalis fontis, a well that alwaye springeth.
Manalis lapis, the dōze of hell, by the whiche
soules ascende to heauen. Also a stone by the
temple

Temple of Mars, whiche when the Romayns in a bryght brought into the citee, there foloweth alwaye chynne.

Manans, antis, rennyng.

Manantia viscera, rennyng sores, or sores that encrease and were more and more.

Manapia, a towne in Irelande called waterford.

Manceps, mancipis, m. ge. a farmer that byeth or byeth a thinge of the people, one that byeth or byeth by thynge a great, and after letteth or selleth theym at a greater pryce, for his owne aduantage. also one that selleth a thynge on warantys. Sometyme anye other creatur man or hysier.

Mancipes conducti, they that take on them to doe a thynge of great for money.

Mancinati, persons condemned.

Mancipatus, a, um, bonde, brought in seruage.

Mancipatus, us, a sellng with warantys.

In mancipatum venire, to be solde solemnely befoze witnesse with warantys.

Mancipatio, onis, fa. g. the assurance by liuery and possession.

Mancipi, or Mancupi, indeclinable, the interest or ryght of a thynge.

Mancupi emptio, the soleme forme of maner of byng any thynge befoze witnesse, by liuery and seyson, or possession takynge, wth other thynge executed, requisite for the assurance of the bargayne and sale.

Mancipi res, all thynge that maye be aliened from our possession to others. also those things that be in our full and propre possession.

Mancipium, or Mancupium, ij, n. g. that whiche is solemnely bought befoze witnesse, the contracte of bargayne of a thinge solde with warantys. Also a mans propre goodes or cattell. Sometyme a bondeman, a prisoner, a captiue.

Fortuna nihil dat mancipio, Fortune geueth nothing to a man to possesse for euer.

Mancipij sui esse, to bee his owne man, and none other mans subiecte or seruant.

Mancipio, or Mancupio accipere, to take possession of liuery and seysone, to take a thynge with warantys of hym that geueth or selleth it.

Mancipio, or Mancupio dare, to deliuer possession reseruyng a rente, to geue or selle a thing with warantys.

Vita mancipio nulli datur, lyfe is geuen to no man as his owne propre possession.

Mancipo, aui, are, to deliuer in bondage, to deliuer possession, to make liuery or seyson, to dispossesse our selfe, and geue possession to another. Also for Vendere, to sell.

Mancupes, the principall takers of lande or other thynge, wherof groweth yearly reuenues. Also they that dooe take on theym to perfoyme anye worke in great.

Mancus, a, um, lackynge one hande. Also generally, that whiche lacketh any thynge necessary, maymed, vnperfecte, weake,

Manca cognitio, vnperfecte knowlage, whera some thynge lacketh.

Fortuna manca, weake, of no puissance.

Mandane, Astinges daughter, mother to hyngd Lynus.

Mandatarius, he to whome a commaundement is geuen.

Mandator, oris, m. gen. he that willethe or chargeth one to doe a thynge. he that suborneth a testate of false accusis.

Mandator cordis, he that suborneth or pporueth one to committe a murder.

Mandatum, ti, neu. g. a commission, also a commaundement, a charge.

Mandata conficere, perficere, exequi, facere, To doe the thinges that one is commaunded or charged.

Dare mandata alicui ad aliquem, To wyll or charge one to doe certayne thynge by another that goeth as messenger betwene.

Fallere mandata alicuius, to deceyue one, and not to doe that a man wylleth or chargeth him to doe.

Habere mandata ab aliquo, To haue commission, commaundement or charge of one, to doe or saye a thynge.

Mandata addere, to geue in charge or commission mozeouer.

Mandatus, us, m. gen. a byddyng, chargeyng, or commaundyng.

Mandatus, a, um, geuen in charge or committed to one to doe.

Mandela, a byllage of the Sabyne.

Mandibula, la, form. gen. a sawbone, wherin the teeth be sette.

Mando, onis, m. gen. a great eater, or he that is alwaye eatynge.

Mando, di, ere, to chewe meate or grynde it with the teeth.

Lentissime mandere, to chewe meate softly.

Mando, aui, are, to comyt, to charge, to commaunde, to bidde, to geue in charge.

Memoria mandare, To remembre, to put in remembraunce, to leaue in memorie or for a memoriall, to putte in wrytyng. Also to conne by herte.

Mandare eternitati, to wryte a thynge, to the entent it shoulde be in perpetuall remembraunce.

Mandare curam, to leaue the charge vnto one.

Mandare fidei alicuius, To put a man in trust with a thynge.

Mandare literis, To put in wrytyng or memorie.

Mandare monumentis, to put the acte of any man in perpetuall remembraunce.

Mandare se fugæ, to renne awaye.

Mandare terræ semina, to put seede into the grounde, to sowe grayne or seedes.

Satin hoc mandatum est tibi, is this byddyng enoughe for the?

Mandare in vltimas terras, To banyshe or sende

sende to the bittermoste partes of ende of the worlde.

Bona nostra hæc tux mando fidei, I com-
mitte all these my goddes to your fidelities.
O I putte you in truste, with all these my
goddes.

Humo mandare aliquem, to burie one.

Verbis mandare, to write in verses.

Honores mandare, To geue offices or digni-
ties to one. Likewise Mandare magistratum.

Mandonius, a Spanysh capitayne.

Mandra, a, f. g. an houell, or other lyke place,
wherin cattell dooe save them selves from the
heate of the sonne, or from tempestes, a beas-
tes stall.

Mandragora, a, f. g. mandrake, an herbe whych
Dioscorides saith was of some called Circea,
because it was feined, that Circe the great sor-
ceresse, vled the roote thereof in hie amonous
drynkes. The iuice of the roote, or wyne wher-
in the roote is boylled, will cause one to slepe a
deade slepe, wherfoze surgeons dooe vse to geue
it to theym, whome they wyl cutte. It is also
vled for other purposes in physyke. of this
herbe be two kyndes, the male and the female.

Mandrabus, a man that sounde a great trea-
sure: on whom goeth a prouerbe.

Mandro, a poze shypman, whiche throughte pro-
sperouse fortune, grewe at length to bee a great
capitayne.

Manduces, images caried about in paganes with
great cheekes, wyde mouthes, and mahynge a
great soune with their teeth.

Manduco, zui, are, and manducor, aris, ari, in
olde wryters, to thewe meate, to eate.

Manduco, onis, m. g. a great eater.

Manducus, ci, idem.

Mane, yearly, also in the mornynge.

Mane & mani, dixerunt veteres.

Hodie mane, to daie in the mornynge yetly.

Tam mane, so yearly in the mornynge.

Dormire totum mane, to sleepe all the morn-
ynge. A mane dici, euen from the mornynge.

Multo mane, and bene mane, verie yearly.

Nimis mane, very yearly or to yearly.

Maneo, mansi, ere, to abide, to tarie, to stande
still, to remaine, to continue, to persiste, to
happen hereafter, to be lyke to chaunce here-
after. Sometime for expectare, to abyde los-
ynge for.

Manere promissis, to kepe promise, to sticke
to ones promise.

Manere ad exercitum, to tarie with the army.

Manere aliquem, to abyde lokynge for one.

Quicunque te manent casus, what channes so
euer bee lyke to fall to you, or shall come to you
hereafter.

Manet te bonum, some good fortune wyl
chaunce to the.

Periculum ingens manet, nisi. &c. there wyl
great daunger ensue or folowe, except. &c.

Manfit Silvius postea omnibus cognomen,
qui Alba regnauerunt, All that reigned after
at Alba were surnamed Silvii, or had this surs
name Silvius.

Lex manet, cui apponitur abrogata est.

In officio manere, To doe his duties dill-
gently.

Si sententia tua manet, if you bee still in that
opinion.

Manent causas, the same causes or leattes be
still.

Id mihi manet, that tartish with me, or I have
that still.

Manere in conditione, to sticke to the offer
that he hath made.

Manere in fide, to be true.

Manebitur, the impersonall.

Manedum, tarie a while.

Manes, manium, plu. tan. m. ge. the godd and
badde aungell: sometymes they bee taken for
diuelles, sometyme for goddes, sometyme for
spirates or soules not purged of synne, some-
tyme for the pyenes, whiche soules doo suffer.

Manes, an heretike, whiche affirmed him selfe
sometyme to be like Christe, sometyme to bee
the comfortour that was promised to come.

Manethus Mendes, a priest of Egypte.

Mango, onis, com. g. was taken for a seller of
hoyes to abhominable vices, whiche accusos
med to peincte and decke theim, to sell them the
better. It is taken also for suche a one as pos-
sitheth and peincteth a thynge with a false col-
our, to sell it the better. It is sometyme taken for
a seller of hoyes, a hoyse cosler that pampereth
by his hoyes to make theym seeme sayge.

Mangonicus, a, um, perteynynge to that craft.

Mangonium, n. n. g. the craft to make thynges
saleable.

Mangonizatus, a, um, trymmed, pollyshed, peinct-
ed, pampered or poyred by, to bee the better
solde.

Mangonizo, aui, are, to pollysh, peynete, or trim
a thynge, to make it more vendible, or to be bet-
ter solde.

Mania, a, f. g. madnesse, reade in Phrenitis.

Mania, a citee of Persia.

Mania, was also amonge the gentyls a goddesse
called the mother of theym, whiche were called
Lares, or Larui, vnto the whiche goddesse they
vled a while to offer mens heades in sacrifice.
But after by meanes of Jun. Brutus, whiche
was consull, they chaunged that sacrifice into
garlyke heades, and the knoppes of popies. It
was also that, wherewith nourices dyd put chyl-
dren in feare whan they cried, whiche women
vse to calle the bugge, or the goblin.

Mania, arum, f. m. gen. plu. defourmed pres-
sonages.

Manica, arum, plur. manacles to tie the handes
together: also gauntletttes and splintes: also
mittaynes and longe gloves.

Manica,

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Mánica, *re, f. g.* a sleeue of a garment.
Manichæus, *a, um*, secured of hangynge sleeues.
Manicata vestis, a garment with sleeues.
Manichæi, a secte of heretikes, so named of an arche heretike called Manes.
Manicon, an herbe called also furialis.
Manicula, *lx, f. g.* a little hand.
Manicus, *ci, m. g.* a madde man.
Manifestarius, *a, um*, cleere, euident, openly known, notorious.
Manifestaria res est, the thyng is very euident and notably known.
Manifestarius fur, a theefe notably known.
Manifeste, cleere, manifeste, euidentely, playnely.
Manifesto, an aduerbe, cleere, playnely.
Manifesto, aui, are, to manifest or make aparynt.
Manifestus, *a, um*, manifeste, cleere, euident, playne.
Manifestum habere, to knowe surely.
Manifestus mendaci, proued a lyar. Iphé wyfe manifestus vanitatis, flagiti, ambitionis, delicti.
Manifestum facere, to declare playnely.
Manilius, the name of a noble house amonge the Romaynes.
Manimoria, thynges that dwre abyde in tennembyraunce.
Maniolæ, ples agaynst Indie, beyonde the ryuer of Ganges, where as bee rockes of Adamant stones, whych dwre drawe vnto thym thyppes that haue yron nayles. Maniolæ were also little puppettes made of dowe, geuen to chyldren.
Manipulâris, & **Maniplâris**, a capytayne of a bande of men. A Randetde bearer.
Manipulâris, re, of or belongynge to a bande of men.
Manipulâtum, by bandes or companies of men.
Manipulus, *li, m. f. gen.* an handefull, a grype, a bande of men, propriely of x. souldiours.
Manipulus sceni, a bottell of herye.
Manius, the name of certayne Romaynes.
Manliana, a citie of Portugale, an other of Tuscane.
Manliana imperia, cruell gouernaunce, or rule without any mercy.
Manlius, the name of diuers noble romaynes.
Manna, in holpe scripture was a certayne delitate thyng, whych god rained to the Jewes, brynge in wyldernesse, whych lape on the grounde whete, and lyke to the sede of Coliander, and was wonderfull pleasaunt in eatynge, and by lyhellyhode hollesome, as engendrynge no putrefaction. nowe, we dooe commonly name it aungelles foode. Manna vled in thislike, is in. ii. sortes. One is a drwe congreled on trees in certayne places, and falleth as meldeu dweth here in Englande, and is gathered and solde veraye deare for a medicine to purge choler easylie. Some supposed it to be that,

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whych Dioscorides calleth Elecomeli: some, that which he calleth Saccharum. But manardus and Musa, dooe affirme the contrary.
 Not withstandinge that, whych Galene in his myke de alimentorum facultatibus, calleth Mel roris, seemeth to be this Manna. But Asuerois putteth it amonge those thynges, whiche were founde after Calches tyme. An other Manna, called Manna thuris, is the crumbes of fragmented of frankencense, whiche with the rynde of the tre, falleth in the gatherynge of frankencense. The fyrste is temperate betweene hote and colde without any degree, this other is of the temperature of incense, but that it is moze byndynge.
Mannor, aris, ari, to scale.
Mannulus, *li*, and **Mannus**, *i, m. a. ge.* a nagge, a lyttell horse.
Manus, the sonne of Teuton, of whome the Almaynes descended.
Mano, *au, are*, to renne out, as spoure dooeth. Also to droppe out, to appere out as sweate out of the pores. Also to descende, to procede, to goe abroade, to spreade abroade.
Manat tota virbe rumor, the bzulte therof was spreade and sowne throughe the citee.
Manantia vlcera, sores that dwre waxe moze and moze.
Lachrymæ manauere genis, the teares tribbled downe his cheekes.
Manat picem hæc arbor, pitche renneth out of this tree, of this tree sweateth or sendeth out pitche.
Gelidus toto manabat corpore sudor, all his bodie was in a colde sweate.
Manat sudore, he sweateth.
Manabant omnibus gaudio lachrymæ, they all wepte for ioye.
Latius manabit hæc oratio, this kynde of oracion wyll serue to many other thynges, or be vled in many other thynges.
Manabat indies latius, it dailye encreased and went further abroade.
Manobarbuli, were hartes wrought wth leade, also they whiche vled to beate thym.
Mansio, *onis, f. g.* the abydynge or tatyng in a place, lodgynge or baltynge. Scietyme it signifieth a dayes iourney. but amonge auncient wyters it signified the place where an hoste dyd rest in iourney. Also the places, where coursers of men ridynge in poste, dooe change theyr horses or waggons, were called Mansiones. The space of the fyrst, after the accompte of olde capytaynes, was. 150. furlonges, whiche is. 18. miles, a halfe myle, and a quarter of a myle.
Mansiferna, a pitchar pottle.
Mansito, *au, are*, to abyde longe. Also to chaw or chaw often.
Mansius, stollen.
Mansu efacio, efacis, feci, facere, to make gentill

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til of tractable, to make taame.
 Mansuēfactus, a, um, made gentill of taame.
 Mansues, for Mansuētus.
 Mansuesco, scere, to waxe taame of gentyll.
 sometyne for Mansuefacere.
 Mansuerārius, rij, m. gen. he that breaketh an
 horse, or maketh any other beast taame.
 Mansuetudo, dinis, f. g. meekenesse, gentylnesse,
 a moderate temperaunce betwene pyde and
 simplicitie.
 Mansuetē, meekely, gentilly, tamely.
 Mansuētus, a, um, meeke, gentyll, taame.
 Hæc ego putabam omnia esse humani inge-
 nij, mansuetique animi officia, I thought all
 these to be the partes of a gentyll nature, and of
 a tendre herte.
 Mansum, si, neu. gen. meate, whyche the nurces
 dooeth chewe, and after geue it to the chylde,
 puttyng it into his mouth.
 Manus, a, um, of Mando, mandi, chewed.
 Mansutius, a gourmaundour of great eater.
 Mantelūm, li, mantelium, lij, and mantele, lis,
 n. g. a towell of naphyn, wherwith men dooe
 wipe theyr handes, whan they haue washed. als
 so a cloke.
 Mantelūm mendacijs, a cloke of couer to hide
 ones lies.
 Mantes, tis, m. ge. a diuinour of coniectour of
 thynges to come.
 Manteum, rei, n. g. a place, where dyuelles in is
 dolles gathe aunsweres.
 Mantia, æ, f. g. diuination. also the bushe called
 rubus: loke there.
 Mantice, tices, f. g. the arte of diuination.
 Mantica, cæ, f. ge. a bagge. sometyne a cloke, a
 wallet.
 Mantiora, a beaste, whych is in India, in bodye
 lyke to a lyon, but moze rough, hauynge a face
 lyke to a man, and in his mouth two rowes of
 sette of teeth, the tayle of a scorpion, and the
 voyce of a small trumpette, and is of coloure
 redde, and will neuer be made taame.
 Mantacula, læ, fæm. gener. a little bagge of
 purse.
 Manticularia, towells of other lyke thynges, wher
 with men doe wpe theyr handes.
 Manticularius, rij, m. g. a stealer of nappye, also
 a picke purse of cut purse.
 Manticulatio, ōnis, f. g. clynesse, decepte.
 Manticular, aris, ari, to doe a thyng clyly, as to
 picke a purse.
 Mantile, lis, idem quod Mantelūm.
 Mantinea, a citee in Grece.
 Mantis, idem quod Mantes.
 Mantiscinor, āris, ari, to steale of picke craftily.
 Mantissa, æ, f. g. the addition in weyght, some-
 what ouer.
 Mantius, the sonne of Melampus.
 Manto, the sonne of Ciresias the Theban pro-
 phet, who led his father, whyche was blynde.
 Manto, aui, are, the most auncient writers vled

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for frequenter manere, to varie often tymes.
 Mantua, a noble citee in Lumbardie, where Al-
 gill the excellent poete was borne.
 Mantuanus, a, um, of Mantua.
 Mantuaria tunica, sleeued iachettes.
 Manuālis, le, of the hande, or that filleth the
 hande, or that is holden in the hande.
 Manualis, idem quod iuncus marinus.
 Manuarius, a, um, manuall, that belongeth to
 the hande.
 Manubia, arum, f. g. pl. the prate taken of en-
 emies, the bootie: after some, the capitaynes
 parte of the praye. Also a spoyle taken of some
 noble person that yeldeth. also money, for the
 whyche the praye was solde.
 Manubiālis, læ, perteyninge to a praye of bootie.
 Manubialis pecunia, money that the praye is
 solde for.
 Manubinarius, a, um, parte taker of a praye
 bootie.
 Manubriolum, li, n. g. a little haffe of handyll.
 Manūbrium, brii, n. g. the hylte of handill of a
 weapon of instrument.
 Ossea manubria, bonie haffes.
 Manui, amonge the olde Romayns in their son-
 ges called Saliares, signified good of honeste
 men.
 Manuleātus, a, um, hauynge longe sleues, or
 that weareth a garment with longe sleues: and
 by translacon, a nice, tendre, & delicate person.
 Manuleata tunica, a cote with longe sleues,
 loke Chirodora.
 Manulearius, rij, m. g. he that maketh garmen-
 tes with longe sleues.
 Manum, clere, wherof cometh Mane, the mo-
 nyng.
 Manumissio, ōnis, f. g. an infranchisement of a
 bonde man.
 Manumissus, a, um, infranchised, manumised.
 Manumitto, misi, mittere, to manumise of in-
 franchise a bonde man.
 Manufactus, a, um, made with hande.
 Manuor, idem quod Furor.
 Manuprécium, cij, n. g. the rewarde of wages
 for woorkeman shyppe.
 Manuria, a cote with sleues.
 Manus, us, f. g. a hande, a mans hande in wry-
 tyng, a wrytyng, a subscription with ones owne
 hande. also a grapull to fasten shyppes toges-
 ther. sometyne it signifieth a multitude of men
 in the ayde of one: sometyne power. also the
 nose of snoute of an olyfante.
 Manus interiectio, attachment. also season of
 seysure of a thyng, wherunto we make title.
 Manum inire, to seple of take possession.
 Mittere manus ad rem aliquam, to seple of
 take possession of a thyng to some vse.
 Mann consertum ex iure vocare, to chalenge
 ryght of propriete in a thyng, and offre to trie
 it by the lawe. Reade Gell. li. ix. Cicer. pro
 Murena, and De oratore, lib. i.

Manum

Manum conferere, to fyghte hande to hande.
Manum feruile subducere, to suffer to be coꝛ-
rected in learning, to be contente to be taught,
to be learned, ones to haue gone to schoule, and
nowe to be past teaching.

Manum non verterim, I wyl neuer go about
it, I will not turne my hande foꝛ it, I passe not
much, I care not.

Manum habere sub pallio, to be ydell, to bee
nothyng lyuely oꝛ steyng.

Manibus pedibusque, with all myght and
maine, with hande and foote, with toothe and
naye, as muche as in hym lieth, all that euer he
maye right busily.

Manibus pedibusque ire in sententiam, is in
a parliament, great counsaile, oꝛ other greete
assembly, to haue the consente of manye men,
where þe greatter parte consenting to one mans
opinion oꝛ sentence, doe goe towarde hym, hold-
yng by theiꝛ handes, in toke that they be ther-
unto agreed.

Mittere manum, in dice playng to pardon one
that casteth the thowte, whereby he leseth all.

Manum de tabula, a pꝛouerbe, signifyinge,
leane whyles it is well.

Manum & mentum, was an olde pꝛouerbe,
wherby men were warned of chaunces, whyche
happened sodenly, and in so shorte a tyme as a
man myght byngge his hande to his chin. lyke
to the same is an other pꝛouerbe of the grekes,
Multa quidem cadunt inter calicem supra-
maque labra: reade that in, M. ante. V.

Compressa in pugnū manus, the fyfte.

Manus oculata, handes lookyng always to
receyue that was promysed.

Mea manu scripta litera, letters of myne
owne wyting.

Plena manu, liberallye, bountefullye, copy-
ouslye.

Aquis manibus abscedere, so to departe fro
battayle, that neyther can tell whyche hath the
better hand, to departe on euen hande.

Afferre manus, to hyll.

Inter manus accipere aliquem, to take one by
aloofe, and carie out betwene men.

Manu capere, to wyl in war by strong hande.

Collidere manus, to clappe the handes toge-
ther. Vix continet manus, he dweth standyng
holde his handes.

Dedere manus, to yelde.

Victas dare manus, idem.

Manu docere, to teache playnly.

Manibus praelium facere, to ioygne battayle,
to fyght hande to hande.

Habere ad manum, to haue in a redynesse.

Imponere summā manum, to make an ende
of a thyng, to make perfect.

Intentare manus in aliquem, to laye handes
upon one.

Manus multas poscit hoc opus, this worke
requyret the helpe of many.

Pulsare utraque manu, to thumps with bothe
the fyfles.

Hoc succedit sub manibus negotium, this
thyng cometh well to passe, oꝛ hath good successe.
Esse manus alicuius, to helpe one.

In manibus vestris habetis, it is in your pos-
ter. Est in manibus liber, the booke is abyde
in every mans hande.

Plus illi in manu est, he is rycher, he hath
greater substance.

In manus sumere, to take in hande.

Tendere manus, to holde by the handes as
men doe in prayng and besyng.

Tollere manus, to cast by the handes foꝛ ioy.
Longa manu dare, to pꝛofte and pꝛomys a
thyng, but not to geue it out of hande.

Brevi manu dare, to geue somethyng with that one
pꝛomyseth.

Res ad manus veniebat, it came to that poyn-
t that they sought foꝛ the marrye.

Inter manus versari, to be abyode in mens
handes.

Per manus, and De manu in manum, frome
hande to hande, from one to an other.

Præ manu pecuniam dare, to geue money bes
foꝛ hande.

Quod mihi fuit præ manibus, that I had in
my handes.

Sub manu, at hande.

Pro manus, precio aliquid dare, to geue any
thyng foꝛ the workman shyppe.

Manizantion, of Setus is taken foꝛ the roote of
Colocasia.

Mapalia, drum, neu. gen. plu. cotages buylded
rounde lyke ouens.

Mapera, a cite of Sarmatia, called commonlye
Lopa.

Mappa, x, f. g. a table clothe.

Marasmus, is a kynde of the feuer called Hecti-
ca, in the whyche the moysture of the substan-
ciall partes of the bodye is exhauste oꝛ dried
up, and the fleshe resolved. wherfoꝛe Gale-
nus exhorteth the physicion, not to go about to
cure hym, whome this sickness hath attached.
Foꝛ although he dooe extinguishe the heate, yet
wyl the dysenese, that is left, lyke vnto age,
consume the patiente. The causes thereof be the
same, whyche are of Hectica, the one and the
other is called in englyshe a consumption fe-
uer: but this may be called a mortall consump-
tion, because it is incurable.

Marathus, idem quod Hippomarathon.

Marathon, a towne & fiede in the countrey of
Athenesse, distaunt from Athens. x. myle, where
Theseus slewe a terrible bull, and Milciades
vanquished the Persians.

Marathrites, a kynde of wyne, haunye fenell ins-
tused, good foꝛ the eye sight.

Marathusa, an ile, wherein is aboundance offenel,
and is also called Clazomenis.

Marathrum, thri, n. g. idem quod feniculum,
X x ij fenell,

fenell, whyche is hotte and drye in the seconde degree.

Marcella, a womans name.

Marcellus, a propre name.

Marceo, cui, cere, to corrupte, to be rotten.

Marcere vino, to be consumed with dronkennesse. Marcet animus, his courage faileth him, his mynde is slouthfull and heauie, he is without courage of lyfe.

Marcesco, scere, idem quod Marceo, to waxe rotten or corrupted, to become vnlustie.

Marcescere otio vel desidia, to be laske with idelnesse and slouth.

Marcescente adhuc stomacho pridiani cibi onere, the stomache beyng yet oppressed and feeble wth the meate that he hadde eaten the daye before.

Marchasira, idem quod Pyrites, as Georg, Agricola testifieth.

Marchia, a countrey in base Germanie.

Marchlas, a notable robber in the woodde Dodonia.

Marcus, li, m. ge. a hammer or other lyke instrument, that a copper smith dweth vfe.

Marcidus, a, um rotten, feeble, vnlustie.

Marcidæ aures, hangyng eares.

Marcidus somno, vnlustie with to much slepe.

Marcipanes, a kynde of bread named of the inuentour marchepaine.

Marcipor, marciporis, ma. gen. the seruaunt of Marcus.

Marcomani, people in Germanie, whyche are nowe supposed to be eyther of Boheme, or of Moravia.

Marcor, oris, m. ge. corruption or putrefaction, ruggardie.

Mardi, a people adioynyng to Persia.

Mardonius, one of Perxes capitaynes.

Mare, ris, n. ge. the sea, it is sometyne putte for any great water.

Mare celo miscere, to trouble all the worlde.

Mare Mediterraneum, the sea, whyche cometh from the weste ocean, and entreteth by the streittes of Marroche, and passeth betwene Spayne and Barbarie, diuiding Europa from Africa, and entreteth into Asia, takyng not with standyng dyuers particular names: as Balastricum, Ligusticum, Tirrenum, Carpathiū, Aegeum, &c.

Infestum mare habere, to trouble the sea.

Mari terraque querere, to seke euerye where, bothe by sea and by lande.

Mare rubrum, the redde sea, betwene Egypte and Palestine.

Mareotis, oridis, a pole or meere in Egypte, also a parte of Libya, and a parte of Epirus.

Margea, a certayne fountayne.

Marionides, grapes of the countrey of Mareotis.

Marga, a, fce. ge. a kynde of earthe called marle, which is a fatte claye and chalke mingled.

Margarida, small daytes, rounde and whyte.

Margaris, margaridis, fce. gen. a kynde of date trees.

Margarita, a, f. g. and Margaritum, ti, ne. ge. a perle: a margarite. Sometyne generally all precious stones are called Margaritæ. Sometyne a date.

Margaritarius, ri, m. g. a seller of perles.

Margaritefer, ra, rum, that whith bringeth forth the or hath plenty of perles.

Margiana, a region in Asia.

Margites, the name of a verye soale, after whom a notable soales bee so called.

Margo, marginis, com. g. the bymyne or edge of any thinge, the margent.

Margines imperij, the boundes or marches of the empyre.

Marginatus, a, um, that hath a brode margent.

Margino, ani, are, to make bymynes, bymynes or margentes.

Margus, a river in Asia.

Maria, a, f. g. a propre name.

Mariaba, the chiefe citee in Saba.

Mariandini, people of Bithinia.

Mariandinum, a countrey in Asia where Hercules ouercame Cerberus.

Marianus, a hylle in Spayne.

Marica radix, the herbe called also Iris.

Marica, a goddess.

Maridunum, the towne of Laier Marthen in wales.

Marinus, a, um, of the sea.

Marina aqua, salte water of the sea.

Marinus color, id est, varius color.

Marionus, Lunemburgh in Almayne.

Maris, a ryuer rennyng into Jher.

Marisca, vnlauery figges, wyld figges, figges whyche doe open that the seedes dooe appere. Also greete piles of hemorroides in the fundement.

Mariscus, ci, m. g. or Mariscum, ci, n. g. a kynde of bullrushes.

Marita, ta, f. g. a wedded woman, a wyfe.

Maritalis, le, perteynyng to wedlocke.

Capistrum marital, the bonde of wedlocke.

Marigenus, a, um, come of the kynde of Mars.

Maritimus, a, um, of the sea syde, of the sea coast.

Marito, aui, are, to wedde: and is spoken also of trees, as to set vines to elmes or other trees.

Maritari, to be made great with yonge.

Maritus, ti, m. g. a wedded man, an householder. Sometyne it is taken for a cocke, sometyne for the buche gote, or the male in any couple.

Marius, the propre name of a noble Romayn.

Marmarica, a countrey in Afrique, betwene Cyrene, Libya, and Egypte, haupyng on the north the Egyptian sea.

Marmarida, people of Afrique, marchyng to Egypte.

Marmaritis, tidis, fce. ge. an herbe, supposed of Dioscorides to bee fumptorie.

Marmor, oris, n. g. marble stone.

Marmo,

Marmorarius, rij, m. gene. he that woorketh in marble, a marbler.
Marmoratio, onis, f. g. buyling with marble.
Marmoratus, a, um, wrought with marble, that is covered with marble.
Marmorata laudes, images of marble, set up for the memoie of any man.
Marmoratum, ti, n. g. a thyng made of marble.
Marmoreus, a, um, of marble.
Marmorosus, a, um, harde like marble.
Maro, ronis, the name of the most excellent poete Vergyll.
Maronia, a citee of the Liconias, where is verie good wyne, and after some so strong, that it twentie tymes so muche water bee put to, it kepeth his strength still. also the herbe centaurie.
Maronius, a, um, of Maronia.
Marpesius, an hill in the yle called Parus.
Marpesius, a, um, of the same hill.
Marpissa, the daughter of Euenus, and wyfe of Idas.
Marplacidæ, myppes or barges bled in Media.
Marra, æ, f. g. a mattoche to pare awaye weeds.
Marrubium, bij, n. g. an herbe called hozehoude: it is hotte and drye in the second degree.
Marrucini, people in Italie.
Mars, martis, called the god of battayle, sometime it is taken for battayle.
Mars communis, the uncertayne chaunce of warre.
Mars suo, of his owne pöpple witte without any counsaile.
Martis capitulum, the herbe Eringium.
Martis sanguis, the herbe Asarum.
Marticola, a woymypper of Mars.
Marsi, people in Scythia.
Marspiter, the father of Mars.
Marsia, a countrey in Italie. it is also a ryuer rennyng by Apamea.
Marsus, and **Marsicus**, a, um, of Marsia.
Marsupium, pij, n. g. a pouche or purse.
Marsyas, the name of a famous historiographer, & of certayne other men. also a ryuer of Phrygia named of one Marsyas, a minstrell.
Martia, Latos ponger daughter.
Martia, æ, f. g. a water in Rome, verie holtsome and excellent.
Martiaca, wages geuen to souldiours.
Martiacus, a, um, belongyng to warres.
Martialis, le, bozne under the planct of Mars.
Martianus, a, um, of Mars.
Martialis, the name of a poete, who wrote Epigrammes.
Martius, the name of diuers Romaynes.
Martius, a, um, pertynyng to Mars.
Martius Campus, a fiede at Rome dedicate to Mars, where the yong men of Rome dyd exercise them self. Also there were their assemblies, for the election of theyr great officers.
Martius mensis, the monthe called Marche,

Martyr, martyris, com. ge. a marty, a witness.
Martyrium, martyrdome.
Marulium, vide mauium, lettuce.
Marullus, the name of a Romayne, chennie to Cesar. Also of a poete, and of a grammarian.
Marum, ri, an herbe, whiche Galen sayth, is lyke maioram, but of greater sauour.
Maruda, a certayne measure, conteyning two of the measures called Cotylæ.
Mas, matis, the male of euery kynde.
Masalia, a toun of Crete.
Maschala, an ingin, wherewith the fardels bee hopsted in and out of myppes, such as wee call a Crane.
Maschalion, after some is a basket, made of a date tree, because a twigge of the date tree is called Maschale, some take it for a rope.
Masculesco, scere, to be manly, great or wise, to be comen of the male kynde.
Masculerum, ti, n. ge. a place where male bythes doe growe.
Mascolinus, a, um, masculine, that is of the male kynde.
Masculo, aui, are, to make manly or stronge.
Masculus, a, um, manly, great, wyle, stronge, hardye.
Masculus, li, m. g. a man.
Masdoranus, a mountaine, which diuideth Parthia from Armenia.
Masiniissa, looke Malsiniissa.
Maspetum, ti, n. ge. the leafe of an herbe, of the whiche cometh Beniowpne, or after some the stalk of that herbe.
Massa, æ, m. g. a ryuer in Libia.
Massa, æ, f. g. paaße, a lumpe of any thyng.
Massa auri, a wedg of golde.
Massa ferri, a barre of iron.
Massagetæ, a people in Asia, whiche rennyng on horse backe throughe desartes, doe drinke their horse bloude mixte with mylke: they also doe eate theyr parentes, if they die for age: but yf they be sicke, they cast them to wyld beasts, to be deuoured.
Massica, a countrey in the southe parte of Spain.
Massicum, ci, neu. gen. wyne of the mountayne Massicus.
Massicus, a mountayne in Campania, where is very good wyne.
Masilia, a citee in hygh France, called Marfiles.
Masiliensis, se, Malsitanus, and Malsiloticus, a, um, of Marfiles.
Malsiniissa, a king of Numidia, and great friend to the Romayns.
Masylla, a countrey in Afsrike amonge the western Moyses.
Masyllus, Masylius, and Masylius, a, um, of Masylla.
Masso, aui, are, to make in paaß, to make thicke.
Masticeos, reuerende, honourable.
Mastiche, ches, for. gene. a soote gumme called Mastix.

M A N T E A.

Mastigia, *α*, f. ge. and **Mastigeus**, *gei*, m. gen. a knave worthy to be beaten.
Mastigophorus, *ri*, a fellowe worthy to be whyped, also a certayne minister, whych with whypes remoued the people where there was muche ppeale.
Mastix, *tigis*, m. g. a whippe, a scourge.
Mastos, a teate of a cesterne, whereby water doeth renne out by a cocke or spoute.
Mastruca, *ca*, f. gen. a garment, whiche men of Sardinia vsed to weare.
Mastrucatus, *a*, um, that weareth suche a garment.
Mastruprari, to touche dishonestlye the pryue members of a man.
Masurius, the name of a famous lawier, whych wate on te lawes ciuile.
Masytipos, idem quod anagallis purpurea.
Matella, *la*, f. g. an vynall or other vessel seruyng to that purpose, a water pottle.
Mattellio, *onis*, m. g. idem.
Matatechnia, the vanitee, whych is in a science or crafte.
Matcola, *la*, a litle betyll or mallet.
Mater, *matris*, f. gene. a mother, a dame, sometime a nource.
Matrem gerere, to doe the parte of a mother, to execute the offyce and dutie of a mother.
Mater sylua, of some is taken for Iule.
Matercula, *α* f. g. a littell mother.
Materfamilias, *genitiuo*, *matrisfamilias*, f. g. an housewyfe, good wyfe of the house, she that hath gouernance of other women, bee she married or unmarried: sometime a wyfe.
Maternatrima, she that hath a mother luyng.
Maternus, *a*, um, motherly, of a mother, on the mothers syde.
Materia, *α*, and **Materies**, *ei*, f. g. mattier, wherof any thyng is made, be it metall, woodde, stone, erthe, or any thyng els. It is often taken for all maner of tymber or wood. also the bodye of the tree vnder the barke. also occasion.
Materies dicitur etiam de equis.
Materia libri, the mattier, argument, or preposicion, wherof a booke intreateth.
Materialis, *le*, that whiche is of some mattier.
Materiarius, *rij*, m. g. a carpenter.
Materiarius, *a*, um, of tymber, or belongyng to tymber.
Materiaria fabrica, carpenters crafte, or a carpenters shop.
Materiatio, *onis*, f. g. and **Materiatūra**, *ra*, f. g. tymberynge.
Materiatus, *a*, um, tymbered, made of some mattier.
Aedes male materiata, ill tymbered.
Materior, *aris*, *ari*, to warke in tymber.
Materiari, idem quod **Lignari**.
Matēris, *ris*, f. g. a frenche speare or sauelyn.
Matētera, *α*, f. ge. an aunt or mother syster.
Mathematicus, *ci*, m. gen. he that is cunnyng in

M A N T E A.

aulgrym, muske, geometrie, and astronomie.
Mathēsis, *lis*, f. g. and **Mathēma**, *thēmat*, n. g. lernyng by demonstration.
Matinus, a hyl of Calabrie.
Matralia, *n*, ge. plur. the soleinne frailes of Matrita, called the mother of goddis.
Matresco, *scere*, to bee lyke a mother, to waxe mother lyke.
Matricida, *α*, m. g. he that killeth his mother.
Matricaria, idem quod **Amaracus**.
Matricidium, *dij*, neu. gene. murdryng of ones mother.
Matrimonium, *nij*, n. g. wedlocke, matrimony.
Matrimus, *mi*, m. g. whose mother yet lyueth.
Matrix, *trici*, f. g. the mother or matrice in a woman, in the whiche the chyld is conceived, in herbes or shrubbes it is the pyth. Also matrix, is any female kynde, that conceyureth and beareth. Also the citee in a countreie where as the archebishops see is called **Matrix vrbs**, whiche in greke is called **Metropolis**. It is also the pithe of a tree.
Matrix arbor, a tree that bringeth good grasse.
Matrona, *α*, f. g. a wyfe, a matrone, also the name of a ryuer in Burbon.
Matronalis, *le*, perteyning to a wyfe.
Matruelis, *lis*, f. g. my mothers brother sonne.
Matta, *ta*, f. g. a matte.
Mattea, idem quod **Mattya**.
Mattiaca pilae, sope balles.
Mattyacum, a towne in Germanie.
Mattici, men with great cheekes and broode mouthes.
Mattya, *orum*, n. g. a deyntie dythe, costely and precious meate.
Mattyolicus, a costly feeder, a glutton.
Matula, *la*, f. g. a water pottle, on vynall, also a timorous and fearefull fellowe.
Maturatus, *a*, um, made ripe. also hastened.
Maturata concoctio, id est, perfecta.
Maturato opus est, it muste bee dwen with speede, he muste make speede.
Maturatio, *onis*, f. g. makyng speede or haste.
Maturate, hastily, quickly.
Iube maturate illam exire huc, byd hir come forth quickly.
Mature, tymely, not to sone, not to late, in season, in good time, in a good houre. also besimes, carefully, quickly, with the sonest.
Mature mittere, to sende in due tyme.
Maturtime, and **maturissime**, the superlatiue.
Maturesco, **maturui**, *scere*, to bee ripe.
Maturitas, *tātis*, f. g. ripenesse in all thyng, and as it were perfection, maturitee, oportunitie, good season, tyme conuenient.
Nondum est maturitas illud faciendi, it is not yet tyme conuenient. &c.
Mutuo, *au*, are, to make ripe or perfect, to doo a thyng perfectlye in due tyme and measure. sometime to dooe a thyng speedily or quickly, to hie, to make haste, to make speede,

M A N T E A.

Id v; maturent, that they woulde make haste
with all, or doe it speedily.
Corpiā maturare, to make speede to atchieue
thynges that one hath enterprysed.
Mortem maturare, to hasten ones death.
Ni maturatū ab eo esset, excepte he had made
good speede.
Maturare & properare.
Maturor, āris, āri, idem quod Maturesco.
Maturus, a, um, tpe, perfecte. Sometime it sig-
nifieth aged, also quickly done or with speede.
Matura ætas, full of perfecte age.
Maturus homo, an aged man.
Maturus cibo, meete or ready to be eaten.
Cum multo maturius surrexisset, when that
he rose faster more early.
Maturior facultas dicendi, more ripe, perfect,
or pleasant eloquence.
Maturam senectutem reddit, it maketh one
sone olde.
Tempus maturius, a more due or convenient
tyme, a better oportunitie.
Matura cibo olea, tpe to eat.
Annis maturus, aged.
Militia maturus, of age meete or hable for
warre.
Tempus maturum vino, a tyme meete to geue
the sicke man wine.
Matura viro virgo, a mayden that is marrying
able.
Maturum facere, to dispatch a thyng quickly.
Matuta, æ, f. g. the moynnyng or morowe.
Maturinus, a, um, of the morowe, or moynnyng.
Tempus matutinum, the moynnyng.
Matutinum, ni, n. g. the moynnyng.
Matutino, in the moynnyng.
Matutinis omnibus, euery moynnyng.
Mauors, ōrtis, Mars, sometime battayle.
Mauortius, a, um, pertynyng to Mars, or to
battayle.
Mauri, people called Moyses.
Mauritania, the countrey nowe called Morisco,
or of Moyses lyng on the west parte of A fri-
ca, betwene the sea called Mare Mediterras-
neum, on the north, and Libya on the South,
Martianus sayth, that in length it is ten tymes
eight and thirtie myles, whiche is thye hundred
and foure scoze myles: and in bredth toward
the south, iiii. hundred thye scoze and .vii. mys-
les. It is diuided in to two countreys, Tingis-
tana, and Cesarientis. Tingitana hath on the
west, the Ocean sea: on the north the streite of
Marroche, called Fretum Herc. vnto the ryuer
Walna: on the east Cesarientis, on the south
Getulie and Lybia. Cesarientis hath on the
west Tingitanam, on the north the sea Sar-
doum, vnto the riuer Amplagus: on the south
the mountaines of Lybia, and the countreie of
Getulie.
Maurus, a, um, and Maurusius, a, um, of Maus-
ritania,

M A N T E A.

Mausoleum, solei, n. gen. a sepulchre of tomlie,
whiche Arthemisia made for hir husband Maus-
solus, whiche for the excellent woorthemans
shyp, was accounted for one of the .vii. mira-
cles of the worlde: and for the famousnesse
therof, euery greate and notable sepulchre is
called Mausoleum.
Mausolus, the kynge of a realme called Caria.
Maxilla, læ, f. g. the cheke bone, the iawe bone,
sometime the chynne.
Maxillaris, æ, belonging to the iawe bone.
Dens maxillaris, the cheke tothe.
Maximates, the greatest men in authoritet.
Maxime, veraye much, veraye greatly, most of all,
also chiefly, especially. sometime yes truly,
yes verely, without any doubt.
Si cognata esset maxime, if she were the nereſt
kynswoman that I haue in the worlde.
Maxime indigere, to haue veraye great neede.
Maximèpere, veraye greatly, veraye earnestly.
Maximitas, tātis, f. g. auerent wyters vled for
greatnesse.
Maximus, a, um, greatest or most in estyma-
cion.
Maximus, a counnyng peincter.
Maxima vestalis, the abbess.
Maza, æ, f. g. idem quod Massa.
Maza, saith Erasmus, is a thing made of milke
and flower, that vplandishe men vled in stede
of breadde.
Mazaca, a citee in Cappadocia, vnder the hylle cal-
led Argus, nowe called Cesaria.
Mazara, a kynde of darts vled in warre.
Mazax, a people in Africa.
Mazeras, a ryuer in the mouth of the sea, called
Mare Hircanum.
Mazeres, a souldiour of kynge Cyus.
Mazonomum, mi, n. gen. a platter or charger,
wherein meate is carped.

M A N T E E.

ME, the accusatiue case of Ego, vled of olde
wyters also for mihi.
Meabilis, le, that floweth or renneth
easyly.
Meander, a ryuer in Phrygia, whiche by sundry
wyndynges, at the laste falleth into a creeke,
whiche diuideth Miletum & Priena in Grece.
Meapte, wyne owne.
Mearus, a ryuer of Spayne.
Meatus, atus, m. gen. a passage or waye, also the
pores of the bodye, out of the whiche doo come
sweate and vapours.
Meatus syderum, the course and mouyng of
the planettes.
Mecastor, a fourme of swearing, as who shulde
saye, so Castor helpe me.
Mechanica ars, an handy craft.
Mechanicus, ci, mascu. gener. an handy crea-
tes man.

Mecistus, one of the companions of **Ajax Telamonius**.
Mecium Aegyptis, anagallis est.
Mecenas, âris, minyon to Augustus the emperour, and because he was the supporter of great learned men, all fauourers and succourers of learned men bee so called.
Mecon, in greke, is Poppie in englyshe.
Meconagrium, gith.
Mecon roias, wild poppie.
Mecon ceratidis, poppie that is hoyned.
Mecon emeris, poppie of the gardeyne.
Meconium, the iuyce of the leaues and heades of poppie, whiche some doe vse in the seede of Opium.
Meconium, in Dios. idem quod **Enemone**.
Mecum, with me, with my selfe.
Mecum facit, it maketh for my purpose.
Mecum sentit, he is of myne opinion.
Mecum vna simul, together with me.
Meci, idem quod **anagallis**.
Mecyberna, a towne of Macedonie.
Meda, a citee of Chetialp.
Medarga, for Ergame, towarde.
Medata, idem quod **Marrubium**.
Medea, wyfe vnto Jason, a wyche, a cruelle woman, she was daughter of Oetes kynge of Colchos, and Hypsea his wyfe, whose hystorie is knowne sufficiently in all songes.
Medeis, **Medeides**, patronymicum femininum, of **Medea**.
Medela, la, f. g. remedy by medicine.
Medera, ra, f. g. an Ilande in the Ocean sea, situate from Spayne south west, beeyng distant from the poynt of the lande of Spayne, called **Caput sancti Vincentij**, almoste. 100. miles.
Medeor, âris, eri, to heale or cure, to remedy.
Quas minus mederi possis, whiche you can not cure or remedy.
Mederi frumentaria inopia, to remedie, to helpe.
Ars medendi, phisicke.
Contra serpentum ictus medetur, It healeth the stynge of serpentes.
Mederi reipublica, to helpe and succour the common weale.
Mederi alicui, To ayde one and deliuer hym out of trouble.
Medecicastes, the bastarde daughter of **Phriamus**.
Media, a countrey in Asia, haung on the north the sea called **Hircanum**, on the weste **Armenie** the moze, and **Assyria**, on the southe **Persia**, on the east **Hircania**, and **Parthia**.
Medianum, loke **Mesenterion**.
Madianus, a, um, that whiche is in the myddle.
Mediastinus, stina, um, the myddelmoste.
Mediastinus, i, m. g. a budge or lubber, whiche doeth all maner of vyle seruyce in the house, as to sweepe or clesse the house carpe wodde to

the hytchyn, and other lyke budgeye.
Mediastinus, ni, m. g. the seruant that hath the rule of the house vnder his maister.
Medibilis, le, in state to be healed, curable.
Medica, ca, an herbe, whiche hath leaues lyke clauer, & cobbes wythen in agayne like a water snail, and therfore maye be called hoyned clauer, for I knowe no other englyshe name. Of other it is thus descriued, an herbe haung the leaues alwaye greene, verie good meate for horses: beeyng ones sowne, it continueth. x. yeres.
Medica malus, an orange tree.
Medica mala, Oranges.
Medicabilis, le, curable, sometyme medicinable.
Medicamentarius, ri, m. g. a phisicion.
Medicamentarius, a, um, perteynyng to medicine or phisike.
Medicamen, inis, & **Medicamentum**, i, n. gen. loke **Medicina**.
Pecunia præsens medicamen est præsens neum, redie money, redie medicine.
Medicamentosus, a, um, that is medicinable, that cureth, that healeth.
Medicatio, ônis, f. g. healyng, carynge, minis tryng of phisike.
Medicatus, a, um, myrte in dugges or medicine. Also medicinable, haung vertue or strength.
Medicatus sapor, an hollome and medicinale sauour.
Res medicatissima, a thyng veraye hollome and medicinable.
Medicata pocula, phisicall potions.
Languida permulcens medicata lumina virga, with his rodde of vertue, **Loquens de Mercurij caducea**.
Medicina, æ, f. m. gene. phisike, a medicine, a remedy, an healyng or carynge. Sometyme poyson.
Medicinam facere, to cure, to minister phisike.
Medicinam adhibere reipublica, To ayde or succour the common weale beeyng in decay.
Medicina faciendæ locus non erit, It will be impossible to remedy it.
Medicina, nârûm, poticaries shoppes, places where poticaries or phisicions dwelle.
Medicinâlis, le, medicinable.
Médico, aui, are, & **Medicor**, âris, ari, to heale or cure, to helpe.
Médicus, i, m. g. a phisicion.
Médicus, a, um, perteynyng to phisike, or of **Media**.
Medidies, idem quod **Meridies**, not vled.
Medietas, âris, f. g. medietee, the betraie myddell betwene two.
Medimnus, i, m. gen. or **Medimnum**, i, ne. ge. A measure of the Grekes, wherof were two sortes. One was called **Atticus**, and conteyned of our measure sixe gallons, one pottell, and one quarte. In other was called **Georgicus**, whiche was of our measure, one bushell, a peche,

a pecke, and one pynte. It receiued xliiij.
Charnices.

Medimnus, after Budei, containeth two of
the measures called Amphora, every Am-
phora, thre modios: every modius. 16. Sexta-
rios, and sextarius of our measure is a pynte
and an halfe, whiche accompted proueth, that
Medimnus is of our measure. xviij. galons.
wherfoze they are deceyued, whiche affirmen,
Medimnum and Modiu, to be one measure.

Mediocris, mediocre, measurable, in a meane,
moderate, not to great, not to littell.

Mediocritas, aris, f. g. a meane.

Intra vel citra mediocritatem, Of the basest
sorte.

Ultra vel supra mediocritatem, Aboute the
meane sorte.

Mediocriter, meanelly, measurably, competentes
lye, with a meane and moderation, reasonably
well.

Mediocriter ne delectat? Doeth it not greatly
lie delite vs?

Non mediocriter ferre, to bee greatly moued
with a matter, to take it very displeasantly.

Mediolanium, a citee of towne in Englande, in
Leicester Wyze, called Manchester.

Mediolanium, the citee of Olypance in France.

Also a citee in Westphalia in Almayne, called
Münster: whiche (for as muche as the people
therof were infected with the heresie of the In-
abaptistes, and other detestable errors) was
destroyed by the princes of Almayne, aboute
the yere of our lord god, a thousande, five hundred,
thirtie and nyne.

Mediolanum, the chiefe citee of Lumbardie, cal-
led Myllane.

Mediolum, a towne in Spayne.

Mediomatrices, Maikright in Brabant.

Medioximus, a, um, meane, or in the myddes.

Medioximi dii, meane goddes.

Medipontus, an instrument, wherewith ropes
be made.

Meditabundus, a, um, carefull, studious.

Meditamentum, menti, idem quod Meditatio.

Meditate, studiously, perfectly, on the syngers
endes, with meditation and study.

Meditatio, onis, f. g. a thynkyng or dyllyng in
thought, studie, musyng, meditation. Also an
exercise as well of mynde as of bodie.

Meditatorius, a, um, that which belongeth to
meditation.

Meditatus, a, um, that hath mused or bethought
it selfe what to dooe or saye. also that whiche
hath ben studied, mused, or thought on.

Venit meditatus, alicunde ex solo loco, He
cometh from some place, where he hath bene
alone, and bethought him, or studied, mused
or prouided what he will say.

Mediterraneus, a, um, in the myddell of the
lande, and furthest from the sea.

Mediterraeus, a, um, idem.

Meditor, aris, ari, to thynke deeplie, & in thyn-
kyng to synde out, to study or muse on a thing
in ones mynde, to recorde, to practise and assay
how well one can doo, to pourpose, to lay sna-
res, to syng or play sweetely.

Meditari fugam, to thynke to flee.

Meditari se, to exercise him selfe.

Meditari dolum ceruis, to hunte hartes.

Meditrina, the goddess of phisicke.

Meditralia, orum, neu. g. ceremonies used by
them, which dyanke most of new wyne.

Medicullum, i, n. g. the middle.

Medium, a certayne herbe.

Medius, a, um, the myddes, equallye disaunte
from the extremities. Sometime meane, neither
to be played or displayed. Sometime manifest.

Medium commune, amonge all.

Medio vel de medio tollere, to hyl.

Medius amicus, a friende of twoo that be at
variance, and taketh parte with neyther of
bothe.

Media vocabula, woordes, whiche maye bee
spoken in a good or yll parte. So Tempestas,
signifieth tempest and time.

Facinus, A notable deede, good or euill.

Valetudo, health or sickness, and other lyke.

Dies medius, the midde day.

Plus media parte, more than halfe.

Medium arripere, to take one by the myddle.

Mediam mulierem complectitur, He imbrac-
ed the woman aboute the middell.

Medium responsum, id est dubium.

A ferre in medium, to byng a byode to a co-
mon yle or profite.

In medium consulere, for In commune.

E medio excedere, to die.

Pellere e medio, to thrust away.

In medio relinquam, I will define nothyng,

I wyll leaue it in doubte, vncertain, or to the
iudgement of other.

Medio tempore, for Interea, In the meane
season.

Venire in medium, to come in.

Medio aestu, In the middell of the day whan
it was most hotte.

Media mulieris aetas, The flowre of a wo-
mans age.

In media portione exclamat, in the middes of
his draught he cried out.

Medium tenere, to hepe a meane.

In medio positum est, it is common and easie
for every man to haue.

In medium consulere, to proude or doo for
a common profite.

E medio discedere, to departe out of a place.

Medium vulgus, the people.

In media vrbe, in the herte of the citee.

Ex media morte rapere, To take out of deas
thes mouth or dooze.

Medius fidius, an othe, whiche although some-
tyme it hadde an other signification, yet maye

it nowe in a commune fourme of sprayng, bee
bled in this wyse. By the fayth of my body.
Sens Dins for Iupiter, and Fidius for Filius
be now out of use.
Medix, an high magistrate amonge the people
called Ofci.
Medo, onis, mulle, or water and hony.
Medod, one of the Centaures.
Medon, the bastarde sonne of Oileus. Also one
of Penelopes wowers.
Medua, an haue in Italy.
Meduacus, a riuer about Venice, called nowe
Brent.
Medulla, læ, f. g. marowe, whiche is in bones,
in herbes and shrubbes, it is the pyth.
Mellis medulla, spoken prouerbially of a thing
verie pleasaunt and sweete.
Medullina, a mayden of Rome, which beyng ras
uished by his father, killed him in sacrifice.
Medullitus, inwardely, into the marow, depely,
effectuously, euen from the herte.
Medullo, au, are, to take out marow. Sometime
to expresse bitterly.
Narra iam rem nobis omnem atq; emedulla,
Tell and expresse utterly vnto vs all the whole
matrice.
Medusa, the herbe Lonchitis. Diosc.
Medusa, a lady, of whome fables do report, that
by Minerva her heares were touned into ad
ders, and they, whiche behelde her, were toun
ed into stones, whome Perseus, afterwarde
slew. She is sometyme taken for one of the
furies of hell.
Mefansilium, a certayne weapon to thye we.
Mega, a promontorie of Mauritania, called com
monly One, or Que.
Megabizi, or Megalobici, priestes of Diana,
which alwaies were gelded, and are taken for
weake and effeminate persons.
Megara, a surp or tourmentour of hell, whome
Paynyms dyd suppose to prouoke and sterre
men to woodnesse.
Megalenes, and Megalesia, plaies to the ho
nour of Cybell.
Megalesia, the festiuall day, dedicate to Cibeles,
called the mother of goddes among Paynyms.
Megaliū, lij, n. g. a sweete oynment.
Megaloprepia, an honourable facion, in gy
uyng or imployng of great thynges, which be
cometh a man of great courage.
Megalopolis, a great citee of Arcadie.
Megaloprepes, he that doeth great thynges ac
cording to his dignitee.
Megara, a citee belongyng to Athens. It was al
so the name of one of Hercules wiues. Also an
hyll in Sicilie, where is great plentie of Bees.
Megareus, Megareius, Megaricus, and Megas
rus, a, um, of Megara.
Megaris, idis, a countrey in Acala.
Meges, one of the princes of Grece, that went to
Troy.

Megistanes, be they, whome we do call nobles or
peeres of a Realme.
Mehercule, an othe sworne by Hercules.
Me Hercules, idem.
Meio, minxi, ere, to pyss.
Mel, mellis, n. g. hony.
Mel meum, my sweetyng, my hony one.
Melabathrum, idem quod Parthenium.
Melane, the ple Loxyia.
Melane, a towne in Arcadie.
Melamirum, a fisme, haunge his name of a
blache talle.
Melampelos, Helixine, Diosc.
Melampyenos, idem quod Melampyrum.
Melamphillum, an ple in Asia.
Melamphillum, i, a kynde of the herbe called
Acanthus, looke there.
Melamphyllis, an ple in Samothrace, and Sa
mos is also called Melamphyllis.
Melampodium, a kynde of the blache Hellebo
rus, so named of Melampode the poete or
shepherde, looke Helleborus.
Melampus, a mans name, also one of Acteons
dogges.
Melampygyus, a reuenger, he that redresseth
thynges. Hercules was so surnamed, by rea
son his counte was blache and all heary.
Melampyrum, or Myagros, an herbe full of
branches, of thre foote high, and a seede lyke
fengreke.
Melancolia, æ, f. ge. melancholy, blache choler.
Sometime madnesse.
Melancolicus, a, um, melancholy.
Melancoryphus, phi, m. g. called also Ficedula
and Atacapilla, looke there.
Melandria, the leane partes of the fythe called
Cunp.
Melandrium, drii, neu. gene. a certayne herbe,
growyng among cozne, and in meadowes, with
a whyte flowre, after Plinie: other take it for
the pyth of an oke. Some for a kynde of okes.
Melanion, the purple violet.
Melanes, a mountayne in Arabia deserta, called
nowe Mons Sinai, and Mons S. Catharina,
of the Hebrewes Sur desertum.
Melanteria, ynke or blache.
Melanthia, the daughter of Deucalion, by Piter
tha his wyfe.
Melantheion, id est, Anthemis.
Melanthium, thij, neu. gen. an herbe, called also
Nigella Romana, Gith.
Melanthius, the name of a Troian, and of diuers
other men.
Melanthus, one of them that Bacchus touned
into Delphins.
Melanurus, nuri, m. gen. a kynde of pearches
called rufes.
Melappium, a kynde of Apples.
Melas, the name of diuers riuers.
Melas, anos, m. g. a kynde of morphew.
Melculum, li, n. ge. a wanton word, spoken by
louers

Iouers vnto their paramours, my littell hony.
 Mele, the nominatiue plurall, songes or balades.
 Meleager, or Meleagrus, the sonne of Deueus,
 kynge of Calydon.
 Meleagras, the citee called Caledon.
 Meleagrides, byrdes, whiche we doo call hens
 nes of Synny, or Turkey hennes.
 Melegina, an yle in the Venecian sea.
 Melera, Dipfacus.
 Melenerus, a kynde of Faucons beate littell of
 bodie, blacke and puissaunt, whiche haunterh
 mountaynes, and feedeth hit byrdes alone, a
 merlyan, as I suppose.
 Meles, etis, a ryuer by Smyrna.
 Melesigenes, the propre name of Homere.
 Meletius, a bishop in Egypte of Arius sect.
 Melrugum, an herbe that groweth alwaies as
 mong coyne, named white melilote.
 Melgemella, a kynde of aples.
 Meli, honie.
 Melibœa, a citee in Chetaly.
 Melia, a tree, byngyng forth a very pleasant
 frute.
 Meliboides, a certayne stone in Diosco.
 Melicæ gallinæ, a kynde of thos, whiche we call
 Turkey hennes.
 Melibœus, a shepardes name.
 Melicérus, idis, or Melicéria, æ, fœ. gen. A soze
 or shauell in the head like an hony combe, out of
 the whiche cometh an humour lyke hony.
 Melicerta, the son of Athamas and Ino; whome
 the Gentiles did honour for one of the goddess
 of the sea, called also Palemon.
 Melichros, chri, m. g. a stone. Sometyme blacke
 sometime yeolowe.
 Melichrysis, a precious stone in India.
 Melicraton, ti, neu. gene. wyne and honny lod-
 den together.
 Melicus, ci, m. g. a musician.
 Meligene, the yle Melites.
 Melilótus, ti, m. g. an herbe called Melilote.
 Melimeli, melimélis, n. ge. the syrups of quins
 res condite in hony.
 Melimélum, li, n. g. a sweete apple.
 Melina, a sweete baulme.
 Melina, æ, f. g. a certayne garmente.
 Meline, the herbe called milium after Varro: butt
 in Diosc. it is panicum.
 Melinum, melini, n. g. the herbe called Baulme.
 also oyle of the blossomes of appuls. Also an
 oymment, and a very white colour.
 Melinus, a, um, a very white colour, or after
 some, white russet, or ginger colour. Melinus
 nus color in Diosc. is taken for Luteus.
 Melior, the comparatiue of Bonus, better.
 Melioresco, scere, to ware better.
 Melipesta, meates made with hony.
 Melion aqueum, the seconde kinde of Satirion.
 Meliphyllon, the herbe called baulme.
 Melipontus, idem quod Medipontus.
 Melis, lis, fœ. g. a beast called a gray, a byrche,

or a badger.
 Melissa, a woman, who with hie sister Amalthea
 nourished Iupiter. It is also an herbe com-
 monly called Baulme.
 Melissophyllon, looke Apiastrum.
 Melissus, the name of him which first did sacrifice
 vnto idols. Also the name of an auncient philo-
 sopher.
 Melira, sine Melite, an yle lying betwene Sicily
 le and Threke, after Plinie, li. 3. ca. vlt. it lyeth
 betwene Corcyra nigra, and Illyricum, wheras
 in is plentie of hony, and is now called Malta,
 Where at this time the company of the knyghtes
 Hospitallers doo inhabite as they dyd at the
 Rhodes.
 Miliræon, idem quod Melissophyllon.
 Melitæi canes, & Melitenses, were preaty littell
 houndes, in the which ladies toke pleasure and
 delite, whiche were brought out of the saied yle
 of Melite.
 Melites, a precious stone of the colour of an os-
 reuge.
 Melitites, tis, a dyynke made of hony and must
 or new wyne. also a precious stone.
 Melitton, ónis, m. ge. a place where bees be
 nourished.
 Melitus, the name of him that accused Socrates.
 Melius, the comparatiue of Bene.
 Accipit hominem nemo melius, id est lauti-
 us, better, or moze deintillie, or with better
 there.
 Meliuscule, somewhat better.
 Meliusculus, a, um, somewhat better, a littell ad-
 mended.
 Melizandrus, he that wrote the storie of the warres
 betwene the Lapithes and the Centau-
 res.
 Mella, a ryuer of Fraunce.
 Mallarium, rij, n. g. substant. the place where the
 bees that make hony be nourished.
 Mellarius, rij, m. g. an hony man, or seller of
 hony.
 Mellarius, a, um, of hony.
 Mellatio, ónis, f. g. the tyme of byngyng of hienes
 whan hony is taken out.
 Mellatum, ti, n. g. newe must, wherin hony is
 sodden.
 Mellene, a citee in Arcadia.
 Melleus, a, um, of hony. also sweete.
 Vox mellea, a sweete voyce.
 Mellica, a kynde of pulse, of the colour of red, of
 the fourme of Mill.
 Melliceris, looke Meliceris.
 Melliculum, idem quod Melculum.
 Mellificatio, ónis, f. g. makyns of hony.
 Mellificium, ij, n. g. idem.
 Mellifico, aui, are, to make honye.
 Mellifer, ra, rum, idem quod Mellificus.
 Mellifluus, a, um, sweete as honye, that oute of
 whiche hony floweth.
 Mellificus, a, um, and Mellifer, that maketh
 hony

hony.
Meligenus, a, um, that is of the same kynde that hony is.
Mellinum, idem quod Melinum.
Melligo, liginis, fœ. ge. a mell dew, which fals leth on the leaues of trees, and sometyme on cozne.
Mellilla, my hony, my sweetpng, a woozde of wanton daliers.
Melliloquus, a sweete speaker.
Mellifones, they whiche doo practyse drectpng of hony.
Mellirones, a place where bees be nourished.
Melliturgus, gi, m. g. a woorket or maker of hony.
Mellitus, a, um, mixte with hony, condite in hony. also sweete, pleasant, delectable.
Mellium, lij, n. g. a dogges collar.
Melizonum, a confection made with hony clarified.
Melo, a ryuer called also Geon and Nilus.
Melobosis, a nimphe.
Melocabus, a citee in Germanie.
Melodes, dis, m. ge. he that syngeth cunnyngely and sweetely.
Melodia, dia, f. g. melody, sweete synngng.
Meloesia, an Ile by Sicile, in the whiche was great plentie of sheepe.
Meolpillon, milfoile.
Melomeli, n. g. idem quod Melimeli.
Melones, wellons, pompons.
Melosmos, the herbe polium.
Melonia, a goddesse amonge the Romayns.
Melos, one of the Iles called Cyclades.
Melos, odis, n. g. melody, harmonie.
Melopepones, melons.
Melota, x, f. g. a sheepes fell or skynne.
Melothrus, a certain herbe or myrre, vitis alba.
Melpomene, one of the ix. Muses.
Melus, a towne of Thessalie, besieged and wonne by Picias the athenien Capitayne, namely by famine, whereof grewe the prouerbe, Meliza famet.
Membrana, x, fœ. ge. parchment or belume, wherein men dooe wryte. Also the yppermoste skynne of any thyng. Sometime it is taken of Lucretius for the fygure or propozcion of thynges.
Directa plumbo membrana, ruled patchement.
Membrana ligni, the thyn skyn betwene the bark and the woodde of a tree.
Membranaceus, a, um, lyke parchment.
Membraneus, a, um, of parchment or belyme.
Membranula, x, fœ. g. a littel rolle or scrolle of parchment.
Membrare, to fourme membris.
Membratim, by euery membre, membre by membre.
Incise & membratim, to speake in shorte clausles of membris, and not to vse iust perodes.

Membratura, x, fœ. g. the settinge or order of membris or partes.
Membratus, a, um, haupng a great membre.
Membrum, bri, n. g. a membre, a part of onys body, the fleshe that couereth the sinues, bynes and bones of any parte of the body. In oracion, a shorte sentence.
Abalienata membra, partes of the body bes noumed.
Muliebribus membris puer, a tender chyld.
Dormitorium membrum, a sleapyng chambrye, a parte of the house appoynted to sleape in.
Memerylus, a littell tree lyke a citron tree.
Memet, my selfe.
Memini, I remembre.
Memini videre, I remembre that I saw it.
Hoc me memini dicere, I remembre wel that I cated this.
Memineris meminisse, see that you remembre.
De quibus plurimi meminerunt, Of whiche thynges very many haue made mencion.
Omnia quæ curant meminerunt, They remembre all thynges that they set theyr myndes vpon.
Memmius, a citeyn of Rome.
Memnon, the sonne of Thiton, whiche came to the ayde of the Trojans.
Memnonius, a, um, of Memnon.
Memnonia anes, byrdes whiche were supposyd to grow of the ashes of Memnon.
Memor, ôris, om. g. that remembreth, myndes full. sometyme that is remembred.
Memorabilis, le, woorthy remembrance, woorthle to be reposed, to be spoken.
Erit mihi hoc factum mortuo memorabile, this acte shall be had in memoze, when I am dead and rotten.
Memorabiles duces, capitaynes of woorthy memoze.
Memorandus, a, um, to be remembred or spoken of.
Memorator, ôris, m. g. he that speaketh, repositeth or maketh mencion of a thyng.
Memoratus, us, m. g. a remembryng.
Memoria, x, f. g. memoze, remembrance.
Patrum memoria, in our fathers daies.
Post hominum memoriam, sens men were men.
Ex omni memoria ætatum, In all cronicles and stozies that a man can reade.
Omnis memoriæ facile princeps, withoute controuersie, the noblest person that euer man can remembre.
In omni memoria inauditum est, it was neuer herde of any tyme, or sens any man coude remembre.
Vsq̃ue ad hanc memoriam, euen to these daies euen to this present tyme.
Ut mea memoria est, as farre as I remembre.
Ab recenti memoria perfidia, because they had

had freethelp in memory, they late vntershe of
falsehoode.
Memoria falli, to forgette.
Memoria proditum, or traditum est, It is
lesse in wrytyng, it is wrytten.
In memoriam redigere, Reducere in me-
moriā, Renocare animos ad memoriā,
to call to remembraunce, to cause to remembre.
Memoria tradit, it is wrytten.
Redeo in memoriā mortuorum, I remem-
bre them that be dead.
In memoriā redite quæso, I pray you re-
membre or call to remembraunce.
Princeps huius memoriæ philosophorum,
the chiefe philosopher of this age.
Superiori memoria, in time past.
Tanta multitudo, quanta mea memoria nū-
quam fuit, so great a multitude as neuer was
vnto I could remembre, or in my tyme.
Memoria teneo, I remembre.
Memoriale, a thyng whiche should be remem-
bred, a memoriāll.
Memorialis, le, belonging to the memoriā.
Memoriola, a, f. g. a littell remembraunce.
Memoriosus, a, um, he that hath a good me-
morie.
Memoriter, perfectly by herte, or with good re-
membraunce, redply.
Memoriter cognoscere, to knowe perfectly
by herte.
Memoriter respondere, to answer promptly.
Memoro, aui, are, to remembre, to tell or ex-
pounde, to repute, to say, to make mention,
to recite, to rehearse.
Memorant, men say, tell, or repute.
Verbum est verum quod memoratur, It is
true that is commonly sayed.
Nomen tuum memora mihi, tell me thy
name.
Incredibili memoratu est, it is a thyng incre-
dible to repute.
Memphi, people of Memphis.
Memphites, patronymicum, m. g.
Memphitis, patronymicum, f. m. g.
Memphis, a great and famous citee in Egypt.
Memphiticus, a, um, of that citee.
Memphicus, a hynde of Egypte, which slue
his brother Malis.
Mena, nā, f. g. a littell fyre, blacke or blew in
summer, and white in wynter. Theodorus
Gaza doeth translate Manides, calling them
sometyme Haleces, which we call heartynge:
and Menidia, he translate paruas Haleculas,
littell heartynge called pylchardes.
Menachini, the name of a comedie in Plautus.
Menachmus, a philosopher of Platos secte,
whiche wryte vpon his booke De republica.
Also an historiographer, that wryte the historie
of Alexander Magnus.
Menalcas, a Mepeherdes name.
Mentalippe, the sister of Antiope queene of Ama-

zone, whome Hercules vanquished.
Menalippides, the name of: ii. poetes.
Mentalippus, he that slue Tydeus, an other of
that name was brother of Tydeus.
Menapii, people of the countrey called Cellas
lande, or Gylberlande, and Cleane.
Menander, a famous poete, a writer of comedi-
es. Also a notable heretike, which followed Si-
mon Magus.
Menaria, an Ile in the sea betwene Carthage and
Sicile.
Menceps, he of the that is out of their witte.
Menda, a, f. g. & mendum, di, neu. gene. an
errour, a faulte or vice in wrytyng. If it be ap-
plied by a metophore to the bodie, it is a faulte
or blemyshe.
Mendacium, ij, n. g. a lie, a leasynge, a false in-
uencion, a false tale.
Componere & conficere mendacium, to in-
uent or make a lye.
Mendaculum, & mendaciunculum, li, n. g. a
littell leasynge.
Mendax, acis, com. g. a lye.
Mendaciloquus, a, um, that telleth lies.
Mendecium, one of the mouthes of Nilus.
Mendecium, a certayne opynment.
Mendicabulum, li, n. g. beggynge.
Mendicatio, onis, a beggynge.
Mendicatus, a, um, begged.
Mendicitas, acis, f. g. & mendicimonium, nij,
beggery.
Mendico, aui, are, to begge.
Mendicare sibi malum, to purchase him selfe a
mischefe.
Mendicula, a, f. g. gen. a certayn vesture or gar-
ment.
Mendiculus, li, m. g. a diminutiue of mendicus.
Mendicus, a, um, that goeth on beggynge, a beg-
ger, poore, needy.
Mendix, an office amonge the olde Italians cal-
led Olci.
Mendose, vncorrectly, with fautes.
Mendosus, a, um, faultie, full of fautes, or er-
rors.
Mores mendosi, manners naughtie and vicious.
Mendrua, idem quod Limonium.
Mendum, idem quod menda.
Menecus, the son of Creon, hynde of Thebes.
Menecina, a citee in Oenotria.
Menecis, the uttermost citee of Rhodis, towards
the weste.
Menecrates, was an arrogant and proude physy-
cion, who because he chaunced to heale sundrie
persons, of whose health men did despayre, and
therfore in commendynge him, called him Jus-
piter: he after that named him selfe Menecra-
tes Iupiter.
Menedemus, the name of diuers philosophers.
Menelaus, was hynde of Lacedemonia, brother
to Agamemnon, and housebnde to the sayre
Helene, for whom Troy was destroyed.
Menes

Meneletus, ti, m. g. a birde lyke to a small eagle, and of the kynde of Eagles.
Meneleus, trissyllabum, one of the Centaures, also one of Aetons dogges.
Menes, the fyrst that reigned ouer Egypt.
Menestheus, was duke of Athens, sonne of Theseus and Phedra. Also Diomedes charyot man.
Menesthius, the sonne of Erithous and Philomeda.
Menestho, one of the Nymphes.
Meniana, orum, n. gen. buildynges outwarde in prospectes of galleries, properly wher they be builded after surhe faction, that the edifice iuterteth out a good length from the pillar or other parte of the house, wheron the buildyng especially resteth.
Meniantes, the herbe trifolium.
Meninges, the resine, wherein the brayne is inclosed.
Meninx, an ple against the lesse Aleshe.
Menion, the pionie.
Menippus Phœnix, a philosopher. Also Menippus is the name of dyuers other learned men, Of whiche one was Ciceros maister.
Menis, idem quod Mena.
Menius the sonne of Lycoan, who cursyng Iupiter, was stricken with lightnyng.
Menlana, a citee of Spayne, called commonly Marcia.
Mennonnia, a certayne white precious stone.
Menotius, Parroclus father.
Menoles, the name of Dionysius.
Menophilus, an eunuche, to whom Mithridates (beyng overcome by Pompeius) committed his daughter to kepe.
Menosgada, a citee in Germany called nowe Egra.
Mens, entis, fœm. gener. the highest and chiefe parte of the soule. Sometyme it signifieth the mynde, wyll, intente, or memoire. Sometime aduise or counsaile.
Mente caprus, a madde man.
Mentis compos, of whole mynde or perfecte remembraunce.
Vna mens omnibus, They had all one minde or will.
Abderitica mens, id est stupida.
Nostram accipe mentem, heare our counsaile or aduise.
Sux mentis esse, to be in his right wittes.
Hæc mihi in mentem veniebant, these thynges came into my mynde or remembraunce, or I remembred these thynges.
Cum Dolobella venit in mentem, when I remembred Dolobella.
Mensa, æ, fœm. gene. a table or boorde to eate on. Sometyme dyner or supper. also a dishe or trencher. also a counter or table that bankers doo vse.
Astare mensæ domini, to stande waytyng on

his maiesties table.
Angusta mensa, a slender supper, of small roste.
Secundæ mensæ, banquettyng disshes after supper.
Est in mensa, he is at dinner or supper.
De mensa mittere, to make a dishe and sende from the table to one.
Mensarius, rij, m. ge. the banker or exchanger, of whome men doo borrow money upon gayne, called exchange.
Menses, in plurali, idem quod menstrua.
Mensio, onis, f. g. a measurynge.
Mensiflora, a certayne herbe, called in Greke Menanthos.
Mensis, sis, m. g. a moneth. Sometime for Mensstrua, the naturall purgacion of women.
Mensis sextilis, Auguste.
Mensor, oris, maf. gene. he that dooth lay out the boundes of lande, betwene man and man, or towne and towne. Also he that measureth out the grounde, where the armye shall pitch thei camp.
Menstrua, orum, n. g. plur. a womans naturall purgacion called floures.
Menstrualis, le, perteynyng to the moneth, or of the space of a moneth, or durynge the tyme of a moneth.
Menstruatus, a, um, that which hath floures lyke to women.
Menstruum, prouision, vitayle or wages geuen to souldiours for a moneth space.
Menstruus, a, um, that whiche happeneth euerie moneth, or is doen monethly.
Menstrua aduersaria, rolles or registers for a moneth space.
Mensularij, idem qui mensarii.
Mensura, æ, f. g. a measure.
Mensurnus, a, um, monethly, after Calpurne.
But the place that he citeth out of Cicero, hath Menstrui.
Mensus, a, um, measured.
Menta, & Mentula, læ, f. g. the priue members of a man.
Menta, læ, f. g. an herbe called mynt.
Menta hortensis, spermin.
Méntagra, æ, fœ. ge. a discaie that couereth the face with a foule skabbe. It was called of the Grekes Lichen. Some suppose it to bee the same discaie that is nowe called the frenche pockes.
Mentastrum, i, n. g. wyld mynt.
Mentercosa, a citee of Spayne.
Mentibor, for Mentiar, I shall make a lie.
Mentigo, inis, f. g. the scabbe whiche is among shepe, called the pockes.
Mentio, onis, f. g. mention.
Facere mentionem, to make mention.
Incidere in mentionem, to chaunce to speake of.
In mentione terræ dicetur, It shall be declared

ted whan we shall speake of the earth.
Mentior, iris, tiri, to lie, to feigne, to counter-
 fayne.
Mentiri se esse aliquem, to feigne to be an o-
 ther person.
Mentiri sexum muliebri motu, to feigne him
 selfe to bee a woman, to make semblance in
 gesture as though he were a woman.
In aliquem mentiri, to make a lie vpon one.
Colorē fūco mentiri, to make a fayne colour
 with payntynge.
Mentiri, to write false.
Mentitus, a, um, feyned, counterfayte. also that
 hath lied.
Mentisa, a citee of Spayne, called commonly
 Jaen.
Menuthias, an plande in the southe parte of the
 world, called Madagascar, or Insula sancti
 Georgij, the inhabitants whereof folowe
 Mahomet.
Mentoas, the famous ruer, whiche is now cal-
 led Danubius.
Mentor, oris, an excellent grauer of vessell.
Mensum, i, n. g. a thynne.
Menus, a ruer in Germanie. Also a mannes
 name, which loued exceedingly solitarinesse.
Meo, aui, are, to go, to flowe.
Meonia, a countrey of the lesse Asia, called af-
 ter Lydia.
Meonides, a man of Meonia.
Meopie ingenio, by myne owne witte, of myne
 owne nature.
Mephiticus, a, um, synnyng.
Mephitis, tis, f. g. a snake, of ill sauour, which
 proceedeth of corrupte water or lycour, mixt
 with earth.
Merācus, rāca, um, pure, without any mixture.
Vinum meracum, wyne without any water.
Merāculus, a, um, a diminutiue of Meracus.
Meraculum vinum, wyne but a littell alayed.
Mercalis, le, vendible, of that whiche may bee
 bought.
Mercans, antis, he that bieth.
Mercatio, onis, f. g. a byng.
Mercatura, a, f. gen. the state of marchan-
 dise.
Mercaturam facere, to practise the state of
 merchandise.
Mercator, oris, m. g. every bier, a marchaunte
 byng and sellynge.
Mercatus, us, m. ge. bynge, a marte, a fayre, a
 market place, a place where wares are solde.
Indicere mercatum, to proclaime that a mart
 or faire shall be.
Mercatus, a, um, bought.
Mercēdula, a, f. g. a diminutiue of Mercēs.
Mercenarius, a, um, that serueth for hire or wa-
 ges.
Mercēs, ēdis, f. gen. wages, the rewarde of la-
 bour or seruice, rent, reuenues. Sometime doo
 mage or hurte that foloweth of a thyng.

Prædiorum merces, reuenues of landes.
Mercimonium, nū, n. g. that whiche is touned
 in byng and sellynge, wares.
Mercor, aris, ari, to bie, to bie to sell for paynes.
Mercari alicui, to bie for one.
Mercari ad certam summam, to bie at a cer-
 tayne price.
Mercari græca fide, to bie with redde money.
Mercari præsentī pecunia, idem.
Mercuriālis, lis, f. gen. an herbe, called
 Mercurie, of whiche be twoo sortes, male and
 female.
Mercuriālis, le, of Mercurie.
Mercuriales viri, learned men.
Mercuriales, a colledge or company of men,
 instituted to the honour of Mercurie.
Mercurius, was of the paynims called god of e-
 loquence, and messenger of Jupiter. It is the
 name of one of the vii. planetes.
Mercurij dies, wednesday.
Mercurij basis, of the magiciens is taken for
 the herbe called Halimum.
Mercurij genitura, the herbe Bupthalmos.
Mercurij sanguis, eadem quæ Verbenaca.
Mercurij semen, bill.
Merda, a, f. gen. the excrement or ordure of a
 man or beaste.
Merdo, aui, are, to expell ordure, to shite.
Merenda, a, f. ge. meate eaten at after noone, a
 colation, a noone meale, a boiuer.
Mereo, merui, ēre, & Merco, eris, ēri, to des-
 serue, to merite, to gette. also to take wages,
 to serue for wages, to dooe a pleasure or good
 tourne, to exercise a vile occupation. also to
 serue in wartes.
Merere stipendia, To take wages as a souldi-
 our, or to be a souldiour.
Merere alicui, to doo seruice to one.
Merere equo, to be a man of Armes, or to
 serue on horsebacke in wartes.
Merere pedibus, to be a footeman in wartes.
Mereor bene de te, I doo somewhat for thee.
I deserue to haue thee my friend, or to haue thy
 fauour, I doo the pleasure.
Male mereor de te, I do the displeasure, I do
 yll deserue thy fauour.
Quid merearis, vt te dicas, &c. what aduan-
 tage can you haue to say, &c.
Quid merear, quamobrem mentiar? what ad-
 uantage or rewarde should I haue to lie?
Novissima exempla meriti, they that haue
 deserued extreme punishment.
Quid de te merui? what offence or displeasure
 haue I doen you?
**Neque re, neque verbis merui de te vt face-
 res quod facis**, I neuer did nor sayd any thing
 wherefore you should doo by me as ye dooe.
Offensam mereri, to wyne or get displeasure
 or yll wyll.
Merē, purely.
Meretricie, whozzyshly, lyke an harlotte.

Meretricium, ij, n. g. whoz dome oz brothelrie.
 Meretricius, a, um, pertaining to brothelrie oz whoz dome.
 Meretricor, aris, ari, to live in brothelrie, to play the harlotte.
 Meretricula, a, f, g. a diminutive of Meretrix.
 Meretrix, icis, f. m. gen. an harlot. a brothel, an hoore, a stomper, a light housewife.
 Merga, a, f. m. g. a pitchfork, for to take by Meurs, also merle oz white earthe like chalker, wherewith ground is made fatte oz fertile.
 Mergo, the herbe Clymenon.
 Merges, mergitis, f. m. g. a gripe of coyne, oz so much of hee oz coyne as one taketh by with a pickfork at ones.
 Mergo, si, gere, to drowne in the water, to depe, sometime to overwhelme.
 Mergere ultimis supplicis, to put to extreme punishment.
 Mersus secundis rebus, overwhelmed with prosperitee, drowned in welthe.
 Mergulus, an instrument, wherin the matche of a lampe is conteyned.
 Mergus, oris, mascu. gen. a bucket to drawe by water.
 Mergus, i, m. g. a foule of the sea lyke to a gull, whiche divineth vnder the water to take fische, and by often dyping perceyvethe signes of trespers compung, and than sodaynely with a greater crie, flieth out of the middle of the water, to the lande, a cozmopant.
 Mergus, gi, a vyne oz other small tree, which is bowed, and hath the toppes bowewyse, turned and set in the grounde.
 Meridianus, a, um, pertaining to noone.
 Meridiano, at noone tyme.
 Meridiani, is used for sworde platers.
 Meridiano, onis, f. m. gen. noone rest.
 Meridies, ei, m. g. midday, noone tide.
 Meridio, aui, are, and Meridior, aris, ari, To dine, to eate meate at noone, to sleape at noone.
 Meridionalis, le, of the southe.
 Meriones, a noble man of the Grekes.
 Meris, idem quod tripolium.
 Merismorion, the melyssophillon.
 Merismos, a figure called also Distributio, wherby the oracion is distributed into sundrie sentences.
 Merito, woorthly, with good cause.
 Meritissimo, the superlatiue.
 Merito, aui, are, to gayne, to be woorthly. also to serue in warres.
 Meritorius, a, um, that whiche is let oz set for aduantage.
 Meritoria taberna, an house, wherinto a man is receiued for his money.
 Meritorium cornaculum, a chambrze set out to hier.
 Meritorium, an house oz shop set out to hier.
 Meritum, ti, n. g. a benefite oz pleasure, a good tourne, sometime a rewarde.

Meritum est meum, it is my default.
 Meritum est tantum, you haue deserued that I should dooe you this pleasure.
 Merito meo, woorthly, rightously, as I haue deserued.
 Pro merito, as one hath deserued.
 Merito vestro maximas gratias agere debes, you be woorthly greates thankes, oz you haue deserued of vs great thankes.
 Meritus, a, um, deserued, due, conuenient, also that hath deserued.
 Meritus, a mountayne in the thirde parte of Europe, beyonde Greece.
 Mero, was in scoyne the name of Tiberius Nero because he was so great a dyncer of wyne.
 Merobibus, a, um, that drinketh wyne without water.
 Meroctes, tis, m. g. a litle stone of the colour of leches, which sweatteth a licour like to milke.
 Meroe, an Ile in the greatespyer of Nilus in Egypte.
 Merope, the wyfe of Sisyphus.
 Meropes, men of diuers languages.
 Merops, meropis, m. g. a birde, whiche dooth eate bees, and whose nature it is to kepe theyr parentes, which neuer come abroade, and to noyise them as them selfe were noyised beyng yonge. Plinie.
 Meropus, a mountayne in Grece by Thessaly.
 Meros, an hill of Indre, at the foote wherof is the citie called Nisa.
 Merdia, a place, where Scholes, by castinge in woodde, made the pestilent and bitter waters hollesome.
 Merseon, of the Egyptians taken for ambrosia.
 Merito, aui, are, to drowne oz putte vnder the water often tymes, to dippe in often.
 Merfo, aui, are, to drowne often, to depe in often.
 Merio, aui, are, idem.
 Merrix, the seconde kinde of Geranium.
 Merula, a, f. g. a birde called a blacke macke oz owself, with a pelowe beake. Also a fyssh called merlyng oz whityng. Also the name of diuers men: one in Varro de re rustica.
 Merum, i, n. g. wine vnalaped, without water.
 Merus, i, m. g. the thyghe. Also an hyll in India dedicated vnto Bacchus.
 Meruopium, of the Egyptians is used for Serpillum.
 Merus, a, um, soole, mere, pure.
 Nugæ meræ, verie trifles.
 Scelera mera loquuntur, they speake of nothyng but mischiefe.
 Meri bellatores, very warriours.
 Merum vinum, pure wyne, not alayed with water.
 Mera spes, onely hope and nothyng els.
 Merx, ercis, f. m. g. any kynde of marchandise, chaffer, ware that is bought and solde.
 Esculentæ merces, viaples solde to eate.
 Esse in merce, to be solde.

Mes, in the Arabian tongue is a pear of the Grekes (as Marardus writeth) libro. i. Episto. 3. Serapio saith, that it is a grayne, haupnge in it a figure of an eye, with the apple thereof be-
rie blacke.
Mesa, the middle partes of a house or building.
Mesa, a riuer that renneth by Brabant, the lande of Luke and Sellar, called the Mase.
Mesapia, a countrey called also Apulia.
Mesapus, the sonne of Neptune, of whome that countrey was so named.
Mesariæ venæ, certeyne veines, called also Messeriæ.
Mese, a certayne wynde.
Mesembria, a towne belongyng to the Megaresenses.
Mesauli, entrees betwene the halle and the parlour, or other rooms in a house.
Mesentericæ venæ, are veynes, whiche lyke to rootes of trees, dooe receyue nourishment from the stomache and bowelles, disposyng it into all the bodie.
Mesenterion, rij. n. g. is a bowell, topnyed with the myddes and vnto the backe, whiche letteth that the iuyce of meates be not sucked to hastily or vnprofitably, by the other bowelles. Julius Doller writeth, that Mesenterion, is a thynne compacte of veynes and sinewes topnyng to the reynes and stomake, sendyng nourishment vnto the lyuer. Galenus, in Anato. saith, that it is sette in the myddes of the bowelles, and is also called Mesarchon, because he wrap-
peth and encloseth all the veynes, whiche dooe come from the lyuer vnto him, with also the ar-
teries adioynnyng vnto him. it is also called in latine Medianum.
Mesia, a countrey, topnyng to Hungary, Myse.
Mesochorus, ri. m. ge. he that playeth on a flute or other pipe in the middes of the dauncers.
Mesocranium, the crowne of the head.
Mesoleucos, ci. m. ge. a precious stone, blacke, haupng a whyte strake in the middes. Also a certayne herbe lyke Mercurie.
Mesomelas, a kynde of precious stones, called Achates; which beyng white, is diuided with a blacke lyne.
Meson, was one whiche fyrst inuented to brynge into comedies, seruantes and cookes. wherof it is supposed that in olde tyme, the cookes of cities and townes, were called Mesones, as straunge cookes were called Tetriges. Cælius, antiq. lect. lib. 3. Meson was also a certayne Astronomer.
Mesonauta, ræ. a drudge in a shippe, or a shippe-
page, whiche doeth all vile seruice in the ship.
Mesonyxion, midnyght.
Mesopotamia, a countrey in the orient, lyng betweene the two noble riuers Tigris and Euphrates, and hath on the southe Babylon, and on the northe the greate mountayne called Caucasus,

Mespilus, li. form. gene. a medlar tree, or open
arke tree.
Mespilum, li. n. g. a fruite called a medlar.
Messala Coruinus, a noble senatour of Rome, of
whome Cully in his booke of oratours, called
Sytus, writeth in this wyse: I may not omit
to speake of the excellencie of Messala. Beware,
doe not thinke, that any is lyke vnto him in
constance, care, and studie aboute the weale pu-
blyke. also in eloquence, wherein he wondrous-
fully dooeth excell. And not withstandyng,
beyng such a man, two yeres before he dyed,
he so losse his remembrysance, that he forgot his
owne name. which hath hapned to diuers other
men of great wisdom and learnyng.
He liued in the tyme of Julius Cesar and Tus-
tulus emperours.
Messalina, wyfe to the emperour Claudius, a
woman of insatiable lecherie.
Messana, a citee in Sicilie.
Messapia, a parte of the countrey of Apulia.
Messene, a citee in Grece.
Messenij, the people of that citee.
Messenia, a region in Achaia, haupng xviij. thou-
sandes, in the whiche was a citee called Mese-
lene.
Messias, Christe.
Messis, sis. f. ge. haruest. sometyme it signifieth
the coyne, or the grapes new mowen or gathered.
Messibus, s per messes, in the haruest tyme.
Messio, ônis. f. g. a reappng.
Messor, ôris. m. g. a reaper, a haruest man.
Messorius, a, um, perteynyng to reappng.
Falces messorie, liethes or reappng hookes.
Messus, a, um, reaped.
Mestles, one of the captaynes that came to ayde
the Trojanes.
Mesum, a town in Germany called Meisburg.
Met, a syllable added to a pronowne.
Meta, ræ. f. g. a but or pynke to shoothe at, prop-
erly made brode beneth and sharpe toward the
toppe lyke a sugar lofe. sometime a marke or gol
in the fielde, wherunto men or hoes do renne.
sometyme a bounde in landes. also a rieke or
cocke of coyne or hey. also the lower ston of a
mylle.
Meta forni, a cocke of hey.
Meta lactis, a cheese made lyke a sugar lofe.
Meta distillatoria, a stillatorie.
Metabasis, sis. f. g. a passage.
Metabole, chaunge.
Metagónium, a promontorie or mountayne ly-
ng into the sea, whiche diuideth Africa from
Numidia.
Metalepsis, a figure, whereby a woorde is putte
from his common signification.
Metalli, hired souldiers.
Metallici, they whiche dooe digge and woozhs
mettall ouer of the mynes, wherin mettalls is
founde.
Metallicus, a, um, belongyng to mettall.

Metallifer, ra, rum, that ingendeth metall.
 Metallum, li, n. g. metall.
 Metamorphosis, seos, f. g. a transfozmation of chaungeyng of figure.
 Metaphora, a translation of woordes from their propre signification.
 Metaphrænum, ni, neu. gene. that parte of the backe, which is agaynst the herte, the spleene, the lunges and the lyuer.
 Metaphysica, òrum, thynges supernaturall and the science of them.
 Metapsychosis, a passyng from one body to an other.
 Metaplasmus, mi, a figure called trāsfozmation. it is a translatyng of woordes, beyng in prose, into a fourme of meter, either for necessitee, or for to augment the elegancie.
 Metapontum, a citee in the realme of Naples.
 Metapontini, people of that citee.
 Metatio, ònis, f. g. a disposicion.
 Metator, òris, m. g. he that disposeth or setteth trees in orde in a vineyarde or any other place.
 Metathesis, where one letter is transposed from one place in a worde into an other, as Timber, tymber.
 Metaurus & Metaurum, a riuer of Vmbria, whiche renneth into Flaminia.
 Metellus, the propre name of diuers noble Romanes.
 Metempsychosis, sis, f. g. the transposyng of soules, after the opinion of Pythagoras, oute of one bodie into an other.
 Meteora, are booke of Aristotle, wherein he treateth of sterres, and suche other celestiall thynges.
 Meteorica, speculation in high thynges.
 Meteorologus, gi, m. g. he that is studious in such speculation.
 Meteoros, hygh.
 Meteoroscopus, pi, m. g. a beholder of hygh thynges.
 Methrion, looke Chamedaphne.
 Methodus, di, f. g. a compendious or redy way or a rule certayne to learne any science by.
 Methone, a citee of Peloponnesus, called nowe Modona.
 Methymna, a citee in the yle of Lesbos.
 Methymneus, a, um, of that citee.
 Meticulosus, a, um, timorous or fearfull.
 Metculus, a, um, fearfull.
 Metiocus, the sonne of Miltias of Athens.
 Metior, tiris, tiri, to mette or measure, to geue by measure, to passe or go ouer, to esteeme, to iudge. Summum bonū honestate metiri, to esteeme the chiefe goodnesse to be in honestie, or perfecte felicitie to consiste in honestie.
 Omnia, quæ ad beatam vitam pertinent, vērē metiri, to iudge felicitie to reste in nothyng but in bankettyng and makyng there, or in eatyng and drynkynge.
 Milii istic nec scribitur, nec meretur, that belongeth nothyng to me.

Metis, one of the daughters of Oceanus and Tetys.
 Metiscus, Tarnus chariot man.
 Metius Suffetius (a capitaine of the people called Albani) was of Tullus Hostilius, king of Romaines called to battayle agaynst the people Fidenates. He came, but abydyng which hoke should haue the victorie, he absteyned to fyght. wherfore Tullus, after that he had vanquished his enemies, caused Metius to be tied to sundrie hostes, and to be drawen in pices. also Metius is the name of diuers other.
 Meto, mēssui, mētere, to trape.
 Metecus, was he, which came out of one countrey or citee, and dwelled in an other. Suche were wonte to pay certayne head syluer, which was named Metecium, and was the value of xii. dragmas.
 Meto, aui, are, is sometime rebbe for metor.
 Metona, looke Methone.
 Metonymia, a figure called denomination: as Bacchus, for wyne: Venus for lechery, Cupido, for loue.
 Metoposcopus, pi, m. g. he that considereth a mans face, and thereby iudgeth his condicions or affectes.
 Metopion, pii, n. g. ople of almondes. also a tree in Arike, whiche distilleth downe gumme lyke rosen.
 Metor, aris, ari, to sette boundes, to measure lands, to dispose.
 Castra metari, to pitche a campe.
 Metata etiam passine dicitur.
 Metra, a famous harlotte, the daughter of Erichthon.
 Metretra, a certayne measure, wherof bee twoo sortes: the one is called Attica, and conteyneth of wyne a hundred poundes, of ople 90. poundes, of honie a 150. poundes, and is of our measure. vi. gallons, one pottell, and one quarte: and so it receiueth. xii. Choas atticas. The other is called Georgica, but it is of equall measure with Attica.
 Metreca (as Dioscorides saith) conteyneth ten congios: that is of our measure. x. galons. x. pintes, whiche is a leauen galon and a quarte. In all these comptes of measures you must vnderstande, I take sextarius, by which all other is tried, to be. 24. ounces, that is a pinte and an halfe. if it be but. 18. or 20. ounces: then is it easely cast accordyng to that rate.
 Metricus, a, um, perteynyng to measure.
 Metrodorus, a philosophers name, a folower of Epicure. also the name of certayne other philosophers.
 Metropolis, lis, f. g. the chiefe citee.
 Metropolitanus, a, um, of that citee.
 Metropolitæ, the bishop of the chiefe citee.
 Metrum, tri, n. g. a measure, a verse.
 Metuens, entis, om. g. that feareth.

Metuo, metui, meturus, to feare of dede with
fremblinge. Metuere ab aliquo, to feare lest one will harme
us. Metuo mihi, I feare lest I shall haue
harne. Metuere de aliquo, to feare lest he
should haue harme. Male metuo, I feare feebly.
Metuo crimen, I feare it wyl be laied to my
charge.
Metuo fratrem, ne inuis sit, I feare my bro
ther lest he be with in.
Metuo tibi, I feare lest some harme will come
to you. Haud metuo, I feare not, I passe not.
Metuo meo amori moram, I feare he wil p
longe of deferre my marriage.
Ab Annibale metuens, fearyng Annibal lest
he woulde woozke them some mischief.
A me insidias metuunt, They feare lest I will
betraie them.
Metuo reipublice malum ab eo, I feare he
will woozke the common weale some harme.
Metuit de vita, he feareth that he shall die, o
that it wylleste him his life.
Metuo quid agam, I can not tell what to do.
Iam metuo, patres quot fuer, now I know
not how many fathers there were.
Metuo ut subster, I feare he wyl not be able
to holde his owne.
Metus, us, m. g. feare, drede. Sometime religi
on. Amoro metu, all feare laied aparte.
Facere metum alicui, to make one a frayde, to
put one in feare.
Incutere metum, idem.
Liberare aliquē metu, to put one out of fear.
Ponere aliquid in metu, to feare.
Sum in metu, I feare.
Inanem metuebat metum, he feared in vain,
he was worse afred then hurte, he was afraged
of his owne shadowe.
Metutus, a, um, feared.
Merys, the refuse of ware.
Meu, an herbe, hauing a stalke and leaues like to
anple.
Meum, a certayne herbe seldome in Englande, it
is called Meu or Duch dill.
Meuania, a citie in the part of Italy called Um
bria, wherin Propertius the poete was bozne.
Menda, looke Limonium.
Meyquia, a citie in wales, called saynt David.
Meuius, a foolyshe poete, enemye to Virgile and
Horace.
Meus, a, um, myne.
Mea quidem sententia, in mine opynion.
Meo nomine, for my cause, on my behalfe, for
my sake.
Meum est, it is my dutie or my parte, or mine
ingencion.
Meus sum, I am mine owne man, or subiecte
to no man, or in no mans daunger.
Non est mentiri Meum, It is not my nature
or propertie to lye.

Si hoc esset mactum, ite were in me to do this.
De meo nihil addo, I adde nothyng of myne
owne invention.
Mens, and maner, he sometimes used as subs-
tantives.
Meganima scriptor literarum, letters of myne
owne hande writing.
Mercurius, lorde of Lances, a wicked person, &
contemning the goddes.
Mica, *ant.* **ANTE** *in* **15**
Mica, *in* **15** *it is also the vocative case of*
Mens. **Mica**, *ex. f. gen.* a very small portion of
any thing, as a crum of bread, or of glasse,
sande, or metall being spled.
Mica salis, a coine of salte.
Miaspho, of the magicians is used for **Cy-**
claminus.
Micans, thynnyng, glystrenge.
Michale, a sojournesse among the Centaures.
Mico, *avi*, are, to glyster or thynne.
Micant gladij, the two swords doo brandyng the
Micant venæ, the venes doo beat.
Dignus, *qui cū in tenebris mices*, is applied
to one, whiche is reputed to bee an honest man
and a trusty, whiche will keepe to wyse and be-
lieve no man: It may be in this wyse transla-
ted, in a comon forme of speakynge: he is one,
with whome thou maist assuredly bargayne, as
to **Micare digitis**, a certayne plate, that yet is
used in Italie, it is to holde by nowe one fyn-
ger, now tow, as men doo when they treat of
bargayne together by signes.
Auribus micat equus, the horse moueth his
eares.
Cor tremore micat, my heart pateth for feare.
Crebris micat ignibus æther, it lighteneth
often.
Micat animus, the hearte leapeth.
Miconis, a kynde of wyld lettuce.
Miconium, an herbe called Poppy.
Microcosmus, *mi. m. g.* a littell worlde.
Micrologia, *α. for. g.* curiosities aboute thynges
of no valuer.
Micrologus, *gi. m. g.* a littell communicacion.
Microsichia, *α. for. g.* feble courage, feyntnesse
of herte.
Microsichi, they whiche haue feynt hertes.
Micturio, *rini*, rire, to pisse, or to haue wil to pisse.
Midtyris, pōoze folkes portrage.
Micypsa, a kynde of **Humidia**.
Midas, a woorme bredyng in beanes. also a cer-
taine cast at the dice.
Midas, a kyng of **Phrygia**, who excelled all othe-
in riches, who foolishly preferred Pan before
Apollo in syngyng.
Auriculas asini Midas habet, spoken prouer-
bially of fooles, and of them that haue grosse
and corrupt iudgements.

Midion, di; n. g. a certayne thippe.
 Mieza, a towne in Macedonia.
 Migratio, onis, f. g. a removing in journey.
 Migro, au, are, to remove from one place to dwell in an other.
 Migrare in micronem, to be pointed.
 Migrassit, for migraverit.
 Migrare de, or ex vita, to die.
 Mihi, sometime it signifieth to me. Sometime as gaynt me.
 Si quid peccat Demea, mihi peccat, Demea what so ever it is that he hath dooen amisse, it is against me, it is my harme, and none others.
 Sometime it signifieth of me, or by me, Syrus est prahendendus, atque adhortandus mihi, Syrus must be gotten and counsaied by me: or I muste exhorte or counsaie Syrus.
 Hic mihi quato nunc rectius sapit, quam e-gomet mihi? How muche wiser is he now in this case for my behofe and profite, than I am for myne owne.
 Mihi, is often added Festivitatis gratia.
 Mihimet ipsi, to me my selfe.
 Mihipte, Latobled for mihi ipse.
 Milax, the herbe called also Volucrum, and Glysmenon.
 Milciades, a noble capitayne of the Atheniensis, who with 11000. Grekes, vanquished 60000 Persians in the fiede of Marathon. Afterwarde, by the people of Athens, he was condemned and caste into prison, where he died, and mought not be suffered to be buried, untill his sonne had taken vpon him the gyves, which his father did weare.
 Miles, militis, com. gener. a man of warre, a souldiour.
 Miles, is sometime bled in the feminine gender.
 Milites, be sometime bled for sergeantes, beards, or somnets, belongynge to magistrates and iudges.
 Miletus, a citee in Ionia, an other in Creta, an other in the yle of Lesbos, Miletus is also the sonne of Sol and Pasiphae, whiche builded that citee in Ionia.
 Milesius, a, um, of that citee.
 Miletum, a citee in the countrey of Athens.
 Miliaria, an herbe, whiche windynge aboute the grapne, called millet, killeth it: it is good also agaynst the goute in beastes.
 Miliaria, a birde that eateth miliam.
 Miliaris, a serpent.
 Miliaria, a, f. g. the litlest birde called a linet.
 Militaris, re, belongynge to warfare.
 Militaris homo, a man of warre.
 Militaris via, the high way.
 Militaris, f. herbe, called also Coniza, loke there: also it is the same, whiche is called Lactoris, it is very medicinable to greene woundes.
 Militarius, a, um, idem quod militaris.
 Militariter, warrelly, lyke a souldiour.
 Militia, a, f. gen. warre, warfare, the exercise

of warre.
 Dare nomen militie, to offer him selfe to be bled to go to warre.
 Militia vacat, to be exempt from going to warre.
 Militia, the gentillie case, adverbially in the warre, or at warfare.
 Milico, au, are, to goe on warfare, or to be in warres.
 Milium, li, neu. g. a small graine called millet or hiesle.
 Milium indicum, wheat of Turkey.
 Miliaris, a, um, of or perteyning to mille, or that is bled with mille.
 Mille, adiectivum, plur. tantum, indeclin. a thousand.
 Mille passus, a myle.
 Mille, neu. gen. substantivum, plur. millia, a thousande.
 Mille annorum, a thousande yeres.
 Milli, is added in auncient writers in the ablative case singular.
 Millesimus, a, um, the thousande.
 Millesima pars, the thousande parte.
 Millefolium, or Millefolia, an herbe called milfoyle, parrow, or nosseblede.
 Millepeda, a, f. m. g. a worthe haupng a great numbre of feete.
 Millesies, a thousande times.
 Milliarius, a, um, of a thousande weight.
 Milliarius grex, a flocke of a thousand.
 Milliarium, ri, n. g. and Milliare, ris, n. gen. a myle. also a randon. also a pillar in Rome, wherein was grauen all the waies of Italy.
 Millies, a thousande tymes, verie often tymes.
 Millum, li, n. g. and Millus, li, m. g. a mastis or colar, made of leather with naples.
 Milo, lonis, the name of one, whiche at the game of Olympus, with his bare hand slewe a bulle, and afterwarde caried him a furlong, and the same day ate him eury morselle. It was also a noble Romaine, for whome Cullie made an oracion, conteynng incomparable eloquence.
 Milo, is also an hill in India.
 Miliades, idem quod Milciades.
 Miluina tibia, a cornet or small chaufme.
 Miluius, ui, or Miluus, ui, m. g. a hite, and by translacon, a rauenyng pollyng man. There is also a fythe and a sterre of the same name.
 Miluinus, a, um, of a kite, or lyke a kite.
 Miluinus pullus, a ponge kite.
 Miluinus pes, an herbe called Bistefote.
 Milyas, a place in Asia.
 Mima, a, f. g. a tumbling or dancynge wenche, that counterfaite the gestures and facions of other.
 Mimalion, a ponge man that loued Athalanta of Arcadie.
 Mimallis, an ylande.
 Mimallones, or Mimallonides, dum, f. m. g. women seruyng Bacchus.

Mimas,

Mimas, a mountayn in the Iles of the Whits, the the forlaine women were named.

Mimicis, sis, f. g. a figure called imitation, counte-
resembling other mens wordes and gesture.

Mimernus, ni, m. ge. a writer of verses before
the time of the vii. wise men.

Mimula, la, f. g. a diminutive of Mima.

Mimus, mi, m. ge. a doozer, or a rapier, which
in mocking other men in gesture and counte-
nance, doeth followe them, feynynge to be the
same persones, whome they dooe reproue.

Mimi, be verses counterfeiting muche wan-
tonnesse without any reuerence, haupnge not
withstandynge some wise sentences myngled
therewith.

Mimicus, a, um, of such wanton facion.

Mimographus, phi, mas, gen. a writer of such
wanton matters.

Mina, na, f. m. g. after some is the value of our
pounde sterling: but moze truly it is the same
amonge the Grekes, that libra is amonge the
Romains. x. crownes franche. xl. s. sterlinge.
It is also amonge the grekes sometime signified
a poyle, or weight. Sometime a coyn. The poyle
was of three fortes: one was called Mina Attica,
which weighed. xii. ounces, and an half, whi-
che was more than the Romain pounde by. iii.
drammes: for the Romain libra, contained but
96. drammes, and the Athenes pounde contey-
ned an hundred. Mina medica weighed. xii.
ounces. Mina Alexandrina weighed. x. oun-
ces, whan it signified coyne, there was of it al-
so two fortes, one called Mina, or Mna anti-
ca Solonis, which conteyned a hundred drags-
mas of our money now current. xlviii. s. xi. d.
An other was Mina, or Mna verus, which was
lxxv. Draggmas, xlv. s. xi. d. q. Budeus este-
meth Minam Atticam, at x. crownes franche:
of our money, after Constall. xl. s. or as I
thinke. xlviii. s. iii. d. if we take Denarium to
be a groate sterling, as Constall teacheth, and
as it is most true: for in euery Mina is. 100.
Denarii. Mina, is also a measure of grounde,
conteynyng. 122. foote in lengthe, and as muche
in bredth.

Mina Italica, as Dioscorus saith, was a pou-
d weight, and. iii. drammes.
Decem minae, or minae, be of our money. xlviii.
li. x. s. ii. d. or to accompte after Constallus,
xl. li. sterlinge.
Centum minae, or minae, be. 239. li. x. s. vii. d.
or after the computation of Bude and Cons-
tall. 200. li. sterlinge.

Mina ouis, a shepe pside vnder the bealpe.

Minacia, arum, f. m. gen. plur. vled of Plantus
for Minae.

Minae, arum, f. g. plu. thzetynges, menacynge,
eyther in wordes or sygnes. also basilicantes
of walles, or lytell pinnacles.

Minas iactare, to thzeten.

Clamore ac minis aliqñ insequi, to cry oute

upon one and thzeten hym.

Minax, acis, om. g. full of thzetynges.

Minaxiter, thzetyngly with thzdyng and Wap-
wordes, sayngly.

Minatio, is, iis, to trouble lyke a doone of
pigeon.

Minas, the name of a pygane.

Minatio, onis, f. g. a thzetyng.

Minanter, thzetyngly.

Miner, people of Arabia, nygh to the red sea,
where frankincense the first groweth, and is of
that place called Minia um.

Minerius, a river of Italy, whiche compasseth the
ciety of Mantua, and trencheth into the great ry-
uer of Po, called Padus.

Minera, & Mineralia, are of some vled for me-
nes, out of the whiche metall is dryed.

Minerva, ur, f. ge. the goddess of doctrine and
wysedome, whiche was also named Pallas.

Sometime Minerva is vled for nature, with
or craft.

Crassa Minerva, vel pingui Minerva, grosse-
ly, rudely.

Inuita Minerva, agaynst nature.

Sus Minerva, prouerbiaily spoken, where an
prouer of soles teacheth a wise & learned man.

Minerva sanguis, the herbe Chamæpitis.

Mineo, na, are, to die redde, to colour with red
leade.

Minerva, a promontorie of Campayne, called
commonly Capo Minerva.

Minervale, and Minervale, lis, n. ge. a reward
given sometime by scholars vnto theyr mag-
stra, in meate or drynke.

Mineo, a claret.

Mineus, a Theban, whose daughters were turn-
ed into batters of remembrance.

Mingo, minxi, gere, to make water, to pisse.

Minarius, a, um, of sinople or of redde leade.

Miniacus, a, um, made of red leade or sinople.

Miniaia, a, f. m. ge. the place where sinople, is
dygged.

Miniarus, or Miniatulus, a, um, lyke sinople, or
of the colour of sinople, or vermilion.

Minia libri, tynded bookes, haupng letters
of dyuers colours.

Miniatula cera, redde were.

Miniatula cera notare, to note a thyng to be
amended or corrected.

Minilus, an hille in Thestaly, called after Or-
chomenus.

Minime, least, also no, in no wyse.

Minime gentium, least in all mens opinions,
no in any wyse.

Minime doctus, vnlearned.

Minime sapiens, vnwyse.

Minime mirum, littell meruayse,

Minime feceris, doo it not.

Minime, sometime much lesse, also at the least.

Minime gratum spectaculum, no pleasaunt
sight.

Minime omnium, no in any wise.
 Minime tribus diebus, at the least thre daies.
 Minime multi, fewe.
 Minimus, a, um, least, smallest.
 Minimus naru, the yongest.
 Minimus digitus, the littell fynger.
 Minimo emit, he bought it almost for nought.
 Minimi precij homo, a vile person, of no estimation.
 Minima quidem ex parte, littell of nothyng at all.
 Minimum, an aduerbe, at the least.
 Minimum, a substantiue, a very small thyng, the least thyng in the worlde.
 Minimopere, verie littell.
 Miniscitur, for reminiscitur.
 Minister, stri, m. g. a seruant, a minister.
 Minister, stra, strum, that serueth of ministrerth.
 Ministerium, sterij, neu. gen. seruite. Sometime generally, all worke, sometyne ministeria, be seruantes.
 Ministra, stra, a woman seruant.
 Ministrator, oris, m. gen. he that mynistrerth of serueth.
 Ministratrix, the feminine.
 Ministratorius, a, um, pertainyng to ministracion of seruite.
 Ministro, aui, are, to serue, to giue a thyng in doyng seruite, to proffer to, to deliuer to, to minister.
 Ministrare poculum, to serue one of drynke, to waite on his cuppe.
 Ministrare victum, To fynde, to geue meate and drynke.
 Minutabiliter, idem quod minaciter.
 Minutabundus, a, um, threathnyng soze.
 Minutans, antis, om. g. threathnyng.
 Minuto, aui, are, and minitor, aris, ari, to threathen soze, to menace.
 Minitari ferrum & flammam, to threathen, to flea and to bourne.
 Minitare malum, to threathen to doo one a threwe tourne of displeasure.
 Mino, aui, are, to leade.
 Minus, nij, neu. ge. sinople, redde leade, of vermilion.
 Minus, a riuer in Spayne.
 Minoz, a citee in Sicilie, an other in the ile called Amozgos by Sicilie.
 Minon, the herbe mandragoras.
 Minor, aris, ari, to threathen, to menace. also to stande out further than other.
 Minatur mortem illi, he threatheneth to flea him.
 Minor, oris, the comparatiue of Paruus, lesse, smaller, yonger.
 Minor naru, the yonger.
 Minoris dimidio, lesse by halfe.
 Minor filius, the yonger sonne.
 Quasi istic minor mea res agatur, quam tua, as though this belonged not to me, as muche as to you: or as though this concerned not as

muche my profit as yours.
 Minos, Minois, a kyng of Crete, that first gaue them lawes, whom paynyms for his excellent iustice, supposed to be chiefe iudge of hell.
 Minois, and Minous, a, um of Minos.
 Minois, noidis, patronymicum for mininum, of Minos.
 Minotaurus, ri, a monster in Crete, whome the poetes feigne to bee borne of Pasiphae, the wyfe of kyng Minos, being parte lyke a man, parte lyke a bulle, which being inclosed in the place called Labyrinthus, was fed with mans fleshe. He was slayne by Theseus, with the heulpe of Ariadna daughter of Minos.
 Minotia, an helle, named of Minotia Plutos harlotte.
 Minthos, dunge of ordure.
 Minturnæ, a citee in Lapania.
 Minuo, minui, minuire, to minishe, to make lesse, to appayre or abate.
 Minuere as alienum, To paye parte of ones debtes.
 Ut aliqua pars laboris minuatur mihi, That some parte of my labour may bee cutte of, or that I may haue somewhat the lesse payne.
 Minuere, absolutely, sometime for Decrescere.
 Ne minueris hac quæ facis, continue and do as ye dooe still.
 Minuere controuersiam, to appease or finish a controuersie or variance.
 Minuere imperium matris, To dooe agaynst his mothers commandement.
 Minue iram, quiete your selfe, appease your selfe, be not so angry, pacifie your selfe.
 Maiestatem per vim minuere, To rebelle, to make a commoncion.
 Minuorizo, aui, are, to lyege smalle, or to feigne in lyegeyng.
 Minus, lesse, sometime for Non.
 Minus intellexi, I did not vnderstande it.
 Minus audacter, not so boldely or stoutely.
 Minus credere, not to beleue.
 Minus memini, I doo not remembre.
 Minus venit, he cometh seldomer.
 Minus minusque obtemperat, he obeyeth me lesse and lesse.
 Minus duo millia hominum effugerunt, there escaped not two thousande.
 Amicorum hic habens minus, hauyng fewer friendes here than you haue.
 Quo fiant minus, That they waye not be brought to passe.
 Minus quinquennium est quod &c. It is not fyue yeres, sens. &c.
 Nunquam nix minus quatuor pedes alta iacuit, The snow was there neuer lesse, than foure foote deepe.
 Minusculus, a, um, littell, pretie.
 Minuscula epistola, a littell epistoll.
 Digitus minusculus, the littell fynger.
 Minutal, talis, ne. g. a meate made with herbes and

and other thynges chopped together, a tussell.
Minutarius, a seller of trifles or small habers
dasse ware.

Minutarium, peere meale, in gobbettes, also by
littell and littell, leysely, with leysure.

Minutarium interrogare, to aske by diuers
and sundry questions.

Minute, the aduerbe, smally.

Minutum, in littell pieces or mozelles.

Minutia, a, f. g. the smallest thyng that may bee
sene. It is also the name of a virgin Westall.

Minutio, onis, f. g. a minishyng.

Minutulus, a, um, littell, pyccle.

Minutum, idem quod Lepia.

Minutus, a, um, minished, small, littell.

Minutus animus, a feble courage, a feint hett.

Fruges minutæ, corne, grayne, differyng
from pulle.

Quæstionculæ minutæ, littell questions.

Minutæ literæ, smalle letters.

Minyx, people of Thessalia.

Minycus, a ruere rennyng out of Thessaly.

Mion, the herbe, called also Hippomarathrum.

Mira, wonders or meruaples.

Mirabilis, le, meruapulous, wonderfull, to bee
wondered at.

Mirabilis suauitate, wonderfull pleasaunte
and swete.

Mirabilem in modum, meruapulously.

Mirabiliter, meruapulously, wonderfully, greatly,
exceedingly.

Mirabiliter multa, very many thynges.

Mirabiliter lætor, I am wonderfull of exce-
dyngly gladd.

Mirabilitas, atis, f. g. wonderyng, meruaplyng.

Mirabundus, a, um, that meruapleth or woun-
dereth.

Miraculum, li, n. ge. a miracle, a thyng exceedyng
nature or commune reasone, a monstrous
thyng.

Mirandus, a, um, to be woundyed or meruapled
at, meruapulous.

Mirandum in modum, wonderfully, exce-
dyngly.

Miratio, onis, f. g. meruaplyng, wonderyng.

Mirator, oris, m. ge. a wonderer, a meruailer,
one that esteemeth a thyng muche.

Miratrix, tris, the feminine.

Miratus, a, um, meruaplyng.

Miratus, us, m. g. a meruaplyng.

Mire, wonderfully, meruapulously, exceedingly.

Mirius, the comparatiue.

Mirifice, idem quod mire.

Mirifico, aui, are, to make wonderfull.

Mirificus, a, um, wonderfully done, meruapulous.

Miriones, men haupyng wyse mouthes.

Miritus, a, um, of Thessaly.

Mirmecia, wertes in the priue partes.

Mirmillones, challengers at fgyhtyng with
wooydes.

Miro, aui, are, is sometime founde in olde wy-

- ters for miror.

Miror, aris, ari, to meruaple, to lyke a thyng, to
wonder at, to be in loue with, to beholde with
great delectation & pleasure, to esteeme greatly.

Mirari se, to please him selfe well, to be vayne-
glorious.

Mirari aliquem, to haue one in great admiras-
cion, to esteeme him muche.

Mirus, a, um, meruapulous, wonderfull.

Mirum in modum, in a meruapulous facion.

Mirum, aduerbialiter, in answeryng, as one
shoulde say, a wonderfull thyng.

Ne cui sit vestrum mirum, meruaple notie of
you.

Mira sunt nisi. &c. It is greate maruaille but
that, &c.

Mirum nimis est, It is a thyng greatly to bee
meruapled at.

Non mirum facis, you doo no new or strange
thyng, or nothyng to be meruapled at.

Miris modis, meruapulously.

Mis, the genitive case of Ego.

Misanthropos, he that hateth the compaigny of
men.

Miscellaneus, a, um, that is myxt together with
out order.

Miscellanea, thynges myxt together, or a
wooyke conteynyng diuers matters myxt to-
gyther.

Miscellus, a, um, myxt or myngled of diuers
thynges.

Miscellæ vites, vines that maye bee myngled
with any other, or may be planted in any place
indifferently.

Miscellæ vix, grapes that small wyne is made
of for seruantes.

Miscellum, a kynde of culuers.

Misceo, scui, scere, to mixte or mingle together,
to temper together, to confounde together, to
trouble, and make great confusion of thynges,
to doo a thyng out of order or reason. Some-
time it signifieth to serue one of dyner.

Miscere tumultum, to sette men in a roze, to
make a commotion.

Miscere vinum aqua, and aquam vino, To
temper or alay wine with water.

Ita tu istæ tpa misceto, ne me admisceas,
Byngge in, or meddle of thyne owne matters,
in suche wyse, that thou byngge not me in as
monge them: or that thou make not me parte
taker of them.

Omnia miscere, to trouble and confounde, all
thynges.

Miscere venenum, to temper popson for men
to dyne.

Miscere certamina, to stepe in and fgyht as
monge other.

Misellus, a, um, a diminutiue of Miser.

Misenum, a promontorie by Cumæ.

Misenus, the sonne of Aeolus, Jeneas trum-
pettoure.

Miser, misera, erum, wretched, miserable, pitious, inthaldome and rebuble, heauy, some-
tyme sick, sometime innocent.
Miserrimus, fui fugitando, ne quis me cog-
nosceret, I was very ill troubled, encumbred
and vexed, or (as we saie) in a pecke of trou-
bles, with rennyng out of the way, that no mā
myght know me. Or I was wery, tyred, and
faynt with rennyng. &c.
Nemo est miserior me, no man is moze mis-
erable, or in worse case than I.
Miseram me, Oh wretched woman that I am.
Me miserum, Alas, that euer I was bozne.
Miseris modis, piteously, that it would pitee
one to see it.
Miser animi, animo, ex animo, he that hath
great heauinesse and sorow of herte.
Quem minus miserum credere est? whome
shoulde a man beleue to bee in better case or co-
dition?
Perij miser, Alas I am vndoyn wretched man
that I am.
Miserum, an interfection of sorowynge, as one
would say, a pitifull thyng to remembre.
Miserabile, for Miserabiliter.
Miserabilis, le, miserable, wretched, lamenta-
ble to be pitied.
Miserabiliter, miserably, lamentably, wret-
chedly.
Miserandus, a, um, to be pitied. idem quod mi-
serabilis.
Miseranter, idem quod Miserabiliter.
Miseratio, ōnis, f. g. pitee, mercie, compassion.
Miserator, ōris, m. ge. he that doeth an acte of
charitee on him, whome he pittie.
Misere, miserably, wretched, pitifully, vnfortun-
tunately, greatlye, very muche, excedynglye,
desperately.
Vt stultæ ac misere omnes sumus religiosæ,
As all we women be foolish, and perillous ful
of supersticion.
Misere amat, he loueth excedyngly, he is verie
depe in loue, or loueth desperately.
Misericors, ordis, om. ge. mercyfull, pitefull,
that hath pitee and compassion, that is sozie for
an other mans pll, tender herted.
Misericor, éris, éri, and sometyme Misereo, mis-
eres, to haue pitee, to pitee, to be soz for ones
distresse or miserie.
Mei miseret nemo, no man pittie me.
Miseret, the impersonall, it pittie.
Miseret me vicem tuam, I haue pitee of your
pll chaunce, or I am sozie for your misfor-
tune.
Miseret me, I haue pitee.
Miseretur, I am moued with pitee.
Misertum, vel misertum est, men haue com-
passion or pitee.
Miseresco, scere, to be moued with pitee.
Miséria, æ, f. g. mysery, wretchednesse, infelicitie,
distresse, misfortune, aduersitee.

Misericordia, æ, f. g. pitee, mercy, compassion,
that one hath on an other miserie.
Misericordior, the comparatiue of Misericors.
Misericorditer, pitefully.
Misericor, miserably.
Misericordia, inis, idem quod miseria.
Miseror, áris, ari, to haue pitee and compassion
for ones miserie, to lamente ones misfor-
tune.
Misocali, they whiche hate all kynde of learnyng
or honest knowledge.
Misodolon, li, n. g. the herbe called Ocimum.
Misoparhos, the herbe called also Ocimastrum.
Misoponus, he that hateth labour.
Misogynia, an hater of women.
Misenus, an hyll in Campania.
Missiculo, aui, are, to sende often.
Missile, lis, a dart, stone, or other thyng that
is thowen.
Missilis, le, that may be thowen, caste, or hur-
led.
Missiles res, thinges that be scattered or thro-
wen amonge chyldren.
Missilia, thinges, whiche the auncient emper-
roues were wonte to caste amonge the people,
as beeadie, cakes, sweete oynementes, and
suche lyke, whiche was dooen in the Theater,
in the feast called Saturnalia.
Missio, ōnis, f. g. a sendyng away, a message.
Also leaue to departe.
Missito, aui, are, to sende often.
Missus, a, um, sente away, caste, hurled, shotte
foorth, let passe.
Missum facere, to omit or passe ouer a thyng.
also to geue leaue to departe.
Missam facere vxorem, to caste of and for-
take ones wyfe.
Missā istāc facito, let these thynges passe.
Missā facio, I let you dooe what you wyl.
Nos missos face, speake no moze to vs of the
mattier, trouble vs no moze with the mattier,
let vs alone.
Missum facere vadimonium, not to appere at
the day appoynted.
Missio conuiuii, after the table was take vp.
Missio officio, leaupyng aparte honestie, or that
one is bounde to dooe by honestie and reason.
Missus, us, m. g. a castyng, a hurlyng, a sendyng,
a course, whan one thinge cometh in a distance
after an other, a turne, a course in seruice at the
table.
Mistura, æ, f. g. a mixture, a temperature.
Mistus, and Mixtus, a, um, mingled, tempered.
Misy, is that whiche the apothecaries dooe call
Uitriole.
Mitella, æ, f. g. a littell miter.
Mite, gently, myldely, patiently.
Mitesco, scere, to waxe tame, to become gentill
or tractable, to waxe caulme, or quiet. Some-
tyme to waxe rypp or mellowe.

Mitescence hyeme, towards the ende of wynter, when the tyme waxeth moze warme and pleasant.
 Mare mitescit, the sea waxeth calme.
 Mitescit discordia, the dyscorde of variance is appeased or allayed.
 Mithra, the Persians do call the sonne, and also the chiefe priest of the sonne.
 Mithriaca, orum, n. gen. plur. ceremonies of the sunne.
 Mithridates, a pissaunte kynge of Pontus in Asia.
 Mithridaticum, i. n. g. a medicine lyke to Triacle called Mithridate.
 Mithridation, an herbe, hauinge two leaues cominge out from the roote lyke Acanthus, and in the myddes a stalk bearinge a redde flower.
 Mitifico, aui, are, to pacifie or make quiete. Some tyme to concocte or digest.
 Mitigatio, onis, f. g. an appeasynge, an asswagynge, a makynge of a thyng moze quiete, gentyll, or easy.
 Mitigarorius, a, um, that hath strength to mytisgate or asswage.
 Mitigo, aui, are, to mitigate, to swage, to appease, to make tyme or mellowe.
 Irasci & mitigari, contrary.
 Cibum mitigare, to seeke meate.
 Mitigare dolorem, to asswage ones sorowe.
 Iras mitigare, to appease ones anger.
 Febrem mitigare, to make a feuer moze easy or lesse paynfull.
 Mitis, te, meeke, symple, mylde, gentyll, softe, tractable, not steerynge, calme, quiete, with out surges or waues, also tyme, mellowe.
 Mitis & mansuetus, and Ferus & Immanis, contrary.
 Mores mitissimi, becompe gentyll and pleasant behauiour, becompe easy to awaye with.
 Mitiozem in partem interpretari, to interpret a thyng gentilly.
 Nihil poterat illo fieri mitius, There coulde no man in the worlde be moze gentill than he.
 Mitia poma, tyme and mellowe appuls.
 Mite stagnum, a standynge water, a quiet water, without wanes or surges.
 Mitra, æ, f. g. a mytre. It was also a tye of men and womens heades amonge the Egyptians. It maye also be vsed for suche a coper as yonge maidens and damosels vse to weare.
 Mitrax, a stone of the colour of a rose, but against the sunne it is chaungeable.
 Miterin, an ple, sixe dates saylynge out of Englaunde, wherein is great plentie of tynne.
 Mittrula, a diminutiue of mitra.
 Mittò, misi, mittere, to sende, to leaue or laye a parte, to lesse passe, not to speake of, to geue, to cast, to hurle, to byng forth, to putte forth, as a tree doeth leaues or fruite.
 Mittere sanguinem, to leat bloude.
 Obuiam mittere, to sende to meete.

Præcipitem mittere, to cast headlonge.
 Salutem mittere, to salute by an other, to send greetynge or commendacions.
 Subsidium, and subsidio mittere, to send aide or succour.
 Vocem mittere, to speake, to crye.
 Mittere vocem contra aliquem, to speake agaynst one.
 Voces furiales mittere, to speake ragerly lyke a mad man without tyme or reason.
 Mittere folia, to byng forth leaues.
 Mittere lachrymas, leaue weepynge, weepe no moze.
 Mittere male loqui, leaue your ylle language.
 Pro nobis mitte precari, intreate no moze for vs.
 Sed mitto de illo, But I will speake no moze of hym.
 Mittere id quod scio, dic quod rogo, Let passe that I knowe, and tell me that I aske the.
 Mittere me, let me goe, lette me alone, trouble me no moze with the matter.
 Mittere legatos se venturum, He sent word by ambassadours that he would come.
 Mittere in seruitutem, to put in bondage and subiection.
 Mittere sub iugum, To make to go vnder the galowes in signe of repproche.
 Iacere & mittere ridiculum, to speake a mery thyng to beloughed at.
 Mittere ambages, leaue these longe circumstaunces, and telle the thyng in a fewe wordes.
 Mitto iam osculari & amplexari, I wyll not speake nowe of kysynge and clyppynge.
 In possessionem mittere, When the magistrate for the stowarde contempte of none appeeraunce of the partie sendeth the detourdaunte to take possession of his house & goodes: Or when that the demaundaunt to lycensced, sendeth his seruantes to take possession and seison.
 Mittere ad nomen, to sende to the mustres, to be billed for the warre.
 Manus mittere, to seyle, to take possession.
 Mittere signum, to signifie, to geue a token.
 In ora populi mittere, to make one to be talked or communed of among the people.
 Mittere in consilium, to leat the Judges departe, to geue sentence after that the oratour hath finished his oracion, or the lawyer his plea.
 Mittere hanc noxam, forgue me this faute.
 Mittere hunc ire, leat hym goe.
 Mitras frænum affectibus, Wyddell thyne affectiõs.
 Mitylene, es, & Mitilenæ, arum, a citee in the yle of Lesbos.
 Miua, is an Arabike worde, & signifieth the iuyce of fruytes, boyled vntill it be as thicke as honye. It is nowe onely taken for a syrupe made with the iuyce of quinces, wyne, and sugar or honey.

M A N T E N.

hony, as it was in olde tyme.
 Mixtarius, a cuppe, wherein wyne is alayed with water.
 Mixtus, a, um, loke Mistus.

M A N T E N.

MNa, idem quod Mina.
 Mnas, the name of a pyrate in the tyme of Pompeie.
 Mnasca, a poete.
 Mnamona, in latine are called modiparatores.
 Mnasium, a certayne herbe growyng in Egypte.
 Mnemónica, órum, ne. gen. plur. preceptes for memorie.
 Mnemósyne, es, f. g. the mother of the ix. Muscs, and is interpreted memorie.
 Mnemósynon, ni, n. g. a monument, token, or pledge left with a mans frende for the memorie of any thyng.
 Mnesarcus, a famous philosophier.
 Mnesithecum, the herbe Buphthalmos, also Ius niperá parua.
 Mnestera, wars.
 Mnestheus, the name of a Troiane.

M A N T E O.

MO A B, a citee of Arabie, also the name of one of the sonnes of Loth, of whom the people are called Moabites.
 Mobilis, le, mouable, some moued, vnconstant, mutable, waueryng.
 Mobilia ingenia, waueryng wittes.
 Mobili animo esse, to haue an vnconstaunte and wauering mynde.
 Mobilitas, áris, f. g. mouableness, waggyng, inconstancie, lychtnesse.
 Mobiliter, mouabyle, with mouynge, vnconstauntly.
 Mobilito, aui, are, to moue.
 Mocontiacum, or Moguntia, the citee of Mentz in Almayne.
 Moderabilis, le, measurable, moderate.
 Moderamen, ráminis, n. gen. and Moderatio, ónis, f. g. moderation, temperance, modestie, gupdyng, gouernaunce.
 Moderanter, moderately, temperatly.
 Moderatè, moderatelp, meanly, with moderation and reason.
 Moderatè ferre, to take patiently.
 Moderatim, leysurely, by littell and littell.
 Moderátor, tóris, ma. g. a gouernoure, a ruler, a mayster.
 Moderátrix, tricis, f. g. the feminine, a gouernesse, a Regent.
 Moderátus, a, um, moderate, temperate.
 Nihil habere moderati, to haue no modestie or honest temperance in thynges.
 Módero, aui, are, to measure, to put a meane.
 Móderor, áris, ári, to gouerne, to rule, to set a

M A N T E O.

measure in thynges, to moderate.
 Ex sua libidine nos moderantur, They rule, measure, and order vs, by theyr owne wyllfull appetite.
 Lingua moderandum mihi est, I muste reseyne and rule my tynge I must kepe silence.
 Modeste, temperately, sobriely, aduisedly.
 Modestia, æ, f. ge. modestie, temperance, softnesse, humilitee, humbleness.
 Modestus, a, um, temperate, well aduised, modeste, that vseth a meane in all his doynges.
 Modestus vultu, demure.
 Modiális, le, that whiche containeth a bushell.
 Modiatio, ónis, idem quod modius.
 Modice, meanely, measurably, reasonably, moderately, temperately, with a meane, not to muche nor to littell, nor to manege nor to fewe, also briesly.
 Modice ab humo extantia, a little above the ground.
 Ea res modice me tangit, It greuethe me but litle, or I passe but litle for it.
 De re pauca ac modice loquutus est, he spake of the mattier in fewe wordes, and briesly.
 Modice hoc faciam, I wyll dooe thys measurably.
 Modice ferre, To take paciently and moderately.
 Modice spernere, To contemne measurably, and not to muche.
 Modicellus, a diminutiue of Modicus.
 Modicum, i, n. g. a littell or small thyng.
 Modicum, an aduerbe, a littell.
 Modicus, a, um, that exceedeth not, measurable, littell, small, fewe.
 Modicus cultu, meanely apparayled.
 Modici fuimus ea in re, we were but briesly in that mattier.
 Originis modicus, of a base or meane stocke.
 Modico gradu ire, to go a soft pace.
 Eques modicus, a meane gentylman, not exceeding in riches.
 Facultatibus modicus, not very riche.
 Modicus animus, a moderate mynde, content with fewe thynges.
 Modicum iudicium, a meane iudgement.
 Modificatio, ónis, f. m. g. measurynge or byngynge in measure.
 Modificor, áris, ári, to take the measure of a thyng, to measure.
 Modiolus, li, m. ge. a littell bushell, also a buetlette, wherwith water is drawn out of a well, or a pottle fastened to a wheele, whych byng geth by water, and poureth it out. Also a littell byphkynge cuppe lyke a goblet, and an instrument that surgions vse.
 Modiolus in rora, the haue of the whele.
 Modiparatores, men ordeyned to see measure kepte.
 Modius, ij, m. gen. and sometyme Modium, dij, neu, ge. a bushell. It was properly a measure of

of by thynges, whiche conteyned. xvi. Sextarios, of our measure, one galone, one portelle, and one quarte, sayng four ounces measure. If Modius Romanus be conteyned, 16, Sextarios, and euerie Sextarius, be. 24. ounces, as Budei proueth, then is modius of our measure, 16. pintes, and, 16. halfe pintes, whiche is iuste. iii. galons. I meane of wyne measure, but if Sextarius be, 18. ounces, as physicians doe take it, then is Modius but. ii. galons and one quarte if Sextarius be. 20. ounces, then is it accordyng to that rate Plinie sayth, Modius both commonly weighth, 16. pound, and then it differeth not muche from one peche. Vide postea in Sextario.

Modius agri, grounde conteynyng euery way an hundred fecte.

Modo, nowe, nowe late, of late, whyle ere, a litle while agoe, ppropely it signifieth a tyme very litlell past: but sometyme it signifieth tyme present or instant, sometyme it signifieth so that.

No refert modo id faciat, it maketh no matter so that he do it.

Id modo dic, saye this onely.

Modone id demum sensisti Pamphile, & pperpuedst thou not it vntyll nowe Pamphilus? or haste thou found that out nowe at the laste, and neuer before?

Modo ago, nowe I doe it.

Modo veni, I came but late.

Modo intron, I went in but euen nowe.

Modo faciam, I will doe it by and by.

Modo ait, modo negat, somewhyle he sayeth yea, somewhyle he sayeth naye.

Modo non, id est propemodum.

Modo vt, for Dummodo, so that.

Modo for Saltem, at the least wyle.

Modo, is sometyme used for Quidem, and ramen.

Modo, for Interdum, sometymes.

Modulâmen, laminis, neut. gene. Idem quod Modulatio.

Modulare, aptely with measure.

Modulatio, ônis, fœ. ge. measure, modulation, pleasant tune.

Modulâtor, ôris, m. g. he that syngeth or tuneth a thyng in measure.

Modulâtus, a, um, don or longe by measure, tuned.

Modulâtus, us, masc. gen. tunyng, singyng in measure.

Modulor, âris, âri, to make or doe a thyng by numbze or measure. also to syng, to speke with pleasant tune and accent.

Modulari vocem, To measure and tune the voyce.

Modulus, li, m. gene. the measure of a thyng, a songe, modulation, the tyme in syngyng. also a measure that carpenters vse.

Modus, i, m. ge. maner, measure, meane, forme,

facion, weye, quantitie, ende, the size of a thyng, also tyme or measure in musike.

Omnium par modus sit, That there bee lyke proportion or measure of all these thynges.

Eth nihil scripsit, nisi de modo agri, although he wrote nothyng but of the quantitie of the filde.

Modus vini maior, To muche vse or bynyng of wyne, or moze vse of wyne than one was wont.

Modo nostro, after our facion, as we wyl oureselues.

Modum habere, to kepe a rule or order in any thyng.

Modum statuere, to geue a rule.

Sumere iustum modum cibi, to make a full and perfect meale.

Scias posse habere iam ipsum suæ vitæ modum, Wete you wel, that he may haue the rule and gouernance of his owne lyfe.

Omni modo differre, so to varie that one is lyke an other in nothyng.

More modoque, after the maner and facion.

Omni modo laborare, to labour or endeuour with all meanes possible.

Modum constituere, idem quod Statuere modum.

Modum adhibere alicui rei, to doe a thyng after a certayne maner and meane.

Saltare ad vbiuinis modos, to daunce after the mynstrelles playng or tunes.

Modus agri, measure of lande.

Modum facere, habere, seruare, to kepe a measure or meane.

Hoc modo, after this facion, in this wyle.

Ad hunc modum, idem.

Meo modo, as I wyl my selfe.

Bono modo fiat, Leat it be dooen after an honest sorte.

Multis modis, id est vehementer, greatly, earnestly.

Extra modum, beyonde all measure.

In modum pilæ, after the facion of a balie.

Pacis modo, as it were in the tyme of peace.

In modum amici, speke a frende.

Nisi tibi aliquem vitæ modum constitueris, If you take not some certayne maner or trade of lyuyng.

Nullus mentiendi modus est, They doe not thyng but lye.

Lapis natura maiorem modum dedit, Nature hath made woulues bygger or greater.

Non facere modum lugendi, neuer to ceasse or make an ende of weepyng and wailynge.

Nulla modo, wythout measure or ende.

Statuere modum inimicitiarum, to hate with measure.

Statuere modum imperij diuturnitati, To presyre a tyme howe longe the Authorytie of an office or gouernance shall continue, and whan it shall ende.

Mæchisso, aui, are, to commit auoutrie, to playe the lecheour.

Mæchor, aris, ari, to commit auoutrie.

Mæchus, chi, m. g. an auouter, a lecheour.

Mæmagus, a towne of Fraunce called *Presmours*.

Mænia, niam, n. ge. plur. walles of a towne or castell.

Cingere mænibus, to walle aboute.

Circundatus mænibus, walled aboute.

Mæniana, idem quod *Meniana*.

Mænis, a ruuer in Germanie that renneth into *Rhene*.

Mænit, a, um, walled about.

Mærens, entis, sadde, lamentyng, mournyng.

Vultus mærens, a sadde and heauye countenance.

Mæreo, mæstus sum, & olim mæru, ere, to be sorowfull and sadde, to be heauy in hert, to lament, to mourne.

Mæreo casum huiusmodi, I am sorowfalle that it should so come to passe.

Et in mortem mære, to lament the death of his sonne, to be sorowfull for the death of his sonne.

Mæri, rorum, idem quod *Muri*.

Mæris, a sorowful.

Mæro, aui, are, to make one sadde and heauy, an olde woode.

Mæror, oris, m. g. sorowe and heuynesse of hert, sadnesse.

Iacet in mærore meus frater, my brother is in great sorowe and heuynesse of herte, or he is all a mozte.

Mæsia, a prouince in Athens, nygh to *Pontus*.

Mæste, sorowfully, sadly, heauily.

Mæstiter, heauily, sorowfully.

Mæstitia, a, f. g. idem quod *Mæror*.

Flectere os in mæstitiā, to make semblance of sorow or sadnesse.

Inferre mæstitiā, to make heauy and sadde **Incessit mæstitia animos**, They selle into a great sadnesse or dumpe.

Tanta in mæstitia fui, I was so heauy, sadde, or sorowfull.

Mæstudo, rudinis, f. g. idem quod *Mæstitia*.

Mæsto, aui, are, & **Mæstifico**, aui, are, to make sorowfull.

Mæstus, a, um, soyy or sorowfull, sadde, heauy full of lamentyng and mournyng.

Mæstæ aræ, sacrifices to the infernall goddis.

Timor mæstus, feare, makyng men heauy and sorowfull.

Moga, a countrey in Asia, called now *Cæsaria*.

Moguntia, a noble citee in Germanye, called *Wentz*.

Mola, a, f. ge. a myll. It is also a great peece of fleshe without shape, growen in a woman, whiche causeth theym comertme to thynke that they be with chylde. It is also a cake made of meale and saite.

Molæ trufaciles, or versatiles, handemylles.

Molæ asinaria, mylles tourned with asses.

Molæ operam dare, to geat his spynge by tournyng the myll.

Molâris, ris, m. g. the cheeke sothe, also a peece of a broken myllstone.

Molâris, re, & **Molârius**, a, um, pertainyng to a myll, or wherof a myll is made.

Molarius equus, an horse whiche dyrectly as bout a malte myll.

Molendinarius, a, um, idem quod *Molâris*, re.

Molendinarius, ij, a myller.

Moles, lis, f. g. a thyng that is veraye great and weyghtie, greatnesse, a great pyll, heape, or dam made in a riuer, or in the sea to stoppe the water. Sometyme the mounge of anye great thyng. Sometyme it is taken for difficulte.

Tarda mole se ferre homines crassi & magni dicuntur, to go a softe pace.

Molibus ferarum mirabilis, meruylous for the huge great wyld beastes that be therein.

Tanta molis erat, so harde or great a thyng it was.

Iniuria molē sustinere, to abyde and susteyn the greete iniurie or wronge, that one doth to hym.

Molestē, greuouely, pynfully.

Molestē ferre, to take greuouely, to be pille content, to be displeased.

Molestia, a, f. g. greffe, peyne, trouble, disquietyng.

Sine molestia, without anye trouble or busynesse.

Molestiam addere, to put to moze peyne and greffe.

Molestiam exhibere, aspergere alicui, and

Molestia afficere alicuem, to trouble, to disquiete, to put to pyn.

Ne nausea molestiam suscipias æger, Leste you beynge speke, shulde trouble your stomache, and cause your selfe to vomite.

Molesto, aui, are, to greue, to offend, to do displeasure to one, to trouble, to put to peyne.

Molestus, a, um, that whiche greueth, offendeth, or discontenteth, greuouous, pynfull, troublous, that vexeth or disquieteth, sometyme for

Difficilis, hard, difficulte.

Molesta tunica, a garment, whiche was mixte with some matter, that gathereth styfe, put on some persons, whiche should suffer deathe.

Vbi molestum non erit, whan it shall bee no diseale to you.

Multum molestus ei fuero, I wyl be vex every bepe in his herte.

Vbi molestus mihi est, whan he began to bee somewhat busy with me, or whan he disquieted or vexed me, or woulde not suffer me to bee in resse.

Nisi forte molesti interuenimus, If our comyng do not trouble or diseale you.

Molstrina, nā, f. ge. gener. a moztter or quærne, wherewith

wherein anye thyngs maye bee ordeined with
hande. It was in olde tyme used for a bakes
house. It maye bee nowe taken for a myll. **M.**
Molilagī, they which haue an yll pronuncia-
tion. **Molile**, lis, neu. gen. an instrument that was
sette on the shoulder of a man, horse, or asse, to
drawe the myll.
Molimen, liminis, n. g. the force of endeouour in
doynge a thyng.
Molimentum, i, n. g. idem.
Molior, iris, iri, to moue, to remoue, to force
and streigne hym selfe to dooe a thyng, to be-
nye of inuente, to goe aboute to doe a thyng,
to make of worke, to bee caried of let.
Moliri classē, to prepare a nauie.
Moliri iter, to goe a iourneys.
Moliri habenas, to rule.
Moliri insidias, to laye snares, to laye in a
waite.
Moliri arcem, to buyld a fortreffe.
Moliri bellum, to make warre.
Dum moliantur, dum conantur, annus est,
whyle they sette forwarde, and whyle they
attempe, yfpe, and trymme theym selues, it is a
whole yere.
Minoribus aratris moliantur, they worke of
laboure with smaller plowes.
Bipennem moliri in vites, to cut the vines.
Moliri fugam, to seeke a meane to flee.
Pulmina moliri, to lyghen, to make of cause
lyghenynge, actiuelly.
Locum moliri, to prepare the place.
Opera moliri, to labour, to worke.
Viam moliri, to seeke out the waye with great
payne.
Moliri corruptelam iudicii, to goe aboute of
endeouour to corrupte the iudges.
Moliri terram, to labour the earthe.
Moliri in aliquem locum, to endeouour to goe
or come to a place.
Moliri iacula, to hurle darter.
Moliri moram, to tary.
Molitio, ōnis, f. g. endeouour of goeyng about
a thyng.
Agrorum molitio, the labouring of the earth.
Molitor, ōris, m. g. a myllar.
Molitor, oris, mas. gen. he that endeouureth of
goeth about a thyng, he that enforceth of strei-
gneth him selfe to dooe a thyng, also a worker,
a maker, an authour.
Molitrix, icis, the femine.
Molitrix triciis, the feminine of Molitor, a wo-
man myllar.
Molitūra, a, f. g. gryndynge.
Mollesco, scere, to waxe softe, to bee pacified
from wyathe, to be thoroughly softe.
Molestia, a, f. g. a thepes fell.
Mollicina, a, f. g. a fine clothe of sylke.
Mollicellus, a, um, of Molliculus, tender, deli-
cate, wanton, womanlyke, some what softe.

Molliceps, a birde, no bigger then a chynthe, but
that he hath a head very byg for the proportion
of his bodie, some thynke he is called a Chynke,
a nyn murder.
Mollifico, to make softe of tender.
Mollimentum, i, n. g. a swagynge of easynge.
Mollio, liui, ire, to make softe of tender, to pacifie
of appeale, to make wanton, nyce of delicate.
Animos mollire, to make the mindes of men
gentyll and quiete, also to effeminate, to make
tender and delicate.
Mollire impetum, To reppesse the vehemency
of rage of a thyng of persone.
Mare mollire, To make the sea rauine of
quiete.
Mollire hominem, To pacifie, to appeale, to
toure ones mynde, and induce hym to doe
that he is despyed.
Mollipes, lipedis, that hath a softe fote.
Mollis, le, softe, tender, remysse, sowernye pleas-
saunt, easy to be pleased, yfpe.
Molle ingenium, a wyte which lightly taketh.
Mollis homo, a man effeminate of womanly,
not hardye of constant of wytte, inuolued in
wanton pleasures and sensuall appetite.
Animus mollis, in the god parte, a softe and
gentill mynde easy to be pleased.
Castaneæ molles, yfpe chestens.
Collis mollis, an hyl nothing steepe, easy to
go by an downe on.
Hyems mollis, a mylde and gentyll wynter,
nothing rough of sharpe.
Mollissimus odor, a veray pleasaunt sauour,
a nothing stronge of ranke.
Versus molles, verses of loue, wanton and
amorous verses.
Vinum molle, a pleasaunt wyne that is not
eyger and sharpe in drynkynge.
Molles sententiæ, fauorable sentences with
out seueritee.
Molles amplexus, amorous embracynge.
Mollis lex, a gentyll lawe nothing rigorous.
Mollis cultus, delicate and nyce apparayle.
Mollis oratio, gentill and pleasaunt wordes.
Mollities, ei, & Mollitia, a, f. g. softenesse, ten-
dernesse, delicatenesse, womanlynesse.
Mollities maris, the caulmenesse and quiet-
nesse of the sea.
Ensciundahæc mollities animi, This tenders-
nesse of nyctenesse of hearte muste bee putte
awaye.
Molliter, gentilly, with good wyll, easely, delys-
eately, patiently, softly, womanly, nyce.
Molliter se curare, to lyue delicately, to cher-
yssh the ones selfe nyce.
Molliter sustine nunc me, Softe man, be not
to sharpe of rigorous with me.
Ferre molliter, to take patiently.
Mollitudo, dinis, f. g. softenesse and gentylnesse:
idem quod Mollities.
Mollitus, a, um, made softe, tender, of delicate.
Mollusca,

Mollusca, a, form. ge. a snail with a softer shale, a sylberde.

Molluscum, i, n. gen. the wenne of bunche of the tree called Acer.

Molorchus, a, a wyperherbe in the woodde Remea, whiche receiued the rukes whan he cam thither to kyll the lyon.

Molossia, a, parte of Epyre.

Molossus, a, um, of Molossia.

Molus, a mans name in Homere.

Molo, lui, mólere, to grynde.

Ni purges & molas non comedes, No las boue no profite: gape tyll thou be fedde, & thou shale famish for hunger.

Moloch, was an ydoll of the Ammonites. signifying in hebrue a gowernour of counsaillour. It was also called Molchom, sometime Milchom.

Moloché, the great malowe or holihocke: some call it beyonde the rose.

Molochinus, ni, m. g. a colour like to the floures of malowes, somewhat purple.

Molochinarius, ri, masc. gen. he that dyeth the sayed colour.

Molothus, i, m. gen. a plumrule, suche as masons and carpenters do occupie in squaring of stone and tymber.

Molossia gens, people in the parte of Grece, called Epirus, they were also called Molossi.

Molossus, a machine dogge. It is also a soete in meter.

Molothros, a kynde of white vines.

Molucrum, cri, n. ge. a square piece of tymber wherupon the painyus did sacrifice. It is also the trendyll of a myll. Also the swelling of a womans bealy, whiche dweth happe as well to maydens as to wyues.

Moluris, a locuste, whiche destroyeth coyne, the Germaines call it a Tournibell.

Moly, molyos, n. ge. an herbe of all other most praysed of Homere, whiche thinketh it to haue that name of the goddess: it is saide to be inuented of Mercurie, & to haue great vertu against witheraste: loke for the description in Dioste. li. 3. cap. 52. and in the commentaries of Barabarus, and Vergilius, on the same place.

Molybdéna, a, for. g. a beyne of leade or syluer. It is also one of the kyndes of the herbe called Persicaria.

Molybditis, tis, form. gen. the spume of some of leade.

Momar, a fowle, in the Sicilian tonge.

Momen, inis, n. g. idem quod momentum.

Momentaneus, a, um, that which durth but for a whyle, or shortly altereth.

Momentarius, a, um, that whiche is doorn in a littell space.

Momentosus, a, um, that is of some weyghte or value.

Momentum, i, neu. gen. the least part of tyme, whiche can not be assigned, a moment. It is also a porcion more or lesse of any thing or mass

after also the estimation of value of a thyng, as to a weyght of payre.

Nullus est momentani, It is of no myghte or value, also it is of no strength or vertue.

Pari momento fors, it is one chaunce of the value of thyng.

Momentu, aduertibally, in a moment, quickly, incontinent.

Momentu temporis, of houre, quickly, at one tyme of houre.

Ne minimi momenti esse ad, Sec. to be of none esteem, vertue, of force, to helpe nothing to a thyng.

Paulo momento, easily, with the least thyng in the worlde.

Afferre momentum, to helpe or profite to a thyng.

Permagni momenti est, It is of great value, force, or strength, or it helpe much.

Perleui momento fortuna, with the leaste chaunge of fortune that can be.

Nullum habet momentum, It helpeyth or ferueth nothing.

Momus, mi, m. g. a god of reprehencion. And of him all curious reprehenders bee called Momi.

Momo, satisfacere, to contente him, whom al moles no man can please.

Momo iudice decernere, to contende afoze a rigorous and extreme iudge, or hym that will fynde a faulte quickly.

Monas, called of the grekes Mōna, is an yle nigh to Britany, pursuant of people in the tyme of Cornelius Tacitus, where they that fled from the Romayns were succoured, I suppose it to be the yle now called Man, and neer Anglessey, for as muche as that is topyned to Britanye. There is also an other yle of that name in the riuer of Rhyne, nigh to Fryslande, and not onely nigh to Britanye.

Monarda, and also Monarina, the yle of Man, by the east parte of Irelande.

Monachis, a mountayne in Berabie.

Monachus, i, m. ge. a solitarie persone. all be it that it is vled for a monke.

Monas, a, a kyng of Parthia.

Monarcha, a, m. ge. a prince that ruleth alone without prece or companion.

Monarchia, a, form. gen. the rule of one, a monarchy.

Monas, monadis, f. g. the numbre of one, vnite.

Monasterium, ri, n. g. a place solitarie.

Monaulos, a, a pyre, a reuoluer.

Monédula, a, form. ge. a byrde called a thought or cadelle.

Moneo, iiii, ére, to warne, to put in remembrance, to put in mynde, to aduertise, to counsaile, to bydde one to diner or supper.

Monere and **Admonere**, is to tell a man his fault, with a certayne correction or chiding.

Nisi ipsa res moneat, Excepte the thyng selfe byd byd me or geue me occasion,

Habeo pro illa reillum quod moneam probe, I knowe what to tell hym in his eare for that well enough: Or I have to put hym in mynde for that thynge well enough.

Moneta, *æ*, f. g. monie; also the name of Juno. Proferre aliquid ex nostra moneta, to inuent somewhat of our owne wyl, to bypnyng out somewhat of our owne deuise and inuention.

Monetalis, *le*, ptepyng to monie.

Monetarius, *ri*, *mas*. gene. a maker of moneye, a copner.

Monile, *lis*, *n*. ge. a colar or beere that women vse to were about their neckes, an ourche. It is also a paitrell of an hoise.

Monimentum, *i*, *n*. g. a signe, a token, a tombe. loke moze in Monumentum.

Monitio, *onis*, f. g. a warnyng, a chydyng, a rebukyng, an aduertisyng.

Monitor, *oris*, *m*. ge. he that warneth a man or putteth hym in remembrance, a prompter, an aduertiser, a monysher. He that promptlyng players in an enterlude or comedye.

Monitorius, *a*, *um*, that whycher dweth warne or exhort.

Monitum, *i*, *neu*. ge. a monition, a warning, an aduertisement, a cheeke, a rebuke, a pcepte, a lesson, a counsaile.

Monitus, *us*, *m*. g. idem quod monitio.

Monitus, *a*, *um*, monished, warned, aduertised.

Monna, loke Mona.

Monobeli, they which haue a long thyngelike to spittes. also they that bee veray hyge in stature, & aboute other. Lampridius in vita Alex.

Monoceros, *oris*, *m*. g. an hyrcorne.

Monochordium, *dq*, *neu*. g. an instrument hauing many strynges of one soune, sauing that with small pieces of clothe, the sounes bee distincte, as Clauycordes bee, and for that reason, some thinke it maye be vled for the clauycordes.

Monochromateus, *a*, *um*, belongyng to portraictures of one colour.

Monochromatos, a portraicture of one colour.

Monoculus, *li*, *mas*. gene. a man hauynge but one eye.

Monodia, *æ*, f. ge. a lamentable or mournyng song, suche as is songe in funerals.

Monoclonos, the herbe Artemisia.

Monogenion, the pionie.

Monodos, the sonne of Pyrus, who in fede of teeth had but one bone, lyke as kynge Pyrus thus had.

Monochus, an hauen of Liguria.

Monogamus, *mi*, *ma*. ge. he that neuer had but one wyfe.

Monogrammi, men leane and ylle coloured.

Monogrammus, a picture onely drawen with a lyne.

Monologium, *gij*, *neu*. gen. a long tale of one matter.

Monomachia, *æ*, f. ge. a battaile, wherin onely

two men doo fight.

Monomachus, *chi*, *m*. ge. he that fighteth alone without helpe of any other man.

Monomeri, people in the east part of the worlde, whiche haue but one legge, wherewith they go by leapes moze swyftly than any beast.

Monophagia, *æ*, f. g. a meale of one only meate or dyete.

Monophthalmus, idem quod monocidus.

Monopodium, *ij*, *neu*. gen. a table sette on one foote or trestyll.

Monopolium, *lij*, *neu*. gener. where one man engrosseth thynges, to haue all in his owne hande, that no man maye gayne but he onely. It maye be also one countreie or market, that taketh awaye the gaynes from other countreies or markettes.

Monops, a beast in Maxonia, of the bignesse of a bull, whycher slepeth from the hunters, casteth out a certayne fierie extremite, which if the hunters touch, it destroyeth them.

Monoptoton, a word haupng but one case.

Monosceli, men in Indie, whiche haue but one legge, so great, that therewith they couer them selfe from the sunne.

Monostylon, *li*, *neu*. gen. where as is but one pylar.

Monotropos, *pi*, *mas*. gene. solitarie, of one fashion alwaies.

Monoxylon, *li*, *n*. gen. a bote made of one piece of timber.

Mons, *ontis*, *m*. gen. a mountayne or hyll. also an heape of thynges, or any other thyng in the fourme of an hyll.

Præruptus aquæ mons, a gret waue of water.

Mons frumenti, a great rike or heape of corn.

Montes aureos policeri, prouerbially spoken of them that make large promises.

Mons feratus, a countreie in Italy.

Monstrabilis, *le*, that maye be shewed.

Monstratio, *onis*, *fem*. gene. a shewyng or declaring.

Monstrator, *oris*, *m*. g. one that sheweth, declareth, telleth, or teacheth.

Monstratus, *us*, *mas*. gene. a demonstration or declaring.

Monstrifice, monstrously, straungely.

Monstrificus, and monstriker, *a*, *um*, monstrous, that hath some figure contrary to nature.

Monstro, *au*, *are*, to shewe, to declare, to telle, to teache, to proue.

Monstrosc, monstrously, straungely, contrary to nature.

Monströsus, *a*, *um*, monstrous.

Monstrum, *tri*, *n*. ge. a monster, that whiche excedeth or lacketh in naturall fourme or order, also anye thyng that is downe agaynste the commune course of nature, in what kynde of thing so euer it be, a token or shewyng, any thyng that in signifyng an other thyng, dweth shewe it, sometime for monstratio.

Monstrum

Monstrum hominis, non dicturus: thou mist
Mayen haue, wylt thou not speake & tell me?
Monstra deum refero, I make relatib of those
thynges to you, that þe goddis haue shewed me.
Monstra narrare, to shewe verie strange thynges
contrary to nature.

Montanus, the name of a poete.

Montapium, n. g. idem quod horioselinum.

Montanus, a, um, of a mountayne.

Montana nunc sunt omnia, It is hilly of full
of hylles nowe in euery place.

Monticula, a, com. gene. he that inhabiteth of
dwellerh vpon hylles.

Monticulus, li, m. g. a littell hyl.

Montifringilla, a birde named a byramlyng.

Montigena, boine on an hyl.

Montiuagus, a, um, wanderyng by hylles.

Montosus, a, um, full of hylles, hyllye.

Monumentum, i, n. ge. a remembrance of some
notable acte, as sepulchres, ymages, pyllers,
great stones, inscriptions, bookes, & other lyke:
wherby any thyng excellent concernyng great
wyttes, cunnyng, enterpryse in armes, puissance,
or richesse is remembred, a memoriall.

Monumenta, wrytynges, histories, tokens, co-
gnysances, armes, and suche lyke.

Monycha, a, the name of saincte Augustines
mother.

Mónychus, a gygant, one of the Centaures.

Monyma, the wyfe of kyng Mithrydate, whiche
after that hir husbände was vanquished, killed
hir selfe.

Monymus, a mans name.

Mopsofia, the countreie of Athens.

Mopsus, the name of a poete. it is also a sheepes
herdes name.

Mora, a, f. g. taryng, leysure, delaie, prolong-
ing, slackenesse, slownesse. also a stape that sur-
gions vse in splyntynge of sope legges.

Moram creare, to prolong the time, to delay.

Afferre moram, and Moram facere, idem.

Per hunc nulla est mora, he letteth it not.

Nec mora vlla est quin eam vxorem ducam,

There is no lette but that I maye wedde hir.

Faxo haud quicquam sit mora, I wil see that
there shal be no delaye of taryng.

Inicere moram & religionem iudicandi ius-
dicibus, to make the iudges aserde of scrupu-
lous, and to deferre iudgement.

Quid ergo erat mora, & tergiversationis?
Than what was the lette, and that he went not
farther in the mattier?

Dimoue vocis moras, tell byiefely.

Nullam moram dare, To geue no delaye of
leysure.

Vt non habeat aliquid moræ, That it haue
no lette.

Nullam moram interponere, to make no des-
laie. Hoc mihi mora est, This letteth me of
causeth me to tary.

Ne in mora cum opus sit fies, Let vs not tary

on you, whan nede shal be.

Neque istic neque alibi vlla erit in me mora,
Neither in this mattier, nor in anye thyng els
you shal haue any lette of taryng in me, or you
shal not tarye on me, or I am readye to do as
you wyl haue me.

Sine mora, without delaye of taryng, quickly,
incontinent.

Nulla est in nobis mora, we be ready, there is
no lette in vs.

Ne in mora meis nuptiis egomersem, That
I my selfe ppylonge not of hynder not myne
owne mariage.

Moram afferre supplicij, To cause ones pu-
nishment to be deferred.

Moras quærere, to make delays.

Moralis, le, pertynyng to maners, morall.

Moramantum, ti, n. g. taryng, abode, lette.

Morator, ôris, m. g. a taryer, a letter, a hynder.

Moratorius, a, um, belongyng to taryng or de-
laie makinge.

Moratoria cautio, a determination of a iudge
or magistrate, to paye at a daye appointed,
whiche one hath in respitte.

Moratus, a, um, that hath maners good or yll,
that is well or yll manered.

Ita nunc adolescentes morati sunt, Of suche
naughtye condicions bee younge men nowe a
dayes.

Morata oratio, an oration that representeth
the maners and facions of hym that speaketh,
Moratus bene, well manered.

Bene morata ciuitates, cities in good facion
and order, and well gouerned.

Moratus, a, um, of Moror, that hath taryed or
abydden.

Morbidus, a, um, sycke or shabbed.

Morbificus, a, um, that which causeth disease or
sykenesse.

Morbosus, a, um, full of sickenesse, sickely.

Morbus, bi, m. g. sykenesse, a disease, a soze.

Morbo affici, to be sycke.

In morbo esse, idem.

In morbum delabi, to fall sicke.

Morbo laborare, to be sicke.

Ex morbo conualescere, assurgere, euadere,
to be recouered from sicknesse.

Morbus arcuatus, the jaundise.

Morbus animæ, a vice inueterate and hard
to be cured, as ambition, auarice, &c.

Morbus animi, trouble or vexation of spirite.

Morbus regius, the pelow jaundise.

Absumi morbo, to be soze broken and woyn
with sicknesse.

Affictari morbo, to be greuously sycke.

Confirmata valetudo a morbo, health fully
recouered after sicknesse.

Contrahere morbum, to great a disease.

Crudescit morbus, The sicknesse cometh a
newe or waxeth freshe agayne.

Depellere morbum, to put awaye a disease.

Facere

Facere morbum, to make or cause a disease or sickness.
 Iactari morbo, to be long sick.
 Inuasi morbus, the sickness took him.
 Leuasi morbo, to be cured of his sickness.
 Tentari morbo, to be troubled with sickness or disease.
 Mordacitas, atis, f. g. a biting.
 Mordax, acis, om. g. he that biter byt, be it with the teeth or with language.
 Mordax folium, a leaf that biteth the tongue with the sharpness of his taste.
 Mordeo, momordi, ere, to bite, to detract or rebuke vehemently, to grieve.
 Mordere frænum, to gnawe on the byddell, whiche is spoken, where it signifieth one to repugne agaynst severity and bondage.
 Mordere clanculum, to speake yll of one behynde his backe.
 Iniquo dente mordere, to speake yll of one for malice without a cause.
 Dente inuido mordeor, I am enuoustlye slandered.
 Si hoc te mordet, yf this thyng greue you or bite you by the stomache.
 Mordicibus, for Morcibus, with bitynges.
 Mordico, aui, are, to bite with bityng.
 Mordicus, an aduerbe, bityng harde and fast, as a man holdeth a thyng fast with his teeth.
 Mordicus tenere, to holde fast, to persist obstinately in an opinion or sentence.
 Abripere nasum mordicus, To bite of ones nose.
 Morétum, ti, n. gen. a kynde of cakes made of mylke, wyne, cheese, and herbes.
 Moria, æ, f. g. in greke, is in Englysh scolymnes or colpe.
 Moribundus, a, um, dyng.
 Morigeratio, onis, f. g. obeyng.
 Morigeror, aris, ari, and sometyme Morigero, aui, are, to obeye, to doo as a man biddeth, to conforme his maners to an other mans wyll.
 Morigerus, and Morigeratus, a, um, obedient.
 Morini, people in fraunce dwellynge aboute Eurwane.
 Mório, onis, m. g. a soke.
 Morion, ri, n. g. a certayne precious stone. also the male mandrake.
 Morior, moriris, vel móreris, moriri, vel mori, to dye.
 Moriar, a manner of an othe, significynge, I would I should dye, or I praye god I dye.
 Fama beneficiorum moritur, Benefites bee forgotten or out of memoire.
 Certum est moriri, quam. &c. I had liefte dye, than. &c.
 Moror, aris, ari, to tary, to abyde, to dwell, continue or reste in a place, to leat or cause to tary, to esteeme or passe on a thyng. sometyme Morari, passiuely, is to be madde.
 Nō moror, I wil not let, there is no let in me.

Dextram moratur manum, he stopped of helde his right hande.
 Egomet conuuls moror, I my selfe cause my selfe to tary.
 Quid moraris abeuntem? wherefore dooe ye halde and kepe hym backe? whyl dooe ye cause hym to tary that wolde be gone?
 Moros, ri, m. g. a soke.
 Morose, waywardly, fromwardly.
 Morositas, atis, form. gen. waywardness, fromwardness.
 Morosus, a, um, wayward, fromward, ouerthis warte, diuers in conditions, whom no man can please, moze cruell than needeth.
 Arbor morosariata, a tree that doth scarcely proue or growe in a place, or that is dangerous to growe.
 Morotis, & Morosis, a madness or frensie, where a man loseth his memoire.
 Morpheus, dissyllabum, the sonne or seruant of the god Somnus.
 Morphna, idem quod Planga.
 Mors, ortis, fæ. g. death. Mortes, is sometyme read in the plurall numbre.
 Absumi morte, to dye.
 Accerere mortē, and conciscere sibi mortē, To procure his owne death, to kyll hym selfe.
 Afficere morte, and Afficere mortem, to put to death.
 Morti dare aliquem, to put to death, to kyll.
 Eripere aliquem morti, to saue ones lyfe.
 Minari mortem, to threaten death, to threaten to kyll one.
 Multari morte, to be put to death.
 Mortem obire, and occumbere morti, mors tem, and morte, to dye.
 Morri aliquem obicere, to put one in danger of his lyfe.
 Morficium, bityng one an other.
 Morficula, æ, f. g. a littell bytte of snatche, a taunte or checke.
 Morfus, us, m. g. a bytte with the teeth, a taunte in speakynge, also greese, payne, sorowe, sickness, also the fastnyng or bucklyng of harnays.
 Vnci morfus, when the anke fastneth or taketh holde in the grounde.
 Morfus, a, um, bitten.
 Mortalis, le, mortal, deadly, y is subiect to death.
 Mortales leges, lawes that wyll not continue but be for a tyme.
 Mortalior, the comparatiue.
 Mortalis, lis, the substantiue, a man.
 Mortalitas, atis, f. g. mortallite: sometyme it is taken for mortall men.
 Moriariū, ij, n. g. a moztar, wherein thynges are bzaied or grounden. It is also the place where tyme and sande be mingled together, to make moztar.
 Morticini, cornes whiche bee on mens feete.
 Morticinus, a, um, dead, or of that which is dead, sopt, corrupt, carayne.

Morticina caro, murthered fleſhe, whiche dieth by it ſelfe, cattayne.
Mortifer, a, um, whiche cauſeth anye thinge to dye, deadly.
Mortiferum bellum, deadly warre.
Mortualis, le, pertaining to dead men.
Mortuus, a, um, dead, without contrage of ſpirite.
Mortuum mare, a great mere in Syria, wherein no heauy thynges may ſynke.
Mortuo verba facere, to ſpeake to a dead ma, pꝛouerbially ſignifying to ſpeake in vayne.
Moruetrum, a citee in Spayne, where Saguntum in old tyme did ſtande.
Morula, la, f. g. a little taryng.
Morum, ri, n. g. a mulbery or blacke berie.
Morus, i, f. g. a mulbery tree, and a bꝛamble that beareth blackeberies.
Morus Aegyptia, called alſo **Sicomorus**.
Morus vaticana, the bꝛamble of blacke berie tree.
Mos, moris, m. g. a maner, a condicion, cuſtome, a faction, a guiſe.
Morem gerere, to obeie.
Moris antiqui homo, an honeſte man of the olde faction.
Adumbrare morē alicuius, to folowe an other mans maners.
Mos eſt, the faction is.
Non eſt moris, it is not the faction.
Omnium more, as all men be wont.
Ferarum more, lyke beaſtes.
Meo more, as I am wont, as my faction, maner and cuſtome is to doe, as I will my ſelfe.
Nouo more aliquid facere, to doe a thyng as it was neuer doen befoze.
In morem fluminis, as it were a riuer, lyke a ryuer.
Conformare mores, to faction his maners.
More magiſtrac ſcribo, quā quo te monēs dum putem, I wyte this rather after myne accuſtomed faction & maner, than that I thinke it nedefull to admoniſhe you.
In patris eſt moribus, Our aunceſtours were wont.
Decedere de ſuo more, not to doe as he was wont, to leaue his olde wont.
Morem gerere animo, to doe his pleaſure.
Moribus, accordyng to the maner and cuſtome.
Mos bonus, a good faction.
Inceſſit mos, loke Inceſſit.
Pacis morem imponere populis, to geue lawes of peace to the people.
Manet mos antiquus, the olde faction taryeth ſtill.
Perducere aliquid in morem, To bꝛynge a thyng in cuſtome or uſe.
Morem antiquum referre, to bꝛynge agayne the olde faction or maner.
Morem tenere, ſeruare, retinere, to kepe a faction, maner or cuſtome.
Ad cæli mores, ſoliꝝ ingenia, accordyng to

the qualitee of the ayre & nature of the grounde.
Mos nunquam illi fuit, it was neuer his faſh he was neuer wont.
More hominū euenit, It hath happened after the commune couſe of the mores.
Mosa fluuius, a ryuer whiche is called the **Mos**, and ernneth betwene the burie of Iſrahame, and the lande of Iude.
Mosca, a riuer in Polcouia.
Moscatula, peates which do ſauour lyke muſke.
Moschata, **Moschomyra**, **Moschela**, certayne confections of opynientes in **ſerius**.
Moschæa, x, f. g. a temple, wherein the people whiche worſhipped idoles, haue recourſe to praye in, namely the temple of the Turkes and other Mahumetanes.
Moschenton, a certayne roſe, that hath a ſtalke lyke a mallow.
Moscouia, a great countrey in the north part of the world, beyonde Polonia, whych containeth in length, 400. myles and aboue. The people therof bee called **Moscouita**, in engliſhe **Moscouites**. They haue a great duke, who nameth hym ſelfe emperour of Ruſſie. They bee chriſtened, and doe obſerue the rites of the Grekes. Their language is the tongue of Slaunon, whiche is alſo vſed in Boheme and Pole.
Moscu, is the chiefe citee of that countrey, thꝛough the whiche the ſayde ryuer of **Mosca** doeth renne.
Moschocaryon, called alſo **nux ynguentaria**, or **myrſtica**, a nutmidge.
Moschum, chi, n. g. muſke.
Mosculus, a cauſe, alſo an herbe.
Moscuſ, a region in Aſia, ngye to the ryuer of **Phaſis**, deuided into thꝛee partes. In the one doe dwell people called **Colchi**, in the ſeconde **Hiberes**, in the thꝛyde **Armenij**.
Mos, loke **Moyſes**.
Mosillus, a diminutiue of **Mos**.
Mocinacæ, or rather **Mosinacæ**, people in the north parte of Aſia.
Motabilis, le, alwaye mouing.
Motacilla, la, f. g. a byrde called a wagge tayle.
Motiuus, a, um, mouyng, not abydyng.
Moro, aui, are, to moue often.
Motor, ôris, m. g. he that moueth.
Motus, a, um, moued.
Motus, us, m. g. mouyng. ſometyme a commotion. ſometyme a motion or cauſe.
Vano motu iactās brachia, ſwyngyng his armes fondely.
Feroci motu quatiens caput, ſhakyng his head fierſely.
Motus animi, id eſt perturbatio.
Afferre motum reipublicæ, To trouble the commune weale.
Audiſti conſilij mei motus, ye haue herd the cauſes of my counſaile and purpoſe.
Moueo, moui, ere, to moue, to ſtirre, to remoue, to put awaye, to departe from a place, to entice,

to allure, to pzoouhe, also to change o' affect.
 Mouere calculos in uentre pzoou, To make
 difficultie in the one parte of the other, to moue
 doubtes on bothe partes.
 Mouere animam, to stirre o' allure the mynd.
 Mouere castra, to remoue the campe.
 Mouere rag edins, to make a great hurie o' busynesse.
 Mouere camerinam, To stirre thynges which
 shall bee to his owne displeasure that begyns
 neth it.
 Mouere heredes, to put the heyres out of posses-
 sion.
 Mouere nuptias, to trouble the widdynge.
 Mouere stomachum, to cause one to bee ve-
 raie angrye, also to pzoouke to vomite.
 Ego istac moueo, I care muche therfore, o' do
 passe muche therbyon, spoken in mockage.
 Mouere aliquem a sententia, To make one
 chaunge his opinion.
 Mouere senatu, vel de senatu, to put one out
 of the senate, o' to depriue hym of that author-
 itie.
 Mouere alium, o' ventrem, to make one sol-
 uble o' disposed to the stole. Likewise Mouere
 vrinam, to make to pisse.
 Mouere teoryus, bestyres the apare o' quickly.
 Postquam Canusio mouerat, After he remou-
 ued from Canusium.
 Ego me de Cumano moui, I remoued o' de-
 parted from Cumanum.
 Moue abs te moram, id est festina.
 Mouere bellum, o' arma, to reple vp men to
 warre.
 Dolore mouere, to ake, to put to payne.
 Fletum mouere, to make to weep.
 Indignationem mouere, to make one greatly
 displeased o' verarie angry.
 Loco mouentur ossa, bones bee put out of
 toynete. Mouere se ad motum fortunæ, To
 chaunge as fortune chaungeth.
 Mouere mentionem de re aliqua, to speake
 o' make mencion of a thyng.
 Risum mouere, to make to laughe.
 Sudorem mouere, to make to sweate.
 Nusquam re vestigio moueris, moue not a
 fote out of the place thou standest in.
 Mouere cerebrum, to trouble the witte.
 Si vllam litteram moueris, If ye put awaye
 onely one letter.
 Mouere expectationem, to make despyous.
 Mouere aliquem possessione, to put one out
 of possession.
 Mouere suspicionem alicui, to make one sus-
 pecte.
 Motuuncula, x. f. g. a littell motion o' steeryng.
 Mox, anone, forthwith, by and by. Mox tpe af-
 ter, after a while. Sometyne for Deinde, as
 Proxime laudatur Syriacum, mox Gallicū.
 Quam mox, howe sone.
 Moyles, o' Moses, significeth drawen by o' taken

by from the water. It was the name of a noble
 prophete, sonne of Amram, of the tribe of Lea-
 uel, who brought the Israelites from the bond-
 age of Pharao kynge of Egypte, with most
 wonderful myracles, and gouerned them with
 great patience. He dyed also
 the incarnation of Christe, 1461. yere, beyng of
 the age of 120. yeres, his eyes beyng neuer
 dimmed, nor his carthe house stant a day
 after his death.
Muced, muced, mouere, to be filthy o' vis-
 ued, palid, o' deade, as wyne which
 hath lost his verdure.
 Mucedo, scere, idem quod Mucedo.
 Mucidus, a, um, filthy, vinewed, palid.
 Panis mucidus, vinewed bread.
 Mucor, oris, m. g. filthe, vinewe, such as is on
 breade o' meate longe kept, hozensle.
 Mucro, onis, m. g. the poynte of a sworde o'
 knyfe. Sometyne it is taken for a sworde, also
 the sharpe toppe of herbe leaues, o' anye other
 thyng.
 Retundere mucronem, To make the poynte
 blunt. In mucronem desuete, to haue
 the sharpe poynt o' toppe.
 Mucro defensionis, the chiefe poynte of ones
 defence, that toucheth the matter nere.
 Mucronatus, a, um, poynted.
 Mucronata folia, leaues that haue sharpe
 toppes.
 Mucronor, aris, to be sharpe poynted.
 Mucus, i, m. g. the splythe that cometh out of the
 nose, snuall.
 Mucosus, a, um, snattye, o' snuelled, full of
 snuall.
 Mugil, ilis, vel Mugilis, lis, m. g. a sea fysh, of
 all skaled fyshes moste swyfte, of colour whete,
 they be of the Grekes called Cestre & Flota.
 They commonly be named Cephal. Of theim
 bee sundry kyndes, as it shall appere in their
 places. It is an vnstariable fysh, & hath a great
 bealy, and therfore excepte he bee empty, he abid-
 dyth styll in a place, and beyng a fraide, he
 dyth his head, weenyng that all his bodye is al-
 so hydde. They are so despyous eithe of the kyndes
 of the other, that whan fyshes haue taken
 the males, and tyed them by a lyne, and lea-
 dyth them down into the sea: all the females, whan
 they perceyue the males, dooe gather together,
 and comyng to them are taken in the nettes.
 Like wyle both the male kynde, and the female
 kynde, about Marton in Fraunce,
 where it is taken, they call it a Muge.
 Muginor, aris, aris, to murmure, to ryle and go
 hachely about a thyng.
 Mugio, giui, ire, to bellowe lyke a cotwe o' bull.
 Sometyne it significeth the noyse o' thunder o'
 great wyndes.
 Solum mugit, the grounde groneth.

Mogitus, us, m. ge. bellowing of hyme or other
noise lyke.
Mugitas nemorum, the roaring and noise that
woodes make with the blustering and blowing
of the wynde.
Mugonia, a gate at Rome, wherby cattell dyd
enter into the citie.
Mula, a, f. ge. a mule gotten of an horse stallion,
and a female asse, as Columella wytyeth. In
Syzia (as Aristotle wytyeth) mules do bothe
great and byng forth soles. There hath ben of
them founden at Athens, which were 80. yeres
olde, as that authour wytyeth. It is also the
name of an herbe lyke to Scolopendrium, so
translated by Theodorus Gaza, where the
Greke wyrd is Hemionos, whiche Dioscoride
called Asplenon, loke there.
Mularis, re, petyninge to a mule.
Mulcedo, inis, f. g. a gentill or sweete handling
or intreatyng.
Mulceo, si, ere, to pacifie, to appease, to mitigate,
to swage, to make sweete, to annoynt, to po-
lyshe, to please, to delite.
Mulcere fluctus, to make quiete the waues of
the sea.
Mulciber, ciberis, one of the names of Vulcan,
called god of fyre. It is sometyme taken for
the fyre.
Mulcta, re, f. g. a penaltie, a condemnation, a
fine celled. loke Multa.
Mulctam dicere, to geue an intinction, to
set a payne, to amerce, or condempne to paye a
fozsaite.
Mulctam irrogare, idem: loke Multa.
Mulctam committere, to fozsaite, to tyme in
the payne, to incurre the payne.
Mulctam remittere, to pardon, to releafe or
remitte the penaltie.
Mulcto, am, are, to punishe be the pource, to
amerce. loke Muko.
Mulctra, a, f. ge. the mylkyng, the payle where-
into it is mylled, sometyme the mylke selfe.
Mulctrale, lis, and **Mylctrum**, u, neu. g. a myl-
king payle.
Mulctus, us, m. g. mylkyng.
Mulgeo, si, or **mulxi**, gere, to mylke or stroke.
Mulgere hircos, spoken prouerbially of a
thyng veraye absurd and contray to reason.
Mulgo, au, are, to publyshe.
Muliebris, brium, n. gen. plu. naturall euacua-
tions, which women haue, called theyr floures.
It is also vled for lechery, vncleanlynesse.
Muliebris, liebre, petyninge to women, was
manlyhe, fearefull, timorous, vnconstant, was
uerpynge.
Muliebre folliculum, dicebant vuluam.
Muliebris animus, a fearefull, vnconstant or
waueryng mynde.
Muliebris sententia, an vnconstant opinion,
that is quickly chaunged.
Muliebris fides, stypper credence,

Muliebritas, tatis, f. ge. delicatenesse, tendernes.
Muliebritas, womanly, delicately, tenderly, effe-
minately.
Mulier, mulieris, f. ge. a woman, properly she
that is no vigin, and by translation, a weake
and effeminate person.
Mulier, is sometyme vled for a wyfe.
Mulier, pro ea vel illa dicitur.
Muliercula, la, f. g. a diminutive of Mulier.
Mulierarius, a, um, that foloweth or doteth on
women. also that whiche is doen or prepared
by women.
Mulieraria manus, womans helpe, or rather a
company of womanly or effeminate persons.
Muliero, sui, are, to effeminate or make lyke a
woman.
Mulierofitas, atis, f. m. gen. the vice of louing
many women.
Mulierofus, a, um, of or belongynge to women.
Mulierofus, si, m. g. a great loue of women.
Mulio, onis, m. g. a dyure of mules, a mulet-
tour. It is also a certayne kynde of gnatto.
Mulionius, a, um, that belongeth to a mulet or.
Mulius, i, m. ge. idem quod Mulio, after Cales-
pine. But Dion in that place of Horace rebeth
Philus.
Mulleus, ei, m. ge. a kynde of shewes of purple
coloure, whiche the hynges of Alba ware, and
afterwarde the noble men of Rome.
Mullulus, i, a diminutive of Mullus.
Mullus, i, m. gen. a fyne of a meane quantitee,
hauynge two barbes or warres on the nether
lyppe, the coloure towardes greene, wyth some
yealow lynes, whiche some haue thought to be
called a mullette. In greke it is called Trigle.
Among the auncient Romayns it was in suche
estimation, that in the tyme of Claudius the
emperour, Sinius Celer, one that had been
Consull, payed for one of the sayde fyshes. viii.
thousande sesterios, whiche after the rate of
this ptesent tyme, is of our moneye. lii. l. xiii. s.
iiii. d. or after Constalles accorde. 40. pound
sterlinge, with whiche wyrd is vled for a bax-
byll, and so it cometh by the description to be.
Mulseus, a, um, sweete as honny.
Mulseus sapor, a sweete and pleasant taste.
Mulsum, i, n. g. wyne and honny sodden together,
sweete wyne, bastard or mulcabel.
Mulfus, a, um, any lyeout myxt with honny. also
sweete, delectable.
Mulsa loqui, to speake fayre and pleasant
wordes, to flatter one.
Mulsa mea, my sweetynge.
Multa, re, f. g. a penaltie, a fine, a merccment or
fozsaite. loke Multa.
Multam petere, to swe one to haue him paye
the penaltie or fozsaite.
Irrogare multam, to condempne one to paye
the penaltie, fozsaite or amercement.
Multratus, a, um, petyninge to a fozsaite or
payne assayed.

Multatus, a, um, condemned to pay the forfeits.
Multatio, ōnis, f. g. a condemning to pay a rest-
 cernment, a punishment by the purse.
Multangulus, a, um, that hath many corners.
Multesima pars, a parte representing an infinite
 quantitie.
Multibarbus, a, um, he that hath muche beard on
 his beard.
Multibibus, a, um, he that drinketh muche.
Multicaudus, a, um, full of tales.
Multiculus, le, haung many stalkes.
Multicanus, a, um, that is very holow.
Multicolor, ōnis, com. g. of diuers colours.
Multifacio, fēci, facere, to make muche of, to
 esteem muche.
Multifariam, and aduerbe, many waies, in many
 facions.
Multifarie, idem.
Multifarius, a, um, diuers in manners and cons-
 ditions.
Multifer, ra, rum, bearyng abundantly, or bea-
 ryng many thynges.
Multifidus, a, um, haung many fittes, clif-
 tes or creuises, diuided in many partes, full of
 scotches.
Multiforacilis, le, with many holes.
Multiforis, re, and **Multiforus**, a, um, that hath
 dyuers holes.
Multiformis, me, of many facions or figures.
Multiformiter, in diuers facions, diuersely.
Multigēneris, re, of dyuers kyndes.
Multigenus, a, um, idem.
Multinguis, ge, and **Multilingus**, a, um, diuers,
 manyfolde, of many soyes.
Multilingues literæ, letters intreating of diuers
 matters.
Multiloquus, a, um, full of speche, that hath
 many wordes.
Multimodus, a, um, of diuers soyes, facions, or
 manners.
Multinūmus, a, um, haung muche monye, or
 that toherwith one getteth muche monie.
Multipartitus, a, um, beyng diuided into many
 partes.
Multipes, **multipedis**, and **Multipeda**, x, for. g.
 haung many fete.
Multiplex, leis, om. g. manifold, diuers soyes.
Multiplex animus, a variable or chaungeable
 mynde.
Multiplicabilis, le, that maye bee multiplied or
 augmented.
Multiplicatio, ōnis, for. g. multiplyng or aug-
 mentyng.
Multiplicatus, a, um, multiplied, augmented.
Multipliciter, diuersely or manyfolde.
Multiplico, aui, are, to multiplie or to make much
 moze, to augment.
Aes alienum multiplicare, to renne moze and
 moze in debte.
Multiplicare gloriam, to encrease or augment
 ones glory.

Multipotens, enis, om. g. of great power, that
 can do muche.
Multiscius, a, um, knowyng muche.
Multisonorus, a, um, that maketh a great noyse
 or sound.
Multisonus, a, um, haung a great sound, or mas-
 ny soundes.
Multitia, ōnis, neu. g. plu. garmentes made of
 fine shreds of sylke, whiche pappelye women
 bid vse.
Multinagus, a, um, wandying muche abroad.
Multitudo, inis, for. gen. a multitude or great
 numbre.
Multitudo aquæ, abundance of water.
Multitudo, he that seeth muche.
Multivolus, a, um, that willety or despyeth many
 and dyuers thynges.
Multo, & **Multo**, aui, are, to punyssh, to pun-
 nysh by the purse, to condemne, to puttro, to
 intreate yll, to disorde, to vexe, to put to pyne.
Exilio aliquem multare, to condemne to ban-
 nyshment.
Morre multare, to punyssh by deathe, to put to
 deathe.
Multare verberibus, to beate.
Multari virgis, to be whipped.
Multari patria, to exile, to bannysh.
Multare bonis omnibus, to putte one besyde
 all that euer he hath, to condemne hym to lese al
 his goodes.
Male multabo ipsum, I will punyssh hym
 sherpely.
Multata consilia à fortuna, whan fortune turs
 neth ones purposes to his great displeasure.
Multare matrimonio, to deuoye or dissolue
 marriage.
Multo, ioygned to aduerbes & prepositions doeth
 augment the vertue or vehemencie of thepm.
Multo aliter, and **Multo secus**, far otherwyse.
Multo ante, longe before.
Multo ante ponere, to pfectre a great deale.
Multo præstat, it is muche better.
Multo minoris vëdidit, he tolde it for muche
 lesse.
Is quæstus nunc est multo vberimus, by so
 dōyng (as the worlde goeth nowe) a man maye
 geat a meruaylous good liuing, or now a daies,
 that is the verape chiefe and principall waie to
 geat monye enough.
Multopere, for **Magnopere**.
Multum, an aduerbe, signifieth muche. Sometime
 a longe season.
Non ita multum, not so greatly, not so longe
 tyme.
Multum fleuit, he dyd wepe bitterlye, a great
 whyle.
Multum tacuit, he helde his peace a greate
 whyle.
Salue multum, God speede hertilye, god geue
 you an hundred good mozowes.
Sulpitio vtebare multum, you were verate fas-

militar with Sulpitius.
Multus, a, um, muche, many.
Multus in opere, oftentimes in business, of verate muche occupied.
Multus sermo ad multum diem, muche comunication a great parte of the daye.
Multa nocte, late in the nyght.
Multo mane; in the moynynge betwene.
Multus in admiratione, greatly esteemed of sette by.
Multus in eo fuit, he spake muche of that matter, Of he was verie busy in that thyng.
Multa, for Multum, muche.
Multis modis; byuers wayes, also greatly, earnestly.
Nomen turm multum est, in his locis, ye be muche spoken of in these quarters.
De multa nocte profectus est, he departed forth late in the night.
Multis partibus maiorem esse, to bee muche greater.
Multi sudoris est, it is a veraye payneful matter, Wheremuste take great payne and trauble in it.
Multissimus, is sometyme used for the superlatiue.
Multus, sometyme for Multiplex.
Minus multi, fewer persons.
Mulca, a ryuer of Mauritania.
Mulus, i, m. g. a mule. also a certayne fythe.
Muli mariani, forkes, wheron fardelles were trusted and bozne by men.
Muli mariani, a prouerbe referred vnto them, whiche bee obedient vnto euery comandement, bee it neuer so greuous. It maie also be applied vnto them, which be inuolued in perpetuall and intollerable labours and businessse.
Muli mutuum scabunt, Mules doe gnaw one an other. A prouerbe, applied to persons yll and defamed, whan one of them commendeth the other.
Munda, a citie of Spayne.
Mundanus, a, um, worldely, of of the world.
Munditer, cleanly.
Mundities, ei, & Munditia, x, f. g. cleanlyesse.
Mundifico, aui, are, to clense.
Mundo, aui, are, to wype, to make cleane.
Mundulus, a, um, to curpous in trymmyng it selfe.
Mundus, i, ma. ge. the world, a womans whole attyre or oznamentes.
Mundus, a, um, cleane, neate.
Munerâlis, le, perteyning to gyftes.
Munerârius, rij, m. g. he that at his owne charge maketh pastyme vnto the people, with men taughte of purpose, to fyghte hande to hande vnto the utterance.
Munero, aui, are, to rewarde.
Muneror, âris, âri, idem.
Mungo, xi, gere, to make cleane, proppely the nose,

Munis, drum, n. g. plu. offices due to be done of any state or condiction of men by the lawe.
Munia regis obire, To take on him the charge and office of a thing.
Belli pacisque munia, offices or charges, that men beare other in warre or peace.
Municeps, nicipis, com. ge. a citisen of burgesse enioyng the libertees of the towne. Amonge the Romans proppely they that were receiued and made free of the citie.
Municipâlis, de, primately or peculially belonsyng to one citie.
Municipale ius, the priuate lawe of euery particular citie.
Municipalia magisteria, ciuile offices in euery citie or towne.
Municipârim, towne by towne.
Municipium, ij, n. gen. euery citie or towne, haueyng the same libertees that the citie of Rome had. A citie or towne incorporate, haueyng their proppre officers and lawes.
Munifex, nificis, om. gene. that hath or doeth take the charge or office, committed to hym to dooe, that is in office.
Munificè, largely, bountifully, liberally.
Munificentia, x, f. g. liberallitee in geuyng of rewarde, largenesse, bountee.
Munificus, a, um, liberall, bounteous, free of gyft.
Munificentior, moze liberall. **Munificentissimus**, most liberall. In the olde tyme Munifici, were taken for them, whiche consented to that, whiche their friendes dyd or spake.
Munimen, inis, & munimentum, i, n. g. a fortification of a towne or castell.
Munio, iui, ire, to fortifie, to prepare, to repayre.
Munire à frigore, to arme hym, or make defence agaynst the colde.
Munire viam, to make the waye of suche sorte that no man maye passe. sometyme to make a waye, that one maye passe easily, also to make a causey.
Aditum munire, to make a way to a thyng or persone.
Hortum munire, to enclose his gardeyn.
Munis, he that beareth the charges, whiche the people shoulde dooe.
Munitio, ônis, fce. g. a fostresse or stronge holde for the warres.
Munito, aui, are, the frequentatiue of Munio.
Munitor, ôris, m. g. he that dooeth fortifie.
Munitus, a, um, made stronge to defende, fortified, fenced.
Munus, muneris, n. g. a gyft, a present, a charge, a dultie, or office, a gratuitee or benefitte, a frendely pleasure shewed to a man.
Munera, common plaies or gaye syghtes for the people to beholde, to reioyre them, prepared by officers of cities, as in Rome sundrye plaies, swoorde plaiers called Gladiatores, huntynge of wylde beastes. Also nowe in the citie of London, the watches and syghtes on

Munus wize, Cicero. to giue or to giue
Omni manere vite, in all shippes, wherewith
Comumpere aliquem muneribus, to corrupte
Tanti munus est, it is your partie or office
Ad omne officij munus instruere, to instruct
Munus promissi conficere, To doe that one
Deferre munus, to appoint an office or charge
Munus fungi, defungi, perfungi, explore,
exequi, administrare, efficere, to doe the of-
Munusculum, i. n. ge. a littell gifte or present, a
Manychia, drum, the solemnities of ballies
Munychia, an hyll towne. Chetronesus.
Munychyates, a citee in Arabia Petrea, where
Mahumetes sepulchre is, called nowe Medina
Talnabi.
Murana, s. f. g. a lampre.
Mura nula, s. f. ge. a small chayne, which
Muralis, le, pertaynyng to a walle or bulwarke.
Muralis corona, a garlande geuen vnto hym,
wher fyre shaled the walles and entered, in the
sige of a towne or citie.
Ictus muralis, a stroke that one hath from one
Muralis herba, an herbe called Peritojie or
Heliojie, idem quod Helixine.
Machine murales, ingins to ouerthrowe and
beate downe walles.
Muratus, a, um, walled.
Murcea, s. the goddess of slouth.
Murcidus, a, um, without aduilement, slouth-
full, folythe.
Murciolum, li. n. ge. the seede of that, whiche is
called Lentiscus.
Murcus, ci. m. ge. a slouthfull or sluggie per-
son, whiche doeth ent of his shombe, because
he will not go to warre.
Murex, muricis, ma. gen. a shell fythe, of whom
cometh the lycour, whiche maketh purple co-
lour. Sometyne it signifieth the same colour.
also an herbe, whiche groweth in a pytte, where
no sunne shyneth. Murex, is also the Marpisse
of a stone or rock.
Murgentina vina, a certayne kinde of wines.
Murgino, au, arc, to tary, to bee slouthfull.
Murgis, a hosome of the sea in Spayne.
Murgitana regio, a countreie in the south partes
of Spayne.
Murgiso, onis, maf. gen. an ybell or slouthfull
person.
Muria, s. f. ge. a maner of sauce, wherby they

[illegible]

Mus, muris, m. g. a mouse or ratte. **Mus araneus**, a hynde of wyse valley. **Mus**, whiche if it go ouer a beastes backe, he shall bee lame in the thynge, if it bite any beaste, it shall lech up to the hert and the head dyeth. **Mus vrbani**, a mouse of the cite. **Musa, x, f. g.** a sweete songe. **Musa, arum**, **Muses**, whiche were maydens, whome poetes feigned to be the daughters of Iupiter and Minerva, and that they were ladies and governeours of poeys and musike. They were in numbre nine, as is shewen before. Some call them geners of eloquence, and do name them goddesses. It is sometime taken for poeys or study of humanitie. **Musa mansuetiores**, studies more gentill or delectable. **Musis auersus**, he that hath forsaken the studie of eloquence, or that is vnapt to lerne or study. **Delectare se cum musis**, to delecte hym selfe with study. **Musica, Musica, & Musiva**, bee markes couerynge peynted, that in some places they seme to bee embored out, in some place grauen, although it be all playne. **Musarum, ei, m. g.** an house, wherinto men lerne in all sciences, vnto to teapayze, and to dispute, and maye bee well bled for a college, or house of learned men. It is also an house dedicated to the Muses, such one was fyrst made by the kynges of Egypte, called Ptolomei, in Alexandria. **Museus, a, um**, of the Muses. **Museus**, the name of thye auncient poete, one in the tyme of Orpheus, whiche went with Jason to the wyppynge of the fleete of golde. Another of Thebes the sonne of Champe, before the battayle of Troye. The thyrde of Ephesus in the tyme of Cumes and Italus kynges of Pergamum. **Musca, x, f. g.** a flye. **Muscaria, x, f. g.** a byrd. **Muscarium, ij, neu. ge.** a flappe to dyspaye awaye flies. It is also the topp of fenell, dyll, and other lyke herbes, wherin the feedes be. **Muscarius, a, um**, perteynyng to flies. **Araneus muscarius**, a spider that taketh flies. **Muscentron, ti, n. g.** a certayn rose that springeth of a stalke with manye smalle braunches, and hath leaues lyke to an olyue tree. **Muscerda, x, f. g.** mouse dunge. **Muschus**, a beaste which beareth muske, a muske catte. **Muscinus, a, um**, of a flye. **Muscio, onis, f. g.** a catte. **Muscor, aris, ari**, to be couered with mosse. **Muscōsus, o, um**, mosse, couered with mosse. **Muscipula, x, f. g.** a trappe, wherewith myce or ratte bee taken. **Muscula, x, f. g.** a small flye.

Musculōsus, a, um, harde of fyfte with muscles of byawnes of harde fleshe and quaters. **Musculus, i, m. g.** a litle muske. **Musculus**, a litle muske, wherby they are defended, whiche doe appoche the walles of a plate de- fensed, to fill the byrth. It is also a litle flye, whiche guideth the whale, that he doe not come bynne to rockes. Also a litle muske of hard fleshe compacte with sinewes in the bodye, whiche doe inclose the spirituall members. **Musculus, i, m. g.** muske, whiche groweth in welles and other moyst places. Sometime on trees, they growe in cold countreys. **Musculus marinus**, a mosse growynge in the sea, wherby corall both springe. **Musculum demeret**, he moweth before the mow be growen, he is to haste. **Musca, orum, n. g.** a lobe Musca. **Musica, x, o, Musice, ces, fer, genetis, musice**. It was bled in olde tyme for studie of humanitie and liberrall knowlage, and especiall poeys. **Artem tractare musicam**, to wyppre comedies. **Musica, orum, n. g.** plu. musice. **Musice, delectabile**, or in an harmonye, also pertyneth, that nothyng lacketh. **Musicus, a, um**, perteynyng to muske. **Musicum studium**, the studie in makynge of comedies. **Musicus, i, m. g.** a musician. **Musimon, simonis, m. g.** a litle nagge, also, or moyle. **Musmones**, thepe with heary twelle. **Musitabundus, a, um**, that speaketh to hym selfe piously, or muttering betwene his teethe. **Musitandus, a, um**, to bee secretlye considered and not spoken or vttered abroad. **Musito, aui, are**, to speake or talke alone, a frequentative of Musso, toke there. **Musso, aui, are**, to mutter betwene the teethe, as they doe that dare not speake for feare, to murmur, to repine, to grout, and complayne with soft noyse, to talke softly and secretly, to kepe silence, also to doubt. **Non decet muscare bonos**, Good men shulde not kepe silence: or it is not meete that honest men should holde their peace. **Tace, musca**, holde thy peace, kepe silence, not a woide but mum. **Muscat dicere**, he is in doubt whether it bee best to tell it or no. **Mustace, ces, fer, ge.** a tree hangynge leaues lyke a laurell, but greater and weaker. **Mustaceus, ij, m. g.** Mustaceum, ei, n. g. a cake or paste made to comforte the stomake. **Mustarius, a, um**, belongynge to must or new wine. **Mustax**, a hynde of laurell, with a great leafe. **Mustela, la, fer, ge.** a beaste called a weasel, also a flye lyke to a lampyre, or as it seemeth by Plinius, a lampyre it selfe. **Mustela**,

Mustela, a mus name, which is much
much.

Mustelinus, a, um, of a mustel.

Colore mustelino est, of a tawny like a
fox.

Mustus, a, um, of a mustel of new wine.

also ferre, new.

Liber mustus, a book lately made, that is
yet fresh and new.

Calculus mustus, waste chest.

Poma mustea, apples sweet like new wine.

Mustulentus, a, um, idem quod Musteus.

Musticollis, a, um, of a maker's collar, wherby he was
perch'd there, of an instrument made with two
sides, betwene the whiche the shoe is putte,
whyle the sole is in setting.

Mustum, i, neu. gen. new wine, new ale, or
wurt, new beer, or any thing that is new and
fresh.

Mustus, a, um, new, pong, late made, ferre.

Mutabilis, le, changeable, mutable, uncons-
tant.

Mutabilitas, atis, fer. ge. changeableness, al-
terypg, waterpge, inconstancie.

Mutatio, onis, fer. m. gen. a change. also an ex-
change.

Mutatio sedis, changepge of ones dwellinge
place, banishment.

Mutatus, a, um, changed, altered.

Quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore, &c. how
farre vnlike that Hector? &c.

Muticus, a, um, an adiective.

Mutica spica, an eare of coarne without a beed.

Mutilatus, a, um, diminished in some thinge, or
where some thinge is cutte of, maymed, made
vnprefect.

Mutili, horned beastes of nature, lackinge ho-
rnes, as oxen, goates, &c.

Mutilo, aui, are, to cut of, to minthe, to take a
way, to mayme, to make lame or vnprefect.

Mutilus, i, m. g. looke **Mutulus**.

Mutilus, a, um, lackinge some principall parte,
mutilate, lame, maymed, vnprefect.

Mutina, e, fer. m. g. a citie in Italy, called in the
vulgar tongue Modona, whiche is now vnder
the subiection of the duke of Ferrare, where
was the greate batayle betwene Augustus and
Brutus.

Mutinenfis, fe, of Mutina.

Mutinenfis color, a naturall colour, as wolle
or clothe neuer died.

Mutio, iui, ire, to speake softly, or with an vn-
prefect boice, to mutter.

Mutito, aui, are, to feast one an other. also to ex-
ercise, or dooe a thinge often.

Mutius, was a noble familie of the auncient Ro-
mayns, in the whiche one was called Mutius
Scevola, who at the time that Popilena kynge
of Etruscanes, laied siege to Rome, came in a
beggers apparayle into the campe of Popilena,
and intendinge to haue slayn the kynge, slew his

secretary. wherby he was taken and brought
to a great fire to be burned, into the whiche he
willinglye cast his hande that had sayde to
sleaze the kynge, and suffered it to be burned to
ashes, after which that daye of him, there were
three hundred that had vowed to make lyke at-
tempte. After which the kynge beinge abas-
hed, offered them immortall courage, made
pact with the Romaynes, takinge pledges of
them: and repelyng the sieg departed withoute
molestyng of them or their allyes.

Muto, aui, are, to change, to translate, to batter
or exchange one thinge for an other, to trans-
late from one place to an other, to change from
one nature or coloure to an other.

Haud muto factum, I doe not repent me.

Ego quod dixi haud mutabo, I will not vs-
e that I haue ones sayd.

Fidem mutare, not to hepe promple.

Id mutauit, he hath changed his minde in
that.

Sedem & locum mutare, to forsake his coun-
tey of habitation, to go dwell in a strange place.

Solum mutare, idem.

Mutare consilium, to change his purpose.

Mutare mores, to change his conditions.

Mutare aliquid cum aliquo, to make an ex-
change with one for any thinge.

Mutare aliam aliam, to change one thinge
for an other.

Mutare merces, to batter, to change ware
for ware.

Mutare gaudium in merore, to turne ioy and
merriment into sadness.

Exilium patria sede mutauerat, he banished
him selfe voluntarily, he willingly wente into
exyle.

Mutare se in formā alterius, to disguise ones
selfe and make him lyke an other.

Mutari in marem, to become of the male kind.

Vestem cum aliquo mutare, to change co-
lores or garments with one.

Mutare sedem ex sede, to go or fle from place
to place.

Si queam mutare, If I could amed the faulte
or make it otherwyle.

Mutari ciuitate, to be made free of one citie, &
lose the tyght of an other that he had before.

Muto, onis, the priate membze of a man.

Mutatio, onis, f. g. a borrowpge.

Mutuatius, a, um, borrowed.

Mutulus, i, n. ge. a staie cut out of stone or tym-
ber in buyldenge, to beare vp the summer or
other lyke thinge. In masonry it is called a cor-
bell, in tymber worke, a braggert, shoulderpge
or such like.

Muticans, antis, om. g. desyryng to borrowe.

Mutunus, who was also called Priapus.

Mutuo, together, or one an other.

Mutuo diligebant, they loued one an other.

Mutuo, aui, are, to lende, sometyme to borrowe.

Mutuo

Mutuo, *aris, ari*, to borrow, to take of an other.
Mutuari in sumptum, to borrow money, to be some in business.
Mutē, mutually, one to an other.
Mutus, *a, um*, that can not speake, dumbe.
Mutum dices, Thou shalt perceiue me to be a dumbe man, and not to speake a worde.
Mutus illico, he was dumbe by and by, and had not a worde to say.
Magistratus mutus, the law.
Mutuum, *i, n. g.* a lene, that which is borrowed.
Mutuo appendere, to leude.
Mutuum rogare, to aske againe that which was lent, or desire one to leude vs.
Mutuum in amicitia, mutuall affection and loue in friendship.
Mutuas, *a, um*, lents or borrowed, mutual one for an other.
Argentum nusquam inuenio mutuum, I can borrow money no where.
Mutuas amor, mutual loue, where one loueth an other equally.
Mutuas pecunias sumere, to borrow money.
Mutua carne inter se vescuntur, The one eateth the flesh of the other.
Mutua inter se fiducia negligentiores sunt, by trustyng the one in the other, they bee more negligent.
Operas mutuas tradere, to help one an other.
Terror mutuas, when bothe the parties feare one an other.
Mutuis vulneribus se concidere, to wounde one the other very sore.
Mutuum mecum facit, he doeth for me, as I dooe for him.
Mutua sunt a me, I wyl to him as he wylleth to me, or I dooe by him as he dooeth by me, or I woulde him as good wyl as he woulde me.

M. ANTE. Y.

Mya, *α, f. g.* a shell fythe in the sea, called Bosphorus, which byngeth foot the littell redde stones, and rounde. it signifieth also a flie. It is also a childe's play called Rhodian blinde, which some call Myia.
My facere, to doubt, to be halfe a ferde.
Myagros, *gri, m. g.* a certayne herbe, haunge a stalk like fenell, the iuyce wherof is good for sores in the mouth.
Myagrus, called also Myodes, the god of flies.
Mychale, the name of a sozeresse in Ouide.
Mycana, *α, & Mycenā, α, & Mycene, enes*, a citee in the parte of Grecia called Peloponnesus and a littell region, where Agamemnon reigned called now Morea.
Myceneus, *a, um*, of Mycena.
Mycerinus, the sonne of Theops kyng of Aegypte.

Mychon, the name of a famous painter.
Mycopros, wife bunge.
Mycone, *es, & Myconus, ni*, one of the yles called Cyclades.
Myconi, people of that yle, which be naturally halde, and of theym halde men be called Myconi.
Midas, a moorme bydyng in beaues.
Mydia, an yle named also Delos.
Mydon, sonne of Atymnis, slayne by Antilocus, at the siege of Troy.
Mydriasis, *sis, f. g.* a sickness of the eyes, where no colour of the eyes is changed, but maketh them muche broder, all be it it taketh awaye the sight, or maketh a man to see the less: and the thynges which are seene, to seeme lesse than they are.
Mydusa, *ca, quæ Anchusa*.
Mygala, *læ, f. g.* a feld mouse, with a longe tounge, called a shewe.
Mygala, *læ, f. g.* a ratte.
Mygdonia, a parte of Macedonia, on the sea side where Niobe was touned into a stone. It is soote saith, that it is a part of Thracia, ioyngunge to Lydia. Solinus saith it was called Behrycia, and after Bithynia.
Mygonides, the son or nephew of Mygdonus.
Mygdonis, *idis, fæ. ge.* the daughter or neere of Mygdonus.
Mygdonus, the brother of Otreus.
Myla, a certayne towne.
Myla, *α, f. g.* an herbe, with a rote lyke an onion.
Mylachris, idem quod Mylacos.
Myle, idem quod moly.
Myle, *es, fæ. g.* a roote of docke or wylde sorrell, which being sodde, is good agaynst the toothache.
Mylachos, a butterfly, which is in mylles.
Mylas, a myll.
Mymphur, a tourners spindell or pynne, wherewith on he tourneth or worketh any thyng.
Myoctonos, the roote of Aconitum, which is good to kyl myle, called also luparia.
Myoparo, *onis*, a kynde of myppes used in the sea called Mare, Tirrenum, a fopst or other smalle myppe, that pyrates and robbers use commonly.
Myochnos, *ni, m. g.* a killer of myle.
Myoopia, pozeblindenesse.
Myoops, *opis*, he that can not see, but that he holdeth nere his eyes, pozeblind.
Mypsei, a people of Thracia, which yeldd to Darius.
Mysota, or rather Myosis, looke alsine.
Myra, a citee in Lycia.
Myrapidia, *orum*, a kynde of littell peares, very pleasant & odoriferous, and therefore be called Muscata, or Moscharula.
Myrarches, a capitayne of x. thousand men.
Myrades, many tymes ten thousande.

Myrias,

Myrias, adia, the number of ten thousande.
 Myrica, x, or Myrice, es, f. m. ge. called of the
 latynes Tamarix, of the apothecaries Tama-
 riscus, a littell bush called in Italy Tamaris-
 co, in English Tamariske.
 Myrina, a queene of Amazons.
 Myrinus, ni, m. g. the male kynde of a lamprey,
 which hath a toothe out of his mouth.
 Myriophyllum, li, n. g. an herbe called Spils
 foyle.
 Myristica nux, a nutmygge.
 Myrlea, a towne of Bythinia.
 Myrmecias, a precious stone, hauing littell kno-
 tes lyke wartes.
 Myrmecides, a cūnyng carner of small thynges.
 Myrmecites, m. g. a stone, wherein is the figure
 of an emote.
 Myrmecium, ch, n. g. a kynde of spiders lyke an
 emote, hauing a blacke bealy with whyte spots
 tes, also a littell rough warte.
 Myrmicoleo, a lytle beast that deuoureth emotes.
 Myrmidones, the people called also Hellenes.
 Myrmilon, the name of a stage plaier.
 Myrmillones, were swoorde players, where the
 one prouoked the other to battayle.
 Myrobalanum, ni, n. g. a frute growng in In-
 dia, lyke unto plummes or damsons, whereof
 bee diuers kyndes, whiche doo easly pouge
 all superfluous humours, and also comforteth
 nature, in so muche that a man whiche eateth
 them, beynge condite, shall not looke oldlie.
 Myrobrechari, or Myrobrechi, they which doo
 make sweete oyntmentes, or rather they, which
 be oynted or perfumed with sweete oyles.
 Myron, onis, the name of an excellent caruer.
 also olde oyle.
 Myropola, x, m. g. a seller of oyntmentes, or
 sweete oyles.
 Myropolium, ij, a place where oyntmentes are
 solde.
 Myrothesium, ij, neu. ge. a boxe of sweete oynt-
 mentes.
 Myrrha, x, f. m. gener. a sweete gumme called
 Myrre.
 Myrrhis, an herbe called mockerheruell, also an
 herbe lyke to hemlocke.
 Myrrha, the daughter of kyng Linyza, which los-
 ued hir owne father filthely.
 Myrheus, & Myrrhinus, a, um, of myrre.
 Myrrinum vinum, wine condite with myrre.
 Myrsenium, nij, n. g. a kynde of fenngyll, hauing
 greater leaues and a sharpe taste.
 Myrsinites, an herbe of the kynde of Scurge, also
 a precious stone, hauing the colour of honte,
 and sauour of Myrre.
 Myrsine, myrtus syluestris.
 Myrteria, sputge.
 Myrsinus, a citie in Peloponesus.
 Myrsun, a towne in the parte of Grece called
 Peloponesus.
 Myrsus, the father of Landau les.

Myrtans, a, um, or myrtidanus, a, um, that is
 made of Myrtels.
 Myrtetum, ti, ne. ge. a place where myrtell trees
 bee set.
 Myrtens, a, um, & Myrtinus, of myrtels.
 Myrtilus, a chariot man of kyng Oenomaus.
 Myrtidion, the herbe called Geranium.
 Myrtites, a kynde of oyle condite with myrtell.
 Myrtapetalum, li, neu. gener. the herbe cal-
 led also Polygonatum, because it hath many
 knottes.
 Myrtoselinus, the herbe named moule ease.
 Myrtoum mare, a portion of the sea, whiche is
 betwene the sea called Aegeum & Ionium.
 Myrtus, i, f. m. g. a littell tree, bearyng beeries of
 sweete odour, a myrtle tree, or a myrt tree.
 Mys, ios, the name of a cūnyng grauer, also a
 shell fysh of the sea, called Mus aquatilis, &
 Mus marinus.
 Mysia, a countrey towarde Grehelande, whiche is
 diuided into twoo partes, heigher and the low-
 er. the higher hath on the north, Dacia: on
 the east, Dalmatine: on the southe Macedonia:
 on the east Thrace: this is now called Seruia.
 The lower Mysia hath on the west Daciama:
 on the north Sermacie: on the east the sea Eu-
 xine: on the south Thrace. this is now called
 Valachie and Bulgarie. Ptolomeus writeth
 of two contries called Mysia, the more and the
 lesse, and bothe in Asia beyonde Bithynia, not
 farre from Ido.
 Myfi, certayne people.
 Myforum postremus habetur, prouerbi ally
 he is neglected and contemned: he is cast at the
 cartes aste.
 Mysta, x, m. ge. he that learneth or is experte in
 mysteries of religion.
 Mystagogus, gi, m. g. the chiefe interpreter of
 misteries and ceremonies.
 Mystrium, ij, neu. gener. a mistery, a thyng se-
 crete or hidde in woordes or ceremonies, or a
 ceremonie, wherein some secret thyng is vnder-
 stande.
 Mysticus, a, um, mysticall.
 Mystillus, a cokes name in Sparrall.
 Mystris, stris, m. g. a fysh called a sea mouse.
 Mystus, a certayne fysh.
 Mythologia, x, f. g. a declaration or exposition
 of fables.
 Mythos, a fable.
 Mythridates, looke Mithridates.
 Myrtitos, a kynde of meate vled of the bylandish
 men in Italy.
 Myfos, a kynde of begette, of the abundance
 wherof the countrey Mysia was named.
 Myxaria, that which the apothecaries call Ses-
 besten.
 Myxa, x, f. ge. the filth that cometh out of ones
 nose, snyuell.
 Myxon, onis, m. ge. snottie, he that hath a sny-
 uelled nose, also a certayne fysh.
 Myxos,

Myxos, xi, m. g. a thuffe of a candell.
Myxus, a priest of Diana, glorious, and a skoute
talker.



ABATHABA

a parte of Arab-
bia felix, lying
between the Per-
sian sea, and the
redde sea.

Naara, the hand-
maide of Eleos-
patra, that wil-
lingly died with
hir maistresse.

Nabathe, people

inhabitinge the countrey called Arabia felix,
very continent, & in preparing and hepyng their
commodities, ryght prudent, as Strabo wis-
seth, in whome ye may reade moze abundantly
of theyr maners, not much expedient to be de-
clared in this place.

Nabis, a beast in Ethiopie, haupng an head lyke
a camell, a necke lyke an hore, and feete lyke
an ore.

Nabius, a ryuer in Spayne.

Nablium, ij, neu. gen. an instrument of musike,
much lyke an harpe, and hath a moze sweete
and pleasant towne, called also Psalterium.

Nabriassa, or after some Nabriassa, a citee in
Spayne.

Nabuchodonosor, the ninth kynge of Babylon,
or the thirde kynge of Caldeis, named of Be-
rosus, Nabogodrosus, of the hebrues Nabus-
gadnasar. he by the occasion of his greate and
wonderfull dominions, fell into such pyde,
that he woulde haue his ymage honoured for
god. wherfoze Almighty god, sodenly trans-
fourmed him in to an horrible monster, ha-
uyng the head of an ore, the feete of a beare, the
taylor of a lyon, and did eate hey as a beast. And
after he had in that fourme dooen penaunce by
the continuall praters of Daniell the prophete,
god beyng moued with mercy, restored him to
his pristinate fourme, and afterwarde he lyued
well, and commaunded that the very god of
heauen should be onely honoured. He was be-
foze the incarnation of Chryste. 633. yeres. He
reigned. xliiij. yeres.

Nacca, fullers of clothe.

Nactus, a, um, the participle of Nanciscor, signi-
fifieth gotten or obteyned.

Inde nactus est laudem incomparabilem,
thereby he hath gotten prayse incomparable.

Na, truly, or now in good sayth: also for valde
or nimis, very greatly.

Na illi vehementer errant, Cruelly they bee
farre out of the way, or in a wrong opinion.

Na ego multo lubentius emerim diuor-
-

rium Tarracina, Howe in good faith, I
had lesse haue bought at Tarracina an house
to lodge in.

Na ille facili me videretur patre, In saythe he
shall haue me a gentyll father.

Na iste haud mecum sentit, He and I bee of
farre contrary appetites, or he is nothing of my
mynd or opinion.

Naera, a womans name.

Nania, a, or Nania, arum, f. gen. plu. a la-
mentable songe, songe at the deathe or buriall
of a man. Sometime the songe that the nourse
dooth wantonly synge, when she dauleth
hir childe.

Nania, was also taken for a goddesse.

Nanius, a poete.

Nanius, a, um, of Nanius.

Nanius, i, m. gen. a molle or other lyke natural
maske in the body.

Nagnia, called now Narnia, a citee in Italy.

Nagnata, a citee in Irelande.

Naides, elles or fappies, haunting ryuers and
fountaynes.

Naim, a citee of Galilee.

Nais, naidis, a riuer in the east, which renneth
out of the mountayne of Caucas, into the sea
called Pontus. Also a nymphe of the water.

Nam, a conjunction causall, sette most common-
ly in the fyrste parte of a sentence, and sometime
doeth not so much shew the cause of the thyng,
as the beginnyng or eneryng into the matter.

Nam, in the seconde or othet place, signifieth
for. Sometime it is putte for Autem, fol-
lowing onely the sentence, withoute any other signifi-
cation.

Namquid, and Namquis, for Sed quid, and
sed quis, or Quid autem, or quis autem.

Nam quid ita? And why so I pray thee?

Nam quando in bonum verteris vitia, id est
quando autem.

Nam est longe aliter in versibus, Cruelly or
certaynly it is. &c.

Namita, people of Pautes.

Nanciscor, nactus sum, nancisci, to get, to ob-
teyne, to fynde.

Cum plus otij nactus ero, when I shall haue
moze leysure.

Nancisci aliquem otiosum, To fynde one at
leysure, or without busynesse.

Spem maximam nactus est, he hath conceiued
a very good hope.

Si nihil nanciscor mali, if I get no ylle, or if
I chaunce to haue no yll by the matter.

Pisces ex sententia nactus sum, I haue got-
ten suche fysh as I would haue.

Nancitor, for Nactus erit.

Nanque, sette afoze other woordes, signifieth
truely, put after, it betokeneth for. Sometime
for verum, or Sed.

Nanum, a littell byrde vessell, called also Scitus
lus barbarus,

Nanium, a littell woman.
 Nanius, a, um, a dwarf, or a verie littell person
 of thyng.
 Nannetes, a towne in littell Britayne, called
 Nannetes.
 Naocaphithum, idem quod Nascaphithum.
 looke there.
 Napacti, people in Ethiopia.
 Napæi, people of the Ile of Lesbos.
 Naper, Goddesses of flowers and wooddes, or
 rather albe, haunting wooddes.
 Naphtha, is, f. g. a certayne kynde of maunde or
 chylit stape, somewhat liquide, (as Strabo
 wytteth) whereunto if fyre bee putte, it kende
 leth in such wyse, that if a lystell water bee
 cast thereon, it burneth moze frequently, and
 may be extincted onely with greate abundance
 of water, or elles with vineger, alme & hyde
 lyne. There is wonderfull plentie thereof
 founde by Babylon in the countrey called Ec-
 batanis, as Plutarchus wytteth in the life of
 great Alexander.
 Napina, a gardeyn of nauetes.
 Napitz, people of Septhia.
 Napus, pi, a floure, or as other call it, turnep,
 longe rape, or nauet gentle, it is a kynde of Ras-
 pes. It is soone boyled, and nouryseth but
 littell. The grekes dooe call it Bunias.
 Nar, a ryuer whiche runneth into Cyber. There
 is an other riuier of that name in Germanye,
 whiche cometh out of the greates ryuer Danus
 bius, or Donow.
 Narane, a ryuer in Dalmatia, about an hundred
 myles from Epidaurus.
 Narbafis, a towne in Spayne.
 Narbo Martius, called commonly Narbona, a
 cite in France.
 Narbonensis prouincia, a parte of Gallia, ha-
 uing on the east, the mountaynes Alpes, on
 the southe Mare Gallicum, on the weste the
 mountaynes Pirenei, on the northe the moun-
 tayne Iura: It conteyneth the countreys called
 Saoupe, Dolphyn, Prouance, and Langues
 docke. It was in the olde time called Gallia
 Brachata.
 Nascaphithum, looke Nascaphithum.
 Narcissinus, a, um, of Narcissus.
 Narcissites, a precious stone, whiche hath beines
 like Iuie.
 Narcissus, the sonne of the riuier Zephirus, which
 was tourned into the floure called Narcissus.
 It is also a certayne riuier.
 Narcissus, fsi, m. g. an herbe and floure, hauing
 the leaues nexte the grounde like to Daffadill,
 or broder lyke to a Lyte, the stalk bare and
 greene. In the toppe thereof is a floure white or
 purple, the seebe in a thynne skynne, blacke great
 and longe, the roote beynge rounde. It is called
 white Laus tibi, or white daffodill.
 Narcotieus, a, um, stupefactiue, or makynge a
 membe insensible.

Nardus; nardus, um, of Nardus, smelling
 of hauing the taste of Cardus.
 Nardus pyra, sentayne sweete peates.
 Nardus, i, f. g. a plant, wherof Plinie remem-
 bryeth many kyndes, but Spica Nardus is of Gas-
 cone and Plinie supposed to come out of Indie,
 whiche some men thinke were lacke. It is called
 Spikenard. That whiche we haue, cometh out
 of Syria.
 Nardus gallica, some suppose it to be lauandee
 or that whiche is called Spike.
 Narica, ca, f. g. a certayne littell fyre, whiche
 swimmeth very swifly.
 Naris, ris, f. g. the nose thille.
 Emanet naris homo, a wittie man that hath
 a fyne iudgement in thynges.
 Obese naris homo, he that smelleth nothing,
 he that hath a grosse iudgement in matters.
 Indulgere naribus, to moke, to scozne.
 Narius, a ryuer in Umbria.
 Naritia, an Ile in the sea Aegeum.
 Narna, or Narnia, a towne in Italy, also a cite
 of Umbria.
 Narnia, or Narnienses, people of Narnia.
 Narniensis ager, the countrey aboute Narnia,
 where the grounde with rayne waxeth dustie,
 and in drye weather durty.
 Narona, a ryuer of Dalmatia, called nowe
 Narenta.
 Narrabilis, le, that may bee shewed, declared,
 tolde, or spoken.
 Narratio, onis, f. g. a narration or reposte of a
 thyng, a shewyng, a declaration, a tellyng, an
 expyessyng.
 Narratiuncula, le, f. g. a littell narration.
 Narrator, oris, masc. gene. he that sheweth or
 tellyth.
 Narratus, us, m. g. a shewyng, a declaration, a
 tellyng.
 Narratus, a, um, shewed, tolde, declared.
 Narro, auis, are, to shewe, to tell, to reposit, to
 declare, to expresse, also to say.
 Narrare stomachum, to speake what he thyn-
 keth, to vtter his stomake.
 Narrato omnem rem ordine, shew him all
 the matter in order as it is.
 Bonum ingenium narras adolescentis, By
 your sayng the yonge man is of a good and
 gentyll nature.
 Quid narras? what saiest thou? a manner of ad-
 miracion and miruaplyng as one should say: it
 is a wonderfull thyng that ye tell.
 Opinor narras? Say you I thynke?
 Narro tibi, I say to you.
 Quas mulieres narras? of what women speake
 you? or what women be they that ye speake of.
 Narses, a mans name, an Eunuch of the Em-
 perour Iustinian, whiche was a valiaunt and
 prudent capytayne.
 Nartes, people of Italy, called also Interam-
 nates.

Narthecium, cii, n. g. a plate apte of conuient
to hepe spices of medicines in.
Narthex, hécis, m. ge. the herbe called Ferula,
looke there.
Narytium, a towne of the people called Locrens-
ses, where is greates plentie of excellent and
good pische.
Nasamones, people dwellinge in the myddell of
the sandes of Libya. Amonge whome is founde
den the precious stone called Carbuncle.
Nasamonites, tis, m. gen. a stone of colour sans
guine, with littell blacke veynes.
Nasamorrius, & **Nasamoniacus**, a, um, of the
people Nasamones.
Nascaphum, a very precious and odoriferous
woodde, brought out of Indie, whereof they
make very pleasant perfumes.
Nascor, nasceris, sci, to be bozne, in herbes of
trees it signifieth to spryng or grow.
Nascitur ventus, The wynde riseth or begyns
neth to blawe.
Nasci in pedes, to be bozne the fete forword.
Natus ex tanta familia, descended of so riche
and noble a familie.
Penelope natus, Penelope was his mother.
De pellice natus, hauynge an harlotte to his
mother.
**Ego profecto egregie ad miseriam natus
sum**, Truly I am notably bozne to misery,
wretchednesse, misfortune, or aduersitee.
Ex me atque ex hoc natus es, I am thy mo-
ther, and this man is thy father.
Nasci iusta vxore, to be bozne in lafull wed-
locke.
Natus summo genere, of a noble linage.
Natus male volente genio, bozne in an ill
howse.
Natus animo leni, he that is of nature gentill
and easy to be pleased.
Natus laudi, bozne to prayse and renoume.
Annos ad quinquaginta natus, well nere fiftie
yeres olde.
Copiosissime nasci, to spryng or growe very
plentyfully.
Nascuntur fascina, discidia. &c. they spryng
ryle or be ingendred.
Vnde iste error natus sit, wherof this erreour
shd come, rise or spryng.
Ne plus mali nasceretur, That no more mis-
chiefe shoulde ryle of the matter.
Nata est sententia, the opinion didde ryle or
spryng. **Nata herba ad spem fœniculæ**, The
grasse did growe or spryng to the tyme of hys
haruest.
Nascens, entis, om. g. growyng, spryngyng.
Nasica, the surname of a noble Romayne called
Scipio.
Nasiterna, a vessell with handels, and a wyde
mouth.
Nasium, a citee in Fraunce called Nanse.
Nassa, a, fœ. g. a weele or bowenet, wherewith

fythe is taken.

Nassus, si, f. g. a centepur tree, the woodde where
of is of purple colour, and groweth plentifully
in the yle of Medera.
Nastes, the brother of Amphimachus, which came
to helpe the Trojans.
Nastiriosi, they whiche see better in the euenynge
then at nowne: and can see nothyng but that
is harde at them eyes.
Nastipades, a kynde of spite cakes.
Nastocopi, they whiche make those cakes.
Nastophagi, they whiche ate those cakes.
Nasturtium, ii, an herbe called Cresser, which
was among the Persians in suche estimation,
that the pongemen, when they wente on hun-
tyng, dyd eate none other meate, supposynge
that thereby, they spyrites were made more
quicke and liuely.
Nasus, i, m. g. a nose. Sometyme it is putte for
sharpnesse or quickenesse in speche. wherefore
we say of him that can prettily saunte or moke
one so that vnyth it can be perceiued, *Hic na-
sum haber.*
Naso suspendere, to moke couertly.
Nasus collisus, a nose as flatter as a cache bea-
ten to ones face.
Nasutulus, a, um, a diminutiu of Nasutus.
Nasute, wittily, mockyngly.
Nasutula, a shywde wenche.
Nasutus, ti, m. g. he that hath a great nose. also
he that can taunt or moke wittily. Sometyme it
signifieth him that hath a great instrument.
Natales, natalium, pl. the stocke or familie, where
of one cometh, parentage.
Natalibus clarus, noble of blood.
Obscuri natales, base blood.
Natalibus restituere, to make a gentylman,
and to geue to him armes.
Natalitia dare, to make a feaste at the day of
ones byrthe.
Natalis, le, and **Natalitius**, a, um, perteynyng
to birthe, as, **Natalis dies**, the day of the byrth
or natiuitee. **Natalis**, is sometime spryngyng or
growyng. **Natalis**, is the seede, wherof anye
thyng spryngeth or is ingendred.
Natalis, lis, m. g. **Natale**, lis, and **Natalitium**,
tij, n. g. the date of ones byrthe.
Celebrare natalem suum, to hepe solemn the
day of ones byrthe.
Urbs natalis, the day on the whiche the citee
was first builded.
Natalitia predicta, diuinations of astrono-
mers, concernyng ones natiuitee.
Natales diuersarum gentium, the original or
beginnyng of diuers nations and countreys.
Natilis, le, that swymmeth or can swymme.
Natatile, lis, n. g. a ponde or other place, where
geese, duckes, or fyshes doe swymme.
Natatilius, a, um, that whiche doeth swymme.
Natator, oris, m. g. he that swymmeth.
Natatorium, tij, neut. gener. a place made to
swymme

Naucleus, ri, and **Nauclearius**, rij, m. g. a ship
maister.

Naucratis, a cite in **Egipte**, the inhabitants
whereof be called **Naucratice**.

Naufragium, gij, n. g. wrecke on the sea, comes
eyne it signifieth losse or detrimēt.

Naufragium facere, to lose a ship by trespit: v
by translation, to have great losse of gooddes.

Naufugia rei familiaris, great losse of goods
des.

**Hæcyna ex hoc naufragio tabula me dele-
ctat**, This only apde, healte or succour in this
great calamitee doeth comforte and delite me.

Naufagus, gi, m. gen. he that escapeth on lyue
after the shippe is lost. It is somtyme taken for
one fallen in powertee.

Naufagus patrimonio, one that by his owne
faute is fallen in powertee.

Naufagus, a, um, pertainyng to shipwrecke.

Nauia, æ, f. g. a holow tree like a shippe, occu-
pyed whan grapes be gathered.

Naufagus, a, um, idem quod naufragus.

Nauicula, æ, f. g. a little shippe.

Nauicella, a diminutive of nauicula.

Nauicularius, rij, m. g. he that letteth shippes to
hye. somtyme a pylote, a ship maister.

Nauiculator, oris, idem.

Nauiculor, aris, ari, to gouerne a shippe. Comes
time to go on the water in a shippe or bote.

Nauicularia, æ, f. g. gen. the arte of gouernynge
a shippe or rowyng.

Nauiculariam facere, to freight a shippe, to
sette shipps to hye for carryng of marchandise.

Nauigabilis, le, where a shippe may passe, na-
uigable.

Nauigatio, ðnis, f. g. exercise in goynge on the
water, saylyng.

Nauiger, uigera, gerum, whiche will beare a
vessell.

Mare nauigerum, The sea that will beare a
vessell.

Nauigium, gij, n. g. all sortes of vessels to sayle
or rowe in. somtyme for saylyng. also the con-
ductyng or gydyng of a shippe.

Nauigia speculatoria, brigantines or shippes
of espiall.

Infrænare nauigia anchoris, to cast anchoys,
to stae the shipps with boowyng of anchoys.

Instruere nauigia armamentis, to founythe
the shippes with abillimentes or takelyng.

Vectoria nauigia, shippes to transpote and
conueigh men from place to place. passengers.

Nauigium interiit, the ship was lost.

Nauigiolum, li, n. g. a littell barke.

Nauigo, aui, are, to go or be caried on the was-
ter in a vessell, to sayle.

Nauigare in portu, to be in सुरtee, to be out
of daungier.

Nauigatur, the impersonall.

Nauis, uis, f. g. a shippe.

Nauem deprimere, to drowne a shippe.

Nauis pompatica, a ship made with chambers
and banettyng parlours, sayle to pleasure.
It is also called **Nautilmus**.

Rector nauis, a shippe maister.

Modicum nauis, the gubynge or gouern-
yng of a shippe.

Actaria nauis, to be a **Actarius**.

Longa nauis, great shippe of gallies, sayle
on both with oars and sayles.

Clauer oneraria, great shippe made for bur-
den of cartage, suche as halles be, that be
only the sayle and not oars.

Acrata & Rostrata nauis, shippe of gallies,
that haue theyr bowes armed with brasse.

Piscatoria nauis, a fishing bote.

Prætoris nauis, the admiralles shippe.

Vulnerata nauis, a shippe broken, pected, or
bowed with ordinaunce.

Constrata, and recta nauis, covered shippe.

Deferri nauis, to be caried, or sayle on the sea
in a shippe.

Appellere nauem, looke **Appello**.

Conscendere naues, to take shippyng.

Descendere ad naues, To goe downe to the
rode where shippes lie.

Naues construere, fabricare, edificare, faces-
re, to make or bunde shippes.

Moliri naues ab terra, To hyng the shippes
from lande to take the sea.

Subducere naues, to hyng the shippes into
the haun.

Reficere naues, to repayre shippes hurt by
tempest or battayle.

Vna nauis est bonorum omnium, by transla-
tion, all good and honest citemis bee of one
consent and myll together.

Nauita, tæ, idem quod **Nauta**.

Nauitas, ætis, f. g. diligence, scrpyng quicknesse.

Nauiter, for **gnauiter**, diligently, with dexteritee
valiantly.

Nautilmus, a shippe or berge, that noble men
use for pleasure, with gorgeous chambers and
other ornaments.

Naula, læ, form, gen. an instrument of musike,
called also **Psalterium**.

Naulium, a diminutive of **Naula**.

Naulium, a towne in **Lumbardie**.

Naulum, li, n. g. the fraye of sare paid for pas-
sage ouer the water.

Naumachia, æ, f. g. a battayle on the water, or
the place where the battayle is.

Naumachiam committere, To fyghte with
shippes on the sea.

Naumachiarius, rij, m. gen. he that doeth bat-
taye on the water.

Naumachiarius, a, um, pertainyng to that foyme
of battayle.

Naumachiarus pons, a bypge, one which they
passe into the shippes to fyght.

Nauo, aui, are, to employ with all his power,
so dooe, apde, healte, or endeavour with all
pills

Nauaneoperam, the power of his endeavour, to helpe with all his power.

Vi nostram in te beneuolentiam nauare possumus, That we may doe all our endeavour, to shewe what good will we beare you, or that we may bestowe our beneuolence & louinge mynde towards you.

Naupactus, a towne of Acha, taken from the Aeneians by the Troies, called now Lepanthum.

Naupégus, gi. m. g. a shipwright or carpenter.

Nauplium, plij, a sytle lyke a cuttill.

Nauplius, Salamedes father.

Naupliades, the sonne or nephew of Nauplius.

Naupontius, a riuer in Sclauonie.

Nauscit, when a beane openeth it selfe in the earth to sprynge.

Nausca, a. f. gen. disposition or will to vomite, sometime abhorring of thynges.

Nauseam discutere, to put away the disposition of vomityng.

Nauseam facere, to prouoke to vomite.

Inhibere nauseam, to stoppe vomityng.

Nauseator, óris, m. gen. one that vomiteth, also one that lotheth or disdaineth a thyng.

Nauscola, a diminutiue of Nausca.

Nauseósus, a. um, that whiche prouoketh one to vomite.

Nausco, aui, are, to haue an appetite to vomitte, sometime to abiecte or abhorre a thyng, to despyse, to contemphe, to lothe.

Nauseabundus, a. um, disposed to vomite.

Nausicae, es, and **Nausicaa**, a. f. g. the daughter of Alcinous kynge of Phaeaces, who fyndynge Ulysses, after that he had escaped drownyng brought him to his fathers palace.

Nausithous, the sonne of Neptuneus, and father of Alcinous.

Naustibulum, li. n. ge. a hyue lyke a shyppe.

Nauta, or **Nautia**, a. com. g. a shyppe man.

Nautea, tea, f. g. the ordure, which issueth oute of the pumpe of a ship. also currious blech, also a certayne herbe, which curriours do vse, some take it for Anagyris.

Nauticus, ci, m. g. a shyppe master.

Nauticus, a. um, belongynge to shypes or shypmen. **Nauticus panis**, biscette.

Nautilus, li, of some called Pampilus, a certayne shell fythe, of the forme of a vowe, and dooeth swymme the bealy vpwarde.

Nautilia, the craft of shypmen.

Nauus, a. um, quicke, actiue, valyaunt, that dooeth a thyng todaynly, without much studey, diligent.

Nauus & Ignauus, contrary.

Nauus & Industius homo, a diligent and prynfull man.

Naxium, ij, n. ge. a kynd of wheatstones in the yle of Epyrus.

Naxius, a. um, of Naxos.

Naxos, an yle in the sea called Iegauis, one of the Cyclades, not farre from Rhodus, renowned for the myrrour which there growyn.

Nazareus, a man dedicate onely to the seruite of God, or that had a speciall name for a time.

Nazareth, a little towne in Galilee.

Nazara, a city in Cappadocia, called also Les

seria.

N ANTE. E.

NE, an aduerbe, denieng, forbyddynge, or dissuadynge, and is ioynded sometime to the imperative, sometime to the Subiunctiue, sometime to the optatiue moode.

Ne, began an aduerbe of forbyddynge, may indifferently be ioynded with a clause of the Subiunctiue moode, or els of the imperative: Non may neuer be ioynded with the imperative.

Tu ne cede malis, geue thou no place to aduersities. Sometime it is a coniunction copulatiue, and signifith And, or neyther, sometime it is causall, as **Vide ne pereas**, Take heed that thou doe not loose thy selfe: or beware that thou cast not away thy selfe.

Ne multa, to make short, without many wordes, or in few wordes.

Ne plura, is sufficeth, it is enough.

Ne longum faciam, to make short, to be short.

Ne sim saluus, si aliter scribo ac scripio, I pray god I be dead, yf I write otherwys than I thynke.

Ne vinam, and **Ne valeam**, idem. **Est ne hic Crito sobrinus Chrididis**, Is not this Crito, Cousen germane to Chrysis?

Honestu ne factu sit an turpe dubitans, they doubt, whether it be honest to doo or no.

Neue hoc, neue illud, neither this, nor that.

Ne dicam, I wyll not say, or I dare not say. This clause (**Ne dicam**) if it folowe a substantiue, the adiectiue is put in the accusatiue case: but if it be putte betwene a substantiue and an adiectiue, the one and the other shall be the nominatiue case.

Homo imprudens, ne dicam stultum, not stultus, because the substantiue (**Homo**) goeth before.

Crudelis, ne dicā impius, & sceleratus Castor, not sceleratum Castorem, for as muche as the substantiue **Castor** foloweth. In other cases is none ambiguitye. For alway the adiectiue and substantiue must accorde, as, **Non faceres hac magistro conscio**, ne dicā præsente, not præsentem.

Mihi qui ne detur, that the may not be geuen to me, or that I may not haue hir.

Vt ne ducas, for vt non ducas.

Ne hoc quidem tacebit Parmeno, Parmeno will not kepe this secrete neither.

Ne quid nimis, nothyng exceedynge, or nothyng to doo.

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Ne quid nimis, nothyng exceedynge, or nothyng to doo.

Ne dicam grauius, That I may say no worse of it.

Ne my quidem, applied to him that dare not speake one worde.

Ne, an aduerbe rationall for **Ergo. Verg.**

Mene incepto desistere victam? what shall I than beynge vanquished or put by, cease from myne enterpryse: or leaue of my purpose as bayne?

Ne amicis nihil eribuamus, epulamur, to the intent that our friends shall not thynke, that we will doo nothyng for their sake; we dooe eat and banquet.

Ne, sometime signifieth demaundyng, as, **Datur ne illa hodie Pamphilo nuptum?** But shall he be married to day vnto Pamphilus? **Egone?** who?

Nea, an yle betwene Lemnos and Hellespont.

Neades, beastes in the yle Samos, as **Helianus** writeth: of whiche the bones be so bigge, that they be kept for a meeuaple: and their voyce so strong, that they make the earth.

Neata, a womans name, mother of Phactula, and Lampena.

Neathus, a ryuer in Calaber.

Nealces, a famous pynter.

Neapolis, a noble citee of Campania, sette on the borders of the sea, called Mare Mediteraneum, and was first called Parthenope.

Of this citee the countrey of Campania, Apulia, and Calabria, be now called Regnū Neapolitanum, the realme of Naples. There is also a citee of this name in Syria, an other in Laria.

Nearchus, a yonge man of excellent fauour and beautee.

Nebis, a riuer in Spayne.

Nebrides, the skynne of redde deere and falow.

Nebriion, herba ceruina, vel elaphoboscus.

Diosto.

Nebrundes, the genitoours of beastes.

Nebrites, singu. num. a pyerious stone dedicate to Liber.

Nebula, α, f. g. a littell white cloude.

Quasi per nebulam audire, i. leuiter, non attente.

Erroris nebula, the cloude of errout.

Diluit nebulas Titan, the sonne putteth away cloudes.

Nebulo, lōnis, m. gen. a knaue, a vile felow of no estimation.

Nebulosus, a, um, cloudie.

Nebulosus ager, a countrey haupnge oftentimes cloudes ouer it, wherby it is temperate.

Cælum nebulosum, a cloudie weather.

Nec, noz, neither, oftentimes for **Non.**

Nec opinato, by aduenture, sodeinly, otherwise than was thought.

Quæ nec opinanti accidunt, which chaunce to me not thynkyng, or nothyng doubtyng of the mattier,

Nec opinata res eos perculit, The thyng wherof they doubted not, or thought not on, astonied them.

Nec iniuria, not without a cause.

Nec ita multo post, not very longe after.

Nec mirum, and no meeuaple at all.

Nec sicut vulgus, and not as the commune sorte of the people.

Nec caput nec pedes habet, It is a confused mattier, it hath neither head nor tayle, nor begynnyng nor endyng.

Nec nihil, nec omnia sunt, quæ dicit, It is somewhat that he saith, all though it be not all: or, I can not say, but that it is somewhat that he saith, and yet it is not all.

Nec eo minus, and yet neuertheless.

Nec quicquid aliud quam sicturum, and that he would doo nothyng but wepe.

Perfolui gratia non potest, nec malo patri, a man can not recompence or shewe pleasure for pleasure, no nor to an yll father.

Necatus, a, um, slayne.

Necatus veneno, poysoned.

Necatus fame, famished.

Nec dūm, not yet.

Necessarie, idem quod **necessario.**

Necessario, necessarily, of necessity, nedefully, of force, inuitably, without redemption, without choys.

Nec non, also.

Necesse & necessum, of force, that must needes be, necessarily.

Sed necesse est, but it must needes be.

Necesse fuit facere, I might not choose but doo it, needes I must haue doon it.

Necesse habere, to haue neede.

Necessarius, rij, m. geue. a kynseman, a very neere frende.

Necessarius, a, um, necessary, nedeful, inuitable.

Necessitas, tātis, f. g. neede, necessity, an alliance or bonde of amitie, neere friendship.

Necessitates, necessary and vrgente busineses or affayres.

Astringi & cogi necessitate, to be constreyned or forced of necessity.

Necessitati parendum est, vel necessitas inexorabilis, Necessitee hath no lawe, or needes must that needes will be.

Datur necessitati venia, he that coulde not choose, must needes be pardoned.

Ea quæ habent aliquam necessitatem, suche thynges as must nedes, or as be necessary.

Necessitatem imponere, iniungere, afferre, to constreigne.

Necessitate coactus feci, I was forced or constreigned of necessity to doo it.

Reliquis tribus virtutibus necessitates propositæ sunt, &c. The other three vertues be forced of necessity, or must nedes. &c.

Necessitudo, dinis, f. g. idem quod necessitas. **Facere necessitudinem alicui,** to constreigne one

one. Facere necessitudinem alicui cum aliquo, to make acquainted or familiar.
 Necessitudinibus publicis implicitus, let or troubled with the urgent affairs or necessities butnesses of the common weale.
 Adungere ad suam necessitudinem bonos viros, to addresse to him in familiaritee and friendship, good and honest men.
 Coniungere necessitudinem cum aliquo, to become acquainted and familiar with one.
 Omnibus necessitudinibus circumuentus, bounden or in daunger to one for a thousande pleasures that he hath shewed him.
 Recipere aliquem in necessitudinem, to receive or numbze one amonge his frendes and familiars.
 Intercedit alicui necessitudo cum aliquo, he is familiar, or well acquainted with him.
 Necessitudo est mihi cum illo, he and I be familiar, or I have good acquaintance with hym.
 Necessitudinem habui constitutam, I was acquainted or familiar.
 Nos in necessitudines adungere, to get new frendes and acquaintance.
 Nos summa necessitudine attingunt, They are very familiar with vs, or they be our nere frendes.
 Necessitudinem colere, to cherishe and mainteyne acquaintance, or frendshipp.
 Necim, auncient wyttens used for Nec cum.
 Nec ne, or not.
 Necoz, necaui, necatum, and necui, necum, nec care, to see, to hyl.
 Necos, a kynge of Egypt.
 Necromantes, vis, m. g. a necromancer, he that calleth by dampned spirites.
 Necromanticus, idem.
 Necromantia, a, f. g. necromancy.
 Necropolis, a citee of Egypt.
 Nectar, nectaris, n. g. a pleasant licour, which the poetes feigned to be the drynke of goddis sometime it signifieth immortallitee.
 Nectarus, a, um, immortall, drinke, sweete, pleasant.
 Nectarca herba, an herbe, called also Inula Campana, Elcampane.
 Nectarites, a drinke made with the same herbe.
 Necto, nexui, and nexi,nectere, to knytte, to wynde or wynde laces or other lyke thynges.
 Nectere aliquid ex duabus rebus, to make one thyng of twayne.
 Nectere causas, to make excuses.
 Nectere aliud ex alio, to hange one thyng by an other.
 Nectere dolum alicui, to inuent a mean to de ceupe or moche one.
 Necti, the passie of Necto, whan the detour was deliuered to his creditor in bondage.
 Coronari nectere alicui, To make a garlands for one.

Moras nectere, to make delays.
 Nectus, a, um, of Neco, killed without weapn, as with famine, colde, and suche lyke.
 Necubi, left in any place. sometime in no place.
 Necubi regum desiderium esset, That they should not be desirous of kynge in any place: or that they should not lacke or want a kynge in any place.
 Nidendum necubi aqua consistat, they must beware, that the water dooe not stande or rest in any place.
 Necunde, left from any place.
 Circumspectans necunde impetus in frumentatores fieret, looking rounde about, that they should not invade or breake vpon the fowrages from any place.
 Necya, a, f. ge. a funerall ceremony at the graues of dead men.
 Necyomantia, divination by calling by of dead spirites.
 Necydalus, li, m. gen. a certayne worme, of the whiche the sphe worrme cometh, or whiche in the space of sixe weekes is touned into the sphe worrme called Bombyx.
 Nedum, not only, and is used two waies, either whan bothe clauses be reduced to one verbe: as Funderem pro te sanguinem, nedum pecuniam, I would spende for thee not onely my money, but also my bloud: or elles whan eche clause hath his propre verbe, as, Funderem pro te sanguinem, nedum pecuniam tibi crederem, I would not onely lende you money, but also wedde my bloud for you, or putte my lyfe in daungier for your sake.
 Ne crederem tibi obolum, nedu vitam meam, I would not trust thee with one half peny, muche lesse with my lyfe.
 Nedum morbum remouisti, sed etiam gratitudinem, Thou hast not onely put away the sicknesse, &c.
 Nefandus, a, um, horrible, not to be named.
 Nefarius, a, um, cursed, unwoorthy to lyue, wicked mischeuous.
 Nefans, antis, om. ge. idem quod Nefandus.
 Nefarie, wickedly, naughtily, mischeuously.
 Nefarium, ri, n. g. a wicked or detestable acte.
 Nefas indeclin. neu. gene. a thyng detestable, a wicked acte, a cursed dede.
 Nefas habetur, it is compted a heinous thing.
 Nefastus, a, um, unlucky, unhappy.
 Nefastus, sometime for Nefarius.
 Nefasti dies, daies, in the which it was not lawful to speake thre wordes, Do, dico, addico; daies, on the whiche it was vnlawfull to pleade in the law.
 Nefrendes, um, com. ge. pigges weaned, called shotes, after some weathers, after others, pong infants.
 Negabundus, a, um, that denieth.
 Negatio, onis, f. g. denyng, a nay.
 Negans, antis, denyng, sayng nay.

Negantia, *z*, *f*, *g*. idem quod negatio.
 Negatiuus, *a*, *um*, that denieth.
 Negatus, *a*, *um*, denied.
 Négito, *au*, *are*, to deny.
 Neglectim, carelessly.
 Neglectus, *us*, *m*. *g*. small regard, contempt.
 Neutrquā hæc res neglectui est mihi, I may
 in no wise neglecte this affayre or busynesse: or
 I must in no wise be negligent in this matter,
 or I may in no wise forget this matter.
 Neglectus, *a*, *um*, not regarded, contemned, not
 passed vpon, ill looked to.
 Negligentia, *z*, *for* *g*. negligence, rechelesse,
 yll looking to a thyng.
 Negligentia fortunæ, contempte of fortune,
 and thynges casuall.
 Negligens, *entis*, *om*. *g*. negligent, rechelesse,
 that passeth on nothyng.
 Negligentem feceris, ye shall make him re-
 chelesse, or in suche case, that he will passe on
 nothyng.
 Megligens sui, negligent or rechelesse in thyngs
 ges perrepyng to him selfe.
 Negligenter, negligently, rechelesely. Sometime
 contemptuously.
 Négligo, *glexi*, *gligere*, to neglect or haue lye
 tell regarde to a thyng, to be rechelesse in do-
 yng a thyng, to contemne, not to passe vpon, to
 looke yll to a thyng.
 Periculum fortunarum & capitis negligere
 not to feare to putte all his gooddes and lyfe in
 daunger.
 Non negligere aliquod negotium, not to be
 rechelesse in do yng a thyng.
 Minas alicuius negligere, not to passe on or
 nes menacynge or threathynge.
 Nego, *au*, *are*, to deny, to refuse, to say nay.
 Negato esse iuram, say she wyll not go.
 Negaris sæpe esse domi, They say often tps
 mes that thou art not at home.
 Quin te ducturum neges, but that ye wyll
 refuse to mary hit.
 Negant quenq̃ virum bonum, nisi sapien-
 tem, they say that no man is good, but onely a
 wyse man.
 Negotialis, *le*, perrepyng to merchandys, or
 occupacion.
 Negotiatio, *onis*, *for* *g*. occupyng of marchan-
 dys, buyng and sell yng.
 Negotiator, *oris*, *m*. *gen*. a marchaunt man, an
 occupier, a factour.
 Negotior, *aris*, *ari*, to exercise merchandys in
 straunge countreys. also to be in busynesse.
 Negotiari animas dicuntur medici, To get
 their luyng by kill yng of men.
 Negotiosus, *a*, *um*, haupng muche busynesse in
 body or mynde, full of busynesse.
 Res negotiosa, a busy and prynfull matter.
 Negotiosi eramus nos nostris negotiis, wee
 were busly occupied in our affayres.
 Negotiosa & molesta prouincia, full of peyn

and trouble.
 Negotium, *n*, *n*. *gen*. busynesse, affayre, charge,
 care, trouble.
 Dare negotium, to geue in charge.
 Sui negotij benegerens, he that doeth wel his
 busynesse, or that exploiteth well his affayre.
 Plurimum in eo negotij habui, I traueled
 much in it, I had much a doo with it.
 Negotium magnum est navigare, arque id
 mense quintili, it is much a doo to saile there,
 specially in the moneth of July.
 Negotium facessere, exhibere, confiare, fa-
 cere, to trouble or vexe one, to putte to busy-
 nesse, to put in daunger by accusyng or layng
 some thyng to his charge.
 Est mihi negotium, I haue somwhat to doo.
 Ita negotium est, the matter so requirith.
 Nullo negotio, without payne, easly.
 Nil est negotij, it is light doen.
 Sed quid negotij, quãobrem succedes mihi?
 what is þe matter why thou art angry with me?
 Obiectum est mihi negotij, I am in trouble.
 Offerre se negotijs alienis, to maddie in other
 mens matters without any commaundment.
 Negotij sum plenus, I haue as muche to doo
 as I can tourne me to.
 Id sibi negotij credidit solū dari, he thoughte
 he should haue had none other busynesse but
 this. Humana negotia, worldly affayres.
 Mirabar, quid hic negotij esset tibi, I mir-
 uayled what busynesse thou haddest here, or
 what thou haddest here to doo.
 Quasi negotij nihil sit, as though there were
 nothyng to doo.
 Pompeio cum Cesare est negotium, Pompe-
 ye hath busynesse with Cesar, or hath some
 what to doo with Cesar.
 Negotia reipublicæ, the affayres of the com-
 mune weale.
 Negotium meum non est, It is no busynesse
 or matter of myne.
 Negotiorum curator, a solicitor, or a factor.
 Negotiolū, *li*, *n*. *g*. a little busynesse or matter.
 Neleides, patronymicum of Neleus, as it were
 of the progenie of Neleus.
 Neleus, the father of duke Nestor.
 Neleus, and Neleius, *a*, *um*, of Neleus.
 Nemasus, a citee of Parthia, called commonly
 Nimes.
 Nem, sometime. also except.
 Nemea, a woodde in Grece, where Hercules
 slew. iii. horrible Lyons.
 Nemæus, *a*, *um*, of Nemea.
 Nemerites, a fapye of the sea.
 Nemesis, the name of a goddesse, whom the pay-
 nims supposed to be the punisher of greuous
 offenders, some cal hit fortune. Suidas saith,
 that Nemesis, is iustice, complaynt, repproche,
 enuy, fortune. Cras. Nemesis, is a goddesse,
 the reuenger of insolencie and arrogancie: she
 is called Adrastia of Adrasto, the kyng, that
 lyeth

first constituted to be a temple.
Nemeti, people of a citty in Germany, called
 Syyes.
Nemetobriga, a towne in Spayne called Val-
 denebro.
Nemo, *neminis*, com. g. no man, or no woman
 no body.
Nemo non, every body.
Nemo homo, for *nemo omnino*, non at all.
Nemo vnus, no one man.
Nemo est hominum, qui metuat minus, there
 is no man alyue, or no man in the worlde, that
 feareth lesse.
Nemo omnium, no man lyuynge, no man in
 the worlde. also not one of them all.
Nemo hoc nescit, every man knoweth this, or
 all the worlde knoweth this.
Non nemo, many, some, certayne persones.
 sometyme every man.
Nemo hercle quisquam, in sayeth no man in
 the worlde.
Contigittibi, quod haud scio, an *nemini*, id
 est, vlli.
Nemo diuim, for *nullus diuorum*.
Neminis, Cato vsed in the genetive case.
Nemo, is spoken of women.
Hoc scio vnum, *neminem peperisse hic*, I
 know this one thyng, that no body is brought
 a bedde here.
Nemorâlis, le, perteynyng to a wood or groue.
Nemorensis, se, idem.
Nemorensis rex, the chiefe priest of Diana.
Nemoriuagus, a, um, that wandreth in a wood
 or groue.
Nemorosus, a, um, full of wooddes.
Cupressu nemorosus, full of Cypress trees, or
 haupng many cypress trees.
Nempe, an aduerbe of confirmyng, and is some-
 tyme vsed with an interrogacion, sometime
 without, for because, truly. Sometime it signi-
 fith for.
Nempe negas ad beate viuendum satis esse
virtutem? Doo ye denie than that vertue is.
 or, ye doo denie than, that vertue is sufficient
 to perfecte felicitye, doo ye not? without inter-
 rogacion: as, *Nempe omnia hæc verba huc*
redeunt, All these woordes in dedde, come to
 this poynt.
Recta via illuc, G. *Nempe ad Pamphilam*,
 that is to Pamphila: or ye meane I am sure to
 Pamphilas house.
Nempe, in answeryng: *Expedies? D. Certe*
Pamphile. P. Nempe vt modo, yea in dedde
 as thou diddest whyle ere.
Neemias, a Jewe, cupbearer to Artaxerxes, kynge
 of Persia, a man of greate learnyng and holy-
 nesse, who beyng in great fauour with the saied
 kynge, obteyned bothe licence and ayde to ree-
 difie the citee of Hierusalem, asoze the incarna-
 tion of Christ. 447. yerres.
Nemrod, is interpreted rebelle, or gouernour

sleepyng: he was the sonne of Chus, sonne of
 Cham, the seconde sonne of Noe. he is of some
 wrytten Sumrod, of some Rumbroth. He was
 also called Sarurnus Babylonicus, and was
 the first that took on him to tryght ouer men,
 and attempted to build the great towne of Bas-
 bylon, intendynge so haue aspyed it aboue the
 cloudes, thys thyng thereby to haue escaped, if
 any floudde shoulde efface it. haue happened.
 He was before the incarnation of Christ. 2170.
 yerres, after the creation of the worlde. 1728.
 yerres.
Nemus, *nemoris*, a woodde setynge for pleas-
 sure, a groue.
Nennut, was vsed of olde wryters for Nisi, e-
 tiam, *nempe*.
Nenum, was of olde tyme vsed for Non.
Neo, *neui*, ere, to spiane.
Neobole, the daughter of Lycambis.
Neocles, a philosopher of Athenes.
Neodunum, a citee in Fraunce, in the countrey
 of Lyons, called Leondull.
Neogamus, newly wedded, a hyde groomer.
Neomagus, a towne in Fraunce called Nemurs.
 It was also a citee in Britania, whiche some
 men suppose to be Chester.
Neomenia, a, for, ge. the moone while she is in
 chaungeyng and lackyng light; the tyme of the
 new moone.
Neophytus, ti, m. gen. a man newly entred into
 any profession, a new man. also a tree of herbe
 newly sprongen vp.
Neoproleus, m, male, gene. a ponge or new
 souldiour, a knight newly made, it was the
 surname of Pyrrhus, whiche was the sonne of
 Achilles.
Neotericus, ci, m. g. one of the late time.
Nepa, a, or *Nepes*, pis, a scorpion: herof Cras-
 mus doubteth, looke the prouerbe, *imitabor*
Nepam. also the first kynde of the herbe called
aconitum.
Nepenthes, n. g. a dymke confectioun, or made
 by Helene, wyfe of Menelaus, whiche caused
 them that dranke therof, to forget all sorowe.
 Some suppose it to bee made with the herbe,
 called Bozage, in latin Buglossa. Wherfoze
 that herbe is of some men so called.
Nepeta, or *Nepira*, a citee in Euscane: it is also
 an herbe called Calampyt, but therof be twoo
 sortes: the one moze, with leaues somewhat
 hoze, whiche I suppose to be Nep: the other
 lesse, haupng leaues lyke peny royall, but some-
 what greater: whiche of some men is called
 wyld peny royall, and groweth in plashye
 groundes. Dioscorides teacheth to make three
 kyndes of *Nepeta*.
Nephelia, drum, neut. gene. plur. the feastes
 of sobye men, where no wine is vsed, but on-
 ly meathe.
Nephele, les, a greke woorde, signifieth a cloude.
 It was also the name of a woman, mother of.
 Aaa iij. Helles

Helles, which gave the name to the sea called
 Hellespontus.
 Nephelides, small spotted in the eyes.
 Nephelus, a, um, of Nephelus.
 Nephritis, phuridis, & g. a sickness and griefe
 in the capnes.
 Nephriticus, a, um, that hath pain in the raines.
 Nepos, nepotis, m. gener. the sonnes sonne, or
 daughters sonne, a nephew. Sometime it is tak-
 en for a nece. it also signifieth a riotous per-
 son, a ruffian.
 Nepotes, signifieth all the succession following
 sonnes and daughters.
 Sororis nepos, id est nepos ex sorore.
 Nepos in suo patrimonio, he that riotously
 spendeth or wasteth his heritage.
 Nepotes in vite, The yonge braynes that
 sprynge every yere out of the vine, and are cut
 away.
 Nepotinus, a, um, of a nephew, or of a ruffian,
 or riotous spender.
 Nepotor, aris, ari, to lyue or spende riotously,
 to liue lyke a ruffian.
 Nepotatus, us, mas. gener. riot or superfluous
 dispenses.
 Nepotulus, li, m. g. a diminutive of Nepos.
 Neptis, tis, f. ge. the sonnes daughter or daugh-
 ters daughter, a nece.
 Neptunius, a, um, of Neptune.
 Neptunus, ni, m. g. the god of the sea.
 Neptunalia, drum, neu. gener. plur. feastes of
 Neptune.
 Neptunine, nes, the daughter or nece of Nep-
 tune.
 Nepus, Cluttythe.
 Nequa, left by any wayes or place.
 Nequalia, detrimentes.
 Nequam, a noune vnderlined, an ill man, one
 that is lecherous and an ill lyuer of his body.
 Also he that is good for nothing, a naughty vns-
 thift, vngacious, vnthiftly.
 Tanto nequior, the lesse grace is in thee.
 Frugi, and Nequam, contrary.
 Eiusdem agilitatis homo frugi, melius quam
 nequam faciet, If there be two men of sembla-
 ble agilitie or wildynesse & bestirynge of theim
 selues, an honest felowe shall dooe any thyng
 that he is sette vnto better than shall an vn-
 thiftly felowe or a naughty packe.
 Nequam & cessator, an vngacious vnthift
 and loyterer.
 Nunquam vidi hominem nequiorē, I neuer
 sawe a moze vngacious knaue or a moze vns-
 thifty person.
 Nequam vitis, id est, inutilis.
 Nequam, sometime for Nequiter.
 Nequando, at no time, lest at any tyme.
 Nequaquam, no, not, in no wyse.
 Neque, a coniunction, neither.
 Neque enim hoc possum negare, and with-
 out doubt I can not deny this.

Neque tu haud dicas tibi nō predictum, say
 not, but that ye were tolde of it before.
 Nequedum, not yet.
 Neque quicquam quam, say tantum, nothing
 els or onely.
 Neque scius eo, and yet neuer the lesse.
 Neque vt opinor, sine tuo. &c. And as I
 thynke not without ye.
 Neque id quidem facient, and I know sure-
 ly, they will not graunt that neither.
 Nequeo, quini, nequitum, nequire, I can not.
 Nequeo quin sciam, I can not chole but wepe.
 Nequitur, the impersonall.
 Nequis, nequa, nequod, vel nequid, least any
 body, or least any person.
 Nequissimus, woost of all; moze vngacious,
 or vnthiftly.
 Nequicquam, in bayne. also no.
 Nequino, aui, arc, to denie. also to play the
 wanton.
 Nequinum, a citee in Italy now called Nernia.
 Nequunt, olde wryters vied for Nequeunt,
 they may not.
 Nequis, lest that any man, or that no man.
 Nequitia, e, form. ge. vnthiftynesse, where one
 is geuen to all voluptuousnesse and lecherie,
 naughtynesse, vngaciousnesse, negligence,
 lewdnesse: also craft, gyle.
 Quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefecer-
 is? How great a gappe should you breake ope
 vnto naughtynesse: or how great occasio should
 you geue him to liue lewdly and naughtly?
 Frugalitas, and Nequitia, contrary.
 Nequiter, vnthiftly, vngaciously, lewdly,
 naughtly.
 Nequiter & frugaliter, contrarie.
 Nequitus, was vied of old wryters for nequiter.
 Nereides, faeries of the sea.
 Nereus, a god of the sea. and sometime it is put
 for the sea.
 Nerine, nes, the daughter or nece of Nereus.
 Nerio, nerienis, the wyfe of Mars.
 Neris, idem quod Nardus montana.
 Nerite, a hynde of shell fyshes.
 Neritos, an yle in the myddell sea. also an hyl in
 the yle Ithaca.
 Neritius, a, um, of Neritos, Ulysses was so
 called.
 Nerium, rij, neut. gener. a tree of Myrb, whiche
 hath leaues lyke an almonde, which some dooe
 call Oleander, some Rosagine, some rose laus-
 well. it is also a promontorie or elbowe of lande
 in Gallia, lyng into the west sea, not farre
 from Compostella.
 Nero, called also Domitius, an emperour, sonne
 of Gn. Domitius Nero, adopted into them-
 pire by Claudius; who married his mother Ag-
 rippina: although he were broughte vp by
 the reuerende and wise Seneca, yet by the in-
 evitable corruption of his nature, he became
 horrible vicious, in so muche as he caused hym
 selfe

left to be pulled, and came in the forme of a woman, and so to be abused, and by his cruelties made his own mother to be slayne, and the city of Rome to be conquered, he in the meane tyme playing on a harpe, and bringing the destruction of Troy. Finally he being hated of all men, was slayne in a cave, wherinto he fledde, when he was but .xxiiij. yeres olde, and had reigned .xliii. yeres, in the .liii. yere after the incarnation of Christ.

Nerua, a, f. g. an harpe of late stryng.

Neruiceus, a, um, offshewes.

Neruij, people inhabiting in Courney and the countrey adioynynge.

Neruium, uij, idem quod Nerua.

Nerulani, people nigh to Rome.

Nerulonenses, people in Campania.

Nerulum, a towne in Lucania.

Neruofus, a, um, hauing great sinewes or many sinewes. It also signifieth strongly, strongly made in body.

Neruofus orator, an oratour that hath a pithy and earnest stile.

Neruofitas, atis, form. g. the hauing of sinewes or strengthe.

Neruofe, strongly, pithily, vehemently.

Neruus, ui, m. gen. a sinew, and by translation force or strengthe. also a fetter or yoke, wherewith the legges are tied. also the stryng of an instrument or bowe.

Neruus intendere, and Contendere omnes neruos, or contendere omnibus neruis, in re aliqua, To endeuour with all force and myght, to imploye all diligence possible.

Nerui reipublice, prouision for defence of the countrey, strengthe and puissance of the common weale, that is to say, stronge men, treasure, shippes, &c.

Nerui belli, money and men of armes.

Sine neruis, without pith or strength, weake.

Neruis virtutis incidere, To make vertue weake and feeble.

Incidere neruos virtutis, To make vertue feeble or feeble.

Corripere aliquem in neruum, to cast one in to prison, or in to fetters.

Adducere arcum, or neruum, to draw abow.

Erumpit sagitta neruo pulsanre, the arrowe sleeth out of the bowe.

Sagittam aptare neruo, to sette his arrow in his bowe.

Concordia neruorum, the tune or agreement of the strynges of an instrument.

Percutere vel pulsare neruos, to stryke the strynges.

Neruulus, a diminutive of Neruus.

Nerua, called also Cocceius (a Gentile) was a good and noble emperour. In the begynnyng of his reigne, he set at libertee all christen men, whiche were accused or banished: he so muche excused in liberalitee toward poore men, that

he thereby lacking treasure, caused his apparel, plate, and ryche stuffe to be sold for his necessitie, and ordeyned, that the children of poore men shoulde be kept with the common treasure, and determined nothing by him selfe, but only by the consent of excellent wylle men: yet not withstanding his frugality and verities, he lacked not treasures, whome he did tollerate wonderfully, and at the last dyed of the age of .lxx. yeres, when he had reigned one yere and .iii. monethes, after the incarnation of Christ .99. yeres.

Nesa, a countrey in the yle of Sicilie, ioyninge to Venus.

Nescio, nesciui, nescire, not to knowe, to bee ignorant.

Nescio alios, me scio quidem. &c. as for other men I know not, for mine owne parte, I am right sure, that, &c.

Nescio quid circumspiciat, He looketh about him what so euer the matter is.

Latus est nescio quid, he is mery what so euer the matter is.

Si sapias, quod scis, nescis, if thou bee wysse, thou wilt holde thy peace, or keepe it as secreete as though thou knewest nothing of the matter. Irasci nesciunt, they can not, or they will not be angry.

Latine nescit, he is ignorant in the latin tongue, he can not speake latine.

Hic nescit, nisi foris fabulari, he can talke or speake of nothing but of vsurie.

Nescio quid mihi animus presagit mali, I can not tell how my mynde geueth me, that some ill or mysfortune will chaunce ere it be longe.

Vt quo se verrat, nesciat, id est, nesciet, that he shall not wotte whither to turne him.

Nescitur, the impersonall, it is not knowne.

Nescius, a, um, that is not knowen, or dooth not knowe.

Nesi, people of Scythia in Europe.

Nesia, a nymphe of the sea.

Nesium, or Nesis, an yle by Campania.

Nesotrophium, plij, n. ge. a place where dukes be kept to be made fatte.

Nesius, a Centaure, whiche rauished Deianira Hercules wife, who being wounded to death, gaue to Deianira a popson, wherewith Hercules whete being washed, and putte on him, his body did rotte with most horrible paynes, whiche he not susteynyng, did enter into a greate fyre, and let hym selfe be burned.

Nestor, nestoris, a duke of Grece, whiche came to the siege of Troie, who in geuyng counsell was reputed mooste excellent, and lyued (as he him selfe saied) thre menys ages.

Nestorides, the sonne or nephue of Nestor.

Nestorius, a great heretike, bishop of Constantis nople, the yere of our Lorde .419. who denyed Christ to be god. Of him the heretikes holding

Helles, which gave the name to the sea called
 Hellespontus.
 Nephelides, small spotted in the eyes.
 Nephelus, a, um, of Nephelus.
 Nephritis, phritidis, & g. a sickness and griefe
 in the capnes.
 Nephriticus, a, um, that hath pain in the reins.
 Nepos, nepotis, m. gene. the sonnes sonne, or
 daughters sonne, a nephew. Sometime it is tak-
 en for a nece. It also signifyeth a riotous per-
 son, a ruffian.
 Nepotes, signifyeth all the succession following
 sonnes and daughters.
 Sororis nepos, id est nepos ex sorore.
 Nepos in suo patrimonio, he that riotously
 spendeth or wasteth his heritage.
 Nepotes in vite. The ponge byaunces that
 sprynge every yere out of the vine, and are cut
 away.
 Nepotinus, a, um, of a nephew, or of a ruffian,
 or riotous spender.
 Nepotor, aris, ari, to lyue or spende riotously,
 to liue lyke a ruffian.
 Nepotatus, us, mal. gener. riot or superfluous
 dispenses.
 Nepotulus, li, m. g. a diminutive of Nepos.
 Neptis, tis, f. ge. the sonnes daughter or daugh-
 ters daughter, a nece.
 Neptunius, a, um, of Neptune.
 Neptunus, ni, m. g. the god of the sea.
 Neptunalia, orum, neu. gene. plur. feastes of
 Neptune.
 Neptunine, nes, the daughter or nece of Nep-
 tune.
 Nepus, Clutty the.
 Nequa, lest by any wayes or place.
 Nequalia, detrimentes.
 Nequam, a noune vnderclined, an yll man, one
 that is lecherous and an yll lyuer of his body.
 Also he that is good for nothing, a naughty vn-
 chyste, vngacious, vnchistly.
 Tanto nequior, the lesse grace is in thee.
 Frugi, and Nequam, contrary.
 Eiusdem agilitatis homo frugi, melius quam
 nequam faciet, If there be two men of sembla-
 ble agilitie or wildynesse & bestirrynge of them-
 selues, an honest felowe shall dooe any thyng
 that he is sette vnto better than shall an vn-
 chyste felowe or a naughty packe.
 Nequam & cessator, an vngacious vnchiste
 and loyterer.
 Nunquam vidi hominem nequiorē, I neuer
 sawe a more vngacious knaue or a more vn-
 chyste person.
 Nequam vitis, id est, inutilis.
 Nequam, sometime for Nequiter.
 Nequando, at no time, lest at any tyme.
 Nequaquam, no, not, in no wyse.
 Neque, a coniunction, neither.
 Neque enim hoc possum negare, and with-
 out doubt I can not deny this.

Neque tu haud dicas tibi nō predictum, say
 not, but that ye were tolde of it before.
 Nequedum, not yet.
 Neque quicquam quam, for tantum, nothing
 els or only.
 Neque scitis eo, and yet neuer the lesse.
 Neque vt opinor, sine tuo. &c. And as I
 thinke not without, &c.
 Neque id quidem facient, and I know sure-
 ly, they will not graunte that neither.
 Nequeo, quini, nequitum, nequire, I can not.
 Nequeo quin sciam, I can not thole but wpe.
 Nequitur, the impersonall.
 Nequis, nequa, nequod, vel nequid, least any
 body, or least any person.
 Nequissimus, woost of all; moste vngacious,
 or vnchistly.
 Nequicquam, in bayne. also no.
 Nequino, aui, arc, to denie. also to play the
 wanton.
 Nequinum, a citee in Italy now called Nernia.
 Nequunt, olde wyters vled for Nequeunt,
 they may not.
 Nequis, lest that any man, or that no man.
 Nequitia, æ, form. ge. vnchistynesse, where one
 is geuen to all voluptuousnesse and lecherie,
 naughtynesse, vngaciousnesse, negligence,
 lewdnesse. also craft, gyle.
 Quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris?
 How great a gappe should you breake open
 vnto naughtynesse? or how great occasio should
 you geue him to liue lewdly and naughtly?
 Frugalitas, and Nequitia, contrary.
 Nequiter, vnchistly, vngaciously, lewdly,
 naughtly.
 Nequiter & frugaliter, contrarie.
 Nequitus, was vled of old wyters for nequiter.
 Nereides, faeries of the sea.
 Nereus, a god of the sea. and sometime it is put
 for the sea.
 Nerine, nes, the daughter or nece of Nereus.
 Nerio, nerienis, the wyfe of Mars.
 Neris, idem quod Nardus montana.
 Nerite, a kynde of shell fyshes.
 Neritos, an yle in the myddell sea. also an hyl in
 the yle Ithaca.
 Neritus, a, um, of Neritos, Ulysses was so
 called.
 Nerium, rij, neut. gener. a tree or shrub, whiche
 hath leaues lyke an almonde, which some dooe
 call Oleander, some Rosagine, some rose laus-
 tell. it is also a promontorie or elbowe of lande
 in Galitia, lyng into the west sea, not farre
 from Compostella.
 Nero, called also Domitius, an emperour, sonne
 of Gn. Domitius Nero, adopted into them-
 pire by Claudius, who married his mother Ag-
 rippina: althoughe he were broughte up by
 the reuerende and wise Seneca, yet by the in-
 evitable corruption of his nature, he became
 horrible vicious, in so muche as he caused hym
 selfe

self to be pulled, and came in the forme of a woman, and so to be abused, and by his cruelties made his own mother to be slayne, and the citie of Rome to be honoured, he in the meane tyme playng on a harpe, and singynge the destruction of Troy. Finally he beynge hated of all men, was slayne in a rage, wherinto he felle, when he was but .xxxi. yeres olde, and had reigned .xlvi. yeres, in the .lvii. yere after the incarnation of Christ.

Nerua, a, f. g. an harpe of lute stryng.

Neruiceus, a, um, offspawes.

Neruij, people inhabitynge in Courney and the countrey adioynynge.

Neruium, uij, idem quod Nerua.

Nerulani, people nigh to Rome.

Nerulonenses, people in Campania.

Nerulum, a towne in Lucania.

Nervosus, a, um, hauing great sinewes of many sinewes. It also signifieth strongly, strongly he made in body.

Nervosus orator, an oratour that hath a pithy and earnest style.

Nervositas, aris, form. g. the hauing of sinewes of strengthe.

Nervose, strongly, pithily, vehemently.

Nervus, ui, m. gen. a sinew, and by translation force of strengthe. also a fetter of gyne, wherewith the legges are tied. also the stryng of an instrument of bowe.

Nervus intendere, and Contendere omnes nervos, or contendere omnibus nervis in re aliqua, To endeuour with all force and myght, to imploye all diligence possible.

Nervi reipublice, prouision for defence of the countrey, strengthe and puissance of the common weale, that is to say, stronge men, treasure, shippes, &c.

Nervi belli, money and men of armes.

Sine nervis, without pithie & strength, weake.

Nervis virtutis incidere, To make vertue weake and feeble.

Incidere nervos virtutis, To make vertue feynte of feeble.

Corripere aliquem in neruum, to cast one in to prison, or in to fetters.

Adducere arcum, or neruum, to draw abow.

Erupit sagitta neruo pulsante, the arrowe fleeth out of the bowe.

Sagittam aptare neruo, to sette his arrow in his bowe.

Concordia nervorum, the tune of agreement of the strynges of an instrument.

Percutere vel pulsare nervos, to stryke the strynges.

Nervulus, a diminutive of Nervus.

Nerva, called also Cocceius (a Gentile) was a good and noble emperor. In the begynnyng of his reigne, he set at libertie all christen men, whiche were accused or banished: he so muche excused in liberaliter towardes poore men, that

he thereby lachynge treasure, caused his opprobrie, place, and ryche stuffe to be solde for his necessaries, and ordered, that the chyldren of poore men shoulde be kept with the common usages, and determined nothing by him selfe, but only by the consent of excellent wyse men: yet not withstanding his clemencie and beneuolence, he lacked not traitours, whome he did tolerate moste fully, and at the last dyed of the age of .lxxi. yeres, when he had reigned one yere and .viij. monethes, after the incarnation of Christ .99. yeres.

Nesia, a countrey in the yle of Sicilie, belonging to Sicilia.

Nescio, nesciui, nescire, not to knowe, to bee ignorant.

Nescio alios, me scio quidem, &c. as for other men I know not, for mine owne parte, I am right sure, that, &c.

Nescio quid circumspiciat, he looketh about him what to eue the matter is.

Latus est nescio quid, he is mery what to eue the matter is.

Si sapias, quod scis, nescis, if thou bee wyse, thou wilt holde thy peace, or keepe it as secreete as though thou knewest nothing of the matter: Irasci nesciunt, they can not, or they will not be angry.

Latine nescit, he is ignorant in the latin tonge, he can not speake latine.

Hic nescit, nisi fœnus fabulari, he can talke or speake of nothyng but of vsurie.

Nescio quid mihi animus præfagit mali, I can not tell how my mynde geureth me, that some yll of my fortune wyll chaunce ere it be longe.

Ut quo se veritat, nesciat, id est, nesciet, that he shall not wotte whither to turne him.

Nescitur, the impersonall, it is not knowne.

Nescius, a, um, that is not knowne, or dooeth not knowe.

Nesi, people of Scythia in Europe.

Nesia, a nymphe of the sea.

Nesium, or Nesis, an yle by Campania.

Nessotrophium, phi, n. ge. a place where dures be kept to be made faster.

Nessus, a Centaure, whiche rauished Deianira Hercules wife, who beynge wounded to death, gaue to Deianira a popson, wherewith Hercules thirte beynge washed, and putte on him, his body did rotte with most horrible paynes, whiche he not susteynyng, did enter into a greate fyre, and let hym selfe be burned.

Nestor, nestoris, a duke of Grece, whiche came to the siege of Troie, who in geuyng counsell was reputed moste excellent, and lyued (as he him selfe saied) thre mens ages.

Nestorides, the sonne or nephue of Nestor.

Nestorius, a great heretike, bishop of Constantinople, the yere of our Lorde .419. who denyed Christ to be god. Of him the heretikes holding

that opinion, were called Nestoriani.
 Nestus, a ruuer of Thrace.
 Netrides, a kinde of oliues.
 Neu, for neue, or non.
 Neu lachryma foror, wepe not forer. some-
 time it signifieth no, when it is doubled.
 Neu se, neu Pompeium absentem imperato-
 rem aduersarijs ad supplicium tradant, obles-
 erat, He despyed them, that they woulde not
 betray neyther him nor Pompey they capti-
 uayne beyng absent, vnto their enemies to bee
 put to cruell death.
 Neuceria, a citie in Umbria, a parte of Italy.
 Neue, or not, not yet.
 Neugmate, for Negare.
 Neuola, a tinct.
 Neuolo, neuus, neuult, for Nolo, nonuis.
 Neuri, people of Scythia, of whome it is written,
 that in sommer they were turned to wolues.
 Neuficus, a, um, that hath griefe of the sinnes.
 Neurobata, ix, m. gene. a walker on toyes or
 ropes.
 Neustria, Normandy.
 Neuter, tra, trum, trissyllabum, after Plinian,
 none of them, neither the one nor the other,
 neither of the two. The latine writers vse not
 to saye, Neuter neutri, but rather neuter al-
 teri: For properly, vterq; vtriq; but vterque
 alteri.
 Neuter vtri inuider, the one doeth not enuye
 the other.
 Neuter anguis, id est nec mas, nec femina.
 Neutra alteri officit, neither doth hurt other.
 Neuter alterum diligit, neyther of theym lo-
 ueth other.
 Neutrum ab altero separo, I dooe deuide or
 separate neither of them from other.
 Neutralis, le, that is a neuter, and belongeth to
 neither of the partes.
 Neutro, aduerbium, neither to the one part, nor
 to the other.
 Neutrobi, idem.
 Neutiquam, in no wyle, in no condicion.
 Neuus, ui, m. ge. a mole, or other lyke marke in
 the body or visage.
 Nex, necis, for, ge. violente death with weapon
 or other force.
 Artifices necis, intencers of straunge deaths
 and toymes.
 Conciuit sibi ipsi necem, he killed him selfe.
 Dedere aliquem neci, to kill, to put to death.
 Eripere necem alicui, to saue ones lyfe.
 Neci datus, slayne.
 Nexilis, le, any thyng that may be knyt.
 Nexi, were free men, whiche bounde them selfe to
 serue, to be therfore acquitted of their dettes.
 Nexo, aui, are, or Nexo, nexui, nexere, to knit
 often.
 Nexus, a, um, knitte or bounden.
 Nexu solutus. discharged of bonde.
 Nexares pignori, a thyng laied to mortgage,

Nexum es, money that one is bounde to paye
 or dettes.
 Nexum inire, to be wrapped in bonde, to be
 come seruant of bondeman to his creditor
 for saue of payment.
 Nexus, us, m. ge. a bonde, an obligation, wher-
 with one is obliged to doo a thyng, a kinde, a
 thyng.
 Nexu vincti, they that are bound to serue for
 their detts.

NI, if not, but if, excepte, least that. Ni, was
 vfed of olde writers for Non, also for
 Ne.

Ni teneant cursus, for Ne teneant.
 Mirum ni domi est, It is meruaile but that
 he is at home, or if he be not at home.
 Ni metuam patrem, if I did not feare my fas-
 ther, or if it were not that I am affraide of my
 father.
 Niethos, a ruuer in Sicily.
 Nicearchus, a famous painter.
 Nicandrus, or Nicander, a famous poete, which
 wrote of popsons.
 Nicenor, nicenoris, a grammarian of Alexan-
 dria in the tyme of Adrian the emperour.
 Nicator, nicatoris, m. ge. a banquisher. it was
 the surname of Seleucus.
 Nicea, and Nicia, a citie in Bithynia, wher was
 holden the holy counsaile agaynst Arius. In
 the whiche was presente the noble Emperoure
 Constantinus Magnus. There is an other ci-
 tie of that name in Fraunce.
 Nicedula, idem quod Cicindela.
 Nicerotianum, ni, n. gen. a sweete and pleasant
 oymment.
 Nicepsus, a greke phisicion and a great magician
 aboute the yere of our lord. 650.
 Nicetaria, orum, n. g. plu. rewardes for victo-
 rie, as rynges, colars of golde, or garlandes.
 Some doo write it Niceretia.
 Nicetes, a sophister in the tyme of Alexander, ex-
 cellently learned.
 Nicias, a noble man of Athens. it is also the
 name of certayne other.
 Nico, one of the Carantines that conspyred a-
 gaynst Anniball.
 Nicocreon, a tyran of Cypres.
 Nicolaitae, were heretikes, whiche tooke that
 name of Nicolas, one of the .viij. deacons in
 the tyme of the apostles, who beyng blamed of
 them for his ialousy, brought his wyfe, who
 was sayre, amonge all the disciples, sayng,
 that who so woulde, shoulde vse hir, thynkyng
 thereby to pouрге him selfe of ialousie: wherof
 other yll men takynge occasion, beleued, that
 euery man mought lesfully vse euery woman
 that he lusted, which heresy (as reason woulde)
 was condemned immediately, but it is to bee
 feared,

feared, that it is not closely dyed. *Nicolai*, a name of *Nicomachus* for great dates.
Nicolaus, a name of some *Nicomachus* in *Byzantium*.
Nichomachus, the name of some *Nicomachus* in *Byzantium*.
Nicomedes, a king of *Byzantium*.
Nicomedia, a noble cite in *Byzantium*, where *Constantinus* maynt the emperor dyed. It is now called of the *Nicomedi*.
Nicophanes, a cunning *Nicomachus*.
Nicopolis, a cite in *Byzantium*, where *Octavian* maynted *Antonia* and *Eleopatra*.
Nicostrata, called also *Carmentis*, was mother unto *Euander*, kynge of *Latines*, and a prophetesse.
Nicostratus, a famous orator of *Macedonie*.
 There was also a poet and a mynstrell of the same name. also an excellent player of comedies.
Nicromantia, like *Necromantia*.
Nictatio, *onis*, for g. a twynnyng of twynnyng with the eyes.
Nicto, *tere*, to vent or open as a hounde of spaynell doeth, when he hath the sent of the game.
Nicto, *ui*, *are*, to winkle, to twynkle with the eyes.
Nictor, *aris*, *ari*, *idem*. also to endeavour of styte with an ager of the body.
Nidamentum, *i*, *neu*, *gen*, a place where bydes make thepp nestes.
Nideo, *dere*, to hyne, to geue a sauour.
Nidifico, *ui*, *are*, to buyde a neste.
Nidificus, *a*, *um*, that maketh a neste.
Nidor, *oris*, *m*, *g*. the sauour of a thyng boune of rosted. sometyme grynnyng of the wyng of the teethe. sometyme byphtnesse.
Nidulor, *aris*, *ari*, to make a neste. also to set a byde on egges.
Nidulus, *li*, *m*, *g*. a littell neste.
Nidus, *i*, *m*, *g*. a neste. sometime the bydes that be in the neste, also a vessel lyke a neste. Also boxes of chestes, wherein grossers of mercers do put their wares, be called *Nidi*.
Distrahere aues nidis, to pull birdes out of their nestes.
Loquaces nidi, chypnyng pong birdes.
Construere nidum, to make a neste.
Nigella, *la*, *form*, *gene*, an herbe, that beareth a blacke seede of good sauoure, wherby profiteth agaynst reumes.
Nigellus, *a*, *um*, browne of coloure, somewhat blacke.
Niger, *gra*, *um*, blacke. sometyme it signifieth purple. sometyme darke: by translation dead, also hurtfull, perillous, yll naughty.
Nigra vena, *id est*, *Mediana*.
Nigrum mariubium, *idem quod* ballore.
Nigrum papauer, *gith*.
Nigidius figulus, an auncient *Romayne*, whiche was a philosopher, of the secte of *Pythagoras*, and was wonderfull subtilly, about the pers of our lord. *xlviii*. he dyed in exyle.
Nignia, a certayne herbe, which taketh away the

scars of woundes.
Nigir, a tyar of *Libya*.
Nigra, *idem quod* anemone.
Nigrans, *antis*, that is blacke of darke.
Nigrado, *gredinis*, *f*, *g*. blacknesse.
Nigreo, & *nigresco*, *nigrui*, *ere*, and *scere*, to become blacke.
Nigrefacio, *grefacio*, *feci*, *facere*, to make blacke.
Nigrefio, *fieri*, to be made blacke.
Nigrico, *ui*, *are*, to be somewhat blacke.
Nigrinus, a name name in *Luciane*.
Nigris, a fountayne in *Ethiopia*, which some suppose to be the head of the famous riuer *Nilus*.
Nigrines, *ei*, *Nigritia*, *a*, and *Nigritudo*, *us*, *dinis*, *f*, *g*. blacknesse.
Nigro, *ui*, *are*, to make blacke, or to be blacke.
Nigror, *oris*, *m*, *g*. blacknesse.
Nihil, *n*, *g*. *indeclin*. nothyng or nought.
Nihil cum fidibus graculo: *Nihil cum amaracino fui*, The dawe hath naughte to dooe with a lute, nor the sow with oyle of maioram. A proverbe applied to hym whiche presumyng of his witte, meddled with thynges that he can not skyll of.
Nihil ad nostram hanc, nothyng in comparison of this mayden that I speake of.
Nihil ad te, it pertayneth nothyng to the, or it maketh no mattier to the.
Nihil ad hanc rem est, it belongeth nothyng to this purpose.
Literarum admodum nihil sciebat, he was nothyng learned, or he was viterly vnlearned.
Nihil admodum territus, feared nothing at al.
Nihil agere, To labour in vayne, to lose ones labour.
Nihil praterquam vigilatum est, they dyd nothing but watche.
Nihil audio, *id est* non audio.
Nihil mihi cum illo fuit, I had nothyng to doo with him.
Nihil est, it is an easy thyng, also there is no hope at all.
Nihil est quod, there is no neede, there is no cause why.
Nihil est quod dicas mihi, *aliam querebam*, I had nothyng answere the to saye vnto me, I sought an other man.
Ego quid agas nihil intelligo, I can not persceyne wherabout thou goest.
Nihil est aque quod faciam lubens, there is nothyng in the worlde, that I would doe so gladly.
Nihil interest dactylus sit an creticus, it maketh no mattier.
Nihil moror, I passe nothyng vpon, I dooe nothyng esteeme.
Nihil mihi potius fuit quam. &c. I desyred nothyng moze than. &c.
Nihil quam, for *nihil aliud quam*. &c.
Nihil scio, for *Nescio*, I can not tell.
Nihil rerum omnium est, There is nothyng in the

in the worlde.

Nihil dum, nothing yet.

Mea nihil refert, dum potiar modo, I care not what I doe, so that I maye haue it.

Nihil festinare, to make no haste.

Nihilum, li, n. g. idem quod Nihil.

Redigi ad nihilum, to be brought to nothing, to bee brought to veraye poore estate.

Nilum, for Nihilum.

Nihili, of no pyce or value.

Cui minus nihilo est, whiche hath lesse than nothing.

Isti nihilo sum aliter ac fui, I am none otheres wyle towarde hym, than I haue been afore tyme.

Non hoc de nihilo est, this is not for naught.

Nihilo magis, neuer the moze, neuer the rather.

Nihili melior, no better.

Nihilo minus, neuer the lesse, not withstandynge.

Quæ nihilo minus, vt ego absum cõfici possunt, whypche maie well enough be dispatched, all though I bee not there.

Nihilifacio, feci, facere, to sette naughte by, to esteeme nothing.

Nihilipendo, di, dere, idem.

Nil, nothing. sometyme for non.

Niligenus, a, um, engendred, or bredde in, or of Nilus.

Nilion, lij, n. g. a stone lyke a Topace, but that is moze duskye.

Nilõtis, nilõtidis, f. g. of Nilus.

Nilus, a famous and great ryuer, rennyng thorough Ethiope and Egypte, & is supposed to bee one of the ryuers of Paradyse, called in holye scripture Gehon. All be it to me it seemeth vnlykely, for as muche as in Genesis it is writen, that Gehon enuyronneth all Aethiopia, where is no mencion made, that it passeth thorough Egypte, all be it, that Egypte and the ryuer of Nilus were moze nyghe to Moyses, whan he wrote the Genesis, than Aethiopia was. And also Nilus was famous for the vertue of the water thereof, whiche ouerflowynge the countrey of Egypte, made the grounde wonderfulle fertile manye yeeres after, so that without labourynge, the earthe broughte forth abundaunce of sundrye graynes & plantes, delectable, and profitable. Also beastes of sundrye kyndes, without other fourme of generation, especiallly whan the ryuer came to the depenesse of xl. cubites. likewyse whan it exceeded not. viii. cubites, there succeeded muche famine and scarfutee.

Nilus, is sometyme vled for a diech or mote, lyke as Euripus is.

Nilifacus, & Nilõticus, a, um, perteyning to the ryuer Nilus.

Nimbatus, a, um, oynted with swete oyles.

Nimbifer, feri, the byrnger of stormes.

Nimblis, engle in the sea called Nentum.

Nimbus, i, m. ge. a great storme of rayne, a dryne storme of rayne or haille, a greates blaste of wynde, a tempest of weither, by translation, a sodayne and greates fall, also a vessel, out of the whiche wyne is drawen, or as some haue it a certayne poste, for wyne, or water, or to kepe perfumes. sometyme a cloude, wherein the gods des descended downe.

Cinixerunt æthera nimbi, the cloudes be sette rounde about, as it is commonly sayde a great storme.

Crepitant nimbi culminibus multa grandis ne, there is a great storme of haille.

Densi funduntur ab æthere nimbi, a greates shoure of rayne doth petye downe.

Nimbosus, a, um, stormy, tempestuous.

Nimirum, ptye, surely, in sayth, certaynly, bus doubtely. sometyme it signifieth Scilicet, that is to say. sometyme At, sometyme it is added to an answer.

Vter melior dicetur orator? nimirum qui homo quoque melior, Whiche shall be sayed to be the better oratour: euen he that is also the better man.

Nimirum hi homines frigent, In sayth these men be blanke, or out of courage.

Nimis & Nimium, doo signis excess in muche or lytell.

Nimis magnus, to great.

Nimis parvus, to lytell.

Nimis bonus, to good.

Nimis malus, to ill.

Nimis cito, to soone.

Nimis diu, to longe, or veray longe.

Nimis male metuo, I feare greatly, or I am veray greatly asfearde.

Nimis cupio, and Nimis velim, I woulde veraye sayne.

Nimis pulcher, veraye sayte.

Nimietas, atis, for. g. superfluitee, excess, great abundaunce.

Nimie, and Nimio, aduerbes, signifyinge to muche, excessiue.

Nimius, a, um, to muche, excessiue.

Nimius animi, he that hath to great a corage.

In dando nimius, to liberall, prodigall.

Nimium quam delectabiliter, very pleasantly.

Nimium istoc abiisti, Thou wentest to farre that waye.

Illud non nimium probo, I doe not allowe that greatly.

Nimium lubenter, with a ryght good wyll, veraye gladly.

Ego te nimio plus diligo, I loue the muche better.

Nimio satius est, It is muche better.

Nimius, and Modicus, contrary.

Nimiopere, an aduerbe, signifyinge to excess dyngely.

Ninguis, guis, form, generis, was vled of olde writers

myttes for Nix.

Ningo, or Ningoo, nixl, ere, to shewe.
Ninguidas, a, um, where there is muche shewe.
Ningulas, la, lum, vnt of olde wynters, for Nec
vllus.

Niniue, seu Nisibis, a citee in Assyria, buylded
by Ninus; in compasse thre dayes iournepe.
There was an other citee of that name, in the
corner of Iudaea towards Arabia.

Ninos, a citee of Assyria, called also Ninus, and
Niniue.

Ninus, kyng of Assyria, and sonne of Belus, was
the fyrst that made warre, he conquered vnto
Indie, and vauquished Xoroastes kyng of
Bactria, whiche fyrst inuented art magike, and
also caused fyrst monepe to be currant. He had
to his wyfe Semiramis, he reigned. lli. yeres,
before the incarnation of Christ. 2055. yeres.

Niobe, bea, daughter of Chelous kyng of Phry-
gia, wyfe of Amphion, a woman of muche wi-
spome, who brought forth seven sonnes, and
as many daughters of excellent beaute, wherof
of he vaunted and preferred his selfe before
Latona, mother of Apollo, and Diana, wherof
Latona being angrye, commaunded Apollo to
slea all the sonnes, and Diana, all the daugh-
ters. For whiche deede Niobe (thorough dis-
comfort and heuynesse) losse his speche, and
remayned without meynge. Wherfore the
poetes feygned, that she was transfoymed into
a stone vpon the sepulchre of her chyldren.

Niphaus, a mans name.

Niphates, a ryuer of the great Armenie.

Nireus bisyllabum, the sonne of Læopus, the
moste beautifull of all the Greeces that came
to Troie.

Niptrum, i, n. g. a lauer, bathe, or bayne.

Nis, of olde tyme was vnted for nobis.

Nisa, a womans name in Virgill.

Nissa, a citee in Lidia. also the name of diuers
men.

Nisæe, a nymphe of sayrie.

Niseus, a place in Media, where was a good
bryede of sayre hoyses.

Niseus, a, um, of Nisus.

Nisi, except, but if, sayng, yf not.

Nisi me animus fallit, If I bee not deceyued
in myne owne mynde.

Nisi tu caues, yf thou take not heede.

Nisi quod, sayng that.

Hanc nisi mors mihi adimet nemo, There
shall no man take his from me but death.

Nisi quid pater aliud velit, Excepte perchaunce
your fathers mynde bee to haue it otherwyse.

Nisus, a kyng, of whom it is wyntten, that he had
one golden heare, the whiche caused hym al-
wayes to bee victorious. But his daughter cal-
led Mirrha, at the request of one, with whose
loue she was taken, stole awaye the sayd heare,
wherby his father was vauquished and slayn,
it is also a kynd of hankes.

Nisus, a, um, the participle of Nior.

Nisus, us, m. g. endeuour, insojournment, laboure
to do a thyng.

Nisyros, an yle wyth to Syra.

Nitidula, la, f. g. a glowe worme that shyneth
in the nyght, also a kynde of small myce.

Nitela, a, or nitella, for. g. cleerenesse, gaynesse,
bryghtnesse, also the small glystersyng thynges
in duste or sande, a towhe pickar. Sometime it
signifieth elegancy in speche.

Nitens, entis, shynng, beautifull, gay.

Nitico, tul, ere, to be neate or cleane in body, gar-
mentes or other thynges, to be beautifull and
gay. also to wyne.

Nitisco, scere, idem.

Nitibundus, a, um, endeuouryng, trustyng, tru-
styng to a thyng.

Conspiratu tacito nitibundi, puttyng the
confidence or trust eche in other with one assent
or agreement.

Nitide, cleanly, gozglyously, gayly.

Nitido, aui, are, to make bryghte or cleane, to
make nette or trimme.

Nitidiuscule, the diminutive of Nitide.

Nitidus, a, um, cleere, neate, gay.

Sol nitidus, the bryght and cleere sunne.

Verba nitida, eloquent and goodly wordes.

Nitriobriges, people of Nabon in Fraunce,
nowe called Mount pellier.

Nitor, niteris, niti, to endeuour, to ensojourn, to labo-
ur to do a thyng, to leane to, to put trust
and confidence in a thyng, to bee styffe, or to
resiste agaynst a thyng, to take payne, to tras-
pale.

Nititur hasta, he leanceth to or on his speare.

Nitialis, to flye.

Nititur in coniectura, it resteth in coniecture.

Niti pari iugo, to take as muche payne the one
as the other.

Niti pro aliquo, to take ones parte, or to la-
bour in defendyng his cause.

Niti gradu, to walke.

Maiorum cōsilio & autoritate niti, To go
uerne hym selfe by the counsell and authozites
of his elders, to leane to the counsaile. &c.

Niti ad gloriam immortalem, to endeuor to
geat a name for euer.

Cuius in vita nitebatur salus ciuitatis, In
whose lyfe consisted the good state or wealth of
the citee.

Nitens aduersus populum, shoulberyng or
thrustyng agaynst the people.

Nitor, oris, m. g. cleannesse, bryghtenesse, gay-
nesse.

Nitaria, a, the place where Nitrum groweth.

Nitratus, a, um, mixte with Nitrum.

Nitria, a countreie in Egypte, and the name of
ii. citees about Memphis.

Nitrosus, a, um, where Nitrum is, or of the sa-
uour of Nitrum.

Nitrum, i, n. g. a kynd of salte, whiche some saye
pale

pose to be that, whych is called false peter: but it is not true, for Dioscorides writeth, that Nitrum is of a light ruddy colour of whyte, has uppe holes lyke vnto a sponge, and was put in to the potte with herbes, wherby they were made more tender and apte to be eaten. And I had some geuen to me, whiche was of a carmacion colour, and not glistering, lyke our false peter.

Rubentis nitri spuma. Ouid.

Niuālis, niuāle, perteyning to snowe.

Aqua niualis, that cometh of snowe.

Oculum niuale, a colde eyse.

Niuale celum, rayny wether.

Niualia loca, snowy places.

Niualis dies, a daye in the whych it snoweth.

Niuarius, a, um, of or belonging to snowe.

Vas or colum niuarium, a colander or a bolle with a clothe sette on the bottome to streyne lycour thorough, a sieboll.

Saccus niuarius, a kynde of fyne strayners, as it were an pphoras bagge.

Niuārus, a, um, made colde with snowe.

Niueus, a, um, lyke snowe, snowy, of snowe.

Niuōsus, a, um, full of snowe.

Nix, iuis, f. g. snowe.

Nixor, aris, ari, idem quod Nitor, niteris.

Nixurio, nixurn, ire, to attempt or endeavour to doe a thyng.

Nixus, a, um, bozne or brought swythe into the world, trustyng to, leanyng to, stayed vp.

Nixus, us, m. g. the byrthe of a chyld. also endenour.

Nixus, i, a sterre or planet in the firmament.

N ANTE O.

NO, aui, are, to swymme.

Nare contra aquam, to swym agaynst the streame.

Nóbilis, le, noble, famous, excellent in any thyng good or yll, well known.

lis nunquam nobilis fui, id est cognitus.

Nobili loco natus, descended of a noble Roche, a gentyll man bozne.

Nobiles, gentyll men.

Ad multa nobile fel, a gall berate excellent in medicine for many thynges.

Scelece nobiles, men famous and known as mong all other for theyr mischiefe.

Nobile facinus, a notable and famous acte much spoken of.

Nobilitas, atis, nobilitate, estimation, noblenesse of byrthe, excellencie, and worthynesse, byrite and renoume.

Nobilitatus, a, um, ennobled, made famous or notable, whether it be good or yll.

Nobilitata phalaridis crudelitas.

Nobilitate, nobly.

Nobilito, aui, are, to make noble, to promote to dignitee, to byng to renoume, to byng to no-

table infamie by any thyng.

Flagitiis aliquem nobilitare, to be the cause that one doeth some ill, by which he cometh to notable infamie.

Noceto, cui, cere, to hurte, to endamage.

Nihil nocuerit, si cum Balbo eris loquutus, It shall be no harm, if you talke somewhat with Balbus of the matier.

Nocere noxam, to doe hurt or damage to one, that must be satisfied or made amends for.

Nocetur, the impersonall.

Nocens, entis, he that hath doen a trespass or iniurie, that hurtech or endamageth.

Nochelim, idem quod ballote.

Nocenter, hurtfully.

Nocius, a, um, hurtfull, noyous.

Noctesco, scere, to waxe nyght, or be darke.

Noctescit, the impersonall.

Noctifer, tifer, um, that byngeth nyght, the euenyng sterre is so called.

Noctifuga, the thing that may not susteine nyght.

Nocticula, a name, wherby the moone is called, also a littell beast, whych wynech by nyght.

Noctiuagus, a, um, that wandreth by nyght.

Noctu, for Nocte, in the nyght, or by nyght.

Noctua, æ, f. g. an owle.

✱ Noctuas Athenas, supple. portas, or mittis, Owles to Athens, a prouerbe, where one sendeth to a man anye thyng, wherof he that receyureth it hath plenty.

Nocturnus, a, um, perteyning to nyght.

Nocius, a, um, that whiche dweth hurte.

Nodatio, onis, f. g. knottynesse.

Nodia, a certayne herbe, whych curiours do vse, called also Mularis.

Nodinus, a god, whome the auncient Romans worshypped.

Nodo, aui, are, to knytte, to tye knottes.

Nodōsus, a, um, knotty, full of difficultee.

Nōdulus, a diminutiue of nodus.

Nodus, i, m. g. a knotte, a knurle, a toynete, a difficultee, an intricate matier, also a thyng of men in battayle.

✱ Nodus Herculeus, Hercules knotte, a prouerbe applied to a thyng, whych by no meanes maye be lousd.

✱ Nodum in scirpo quærere, to seke a knot in a rushe. A prouerbe, where one maketh a thyng difficulte or doubtfull: whiche is verie playne to be vnderstande, or is scrupulouse in a thyng without cause.

Aheni nodi, chaynes of brasse.

Corporis nodi, the ioyntes of the body.

Articulorū nodi, the knottes where the ioyntes are fastened and knytte.

Nodum soluere, to dissolue a harde doubte or intricate matier.

Dum hic nodus expeditur, whyles this matier is dispatched.

Cælestis nodus, was of auncient wryters, taken for the signe Pisces.

Noe,

Noe, significant test of wisdom from labour. He was the name of an holy patriarch, the son of Lamech, whom enuye) with his wife and. iii. sonnes) god elected to be preserved from the vniuersall floud, whiche almightie god sente ouer the world, for the horrible synnes of men than lypng. Noe (of the age of 600. yeres) by the commaundement of god made a greateshell, called in holie scripture an arke, whiche coneyned in lengthe. 300. cubites) as saynt Augustin saith) geometricall, euer cubite consisting. vi. comune cubites, which is. ix. fete, so it was in length. 12700. fete, in bredth. 50. cubites, whiche was. 450. fete, in depenthe. 30. cubites, whiche was. 270. fete, wherein was also saved of all kindes of beastes and foules, male and female. And after the floud ceased, the arke remained upon an hill in Armenia called Cordiei. Noe lived after the floud. 350. yeres: after the creation of the world. 2007. yeres, and before the incarnation of Christ. 1855. yeres. He was of the gentiles called Iannae, and sometime Vortumnus.

Noegerm, gei, n. ge. a white naphyn, or rather a white thynne garment twelced with purple like to an aulbe.

Noele, wertes, whiche be in the chekes of swyna or goates.

Noema, a sentence.

Noemagus, a citee ofarbon in France, called Rion.

Noenon, of olde tyme used for non.

Noes, a riuer in Thracia, which renneth into the ryuer called Danubius or Ister.

Nola, a towne in Italy.

Nolani, people of that towne.

Nolo, lui, nolle, to nyl or to be vnwillng.

Nolo offensum, I am affrayde to displease, or anger hym.

Nollem dixisse, I woulde not haue sayed it.

Non nolle, for velle.

Nomx, arum. f. g. plu. pynfull sores.

Nomades, prople in Scythia, whiche is in Casopra, whych feedynge cattall only, haue none other habitation, but where the cattall doe eare. I suppose the be the Tartarians, next to Polonia and Ruffy.

Nomarcha, cha, masc. gene, he that hath pteseminere in the ministracion of lawes, a Mayte or other lyke.

Nomarchia, & **Nomi**, certayn officers or magistrates in Egypt.

Nomas, adis, a shepherdes name.

Nomen, inis, n. gen. a name, geuen vnto chyl dren, as John, or Thomas, sometime it signifieth honour, anthozite, or great bloud, somes tyme byrte or renoume, sometime cause. It is also a title, article. or Item of ones accomptes, rekenynges, or other wrytyng. It is ofte taken for the debt or detour.

Ex nomine, for that cause.

Multis nominibus, for many causes.

Hoc vno nomine, for that onely cause.

Nomen soluere, to paye debts.

Nomen transferre, to boyme of one man to paye an other.

Nominibus honestis, for an honest considera- cion, vnder an honest pretence.

Ascribere aliquem sibi in nomen, to name one after his owne name.

Ad nomina respondere, to answer when he is called.

Nomen habet Fabius, he is called Fabius.

Imponere nomen alicui, to geue one a name.

Inclamare nomen, to call one aloud by his name.

Magna nomina, for Magni nominis homines, Meo nomine, for my sake.

Stringere nomen alicuius, to speake of alyte of one to his rebuke.

Nomina facere, to sende to many men.

Pecuniam sibi esse in nominibus ait, he sayth he hath money owng hym.

Nomina exigere, to alke debts, or sue debts toours.

In nominibus habere, to haue money owng.

Transcribere nomina in alios, to transcribe the debts from hym selfe, and set it on an other mans heade.

Nomina idonea, sure debtours.

Nomina expedire, to paye debts truly.

Nomina explicare, to discharge debts.

Nomina expungere, idem, to put his name out of his creditours booke.

Nomenclatio, onis, f. g. the numbyng of names and surnames, offices, titles and dignities.

Nomenclatura, e, f. g. idem.

Nomenclator, oris, or Nomenclator, oris, m. ge. to whome it belongeth to know by herte the names, orders, offices, craftes, and carul- tres of all persons, which serued most comonly among the Romayns, to instruct them of suche as they shulde sollicite to graunt theyr voyces in election of officers, a beddyll.

Nomentana via, the waye out of Rome, leadyng to Nomentum.

Nomentum, a towne in Italye not farre from Rome.

Nominatim, by name, namely, expyressly.

Nominatim appellare aliquem, to call one by his name.

Nominatio, onis, f. g. genre. a namynge or ap- poyntment, nomination.

Nominatione sua coopiare aliquem, to calle one after his owne name.

Nominatus, a, um, named, also famous.

Nomino, aui, are, to name or appoynt, to speake or make mention of one, to geue a name.

Quis me nominat, who speaketh of me.

Quid ait, ubi me nominas, what sayed he when thou speakest of me.

Nominatio, the frequentatiue of Nomino.

Nomissis, nyne pounce weight.

Nomius,

Nomius, the name of Apollo.
 Nomodidactes, he that teacheth lawe.
 Nomophylax, acis, om. g. he that hath the custodie of lawes, wherein the lawes be written.
 Nomos, a jurisdiction or magistracy, a lawe.
 Nomotheta, re, m. g. he that giveth lawe, a law maker.
 Non, adverbium negandi, no, noy, not, and is foreigned to all modes, sayng the negatative.
 Non na pridem, not longe ago.
 Non modo, not only. Non sobrius, dronke.
 Non facenda, maye wrythe.
 Non admodum delectari re aliqua, to take no great pleasure in a thing, not to delight greatly in a thinge.
 Non, non sic futurum est, non potest, No, it will not come so to passe, it can not be.
 Non clam me est, I know well enough.
 Non dico inter pecudem & hominem, sed, &c. I saye not onely betwene a beeste and a mā, but, &c. Non dubie, without doubt.
 Non est de nihilo, it is not for nought.
 Non fere quisquam, almost no man.
 Non fere contingit nisi his, &c. it neuer chaunceth almoste, but to them. &c.
 Non ita multis ante annis, not very many yeres before.
 Homo non malus, an honest man.
 Non malum hercle, In sayth not of the worst sort. Non dubia spe, certayne hope.
 Non multo post huc aderit, she will bee here shortly after. Non modo, sometime for Ne dū.
 Non nemo, some men.
 Non pauci, many thynges.
 Non pridem, not longe since.
 Non queo, for Nequeo.
 Non quo, for Non quia.
 Non temere, seldom or neuer, almost neuer.
 Non temere est, it is not without a cause.
 Non nequequam isti appellabā. &c. It was not without a cause, or it was for some purpose or consideration, or it was not for naught that these men. &c.
 Non ultra quam compedibus, id est, solum compedibus.
 Nona, the name of one of the fatall labies called Parca.
 Nonacris, a place in Arcadie, where is lioure so colde, that nothyng can contayne it but the house of a mule.
 Nonacrius, and Nonacrinus, a, um, of that place, or of Arcadie.
 Nonarum, f. g. plur. in Marche, May, June and October, be the vi. dayes, whyche doe followe the fyrst day in other monthes, it be the iiii. daies that followe the fyrst day of the month.
 Nonagies, foure score and ten tymes.
 Nonageni, re, gena, plu. tantum, nyntie.
 Nonaginta, foure score and ten.
 Nonagécuplex, plicis, om. g. foure score and ten double.

Nonagécuplus, foure score & ten tyms so much.
 Nonagenarius, a, um, that is fourscore and ten yeres olde.
 Nonagellimus, a, um, the lowest sort and tenth, the nyntieth.
 Nonaginti, or nongenti, re, a, nyne hundred.
 Nonarius, a, um, of nyne.
 Nonarie meretrices, common harlottes, whyche used at, re. of the clothe to sette them selues, or to open theyr houses, to lette men come to theym.
 Nonaria, re, for gen. eadem herba, quæ astragalus.
 Nonea, re, f. anchusa.
 Nondum, not yet.
 Nonne, an aduerbe of aspyng or demanding.
 Nonne oportuit præscisse me ante, had it not ben mete that I should have knowne it before?
 Nonne ita est: it is not so.
 Non nihil, somewhat, a littell.
 Non nihilo æstimare, to sette somewhat by, to esteeme somewhat.
 Nonnullus, a, um, some man, some woman, some thyng.
 Nonnunquam, sometime, otherwhyles.
 Nonus, a, um, the nyntie.
 Nonusis, the weight of nyne pounce.
 Nophria, loke ballote.
 Norba Cesaria, a towne in Portugall called commonly Alcantara.
 Noricum, a countrey in Germanye, it is bounded on the west with the ryuer Danubius, & Vindelicia: on the north with Danaw: on the east with Pannonia super: on the south with the alpes: this and Vindelicia be as partes of Bavarie.
 Noricus, a, um, of the countrey Noricum.
 Norma, re, f. g. a rule or square.
 Ad eorum normam, after theyr rule, or as they do measure.
 Dirigere vitā ad normam rationis, to order the lyfe accordyng to reason.
 Normālis, le, tyghte to the rule, made by the square or rule.
 Nortmania, Normandy in Fraunce.
 Nortmani, Normans.
 Normatus, a, um, idem quod Normalis.
 Normula, re, f. g. a littell rule.
 Noruegia, re, for g. a countrey beyonde Densmarke, called Norwayne.
 Nos, we or vs.
 Noscitabundus, a, um, knowyng.
 Nōscito, aui, are, to knowe muche, to consider or regarde to the intente to knowe.
 Nōscō, noui, scere, to knowe.
 Age, noui animum tuū, Go to, I knowe the nature, mynde, or phantasy well enough.
 Noui de facie, I knowe hym by syght.
 Quasi nō nouimus nos inter nos, As though we dyd not knowe one an other.
 Noui æque omnia tecum, I knowe alldoges ther

Noti locum ubi sit, I knowe the place well
where it is.

Notmet, & nosmetipsi, our selves.

Notmetipsi inter nos, aminge of between
our selves.

Nosocomion, mi, n. gen. an hospitall for sick
men.

Noster, a, um, ours, of our familie or house.

Noster est, he is hyne to vs.

Nostrarum, for nostrum.

Nostra, sometyme for Mea.

Nostra omnis lis est, we haue wonne, or we
haue overcome in the suite.

Haud similis virgo est virginum nostrarum,
This may be is not lyke, or after the facion of
the maybes of our cite.

Nostrum omnium adolescentia, for Nostra
omnium, &c.

Nostrae culpa, by or throughte our owne
defaulte.

Nostras, atis, om. g. of our countrey or household.

Nota, x, f. g. a note, a marke, a token, a signe,
a defamacion, infamie, a slanderous name or
repute to ones dishonour, also a reprehencion or
correction of any wrytyng. Sometyme wrytyng.

Notae, be also cyphers, notes, abbreviations,
suche as men vse wrytyng in haste.

Notis scribere, to wryte with cyphers and ab-
breviations.

Variis affectus notis, defamed with byures
thynges. Instruit secretis notis, he gaue or
tolde hym pryue tokens.

Apponere notam, to sette a marke.

Commendare aliquem alicui de meliore nota,
to commend one as an honest man verie earnestly
and effectuously.

Instruit secretis notis, per quas, &c. he telleth
them cetyne pryue tokens and markes. &c.

Notae amoris, signes or tokens of loue.

Eiusdem notae, of the same soyte.

Secundae notae, of the meane soyte, not excels
hnte.

Notae salutis, tokens of healtie in one that is
sicke.

Notae eximere, to acquite or discharge of res-
poeche or dishonour.

Natam inurere, to defame.

Ad cenam non ad notam te inuito, I badde
the to supper, and not to reproue or defame me.

Notabilis, le, notable, a thyng to bee noted or
marked, as a greaite mattier, and worthy me-
mozy, bothe in the good parte and in the yll, als
so manifest. Sometyme to be reprehended.

Notabiliter, notably, evidently.

Notarius, rij, m. g. a clerke that wryteth instru-
mentes of pleas.

Notatio, onis, f. g. consideration, aduise mente,
notyng, markyng, obseruyng.

Notatus, a, um, marked, noted, obserued.

Notescere, scire, to be knowne or made knowne.

Nothia, genus de bellaribus.

Nothus, a, um, beharbe, not lausfull.

Notifico, au, are, to notify or make to bee kno-
wen.

Notion, the yerde called Semper viuum.

Notio, onis, & notitia, x, f. g. knowlage, vns
bestanding, acquaintance.

Habere notionem alicuius rei, To haue the
knowlage or vnderstanding of a thyng.

Inter nos nuper admodum notitia est, it is a
decepe littell while agoe that we haue bene
acquainted together.

Notium, a towne in Aecolia, also a promontorie
in Irelande called commonly Cabo de Mar.

Noto, au, are, to note, to marke, to repute, to
reprehend, sometyme to accuse. Also to petrepus,
to obserue, to put in wrytyng. Sometyme Ignos-
minia afficere, to defame, or put to rebuke.

Notare vitium, to repute vice.

Animo notare, to marke in ones mynde.

Notare aliquid ab alio, to deteine one thyng
from an other. Notare & animaduertere.

Notare res proprijs appellationibus, to geue
to thynges theyr propre names.

Notarunt hoc annales, This is wrytten in
chronicles.

Notari ignominia, to be accused or defamed.

Vt notamus in muscis, as we perceiue and
obserue in flies.

Notoria, a kynde of accusyng, or aperechyng of
men.

Notorius, a, um, an adiectiue.

Notus, a, um, knowen, notable, famous, ac-
quainted. Notum facere, to geue knowlage.

Notus, ti, the southerne wynde.

Nouacula, x, f. g. a barbores rasour. Sometyme
any other knyfe.

Noualis, lis, f. g. or nouale, lis, n. g. lande sowed
euery other yere, or lande newly eared to bee
sowed, and sometyme grounde fyrste eared or
broken to be sowed.

Noua mencia, a citee of Darmatia, called com-
monly Weissenburge.

Nouantum Chersonesum, a place in the weste
parte of Scotlande, called Colermonth.

Nouatianus, a pylet of Boome, and sometyme
chapleyn to saynte Cyppian, began an heretic
called Cathaton, whiche was, that they whiche
had renounced the faith, should not be receiued
to penance.

Nouatus, a, um, made newe.

Nouator, oris, m. g. and Nouatrix, icis, f. g.
one that maketh a thyng newe.

Nouellum, i, n. g. a late growen vine.

Nouello, au, are, to tyll newe grounde, or sette
newe vines.

Nouellus, li, a mannes name in Rome, whiche
wold drinke vp. iii. of the measures called Cōs-
gii, and was therfore surnamed Tricongius.

Nouellus, a, um, verie newe or yong growen.

Nouem, omni. g. vndeclined, nine.

Nouem

Nouember, bris, m. g. the month of November.
 Nouenarius, a, um, of nyne.
 Nouenarius numerus, the number of nyne.
 Nouendialis, le, of ix. dayes space.
 Nouendiale sacrum, the terecment the nyth
 day after the burying.
 Nouendum, n, n, g. the space of nyne dayes.
 Noueni, a, n, plu, idem quod Nouem.
 Nouennia, plu, a citee in Thracia.
 Nouerca, a, f, g. a stepmother.
 Nouercalis, le, of a stepmother.
 Nouercale odium, the accustomed hate that
 stepmothers are wonte to beare to theyr hus-
 bandes chyldren.
 Nouercari, to doe lyke a stepmother.
 Nouiodunum, the name of dyuers citees in
 France.
 Nouissime, at the last, finally.
 Nouissimus, a, um, at the laste, the hyndermost,
 the lowest or basest.
 Nouitas, a, ris, f, g. newenesse, or strangenesse. al-
 so newe compng vp of ones selfe without noble
 auncestrie.
 Florida nouitas mundi, the beautifull spring
 tyme.
 Nouiter, newly or lately.
 Nouitius, a, um, newe begonne, newe come.
 Nouium, a citee of Spayne called comunlye
 Noya.
 Nouius, a ryuer in Bytayne, comunlye called
 Cloit.
 Nouo, aui, are, to make newe, to reuue, also to
 change or alter the state or condicion of a thing,
 to make a thng otherwys than it was before.
 Agrum nouare, to cast vp the ground agayne
 that hath ones been eared.
 Nouocomensis, a citisen of Nouum Comum.
 Nouum Comum, a citee in Lumbardy.
 Nouuncium, n, n, g. a weyght of ix. ounces, or
 a measure of nyne ynches.
 Nouus, a, um, newe, freshe comen, strange,
 not seene afore, of a newe sorte, vncomen.
 Noui homines, men late come to woozshipp
 and honour.
 Ede quid portes noui, Tell what newes thou
 bryngeest.
 Noxa res, chaunge and alteration of the
 worlde.
 Nouarum rerum cupidi, me desirous to haue
 a chaunge of the worlde.
 Maritus nouus, one new married, a bydegrome.
 Noua nupta, a byde.
 Nouo modo, strangelye, after a newe sorte,
 vncomthlye.
 Nouus furor, a sodaine furie.
 Nox, octis, for. gen. nyght. sometyme slepe. also
 death.
 Noctis auis, an oule.
 Hoc noctis, for hac parte noctis.
 Nox intempesta, the deepe of the night whan
 all is at sylene.

Adulta nox, mydnyght, or the later parte of
 the nyght.
 Illustris nox syderibus, a saye cleare nyght
 with steres.
 Nox concubia, the tyme of nyght, whan eu-
 ery man is layed to sleape, midnyght.
 Noctes ante, the titell of a booke, which Aus-
 lus Gellius made, so called, because he wrote it
 at Athens in winter tyme.
 Aequare nocti ludum, to play all night long.
 Appetit nox, the night draweth on.
 Locare noctes, meretricum est.
 Negare noctem, whan harlotten wyl not ad-
 mit theyr louers.
 Dare noctem, contrarie.
 Peragere noctem insomnem, not to sleape al
 nyght longe.
 Polcere and rogare noctem, amatorum est.
 Animi nox, blynnes, ignorance.
 Nox rei publice, trouble or aduersitee of the
 commune weale.
 Dormienda est nox vna perpetua, we muste
 ones die.
 Noctes & dies, continually, alwayes, nyght
 and daye.
 Steruit noctesque & dies, he lyeth routyng &
 snoozyng all daye and all nyght.
 De nocte, in the nyght tyme.
 Multa nocte profectus est, he went forth late
 in the nyght.
 Noxa, a, for. gen. the offence, or the punishment
 and payne for the offence, a fault, also hurt, da-
 mage.
 Decernere noxam, to adudge one to be puni-
 shed for his offences.
 Noxe damnatus, condemned to be punished.
 Extra noxam esse, to be nothing culpable or
 faultie, to be gylelesse or blamelesse.
 Nihil his noxa futurum, That they shoulde
 haue no harme for it.
 Ea res a noxa circulionum defendit, That
 thng dooeth saue it that it be not hurt of the
 weyls, speakyng of cozne.
 Noxa eximere, to acquite one of trespassse.
 Noxis vel noxijs solutus, acquitted of felonye
 or trespassse.
 Penes te est noxa, the offence is in the, the fault
 is in the, or thou art in the fault.
 Noxam auertere ab aliquo, to discharge one
 of trespassse, to put the fault from one.
 Noxa dedere, & ob noxam, to render a man
 or beast, whiche hath doen harme, in recom-
 pence therof, and to be punished at his pleas-
 sure, to whom the offence was doeh.
 Sine noxa luce bibuntur, in the daye a man
 may drynke of them without any harme at all.
 Noxam contrahere, to fall into syknesse, or to
 take harme.
 Noxam concipere, idem.
 Noxam facere, to doo harme.
 Noxam nocere, idem.

Sine noxia, without fault or harm.

Omni noxia, all faults, or all harm.

Noxialis, le, belonging to an offence, fault or punishment.

Noxialis actio, was an action against the lord for an offence done by his vassal, for the which the plaintiffe by the verdict, should be a sufficient discharge and recompence of the lord, if he by the delictus his vassal to the plaintiffe.

Noxia, a, f. g. the offence or fault, the trespass.

Noxia esse dicuntur res, when one is blamed or reprimed for them, or secretly hurt by them.

Nec eis noxia futurum, and that they should be not be blamed.

In noxia esse, to be in the fault, to have done amysse.

Vnam hanc noxiam misit, pardons me this one offence or trespass.

Noxiis vacuum esse, to be in no fault.

Noxia careo, I am not in the fault, I am blameless.

Noxiolus, a, um, full of faults, verus humilis.

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Nubilo, pro in nubilo tempore.

Venus agit nubi, The wynde dyueth the cloude.

Depellere & detergere nubi caelo, to make the weather cleere, and bypasse the cloude.

Nubo, pti, heu, to cover, to be wedded; or to wedde, pposuim, the womanes parte, but sometyme of the men. And some write, that it is spoken onely of those men, whose wyues are their maistres, also to be ioynd into.

Nubere in familiam claram, to be married to one of a noble house or familie.

Vxor nubere nolo meo, I will not be married to my wyfe, meaning to forsake her.

Dare nuptum viro, To marry his daughter to one.

Nubere dicuntur arbores, to be ioynd to vines.

Nubitur, the impersonall.

Nucamentum, i, n. ge. a thyng hanging downe of nutte trees, lyke a rattes egle, and the lyke is in diuers other trees, as it were compacts of thin scales.

Nuceria, a towne in Campania.

Nucens, a, um, of a nutte.

Nucifrangibulum, i, n. g. a nut cracker. Plaudas vobis it for a tooth.

Nucipersica, a kinde of fruite verie common in France, whiche they call Deschenois, we call them peches.

Nuciprimum, a plumme-grafted on the stocke of a nutte tree.

Nucleus, clei, a kernell, also a cloue of garlyke.

Concidere nucleu dentibus, to knock a nut.

Nucleum amisi, I have lost the kernell, used pproverbially, when one hath lost that, where in profite consisteth.

Nucleus ferri, Steele.

Nucula & Nuccella, a littell nutte.

Nudatus, a, um, made naked of bare, vncouered, made voyde.

Nudata castra, the campe left without men.

Nudatus defensoribus murus, the walle abandoned, and without men to defende it.

Nupedalia, ceremonies done barefooted.

Nuditatis, atis, f. g. nakednesse, barenesse, pouertie, wante of any thyng. Sometyme playnesse without obscuritee or dissimulation.

Nudius quartus, foure daies agone.

Nudius sextus, cui talentum mutuū dedi, It is now sixe daies sens I lent hym a talent.

Nudius tertius, the daie before yesterdaie, the thyrde day before, and is alwayes ioynd with the pterperfecte tens.

Nudo, aui, are, to streppe naked, to make naked of bare, to vncouer, to make voyde. Sometyme to disclose or open.

Nudatur arbor foliis, the tree is bare without leaues.

Nudare gladios, to drawe swordes.

Nudare vada, to leane beate littell water in the ryuers.
 Nudare scelus aliquod, To disclose of open a mischeuous acte.
 Nudare facta alicuius, to tell of disclose what thynges one hath doen.
 Nudus, a, um, naked, bare, vncovered, boyde, sometye vnburied of dead.
 Ensis nudus, a sworde redy dyatwen, a naked swerde.
 Nuda senecta, id est inops.
 Domus nuda & inanis, an emptye and bare house, without anye prouision of householde stuffe. Nudus a propinquis, without healte of frendes of kynsefolkes.
 Nuda a magistratibus respublica, The comynne weale cleane destitute and without magistrates and officers.
 Nuda vrbs praesidio, a citee not fortified with a garrison, of that hath no garrison of men to defende it.
 Nudo vestimenta detrahete, to take rayme from a naked man, prouerbi ally used to take of seke a thyng of a man that he hath not, to take a byeche from a bareste man.
 Nugæ, arum, f. g. plur. fables, trifles.
 Nugalis, le, perseyning to trifles.
 Nugamentum, i, n. g. a trifle.
 Nugator, oris, m. g. a trifier.
 Nugatorius, a, um, trifyng, of that trifier.
 Nugax, acis, om. g. that trifier.
 Nugiger, of Nugigerulus, a, um, that beareth aboute of telleth tales, fables, vayne thynges of trifles.
 Nuguendus, a seller of trifles and fables, he that selleth trifles to women.
 Nugor, aris, ari, to trifle, to dallye.
 Nullatenus, in no wyse.
 Nullus, a, um, none. Sometye it signifieth non, sometye of no price, value of profite, vayne.
 Nulli consilij, for nullius consilij.
 Nullibi, no where.
 Nullo negotio, easly.
 Nullorum hominum homo, lyke no man.
 Si non querit, nullus dixeris, If he dooe not enquire sell not.
 Nullus sum, I am vndoen, I were as good bee dead.
 Nullus dum, no man vntyll this daye, neuce man. Nulla est igitur hæc amicitia, Therfore this frendshipp is vayne, of nothyng worthe, of not worthe to bee called frendshipp.
 Is nullus venir, he cometh not.
 Nulla fide esse, vntwothyne to be trusted, not to be trusted of beleued, false, of no credite.
 Nullis litteris viri, a man bitterly vnlearned.
 Nullo loco deesse alicui, to healte one in all thynges.
 Nullo fine, without ende.
 Nullo ordine, without order.
 Nullam in partem, for nullo pacto.

Nullius, for neutrius.
 Nullo modo, nullo pacto, nulla ratione, by no meane.
 Num, for An. It is properly to be used, where the answer must be made by Non and An, where the answer must be made by Ita, etiam, or any other words of affirmynge.
 Num cogitat quid dicat deus he regardes of consider what he saith.
 Num censet faceret? would he doe it thynghe
 Num ego te spoliavi? dyd I robbe the?
 Numnam for nam, or virum.
 Numnam tu hic relictus custos? Arte thou leste here to watche?
 Numnam perimus? ar we not all vndwen?
 Numnam ego perii? Am not I vndoen for euer?
 Numa, the seconde kynge of the Romayns nexte after Romulus. He was chosen by the people and senate of Rome, of a poore gentylman, dwellynge in a towne of the Sabynes called Cures, for his excellent vertues and lernynge, sayng of the discipline of Pythagoras. He by his policie and ceremonies, byaghte the Romans (who duryng the tyme of Romulus were continually occupied in warres) in such a wonderfull quietnesse and honeste course of lypynge, that the cuntreyes enuyronnyng theim, by the space of xl. yeres, dyd neuer moue warre agaynst them.
 Numana, a towne in Italy.
 Numantia, a citee in Spayne about Biskaye, whiche was of such valyentnesse, that beeyng besieged of the Romayns xlii. yeres continually, yet they dyd not onely resist, haungeth but. int. thousande men to defende it, but also vanquished xl. thousand Romayns. At the last it was destroyed by the last Scipio, after he had besieged it a longe tyme. For whan they had longe susteyned famine, and myghte not stue forth to fyght in battaile: they burned theym selues and all their goodes.
 Numarius, a, um, of or belongynge to moneye.
 Res numaria, a money matter.
 Iudicium numarium, a iudgement corrupted with moneye.
 Iudices numarii, iudges corrupted with moneye.
 Difficulus numaria, scarcitee of lacke of moneye.
 Num tanta difficultas rei numarie eu tenet? Hath he so great neede of scarcitee of moneye?
 Res numaria tenet eum, he is in neede of moneye.
 Numatio, onis, f. m. ge. the haungeth of a great abundance of moneye.
 Numatus, a, um, well monied, riche of moneye.
 Marsupium numatum, a purse full of moneye.
 Numella, æ, and sometye Numellus, li, a cumbyrell, wherin men be sette, haungeth therein theyr handes and legges. Also a bynde of colare of shables.

Numerus, to the begges, begges, open of other
begges.
Numerus, numerus, n. g. the power, wyl, maie:
the, or vertue of god. sometime it signifieth
god. sometime apparable.
Numina diuum, id est oracula.
Manifesto numine, id est manifesto deorum
iudicio.
Numeratio, onis, f. g. numbyng.
Numerabilis, le, that which may be numbyed.
Numerans, le, pectryng to numbye.
Numerarius, a, um, that is of numbyes.
Numeratus, a, um, numbyed.
Numerato, promptly, at hande, by numbye.
In numerato habere ingenium, to haue a wit
apte and redb vnto verry thyng.
In numerato, in redb money.
Claudius Isidorus testamēto suo dixit, quē
uis multa ciuili bello perdidisset, tamē relin-
quere seruorum quatnor millia, luga boum
tria millia sexcenta, reliqui pecoris ducenta
quingenta millia, in numerato, pondo
sexcenta millia. **Claude** **Isidore**, rehearsed in
his testamēt, not withstanding that he had losse
much in the ciuile warres, yet dydde he leaue
four thousand bondemen, three thousand and
foure hundred pokes of oxen, of other cattelle, it.
hundred and fiftie thousande, and in redb mo-
ney, three hundred thousande pounde.
Número, aui, are, to numbye of tell, to accompt,
to reken in odyr. It is sometime used for Has-
bere, of Censere, to esteeme, to iudge, to thynke,
to coumpt.
Numerare pecuniam, to paye, lende of bellice
money out of hande.
Numerare alicui, idem.
Prope collega Timarchidi numerabatur, he
was almoste taken of coumpted to be felowe in
office with **Timarchidus**.
Nullo loco numerare rem aliquam, to sette
nothyng by a thyng, to esteeme of rechen it no-
thyng worthy.
Numerare in bonis, To rechen amonge god
thynges, to thynke it god.
Neq in rectis, neque in prauis numerabar, he
dyd esteeme it nother god noy yll.
Inter amicos numerare, to rechen one his frend.
Número, the aduerbe, very sone, by and by.
Número dicis, id est facile ac compendio, of
after some Ciro & celeriter.
Número huc aduenis, thou comest hither ve-
rate sone, or to quickly.
Numerosus, in great numbye, also by measure.
Numerosus, a, um, great in numbye.
Opus numerosas poscit manus, The worke
requyeth many handes, of the healte of manye
men.
Numerus, i, m. g. numbye. sometime quantitee,
especially in grayne, or thynges measured. It
is also harmony, measure, and order in spilla-
bles, sometime company assembled, speciall ye

of the worst sort of people. It is sometime the
hour, estimation.
Numeris omnibus absolutus, perfects at all
poyntes.
Numeri, be sometime taken for verses, metres.
Magnus numerus frumenti, a great quantia-
tie of sayne.
Maximus vini numerus fuit, there was much
wyne, of a great quantitee of wyne.
Ex eorum numero aliquis, one of theim, one
of their part of company.
Quo numero fuisti, in what state of estima-
tion wast thou.
Nullo numero homo, a villayne of vyle pers-
on, nothyng worth, not worthy to be coumpted
a man.
Número abundare, To bee to many of beaies
many.
Hanc ad tuum numerum adscribito, Rechen
take of coumpt hym among your frendes.
Distribuere in numeros, to diuide into bātes.
Número eximere, to choose, to sette apart, to
exempt, to note as excellent of singular.
Habui numerum sedulo, I remembred well
howe many it was.
Habere aliquem in numero suo, To esteeme
and repute a man to be one of his frendes.
Aliquo numero haberi, of esse, to be some
what esteemed of set by.
Ut in aliquo numero esse possis, that you may
haue mo felowes the your selfe.
Aliquem numerum obtinebat, he was re-
puted of taken for one, or he deserued to bee in
some estimation.
**Dicimus milites, non dum relatos in nume-
rum**, whan they be chosen, but not yet bylled
and appoynted to their capitaine and bande.
Quo in numero Chalcis accipitur, among the
whiche **Chalcis** is numbyed.
Quo in numero ego sum, of the whiche num-
bye I am one.
Qui ne liberi quidem hominis numero sit,
whiche is not worthy to be accepyed a free man.
Deorum numero esse alicui, to bee esteemed
and reputed a god.
Cum is tibi parentis numero esset, where as
you esteemed hym euen as your father.
Ludere in numerum, to daunce by measure.
Numicius, a riuer not far from Lauinium.
Numicus, a ryuer in Italie by the citee Lauini-
um, in the whiche **Aeneas** was drowned.
Numida, a man or woman of **Numidie**.
Numidia, a countrey betwene **Carthage** and
Mauretania in Aferike, and now is called **Ba-
baria**, where **Masinissa** dydde sometime re-
gne: in that countrey is founde moste excellent
marble, the chiefe citee there was named **Cir-
ta**, whiche was veraye stronge, and so puissant
of men, that in the tyme of **Strabo**, it myghte
harmente ten thousande hoysmen, & twentie thous-
ande footemen.

Numisiana vitis, & **Numisiane vuz**, a kynde of bynes and grapes, reade in Columella, Lib. 3. cap. 2.

Numisma, misimatis, n. g. money.

Númitor, óris, father vnto Rhea, whiche was the mother of Romulus.

Numuláriu, rij, m. g. he that keepeth a banche of money.

Numulus, li, m. g. a little piece of coppe.

Nummáriu, ij, m. g. and **Nummatus**, looke Numarius.

Nummáriu, a, um, looke Numarius.

Numus, i, m. g. money or coppe, some do write it with double, M. it is also a brazen or syluer coppe among the Romanes, called Sesterius, or Sesterius nummus, aboute the value of i. d. ob. or an olde sterlyng peny, when eyght grotes made an ounce.

Numus argenteus, as Leonardus Portius writeth, was that whiche was also called Denarius Romanus, and weighed a dram, and the thirde part of a dram, which was foure sterples.

Numus aureus, although it were altered sundry tymes, yet the same Portius doeth gather of the fyrst chapiter of the xviii. booke of Plinie, and of Suetonius, in the lyfe of Otho, and Plutarchus, in the lyfe of Galba, that at that tyme, nummus aureus was in value. xii. nummi argentei, and in that wyle it agreed with the Venetian ducate, which was worth. xii. of our grotes, whā eight of them made an ounce.

Nummus adulterinus, counterfeyte or forged money.

Quadrages nummum, one hundred thousand crownes, 20000. li. sterlyng.

Nunc, nowe, nowe at the last, At this present, at this tyme, also, nowe and neuer before: some tyme it is vsed for Autem, as,

Bona facile mutantur in peius, nunc quando in bonum verteris vitia: for quando autem, or Sed quando.

Nunc aliud specta, nowe marke an other thyng: or yet more ouer consider an other thyng: for Nunc is here taken for iam, which is often vsed for Præterea, Insuper, Adhæc, furthermore besides all thys.

Nunc temporis, now a dayes.

Nunc iam, euen now, also nowe at the length.

Nunc est, interfici quum perpeti me possim, Now at this present tyme so it is, that I could be contente to die.

Nunc illud est, quod si omnes omnia confilia, &c. Nowe is the matter come into suche case or state, that yf. &c.

Nunc ipsum, pro ipso momento & puncto temporis.

Nunc primū audio quid illo factum sit, now is the fyrst tyme that euer I herd what is become of hym.

Nunc primum, for primo, fyrst and foremost.

Nunc denique, What? nowe so late? nowe so

longe after?

Nunc vero, but nowe.

Nunc iam sum expeditus, nowe at the last I am dispatched.

Nuncubi, pro nunquid & alicubi.

Nuncubi meam benignitatem sensisti in te claudice? Diddest thou euer perceiue, that I dyd not vse my selfe liberally towardes thee?

Nuncius, looke Nuntius.

Nuncupatio, ónis, f. g. a pronouncing, a telling, a recytinge, a namynge, a declaration of a wyll.

Nuncupo, aui, are, to name or to calle a thyng by some name, to pronounce and tell expressely, to make expresse mention, to recite, to rehearse, to declare his wyll by mouthe, concerning the apoynting of his heire and legacies before, vii. witnesses.

Nuncupata voluntas, a testament or wyll made by mouthe, and not in writing.

Nuncupare votum, to make a solemne vow.

Nuncupatum lingua, men of olde tyme called that, whiche was with the mouthe, and expresse wordes promysed.

Nundina, æ, a goddess of the Romanes.

Nundinæ, arum, f. g. plur. fayres, markettes, markettes, they were amonge the olde Romanes kepte euery nythe daye, wher vnto all people resorted, and then all lawes, whiche were new made, were proclaimed.

Nundinális, ðe, pertaining to fayres.

Nundinatio, ónis, f. g. buyng and selleng.

Iuris nundinatio, buyng and selleng of lawe or iustice for hyppes.

Nundinarius, a, um, longynge or serving to fayres. **Oppidum nudinarium**, the towne where the fayre is kepte.

Nundinator, óris, m. g. he that goeth to fayres or markettes to bye and sell.

Nundinor, áris, ari, to bye and selle openly, as they doe in fayres.

Nunquam, neuer, or it is vnpossible. Sometyme for Non.

Nunquam hoc vno die efficiatur opus, It is impossible that this enterpryse maie be brought to passe in one daye.

Nunquam non, alwaye.

Nunquam post illa, neuer sens that.

Nunquam quicquam, nothyng in the worlde.

Nunquam fui vsquam, I was neuer in anye place.

Nunquando for Num aliquando.

Nunquis, nunquæ, nunquid, is there any?

Nunquid ego sum? Is it I?

Nunquid vis? Wyll you any thyng with me? Wyll you any thyng commaund me? Wyll ye tōs maunde me any seruyce?

Nunquid præterea, is there any thyng els?

Nunquid nā amplius tibi cum illa fuit Charines, haddest thou any thyng els to dooe with hir? **Nunquid dubitas?** Doost thou doubt any

any thynges of best: then not thynke bestly.
 Rogo nunquid velle, I aske hym whether he
 woulde commaunde me any thynges.
 Nunquid horum probat? Dooth he allowe
 any of these thynges?
 Nuntia, f. g. a woman messenger, or a thyng
 that byngeth tydynges.
 Nuntiatio, ōis, f. g. a reposte, a shewing, a
 declaringe.
 Nuntio, aui, are, to shewe tydynges or newes, to
 reposte, to tell.
 Voluptatem magnam nuntias, thou shewest
 thynges that be veraye pleasant.
 Salutem nuntiare, to sende or byng commens
 varius by letters or by mowthe.
 Nuntiarat domum, tydynges are broughte
 home, alia Romam nuntiarum est, other new
 wes were brought to Rome.
 Nuntiare monstra, to tell strange and won
 derfull thynges.
 Nuntium, n. g. a messaige. Valla sayth: this
 worde is not red in any probate authour.
 Remittere nuntium vxori, to repudiate and
 put away his wyfe.
 Nuntius, n. g. a messaiger of messaige, tydy
 nges, newes.
 Nuntij afferuntur, newes or tydynges are
 broughte.
 Perferre nuntium, to byng worde or tydy
 nges. De Quinto fratre nuntij nobis tristes
 venerunt, These came or was brought to vs
 heauy tydynges of my brother Quintus.
 Accipere nuntium, to here worde or tydy
 nges.
 Virtuti nuntium remisisti, thou haste caste of
 or forsaken vertue.
 Nuo, ui, etc, ppropely to noddé with the head,
 to signifie by noddynge. it was vsed of olde wy
 ters for Volo.
 Nuper, late, not longe agone.
 Nuper admodum, verie late, but a whyle agon.
 Nuperrime, veraye lately.
 Nuperus, a, um, late down or happened.
 Nupta, x, f. g. a woman that is married.
 Nuptiarum, plur. a weddinge.
 Nuptialis, le, pertepning to weddinge.
 Nupturire, to couete mariage.
 Nuptus, a, um, wedded.
 Nuptus, i, m. g. the man that is married.
 Nouus nuptus, the byde groomme.
 Nuptus, us, m. g. mariage, weddinge.
 Nuptui collocare, to geue his daughter to be
 married.
 Nursia, a citee of the Sabines, not farre from
 Rome, set on the hilles of Ambzia.
 Nursini, people of that citee.
 Nurus, us, f. g. the sonnes wyfe.
 Nuscitiosi, idem quod luscitiosi.
 Nusquam, an aduerbe, no where, or in no place.
 also nowhither, or to no place.
 Ille autem bonus vir nusquam apparer, that

honest man can be found in no place.
 Te nusquam minam, I wyll sende the no
 whither.
 Nusquam pedem, he shall not goe one foot
 further.
 Nusquam gentium, no where.
 Nusquam non, euery where.
 Nutans, antis, om. g. noddynge, enclynnge or
 wagging downward, as though it wold fall.
 Nutatio, ōis, f. g. noddynge, as a mans head
 dooth, when he sterteth steppyn.
 Nuto, aui, are, to becken or shake the head. Comes
 tyme to leane and her ryde to fall in decapet.
 sometime to doubt which parte to take, or to
 leane vnto.
 Nutat ne Loquar, he beckett vpon me, that I
 should not speake.
 Victoria nutat, victorye inclineth nowe to one
 parte, nowe to another, or maureth betwene
 bothe parties.
 Nutricatio, ōis, f. g. nouryng.
 Nutricatus, us, m. g. nouriture.
 Nutrico, aui, are, and Nutricor, aris, ari, idem
 quod nutrio.
 Nutricula, x, f. g. a nouryter.
 Nutricula casa, the nurserie, the place where
 the chyld is nouryshed.
 Nutrimen, inis, and Nutrimentum, i, n. g. nous
 ryshment.
 Nutrimenta, ōrum, n. g. plur. pro nutrimenta
 ne, the same.
 Nutrio, iui, ire, to nourysh.
 Nutrire vinum, to conserue and kepe wyne.
 Nutricia, ōrum, n. g. plur. the nurces wages.
 Nutritius, the nourice husbande.
 Nutritius, a, um, pertepning to nouryng.
 Nutricor, ōis, m. g. he that nourysheth.
 Nutritus, a, um, nourished.
 Nutritus, us, m. g. nouryng, or nouriture.
 Nutrix, icis, f. g. a nourice. Also a place where
 men doe some trees or herbes, to the intente
 that when they haue taken roote, they wyll
 remoue theim, and sette them in a gardeyne or
 orcharde.
 Nutus, us, m. g. the signe that one maketh with
 his eses or head, declaring his intent, a becke,
 sometyme it signifieth the wyll or pleasure of
 one. also the declining or bendynge of a thyng
 downwarde.
 Nutu & renutu, with a becke towarde and
 frowarde.
 Demonstrare aliquid nutu, to signifie any
 thyng with bekyng or noddynge.
 Expeditus ad nutum alicuius, ready at ones
 becke or pleasure.
 Nux, ucis, f. g. a nutte.
 Nux auellana, a fylberde, or hasell nutte.
 Nux iuglans, a walnutte.
 Nux muscata, vel myristica, a nutmygge, hot
 and dry in the seconde degree.
 Nux pinca, a pyne appull.

Nucem conficere, to knache a nutte.
 Nuces relinquere, to leaue obdurd matters
 and geue hym selfe to earnest affayres.
 Nux græca, an almonde.
 Nux mollusca, a peache.

N. ANTE. Y.

NYctalops, opis, om. ge. he that seeth in
 the daye tyme well, in the eueninge deep
 littell, at nighte nothing at all, he is al-
 so called Lusciosus.

Nyctalopia, x, f. g. that discafe of the eyes.

Nyctalopa, an herbe called also Nyctegreton,
 of fpyr coloure, and syneth by nighte. Some
 thynke it to be that, whiche is called Lunasia,
 geefe at the fyrst sight of it be affrayde, and ther-
 fore it is called Chenamychon.

Nyctegreton, like Nyctalopa.

Nycteis, idos, the daughter of nece of Nictens.

Nyctelius, the surname of Bacchus, because his
 sacrifices were dooen in the night.

Natex Nyctelius, wyne.

Nycteris, teridis, f. ge. a ceremouse of barke,
 whiche hath so small seete, that he seemeth to
 haue none. Cherephon, the philosophier was
 so called, for his excedyng teannesse, that he gat
 with ouermuche study.

Nycteritis, the herbe called also Anagallis.

Nycteus dissyllabum, a kyng, the father of An-
 tirope.

Nycticorax, oracis, m. g. a nyght crowe.

Nyctileia, sacrifices by night.

Nyctimene, the daughter of Nycteus, who af-
 ter she had lyen with hir father, was turned in-
 to an owle.

Nyctorix, or after some Nitocris, a queene of
 Babylon, after Semiramis.

Nympha, x, f. ge. dweth signifie the byde of
 spouse nowe married, a nymphe of fayrie.

Nymphæ, maydes of the sea, elles. Sometymes
 the mules also ponge bees before they do flie.

Nymphæna, a certayn precious stone.

Nymphæa, the herbe called filix femina.

Nymphæa, called also of the apothecaries Ne-
 nuphar, an herbe and flower called the water
 lily, or water roses.

Nymphæum, phæi, n. g. an estwe of bayne, a
 washyng place.

Nymphæum, a promontory of hylle of Procones-
 sus, out of the whiche alwaye issueth fyre.

Nymphæus, a ryuer in Italy by Melite.

Nympholepti, idem quod Lymphati.

Nymphus, the byde growne.

Nysa, a citee of Arabie, where Bacchus was
 nourished. also a mountayne and a citee in
 India, builded by Liber pater. One Nysa is in
 Beroia, an other in Laria, and certayn other
 places.

Nyseia, a citee in India at the fote of the moun-
 tayne Heron.

Nysius, x, m. of Nysa.
 Nyssa, dissyllabum, name of Bacchus.
 Nyssa, a certayne kynde of fyre.
 Nyssa, aadis, a woman of Asla.
 Nysigena, one boyne in Asla.
 Nyssa, x, f. g. a name of Asla, from whiche the
 ners fetch their race.
 Nysus, the frende of Euripus, betaye swithe in
 cennys.

O. ANTE. A.



AN. INTER.

lection, bled
 in wounding.
 Sometime with
 a vocative case
 Sometime a no-
 minative case,
 Sometime an ac-
 cusative case,
 Sometime in
 exclamacion,
 Sometime in

lamentyng, Sometime in wishyng.

O me perditum, alas! I am vndooen. Some-
 tyme in scoynyng.

O præclaram sapientiam, O the goddly wisse;
 dome. Sometime with reioysyng.

O factum bene, O that is well dooen. Some-
 tyme it is the voice of hym that is sodenly stris-
 ken, or speaketh to one that he sawe worde before.

Quis hic loquitur? Misit salue, O salue pama-
 phile, who talketh here? Whis god saue you,
 O Pamphilus welcome.

O, for vtinam.

O tatum libeat mecum tibi sordida rura ha-
 biare, Would god it mighte please the to in-
 habite or dwell in the homely felde with me.

Oatarica, a spaume of fyre called.

Oaxis, a ryuer in the yle of Candie.

Oaxus, a citee in Candie.

O. ANTE. B.

OB, for. Sometime for Ante, beefore. In
 composition for Circum, as Obam-
 bulare.

Dum obrem, so that it be for my profyte.

Ob oculos, beefore myne eyes, Ob tacendum,

for vt taceat, that he should not tell.

Precium ob stulticiam fero, I am serued lyke
 a foole. or I am serued well enough for my
 folly.

Precium ob asinos, id est asinorum, the pyce
 of the asses, money for the asses.

Ob dictum, for a woorde speakyng.

Quasi ob industriam, as it were of purpose,
 or for the nones.

Opposum pignori ob decem minas, layde
 to mortgage for ten pounde.

Qui

Quilano ob oculum habebat, whiche had
 a clothe before his eye.
Mihi fecisti ob nullam noxiam, ye dyd it to
 me without a cause, or for nothing that I was
 guilty of.
Obacerbo, aui, are, to make one angry.
Obacero, aui, are, to lette a man that he can not
 tell out his tale.
Oberatus, a, um, bounden by earnest money,
 indebted.
Obambulatio, onis, f. g. a walkyng about, a
 walkyng agaynst one.
Obambulo, aui, are, to walke agaynst an other.
 also to walke together or with an other, also
 to walke about. sometyme to go to mete.
Obarmo, aui, are, idem quod armo.
Obaresco, scere, to dye all aboute.
Obaro, obaras, aui, are, to care aboute.
Obater, atra, um, somewhat blacke, in maner
 darke or blacke.
Obaudia, diui, dire, to heare hardely or unweyl-
 lingly. sometyme to heare.
Obba, a, for, g. a buttell.
Obbibis, obbibis, obbibis, ere, to drynke.
Obcacatus stulticia, blynded with folie.
Obcaco, aui, are, to blynd, to make darke or ob-
 scure. **Obccare** fossas, to couer dyches.
Obccari tenebris, to be made darke or obscure.
Obcalleo, loke Occalleo.
Obdo, didi, dere, to thrust agaynst, to put to.
Obdere forem, to shut or spere the dore of
 a gate.
Pessulum ostio obdo, I bolted or sparrd the
 dore.
Obdere ceram auribus, to stoppe the eares
 with waxe.
Obdormio, iui, ire, to sleape fast or soundly.
Obdormire crapulam, to slepe till he be effe-
 tiones sobre, to digest his surfeit with slepe.
Obdormisco, scere, to nappe, to fall on sleape.
Obduco, xi, ere, to laye ouer, to couer a thynge
 all ouer. sometyme to vnsouer or open. also to
 bryng agaynst or ouerthwarte a place, to bryng
 aboute. also for Inducere, as **Obducere** tor-
 pore, to induce or cause a dulleesse or ston-
 yng of the membres.
Obducere cicatricem, to couer a wounde with
 skynne, to close vp a wounde.
Obducere vultum, to lowe, to lowe somely.
Callum obducere, to make harde or thicke
 skynned, and psonethially, to cause to suffer
 with lesse payne or greife.
Obducere callum dolori, to cause one to su-
 fferne or suffer sozome without greife, or more
 easly.
Tenebras obducere, to darken, to obscure, to
 make lesse knowen, famous, or notable.
Ex ciuis obducta exalabat lumina prunæ, id
 est superducta, couered, hilled.
Crustam obducere, to growe to an harde skin
 or cruste.

Rubiginem obducere, to make rusty.
Frontem obducere, to frowne, to lowe, to
 lowe somely.
Diem obduci, I obduci of myght out that
 daye with nothing about.
Obduxio, onis, f. g. a couerynge.
Obduxio capitis, the foldyng of myppynge
 vp of the head and clothe or other thynge.
Obduxio aui, are, the frequentative of obduco.
Obductus, a, um, couered, hilled.
Obductus aui, are, couered or closed in a cloude.
Obductum rubigine ferrum, yron all eaten
 ouer with rust.
Sien obductus, confectione and ouer with
 hoynesse of duste.
Obdulesco, scere, to be swarte aboute.
Obduro, ui, ere, to bee harde.
Obduresco, scere, to be hardened, to become
 harde.
Obduro, aui, are, to make harde.
Obediens, entis, om. g. that obeyeth, obedient.
Obediens dicto, he that doeth that which he
 is commaunded to do.
Obedienter, obediently.
Obedientia, e, f. g. obedience.
Obedio, obedis, iui, ire, to obey.
Parere & obedire.
Obtemperare & obedire.
Obedibo, was of olde tyme vsed for **Obediam**
si ad verba nobis obediunt, If they doe ac-
 cording to the wordes that we doe speake.
Obedo, obedis, obedi, obedere, to consume or
 eat all aboute.
Obeliscus, i, m. g. a greate square stone lyke a
 butte, waxing smaller and smaller vnto the top
 of a great heyghte, made playne by a warhem.
 There were of theym diuers in Rome.
Obelus, obeli, m. g. a spitte, or byrche. Also a
 longe streke in wytyng lyke to a spytte, for a
 note or diuersitee.
Obeo, iui, ire, to go to, to go aboute, to bee at
 hande, to be assient or present, to mete with
 one, to dye, to dye or exerce.
Obire mortem, **Obire diem**, **Obire diem ex-
 tremum**, to dye. **Obire vadimonium**, to ap-
 prete and be present at the day appoynted.
Obeunt tres noctes, id est praterenti, thre
 nyghtes passe.
Id obire non potui, id est peragere, I coulde
 not attayne it or go throughe with it.
Obire morbo, to dye of a sicknesse.
Comitia obire, to be presente at, or to goe to
 the assemblies of the people.
Diem aliquem obire, to be assient or present
 in a place, at a daye appoynted, or accustomed.
Obijt legatus Aegyptum, he was ambassa-
 dour in Egypte, or he beyng ambassadoz went
 about all Egypte.
Morte obijt repentina, she dyed sodenly.
Munus consulis obire, to doe and exercise the
 authorite of a consull.

Omnia per se obire, to do all hym selfe with
our helpe of any other.

Obire domos amicorum, To goe all aboute
from one frendes house to another.

Obire opus rusticum, to labour in the field.
Prælia obire, to fyght.

Sichiam totam obiri, I went ouer all Sicile.
Vires obire, to goe aboute in the field.

Obire, sometime for Circadare, to come of
compassion rounde about.

Obire legationem, to goe in ambassage.
Obire prouinciam, to goe about the prouince,

whither one is sent, as lieutenant, or gouer-
nour. Obire bellum, to goe to battayle, to
make warre.

Quia tot simul bella obire nequirent, Bees
cause they coulde not susteyne the cravynge of
so manie and dyuers warres at one tyme, or
goe to and bee presente at so manie warres to-
gether.

Obire hereditatem, to take possession of lands
des, wher a man hath a state of inheritance.

Obire cenas cum aliquo, to goe to banquettes
with one hyther and thither.

Obire oculis, to looke here and there about.

Obire pedibus regiones, to goe into dyuers
countreys on foote.

Obequito, aui, are, to ryde about.

Obero, aui, are, to wander about, to ren about
from place to place. Comotymus to flee about, also
to to vne of mynle.

Obeſco, aui, are, to fede fatte, to cramme.

Obeſitas, atis, f. g. fatnesse grossenes.

Obeſo, aui, are, to make fatte, to cramme.

Obeſus, a, um, in Virgile, is fatte. In Neuius
it signifieſh leane, ſpell, ſclandre. It is moſte
commonlye taken for groſſe of fatte of bodye,
quarrey, coſly.

Obex, obicis, com. g. an obiecte of lette, a ſpurre
or bolte of a dowe.

Obfirmare, obſtinately.

Obfirmatus, a, um, ſubburne, ſtyffe, earneſtlye
bent or mynded.

Obfirmo, aui, are, to harden ones ſelfe, to haue
an echel opinion, to be earneſtlye purpoſed.

Ne ram obſirma te, be not ſo ſtyffe or ſo hard
hearted.

Obfirmare viam, obſtinately to goe ſorwarde
with his purpoſe, what let ſo euer there bee.

Obfirmare animum, to be ſubburne and obſ-
ſtinate. Somtyme in the good parte to bende. vt.
to bende ones mynde earneſtly on a thyng.

Ogannio, iui, ire, to whyſter in ones care, also
to tell a thyng often, to chaſte.

Obharreo, harere, to cleave or ſtycke.

Obharbeſco, ſcere, to growe by as herbes doo.

Obiaceo, obiacies, cui, ere, to lye about or a-
gagnt, also to lye befoze, to lye in the waye.

Obiectaculum, i, neu. ge. that whiche is ſette of
thyng befoze one, to make hym aſtrayde, or
ſo lette hym that he ſhall not paſſe.

Obiectatio, onis, f. g. a reproche, a ſaying to
ones charge, a calling in the ſquare.

Obiecto, cui, are, to obiecte or often impuſe or
laye to ones charge, also to call out.

Corpora bello obiectant, they put theys bod-
ies in the danger of warre.

Obiectum, i, neu. ge. any thyng that is befoze
mans eyes and may bee ſene.

Obiectas, a, um, thyng, layde, or ſet agaynt,
put befoze, ſetwen to, layd to ones charge, ſette
in ones ſight, caſt or layde ſightly in harmes
way, redie to danger.

Obiectus, us, m. gen. the ſaynge or ſettinge of a
thyng befoze ones eyes, or agaynt one.

Obiecto, obicis, eci, ere, to lay or throw agaynt,
or to laye befoze one, to laye to ones charge, to
caſt in ones ſight, to laye to ones reproche, also
to cauſe to remembre, to bring in mynde, to caſt
out in harme or perils waye.

Obiocere mentem alicui, To put in to a mans
head, or to bring one in a fantaſy, to put into
ones mynde to do a thyng.

Obiocere moram, to make one to tary, to let.

Obiocere preuaricationem, to ſaye a matter
to ones charge.

Obiocere religionem, to make one to be ſerui-
pulous, or to make conſcience in a matter.

Obiocere ſolitudinem, to make one carefull
or penſiue.

Obiocere ſpem, to put one in hope.

Obiocere terrorem, to make one aſſerde.

Obiocere caput periclis, To put hym ſelfe in
daunger to be ſlayne.

Obiocere cibum canibus, to caſt meate to the
dogges.

Obiocere furorem alicui, to put one in a mad-
neſſe or fury.

Laticiam obicere alicui, to ſetwe to one ſo
deply loyfull and meey thynges.

Metum animo alicuius obicere, to put one
in a feare, to make hym aſſerde.

Salutem ſuam pro aliquo obicere, To putte
ones ſelfe in daunger for a man.

Obiici ad omnes caſus, to be ſette in daunger
of all chaunces.

Obiens, untis, of Obeo, obii, goyng or compaſ-
ſyng rounde about.

Obigitare, to ſtirre or meue befoze.

Obinanis, ne, breake vacant and emptye.

Obinunt, they dye.

Obiratus, a, um, beate angry, greatly moued.

O'biter, by the waye, incidently, beſide the pur-
poſe, in the meane tyme, precieſely.

Obitus, obita, um, dyng.

Obitus, obitus, m. ge. the dyng or deſceſſe of a
man: ſomtyme the comyng of one. The aun-
cient wyters toke Obitum, for the acceſſe or co-
myng to one by chaunce.

Obitus lune, the goyng downe of the mone.
Stellarum ortus atque obitus.

Obiurgatio, onis, ſcm. gener. chidinge, rebuſ-
hyng,

annoynted all aboute.
 Parricidius oblitus, shamefully disposed of
 dishonestly with some detestable murder.
 Oblivio, ōnis, f. g. forgetfulness.
 Oblivioni dare, to forget.
 Capit me oblitio, I have forgotten.
 Conterere voluntaria obliuione, To forget
 willingly, and putte quite and cleane out of res-
 membrance.
 In obliuione iacuit, he was quite and cleane
 out of memory, and nothing spoken of.
 Oblivionem tibi surrepere aui, They saye
 that he forgettech to eate his meate.
 Venire in obliuionem, to be forgotten.
 Ab obliuione vindicare, To make that one
 shall neuer be forgotten.
 Obluctans obliuioni, goyng about to call to
 remembrance, or tryng to mynde.
 Oblivione delere & obruere, to forget.
 Obliviosus, a, um, forgetfull, obliuious. Comes
 tyme that causeth to forget.
 Obliviscor, scēris, sci, to forget.
 Oblivium, n. g. idem quod obliuio.
 Obloco, oblocas, aui, are, idem quod Loco.
 Oblocutio, ōnis, f. g. p̄l report.
 Oblongus, a, um, very longe.
 Obloquor, eris, obloqui, to speake agaynst, to
 say contrary, to reporte p̄l, to curle.
 Obloquitor, ōris, m. g. an p̄l reporter or de-
 tractour.
 Oblacitor, aris, ari, to erre.
 Obluctor, aris, ari, to waste, strue or struggle
 agaynst.
 Obludo, si, ere, to play with one.
 Obmāens, abydyng longe.
 Obmōlior, iris, iri, to sette some thynge with
 greate labour agaynst the place, whereby one
 must nedes passe.
 Obmordeo, di, ere, to bite.
 Obmouere, olde wyters vsed for Admouere.
 Obmūmuro, aui, are, to murmur agaynst.
 Obmutesco, mutui, scere, as we commonly say,
 I holde my peace, I speake not, I holde my
 tongue, I haue not a woorde to say.
 Obmutescere dicitur res aliqua, not to be in vse.
 Obnato obnatas, aui, are, to swyme agaynst.
 Obnatus, a, um, growyng or spryngyng about.
 Obnexo, xui, ectere, to knit fast.
 Obnexio, ōnis, f. g. a fast knittynge.
 Obnexus, a, um, fast knitte.
 Obniger, gra, um, blacke, somewhat blacke, or
 after some, very blacke.
 Obnitor, niteris, ti, to resist with al ones power,
 to strue agaynst with all his myght, to ende-
 uour with all force to let a thynge.
 Obnixē, an aduerbe, signifyng with al his might
 or power, or firmly, as muche as one can.
 Manibus pedibusq; obnixē omnia facit, He
 doeth all thynges with hande and foote, as
 muche as in him lieth.
 Obnixus, a, um, that earnestly resisteth or strys

with agaynst, or labouryth to withstande.
 Obnoxius opibus, id est attentus ad rem,
 wholly bent to get and kepe money.
 Obnoxius, a, um, bounden, subiecte, vnt in dan-
 gier, obedient, in the power of the churche.
 Sometime is signifyng guilt of faulte, that hath
 deserved to be punished.
 Sum nbi obnoxius, I am bounden of subiect
 vnto the.
 Obnoxius p̄nē, subiecte to punishment
 deserved.
 Obnoxius morbis, subiecte to sicknesses.
 Periculis obnoxius, subiecte to perils.
 Ninari interdum ferro, nisi sibi obnoxia for-
 ret, and threthed his sometyme with his wea-
 pon, if he woulde not be obedient to his re-
 questes.
 Obnoxium feris, to cast out to wilde beastes.
 In dangier to be hurte of wilde beastes.
 Obnoxium ingenium, a dishonest wit.
 Obnoxia cura arua, fieldes necessarie to bee
 husbanded and tended.
 Ego me obnoxium esse fateor, I graunt that
 I am faultie.
 Procellis obnoxia, in dangier of stormes, or
 that quickly taketh harme by stormes.
 Obnoxius legibus, in dangier of the lawes
 by reason of some offence doon.
 Obnoxia munera & officia, among the an-
 cient wysets were taken for those offices, the
 ministracion of the whiche was vile and disho-
 nest, which also minished libertie or nobilitie
 of byrthe.
 Obnoxius gratie iudex, the iudge whiche re-
 gardeth fauour or pleasynge of the one parte, a
 iudge that regardeth ones complaynt, and Me-
 meth fauour, fauourable.
 Obnoxia corpora, bodies diseased, and not in
 helthe, sickely bodies.
 Obnoxius iniuriis, to whome one may soone
 dooe wronge.
 Obnoxia nulli animati olera, herbes that no
 beast will hurt or eate.
 Obnoxius crimini, he that is charged with an
 offence.
 Obnoxie, fearefully, like a subiecte or slave.
 Non obnoxie, evidently, playnly.
 Obnubilo, aui, are, to make darke with cloudes,
 to make cloudie. also to make heny and sad in
 countenance.
 Obnubilus, a, um, cloudy or darke.
 Obnubo, nupsi, nubere, to hyde, to couer ouer
 and ouer, to couer the head or body.
 Obnuntiatio, ōnis, form. g. a declaracion of the
 diuinours called Augures, to the chief officers
 of Rome, that any thynge shoulde not bee en-
 terprised or doon, that was purposed, by reas-
 son of certayne sygnes or tokens, whiche the
 saied diuinours percepued by the sight or
 voyce of byrdes, whiche was contrary to the
 purpose that they went about.

Obnung

Obnuntio, aui, are, to tell of new p[ro]p[ro]n[ti]nges,
and thynge by p[ro]p[ro]n[ti]ng of vntilke, to denie,
to resist agaynst a thynge purposed.

Obolco, oboles, olui, and oleui, lere, to spyke,
to p[ro]p[ro]n[ti]ng, to p[ro]p[ro]n[ti]ng, to p[ro]p[ro]n[ti]ng.

Obolus, oboli, m. g. a weyght conteynyng thye
Siliqua, or carities, and is halfe a temple. it
was also a coyne of Sylue; but that varied ac-
cording to the countrie, where they were cur-
rant: as Obolus Atticus, Romanus, Hebra-
icus, it is now commonly used for an half peny.

Obolus terra, is the 3/4 part of iugerum,
that is five fote in breadth, and .x. in length:
which containeth .50. fote square.

Obolus, amonge the Atheniens was eight of
the coynes called Chalci, and every Chalci
was half quadrians, so that Obolus, contained
iiii. quadriantes, and was in value somewhat
lesse then our halfe peny sterling, as some have
subged, but I thinke it to be moze by a little,
for Drachma conteyned, 6. Obolos, and De-
narius, being of the same value, contained. iiii.
sextantios, every sextantius is in value a sterling
penie, when eight grotes made an ounce.

Oborior, oboriris, or oboreris, oboriri, to be-
gin to spring or come forth, to rise.

Obortus, a, um, begun or spronge, risen by.
Rumor obortus, tydnge spronge.

Tanta letitia oborta est mihi, so greafe toy or
gladnesse is chaunced and come to me.

Aduentu suorum lacrymae sunt obortae, whā
his acquaintance or frendes came, he burst out
in weeping, or the teares trickled downe his
cheekes.

Risus obortus est, he burst out in laughynge.

Obrado, rasi, radere, to shave agaynst the heare.

Obracatus, a, um, made hoarse.

Ob rem, for the purpose.

Obrepo, repsi, repere, to come p[ro]p[ro]n[ti]ly, to steale
in, to come vntwares or vntlooked for, to creepe
vpon one ere he be ware. sometyne to deceiue
one.

Obrepere ad honores, to come or attayne to
honour by crafty dissimulation, vnder the col-
our of learnyng, wisdom, or honestie.

Obrepit somnus, sleape cometh vpon him vnt-
wares, and by translation, he is deceiued or
erred.

Obrepit senectus, olde age creepeth vpon a
man ere he be ware.

Obrepit dies decessionis, that daye that I
muste nedes departe on, came vpon me sooner
than I thought.

Obreptio, onis, fcm. gen. the getting or obtai-
nyng of a thynge by craftie dissimulation or
falschode.

Obreptis litterae, letters obtained by the sayde
meanes.

Obrepto, aui, are, for frequenter obrepo.

Obratio, obratus, obretire, to take in the net, to
tyng of by the net about a thynge.

Obrideo, risi, dère, to laugh at one, to mocke
one.

Obrigeo, obriges, gui, gère, and Obrigesco,
teere, to be of worse sorte or harder for colde.

Obrion, one of the p[ro]p[ro]n[ti]ng called fortunat.

Obris, a t[ro]p[er].

Obrizum, or Obryzum, zi, n. gen. pure or fine
golde.

Obrisso, a mocke.

Obrodo, rōi, rōdere, to gnawe about.

Obrogo, obrogas, aui, are, to checke or inter-
rupt a man in his speche.

Obrogare legem, to derogate one lawe by an
other.

Obrumpo, rupi, rumpere, for Rumpo.

Obruo, obrui, ruere, to overthrow, to confound,
to cover cleane ouer and ouer with earth or o-
ther thynge, to hyde in the ground, also to
stop, to pester.

Obruere sale, to cover with salte, to powder.

Obruere voluptatibus dolorem, to putte of
dylle away sorow with hauntyng muche pleas-
ure and pastime.

Obrui a re alieno, to owe very much, or be in
great debt, to be ouer charged with debte.

Obruere memoria alicuius, to put one cleane
out of remembraunce.

Obrui magnitudine negotij, to be ouer char-
ged with the importance of the affayre or busi-
nesse.

Obruit eum obliuione verustas, it is so long
tyme passed, that he is cleane oute of remem-
braunce, or vnterly forgotten.

Obliuione obruere facta sua, to cause his ac-
tes to be forgotten.

Obruere risu testem, to make the witness to
be so laughed at, that he durst not speake anye
moze. **Obruitur vulgi sermo hominum in-
teritu**, the speche of people is losse whan men
be dead.

Obruere lapidibus, to stone to death.

Obruere se vino, to overthrow him self with
wyne, to dlynke to much, to be dronke.

Obrutus, obruta, um, ouer throwen, couered,
perished.

Obrutus in terra, buried or hidde in the
grounde.

Obrutus aquis, drowned.

Obrutum situ vetustatis, it is lost or perished
for age: or it is so longe agone, that it is now
out of remembraunce.

Obrutus niuibus, couered with snowe.

Obruta itinera strage, the waies were full of
men slayne or kyled.

Obrutania fulmina, lyghtninges, whiche so
daynly happen, throwynge downe and bou-
nyng thynge, before they be looked for.

Obrutuit, he was astonied.

Obscuio, obscuui, uire, to be woodde angrie
agaynst

agaynst one.
Obsaturo, aui, are, to fyll to much with a thyng,
 to make one to haue his full of a thyng.
Obsaluto, aui, are, to offre to salute one.
Obsalutum, olde wyters vsed for halowed.
Obsceno, aui, are, to bypnye of cause ill lucke.
Obscenus, a, um, that signifieth of declareth
 some ill lucke or misfortune to folowe, that
 bypnyeth ill lucke.
Obscene, lyke a rybalde, without shame, fylthi-
 ly, vnchastly, bandyly.
Obscenitas, âris, f. g. villany in actes, rybale-
 dyrie, filthynesse.
Obscenus, a, um, abhominable, all thyng whiche
 is to be eschewed, dishonest, vncleane, fylth-
 y, wanton, bandy, vnchaste.
Obscuratio, ônis, f. g. darkyng, dimmyng.
Obscuratus, a, um, made darke or vnknown.
Obscure, darkely.
 Non obscure, playnly.
Obscure loqui, to speake covertly or darkely.
Obscure ferre aliquid, to dissimule or make as
 a thyng were not with him as it is.
Obscuritas, âris, f. g. darkenesse, difficultee, obs-
 curitee, vngentilnesse of bloud, vnnoblenesse,
 or basenesse of byrthe.
Obscuro, aui, are, to make darke to hymme, to
 shadow, to hyde, to kepe in silence or from the
 knowlage of other, to make of no reputacion.
Obscurat magnitudinem periculi lucrum,
 lucre or gayne maketh that the greatnesse of
 the daunger can not be sene or perceiued.
Quod obscurari non potest, that can not bee
 hydde or kept vnknownen.
Obscurare and Celebrare, contrary.
Obscurari & obrui.
Obscurus, a, um, obscure, darke, hid, diffyse, vns-
 knownen, of no gentyll bloud. Sometyme blacke.
Obscuro adhuc ceptæ lucis, before it was
 byght day, in the dawning of the day.
Non erat obscurum, it was euident, every
 man did know, or it was no harde matter to
 know.
Discrimen obscurum, a difference that can
 not well be perceiued.
Non est obscura tua in me beneuolentia, the
 good wyll that you beare me is well knownen,
 and perceiued of all men.
Obscuro loco natus, of a base and vnknownen
 stocke.
Obscura luce, in the enenyng.
Peregrinatio obscura & sordida, by the whiche
 one getteth no renoume or byrite.
Obsecratio, ônis, f. g. a speciall desyre, a desyre
 ryng for goddes sake.
Obsecro, obsecras, aui, âre, to beseeche or hertly
 to pray, to pray for goddes sake.
Obsecrare ab aliquo, to desyre of one.
Id te obsecro.
Ibi cepit me obsecrare, than he beganne to
 desyre and pray me for goddes sake,

Obtestari & obsecrare.
Obsecro ne facias, I beseeche you for goddes
 sake doo it not.
Obsecro, vsed aduerbially.
Hem, obsecro, an is est. **Hem, I pray the**, is
 that he or I pray thee say true is it he in dede.
Obsecundo, aui, are, to make prosperous, also
 to obey or dooe all thynges at an other mannes
 wyll, to make a thyng better than it seemeth to
 bee. **Obsecundato in loco**, be ruled, or folow
 the appetite of a man at some tyme.
Obsecundanter, obediently.
Obseprio, obsepis, obsepui, obsepi, and sepsi,
 sepire, to inclose about with an hedge.
Obsepire iter ad honores, to lette or stop that
 men can not come to honour or promotion.
Obsepire viam adipiscendi aliquid, to let that
 one can not attaine a thyng.
Obsequela, lxx, f. gen. obedience, diligence, en-
 deuour.
Obsequentia, x, f. g. obeyfance.
Obsequens, entis, om. g. obedient, plicant, redy
 to doo as one woulde haue him.
Obsequenter, obediently.
Obsequentissime, with great obedience.
Obsequia, thynges doon to the pleasure or appet-
 ite of him that they be doon for.
Obsequibilis, le, diligent, ready to dooe that,
 whiche is commaunded.
Obsequiosus, a, um, that doeth willingly pleas-
 sure and seruice, seruicable, that attendeth or
 standeth waytyng ready at hande.
Obsequium, quij, n. g. redynesse to dooe all that
 is commaunded, obedience, humble seruice.
 Sometyme it signifieth flattery.
Obsequium & indulgentia corporis, the sus-
 teynyng of the body to haue all pleasures that
 it desyeth, sensualitee.
Obsequium ventris, pleasure of the bealy in
 feedyng, delicate feedyng.
Obsequium animo sumere, to take his pleas-
 sure, to lye as he will him selfe.
Obsequor, cris, obsequi, to folowe an other
 mans pleasure, to do as an other wil haue him,
 to be plicant, to be redy to dooe seruice, to please.
Obsequere animo, take thy pleasure, make
 good cheere.
Obsequi animo suo, to lyue as he will him
 selfe, to take pleasure and make mery.
Gracilis habitudo corporis artium mome
 to obsequitur, the slender state of the body is
 pliable or lythy, to the nyblenesse of the toyn-
 aces or limpes.
Obsequi alicui in omnibus, to doo as one
 woulde haue him in all thynges.
Nos senes æquum est senibus obsequi, It is
 meete for vs olde folkes to dooe pleasure eche
 for other, or reason woulde, that we olde men
 shoulde helpe one an other.
Obsequor, is sometyme vsed with an accusa-
 tiue case, as, **Ea quæ obsequi non oportet**.
Obsero,

Obsero, obseris, secul, serere, to see about
to plante. sometime for Circundare, to come
pas in or about. **Obsidare,** to plant his ground
or fiede with vines.
Obsero, obseras, auis, are, to looke or wathe.
Ostium obsera intus, shut the doore on the in
syde.
Observabilis, le, mete to be observed, worthy to
be had in reverence.
Observans, anis, one that severently.
Observantissimus omnium officiorum, he
that doeth helpe and observe all occasions pos-
sible to have pleasure for his friends.
Observantia, a, form, gen, reverence, honour,
observance.
Observantia, sometime for Observatio.
**Observatio, onis, f. g. a wayte, observing, watch-
ing.** sometime for **Observantia, reverence,**
honour.
Observationi operam dare, to observe, to
marke, to take good hede.
Observo, auis, are, to wathe diligently with the
eyes, also the mynde, to wathe, to observe,
to marke to honour, to take good hede, to
have in reverence, to love, to favour with a loo-
ping, reverence.
Fedus ictum observare, to kepe or observe.
Me semper ab ineunte adolescencia observas
uit, he hath had me alway in reverence, was
Observare ranuam, to kepe the gate.
Scripturam alicuius observare, to reprehende
or fynde faulte with that one hath written.
Observito, auis, are, the frequentative of obs-
servo.
Obses, obsidis, com, gen, an hostage or pledge
in warres.
Cauere obsidibus, to take hostages or pledges
for the performance of the covenantes.
Obsessio, onis, f. g. a siege.
Obsessor, oris, m. g. that laeth siege.
Obsessus, a, um, besieged.
Obsessi, they that are besieged, which can not
ysue out of the place where they be.
Obsidire, arum, f. g. plur. lying in awaite to
take away any thyng craftily.
Obsidianus, a, um, the adiective.
Obsidianum vitrum, a kynde of glasse, which
is pure blacke.
Obsidionalis, le, belonging to a siege.
Obsidionalis corona, a garland given to him
whiche belieted a towne or fortreffe, besieged
with enemies, whiche was of grasse.
Obsideo, obsides, fessi, fidere, to besiege, to co-
pas about, to inagron. Also to possesse, to oc-
cuppe.
Tempus and Locum obsidere, to occupy the
tyme or place that an other man should.
Armatus exerens regiam obsedit, the hoste
roode all aboute the place vnder armed.
Stuprum obsidere, to wathe or espy an occas-

ion to committe a country with one.
Domi certum est obsidere, usque donec res
dierit, I have surely purposed to abide at home
till he come agayne.
Obsidio, onis, f. g. a siege laid to a towne or
castell.
Cingere and Claudere obsidione, to besiege.
Obsidione eximere, to relie the siege.
Obsidior, aris, are, to lie in a wayte to take one.
Obsidium, dij, m. g. a siege layd aboute a towne
or fortreffe.
Facere obsidium, to besiege.
Solvere obsidium, to relie the siege.
Obsido, fessis, fidere, idem quod obsideo.
Obsigillo, auis, are, to hide, to seale up.
Obsignator, oris, m. g. he that putteth his seale
or sygne to a booke or instrument.
Obsigno, auis, are, to close letters and seale them,
also to sygne them.
Obsignare testamenta, to put his hande or
seale to testaments or willes.
Literas obsignare, to seale up letters.
Obsignatus, a, um, sealed up.
Obsipo, auis, are, to throw or cast, as when men
of the country doo saie, Obsipa pullis escam,
caste meate to the chicken.
Obstisto, stiti, sistere, to resist, to withstande, to
repugne, also to gape saie.
Obstistere obusam, to meete with one.
Obstistit non potest, no man can let him or
withstande him.
Iniuria obstistere, to let or withstande iniurie.
Obstus, obstia, rum, wrapped, set aboute with
herbes or trees.
Obstus annis & pannis, very olde, and wrapped
in ragges.
Obstus squalore vestis, yll and stutty shye
cladde.
Obstus viro, very aged.
Obstia, tenebris loca, very darke places.
Obsolesco, factus sum, fieri, to be out of vse, also
to be defile, diskeine, or disonest.
Obsoleo, obsoles, obsolui, and obsoleui, lere,
to waxe olde, to grow oute of vse to decaye, to
lese the grace.
In homine turpissimo obsolebant dignita-
tis insignia, lost their grace.
Laus alicuius obsolescit, decayeth, weareth
away.
Virtus obsolescit, decayeth.
Obsoleto, lere, to decay, to waxe olde, to be
out of vse.
Obsoleto, oldely, barely.
Obsoleto, a, um, decayed, old, out of vse, woyme
as a garment whan it is bare.
Color obsoleto, an yll colour.
Dextra obsoleto sanguine, id est maculata,
blondy.
Vestis obsoleto, a garment woyme very nere,
threde bare.
Obsoleto vestitus, poore appaile.

Obsos

Obfönium, looke Opfönium.
 Obfönor, and Obfönor, aui, are, looke Opfönor.
 Obfonus, obfona, um, that which hath an yll
 towne.
 Obfonito, looke opfonito.
 Obfonatio, feaflyng of banhettyng.
 Obfonator, & Obfonatrix, looke Opfonator.
 Obfono, obfonas, aui, are, to fowne yll.
 Obforbo, bui, & obforpi, here, to fup up all.
 Obforbo, forpi, here, idem.
 Obfordeo, dui, fordere, to be fplfhe, huteleane,
 or fluttythe. Nonius declareth it to waxe olde,
 to become ylle.
 Obftaculum, h, n, g, an obftacle or impediment.
 Obftetrico, aui, are, to dooe the office of a myds
 wiffe.
 Obftetric, trice, f, g, a midwiffe.
 Obftinate, obftinately, firmly, stubbornly.
 Obftinatus, a, um, obftinate, firme, or fable,
 fubburne.
 Obftinatio, onis, f, g, obftinacy, fiftentiffe
 in opinion, fubburniffe.
 Obftino, obftinas, aui, are, to bee obftinate, to
 perftiffe fyne in one fentence or purpofe, to bee
 fubburne.
 Obftipo, aui, are, to ftoppe chynkes.
 Obftipare verticem, to lay the head a fide on
 the foulder, as men doo when they mafe.
 Obftipus, a, um, wyle necked downe, towarde
 the foulder, holdyng downe the head towarde
 the foulder.
 Obfto, ftiti, ftare, to withftand, to let, to hinder.
 Paululum negotij mihi obftat, a luttell bufy
 nelfe doeth let me.
 Egone id paffiar, meæ voluptati obftare?
 Would I fuffre that thyng to withftand of myn
 der my joy or pleafure?
 Obftatur, the impersonall.
 Obftrepo, obftrepis, repui, ere, to cry oute on
 one or make a noyse, to fterre and make a noyse
 or ruflyng with the feete or otherwife agaynft
 one.
 Laudi alicuius obftrepere, to be agaynft ones
 prayfe.
 Obftreftus, a, um, faft bounde, tied harde.
 Obftreftus, us, m, g, a ftreit or hard wyngyng.
 Obftreftillo, aui, are, to refift or repugne agaynft
 to fpeake in detraction of one.
 Obftingo, ftinxi, ftingere, to bynde fafte, to
 tie harde, to wyappe in bandes.
 Obftingere fide, to make a faithfull promiffe.
 Obftingere fe scelere, to comit fome naughtie
 tie acte.
 Obftingere fe parricidio, to murder his fa
 ther or mother.
 Obftingere fe periurio, to comit periurie.
 Obftingere fibi aliquem munere, To make
 one bounden to him for fome friendly pleafure.
 Obftingere fe hereditati, to claime and take
 poffeffion of ones heritage.
 Lureiurando obftingere aliquem, to bynde

one with an othe.
 Aere alieno amicos fuos obftingere, To
 bynd his frendes in debte.
 Religione obftingere, to charge ones con
 fience.
 Prædibus fe obftingere, to bynde him felfe
 with fureties.
 Obftudo, fi, dere, to hide, to ftoppe a mannes
 or fpyre, that he can not faw into, to wyppre a
 thyng deepe and hyde it in the grounde.
 Obftudblentum, t, p, n, g, a ftoppyng.
 Obftrectio, onis, idem.
 Obftrectus, a, um, ftopped, thutte, to ftoppe
 Obftroo, obftrois, ftroxi, ftrecte, to thutte, to
 ftoppe by.
 Vndas obftruit molibus, he ftoppeth the wa
 ter with piles, or dammes.
 Obftroere luminibus, to let that a man can
 not looke out of his wyndowes, or to ftoppe by
 his lightes.
 Obftudere aures, to ftoppe by ones eares, to
 make deaffe.
 Obftupidus, a, um, aftonied, abafhed.
 Obftupefacio, pefacis, feci, facere, to abathe or
 make abafhed or aftonied.
 Obftupesc, obftupes, obftupui, and obftupes
 fco, fecere, to be abafhed, to be aftonied, to bee
 difmayde.
 Obftum, obfui, obefce, to hurt or hynder, to en
 damage.
 Obftuo, obfui, obfuece, to faw rounde aboute.
 Obfturdefco, fturdui, defcere, to be of wox deaffe,
 alfo for Nolo audire.
 Nefcio quomodo obfturdefcimus, I can not
 tell how, we be very lothe to here.
 Obtego, obtegis, obtexi, obtegere, idem quod
 Tego, to keepe clofe, to hide, to couer.
 Obtegere fe corpore alicuius, To hide him
 behynde fome body.
 Obtemperatio, onis, f, g, obeyfaunce.
 Obtempero, aui, are, to obey or be at commaunds
 dement.
 Obtendo, obtendi, obtendere, to layen excuse,
 to couer ouer, to make a pretence.
 Hationem turpitudini obtendere, to couer
 or excuse a difhoneft act with fome colour or rea
 fon.
 Obtendere velum ante lectum, to draw the
 courtayne befoze the bedde.
 Obtendiculum, li, neu, gen, a coulourable and
 fweere.
 Obtentus, a, um, couered, that hath a courtayn
 or veile drawn befoze it.
 Obtentus, us, m, g, a pretence or colour, a dyas
 wyng of a courtayne befoze a thyng.
 Obtentu philosophia, vnder the colour or
 pretence of philofophye.
 Sub eius obtentu cognominis, vnder the col
 our or shadow of that furname.
 Obtento, aui, are, the frequentatiue of obtineo.
 Obtero, obteris, obtrui, obterere, to tera or
 thur

thrust downe, to thrust, to thrust, to thrust
with yll wordes, to abuse.
Obreeta laudes eius, it is by him selfe his
praises.
Ab elephantis obreeta sunt, They were trode
downe with the elephants.
Calumniam obreeta, to confounde a false
accusation.
Iura obreeta, to destroy and abolye the lawes.
Obreeta, onis, for. ge. an humble desyre, plas-
tely not to doo a thyng. also a taryng of god
or some other thyng to tynesse.
Obreeta, aris, ari, humbly to desche, to desyre,
to desyre for goddes sake, or for the remembrance
of some thyng, whiche is of him that is des-
tyred, thankefully herde.
Obreeta, texui, ere, to weare rounde aboute.
Obthuratio, onis, f. g. Murtyng.
Obthuro, aui, are, to Murte, to stoppe.
Obthurare, to stoppe ones mouth, or make
that he speake no more.
Obthuramentum, ri, nig. a stoppell, a thyng that
stoppeh up. also the head of a ponde.
Obtencia, e, form. gene. Silence, holdynge of
ones peate.
Obticeo, obtices, cui, cere, to kepe Silence, not
to speake, to holde ones peate as though he
were dumme, to kepe in such thynges as we bee
named of.
Lachrymans obticeo, he weepeth, and will not
speake a woorde.
Quid obticuisse? why standest thou dumme?
Obtineo, obtines, obtinui, nere, to obtayne, to
get, to achieve, to holde, to receyve thyll. some-
time to have.
Si istam animi firmitudinem obtines, salui
sumus, If thou hast that firmnesse of cou-
rage, we be safe.
Obtinere litem, to get the thyng that he sued
for, to reconer his suite by iudgement.
Obtinere primum locum, to be the chiefe or
principall.
Obtinere ordinem suum, to keepe the order
and place that he is in.
Obtinere & repelli, contrary.
Admiracionem obtinere, to be in admiration
Causam obtinere, to overcome in the suite.
Dignitatem obtinere, To kepe still his honoy
and dignitee.
Obtiner fama, the moze common rumour is.
Obtinere ius suum, to obtayne that right and
law doeth geue him.
Prouerbi locum obtinet, it is now bled of tas-
hen for a prouerbe.
Prouinciam obtinere, To obtayne the gouer-
nauce of a prouince.
Regnum in Sequanis obtinuit, he reigned
ouer the people called Sequani.
Obtinetur, the impersonall.
Obtinet magnum locum in medicaminibus
hec herba, this herbe is greatly vied of este-

med in physike.
Precipuum obtinent nobilitatem, They be
moze spoken of, or moze esteemed than al other.
Patricii nomen obtinent, they haue the name
of the countrey.
Obtinere nomen sapientis, to be reputed a
wise man.
Noxiam veneni obtinet, It is hurtfull lyke
denome of poison.
Obtinet vniuersum mundum, It hath the force
of stronge of medicine.
Obtinet vniuersum per alium, It is by that mans
benefite that he lyueth.
Obtinere vrbem aliquam armis, to kepe and
holde a towne by force and violence.
Obtingit, ungebis, obtingit, obtingere, to hap-
pen, to chaunce.
Asia Quinto fratri obigit, the gouernance
of Asia sel or was allotted to my brother Quintus.
Istuc tibi ex sententia tua obigisse lator, I
am gladd that this chaunced to you, euen as
your owne herte would desyre.
Obtorpeo, obtorpui, obtorpere, and Obtora-
pisco, scere, to be very slow or dull, to feyne
for feare.
Obtorpet manus, my hande is a slepe.
Obtorqueo, torfi, obtorquere, to wyngye wyse
or wythe aboute.
Obtorus, a, um, wyshed or wythed.
Obtrecho, aui, are, to reposit ill, to depraue, to
dispreyse, to haue in despyte, to barboite, to
sclaunder, to speake ill of.
Obtrectator, oris, m. g. an ill reposit, or back-
biter, a sclaunderer.
Obtrectatio, onis, for. g. ill reposit, dispreysing
backbiting, sclaunder.
Obtrectatus, us, m. g. idem.
Obtrigo, aui, are, to bynde by an othe, after
Lalepine.
Obtritus, us, m. g. wearyng, soulyng, brassyng,
treading of a thyng vnder fote.
Obtritus, a, um, woyn out, brassyed, stamped,
treden in pieces.
Obtrudo, trudi, trudere, to thrust downe, to put
to with force, to offe or geue to one agaynst
his will.
Obtrudit fores, he thrust to the doore.
Obtrudere vxorem, to geue a man a wyfe as
gaynst his wyll or appetite.
Obtruncatio, onis, f. ge. a cuttyng of the toppe
of a thyng, a beheadyng.
Obtrunco, aui, are, to sles. also to stryke of a
mans head.
Obtrusus, a, um, thrust or put to by force.
Obtruo, eris, eri, to beholde stedfastly.
Obtritus, us, m. g. idem quod obtritus.
Obtrundo, obtrudi, dere, to strike, to byrke, to
make dull or blunte, to hurte a man with spea-
kyng, to make weery, to inculcate or repete a
thyng often, to beate into ones eares with ofte

repetyng, to annoy with many wordes.
 Aciem oculorū obtundere, to hurt the sight,
 to make the eyes dimme.
 Auditum obrundere, to hurt the hearing, to
 make one thicke of hearing.
 Obrundere ingenium, to make the wit dull.
 Vocem obrundere, To hurt the voyce with
 straignyng.
 Obuor, tueris, obtutus, or obtutus sum, ob-
 tui, to beholde, to regarde diligently.
 Obturbo, aut, are, to trouble, to trouble all, to
 disurbe, to interrupt or let ones tale.
 Obtūro, aui, are, idem quod obturo.
 Obtruse, dully, bluntly, without spirite or lyfe.
 Obtrusus, a, um, dull, blunt.
 Aures obtusæ, eares thicke or dull of hearing.
 Vires obtusæ, weakened, decayed.
 Obtrusus, us, m. ge. a looke or regard, a steadfast
 beholding.
 Obuāgio, obuāgis, giui, gire, to crie out as a
 childe doeth.
 Obuallo, aui, are, to environne or cōgasse about
 with a dicke or trenche.
 Obuaricator, oris, mal. gene. he that tourneth
 one out of the ryght way, or letteth him that he
 may not passe.
 Obuarico, aui, are, to stoppe or let one of his
 passage.
 Obuaro, aui, are, to peruerter.
 Obuenio, obuenis, ueni, nire, to come agaynst,
 to meete with, also to happen, to chance to, to
 chaunce by lotte.
 Hereditate obuenire, to come to one by suc-
 cession.
 Qui primus mihi obuenisset, whiche had first
 mette with me.
 Obuentio, onis, f. g. reuenues, rentes.
 Obuersatio, onis, f. g. gen. comyng and goyng
 to a place.
 Obuerso, aui, are, the frequentatiue of obuerto.
 Obuersor, aris, ari, to be presente or befoze the
 eyes, to come in remembrance, to haunt a go
 much to a place, to be so euident to the mynde,
 as though it were befoze the eyes.
 Sed mihi ante oculos obuersabatur reipub-
 licæ dignitas, quæ me ad se rapuit, but befoze
 myne eyes came the estate of the publike weale,
 whiche plucked me vnto it.
 Obuersari oculis.
 Obuerto, ti, tere, to tourne agaynst or backe.
 Obuertere signa in hostem, To tourne the
 standers agaynst the enemies.
 Obuiam, an aduerbe, whiche signifieth befoze in
 the waie.
 Obuiam ire, to go agaynst one, to preuente.
 Obuiam mittere, To sende men to mete with
 one in the way.
 Obuiam fit, he mette with me.
 Obuiam ire periculis, to preuent daungier.
 Si nihil obuiam est, if there be nothyng in the
 way to lette,

Quam ire conuulsum, To preuente that one
 embroileth or goeth aboute.
 Se mihi obuiam dedit, he mette or encount-
 red me.
 Obuiio, aui, are, to meete with one.
 Obuius, obuia, um, that which meeteth with one.
 Obuii & diuersio, they that mette a man.
 Obuia vrbs inimicis, the citee easy to be ta-
 ken with enemies.
 Obuius & expositus homo, one that admitteth
 every man to common and talke with him,
 a very genell and familiar person.
 Obulus, looke Obolus.
 Obumbro, aui, are, to shadowe ouer and ouer,
 to make dark with shadow, sometyme to de-
 sende, to saue or kepe from daungier.
 Obumbratus amnis, covered or shadowed
 with trees.
 Obuncus, a, um, very crooked.
 Obundo, aui, are, to runne or flowe agaynst.
 Obuolo, aui, are, to flye agaynst.
 Obuoluo, uolui, uere, to wrap together, to fold
 rounde aboute, sometyme to touse or hyde.
 Obuos facto, the auncient Romaynes used for
 obsecro, I beseeche you.
 Obustus, a, um, houned rounde aboute.

O ANTE C.

Ocalee, a citee of Beroth.
 Occa, ce, f. gen. an harrow or dragger,
 whiche hath yron teeth, wherewith clod-
 des are broken.
 Occatio, onis, f. g. a bryng of cloddes, har-
 rowyng.
 Occatorius, a, um, belonging to harrowyng.
 Occator, aris, m. g. he that harroweth.
 Occæco, aui, are, to make blinde, to enuegle.
 Occalleo, lui, lere, and occallesco, scere, to way
 or be hard felled or hained, like as a hope is.
 Occallatus, a, um, that is tourned into harde
 felle or haine.
 Occano, canui, canere, and Occino, occinui,
 occinere, to syng agaynst one, to lay in re-
 buke.
 Occasio, onis, f. m. gen. occasion, oportunitie
 of tyme, meete and conueniente tyme to doo
 a thyng.
 Rara occasio, not redy at hande.
 Ad excutiendum ignem non semper lapis
 dis occasio est, there is not alway at hande a
 stone to strike fier: or, ye can not alway haue in
 readines a stone, &c.
 Amittere occasionem, to lette slippe occasion
 or oportunitie.
 Imminere occasioni, and captare occasione,
 to wayte an occasion or oportunitie.
 Arripere occasionem, To take an occasion
 quickly whan it is offered.
 Nunc est occasio inimicum vlcersi, Nowe
 there is good oportunitie to bee reuenged on
 mine

Occidit enim. *Post hoc occasio calua, a pource, take occasion when it cometh, for he that will not when he may, when he will he shall haue nay. the tyme cometh no man.*
 Occasus praemenda, a pource, when the sunne shineth make hay: the tide must be taken when it cometh.
 Occasiuncula, le, f. g. a small occasion.
 Occaso, fere, to be loste or vndoen.
 Occasus, us, ma, ge, death of man or beast. also the goyng downe of the sunne, or sunne glabe, the fall or decay of fortune, as well in men as other things.
 Occalus reipublice, the decay or fall of the commune welth.
 Occatorium, rij, n. g. an harrowyng.
 Occedo, pro accedo.
 Occentalsint, for conuicia fecerint, They shall geue rebukes or woordes of reproche.
 Occento, aui, are, to cry out agaynst one, with rebukfull woordes.
 Occentus, us, m. g. where one spyngeth agaynst another. It may be taken for a counter tenour. also a squeakyng.
 Occentus foricis, the squeakyng of a ratte.
 Occipio, pro incepero, I shall begynne.
 Occisissimus, vterly vndoen, caste away, or slayne, of all other most lost or desperate.
 Occidens, entis, mascu. gener. the west or posnet.
 Occidens, entis, om. gene. declining, fallynge, goyng downe.
 Occidens sol, the sunne goyng downe.
 Occidentalis, le, of the west.
 Occidio, onis, f. g. death, slaughter.
 Occidione occidere, To kill every mothers sonne.
 Occidioni eximere aliquem, To saue from killynge.
 Ad occidionem gens interimenda est, They must be killed every one.
 Occido, cidi, dere, to slea or wounde to death, to kill, to tourment or molest one greuously.
 Occidere remp. & condere, contrary.
 Occido, occidis, occidi, dere, to fall downe, to perissh vterly, to die, to go down, as the sunne doeth, and other sterres, to decay.
 Occidi, is a signification of sorowfulness, as it were, I am vndoen, or vterly lost.
 Occidi, I am dead, I am lost.
 Ferro occidit, he was slayne. &c.
 Ante suos annos occidit, he died before his tyme.
 Occidit memoria, The memoire or remembrance is lost.
 Occidit spes nostra, our hope is lost.
 In nihilum occidere, To come at the laste to nothyng.
 Occidunt herbe, cum euanescent.
 Occiduum, i, n. gen. the place where the sunne

goeth downe.
 Occiduum, a, um, the place where the sunne
 goeth downe.
 Sole iam fere occiduo, the sunne beyng redde to goe downe.
 Occulare, to heare of beastes.
 Occino, occinis, nre, ere, to synge to another, to synge agaynst.
 Occipio, occipis, occipi, etc, to begynne.
 Occiput, ipitis, & Occipitium, n, neu, ge, the of hynder parte of the head, the noddle or nape of the necke.
 Occisio, onis, f. g. a slaughter or death of men, or cattall.
 Occisione occidere, to make a great slaughter and leaue almost none one liue, to kill eneris mothers sonne.
 Occisus, a, um, killed, slayne.
 Occisa res est, The matier is dolsed or married.
 Occitantur, for frequenter occiduntur, they be slayne here and there or in diuers places.
 Occlamito, aui, ate, to stie out.
 Occludo, clusi, ere, to shut fast.
 Tabernaculum occludere, to shute by shoppes.
 Occludere linguam, To stoppe a man from speakyng, to make him that he can not speake, or answere, to make him haue neuer a woorde to say.
 Occlusus, occlusior, occlusissimus, fast shutte.
 Occlusa contumelijs libido, stopped, restraied.
 Occo, aui, are, to harrowe and breake cloddes and balkes in the cozne feldes. Also to couer with eathe.
 Occubo, occubas, occubui, cubare, idem quod Occumbo.
 Occubare morte, to die.
 Occulo, oculis, ocului, lere, to hide cleane that nothyng be sene or perceyued.
 Sylua occultit feras.
 Occultare, idem quod occulte, ppyuely, vns knowen, secretly.
 Occultatio, onis, f. g. an hydryng.
 Occultator, oris, mascu. gener. he that hydyeth.
 Occultatus, a, um, hyd, kept close or secreete.
 Occulte, ppyuely, secretly.
 Neque id occulte fere, and he doth not hide it or dissimule it.
 Occulto, aui, are, to hyde.
 Occultare se ab aliquo, to hide him selfe out of ones sight.
 Occultari & aperiri, contrary.
 Occultare apud se, To keepe close with him selfe.
 Occultare consilium fugare, to keepe close. &c.
 Occultus, a, um, hyd, ppyuie, that is not knowen verie secreete.
 Occulta musica, stille musike.
 Occultum habere aliquid, to keepe secreete, not to disclose.

Ex occulto, used proverbially, principally.
 Occultissima res, thynges very secretes.
 Occultus & inuolutus, proprius & apertus, contrary.
 Monitus occulti, private warnynges.
 Vix occulte, private and unknown waies.
 Abdere se in occultum, to hide him selfe.
 Occumbō, but, here, to be slayne, to be deadly wounded, to die.
 Occumbere mortī, mortem, and morte, to die, to be slayne.
 Occupans, anis, om. ge. that doeth occupie of vse a thyng, the occupier.
 Occupatio, ōnis, occupation, necessary busynesse, the holdyng of possesing of a place. Also a coloure of rhetorike, where the playntife in pteuentyng the wordes of the defendante, vs her selfe that, whiche he will lay for his excuse, and disproueth it, pteuention, anticipation.
 Distineri occupatione, To be soze troubled with busines.
 Eripere tempus ē summis occupationibus, to steale a time to doo a thyng, from his other very vrgent businesse.
 Implicatus occupationibus.
 Expedire se omni occupatione.
 Relaxare se occupationibus.
 Occupatus, a, um, let in businesse. occupied, taken vp, possessed.
 Nisi quid magis es occupatus, operam mihi da, If you haue no greater busines in hande.
 Occupati animi beneficiis alicuius, the herites of men wonne and gotten with benefites and pleasures dooyng.
 Occupo, occupas, aui, are, to occupy, to get or take before an other man, to doo before an other, to pteuent, to vse in commune, to take or holde a thyng with force, to let or empeche, to possesse. Sometime to lende for a vantage, to let.
 Occupare consilium, to fynde aduise or counsaile.
 Occupare locum, to take any place before an other, or kepe a place by force. Occupes prior adire, go to him fyrst.
 Occupat Tullus in agrum Sabinum trāsire, Tullus pteuentyng them, went fyrst. &c.
 Occupauerat animos fuga, they were of purpose or in mynde to flee.
 Occupat animos terror, They are in a greete feare.
 Quem quisque occuparit locum, The place whiche euery man shall take for him selfe.
 Hac causa primos menses occupabit, This matter shall be handeled or entreated of the fyrst monethes.
 Diem fati occupare, to pteuente his naturall death.
 Amplexu occupare aliquem, to embrace one fyrst.

Ministerium carnificis occupare, to doo the parte. &c.
 Mors ipsam occupat, death came vpon him.
 Occupare aliquem, to pteuente one, and take him before he doo a thyng.
 Occum solis occupare, to pteuent.
 Occupare pecunias alicui, or apud aliquem scire, to lende money to one for vsury.
 Occupare imperium, to vsurpe the crowne, rule or gouernance of any realme.
 Occurro, occurri, ere, to meete with, to come to mynde or remembrance, to offer him selfe, to come in vse, to come in place, to come in the way, to pteuent in answering that one myght objecte, also to resist, to renne, to be pteuented.
 Occurrit pernionibus herba hanc, this herbe healeth hybes on the heeles.
 Occurrere maleuolentia hominum, to pteuente or resist the ill will and malice of men.
 Occurrit ex aduerso instructa acies, the army on the other parte in good order of battaile marcheth forwarde agaynst them.
 Occurrere suppetias fugientibus suis, to ren and succour their company, flynge and reculyng backe.
 Occurram expectationi vestrae, I will answer to that you would haue me, before ye demaunde it.
 Varietas satietati occurrit, the varietee maketh that a man shall not haue his full of it, or lothe it.
 Non occurrit animo, It cometh not to my mynde or remembrance.
 Occursatio, ōnis, f. g. the rennyng by & downe from one to an other, whan a man sueth or laboureth for an office or roume.
 Occurso, aui, are, the frequentatiue of Occurro, to come often to remembrance, to meete ofte or renne agaynst one.
 Occursare numinibus, id est adorare & sacrificijs placare, to pteuente the wyate of the goddes with sacrifice, that they plage vs not.
 Occursus, us, m. g. a rennyng agaynst one, a meetyng or encountryng.
 Oceanus, a, um, of the ocean sea.
 Oceanus, i, m. g. the broade sea, called the ocean sea, which compasseth the worlde, and addeyth to his name, the name of the countreyes, by which it passeth: as,
 Oceanus Britannicus, the sea next Englands and Scotlands.
 Oceanus Indicus, the Indian sea.
 Ocellatus, a, um, that which hath eyen, or holes lyke to eyes.
 Ocellum, a, citee in Spayne.
 Ocellus, li, m. g. a littell eye.
 Ocellus meus, my pigges nye.
 Ocha, x, f. g. a goole.
 Ochusius, a duke of the people called Oetoli.
 Ochra, x, f. g. gene. ochre, which printers dose vte,

vte.

Ochi, the herbe attripte.
 Ochion, idem quod coriandrum.
 Ochi, certayne trees, like to figge trees.
 Ochros, an herbe, which Theophrastus dooth trise late sometime, ciceram, sometime cruiliam.
 Ochus, a tyte, whiche passeth through Scarnasnia, a countrey in Grece.
 Ocinastrum, wilde basil, or basil mints. also the herbe acinos.
 Ocimum, mi, n.g. basil.
 Ocymoides, commonly called lacia alba, and posularia; after Ruellius opinton. But other thynke it to be that, whiche is called Ben rus brum.
 Ociroe, a nymphe, the daughter of Oceanus.
 Ocnus, he that buildeth Opanus. Also ocnus, signifieth flow in englishe.
 Ocrea, x, f. g. a boote, a legge harness.
 Ocreatus, a, um, booted or harnessed on the legges.
 Ocrinum, saynt Symeons mount in Cornwal.
 Ocris, olde wyters called a broken hill herbe to go by to.
 Ocior, loke otior.
 Ociosus, loke otiosus.
 Ocium, loke orium.
 Octangulus, a, um, eight cornered.
 Octapitarum promontorium, a place in Wales called saynt Davids.
 Octavia, the sister of Augustus, and wife of Antonius, whome he afterwarde forsooke. In other ther was daughter of Claudius the emperour, and wyfe to Nero, who caused her to be slaine.
 Octavianus, the name of Augustus, befoze he tooke on him the Monarchie.
 Octavius, the name of Augustus fathre, and of diuers other Romaynes.
 Octauus, a, um, the eyght.
 Octies, eight tymes.
 Octingenarius, a, um, eight hundred yeres olde, or that conteyneth the numbze of eight hundred.
 Octingentesimus, a, um, the eight hundredeth.
 Octingenti, x, a, Octingeni, & octingenteni, eyght hundred.
 Octingenuplus, a, um, eight hundred folde.
 Octipes, ripedis, om. g. hauing eight feete.
 Octo, eyght.
 Octóber, bris, m. g. the moneth of October.
 Octoduri, Sein and Waleis in France.
 Octogenarius, a, um, of foure scoze in numbze, or foure scoze yeres olde.
 Octogenus, a, um, foure scoze.
 Octogesimus, a, um, the last of foure scoze.
 Octogies, foure scoze tymes.
 Octoginta, foure scoze.
 Octoiuges, eight couple.
 Octónus, a, um, the numbze of eyght in sundry partes.
 Octóphorum, ri, n.g. a litter bozne of. bill. men.
 Octuplicatus, a, um, eyght tymes double.

Octuplus, octuplus, um, eyght tymes as much.
 Octulris, the weight of eight pounde.
 Oculatio, this, f. g. the taking away of superfluous budde from a tree or vine.
 Oculum, a, um, full of eyes. also quiche sighted, circumspere, thynge a thynge thynge.
 Oculatissimus locus, a place fappe in sight on all parties.
 Ocularis testis, a witness, which sawe the thynge.
 Oculus, a, um, full of eyes, wply, that seeth a thynge quickly.
 Oculissimus, he that seeth most cleerly.
 Oculitas, aduerbium, euen aswell as ones eyes.
 Oculitus eam amat, he loveth hir as well as his own eyes.
 Oculus, i, m. g. an eye, also a ponge budde of a tree.
 Oculis captus, blinde.
 In oculis gestare, & in oculis esse & ferre, to lous one so muche that he can not bee satisfied with beholding of him.
 In oculis habere, to attende upon one or to be helde attentively or stedfastly.
 Vin' hodie facere quo tuo viro oculi doleat, wyle thou now doo that, which shall make thy husbande lothe to see.
 Oculi eruditi, when one knoweth whether a thynge be well dooen or no.
 Oculum exculpere, to scratche out ones eye.
 Oculos tollere, to begynne to be mery, to begyn to reynue.
 Intendere oculos, to set the eyes to beholde stedfastly.
 Oculos tenere, to make men to wonder at the excellent wozhemanship of a thynge.
 Heberare oculos, to dull the sight.
 Oculi emitti, eyes bollyng out, and galyng abroad. In oculis, id est, coram hominibus.
 Adijcere oculum alicui rei, to cast an eye, or to looke towarde a thynge, entending or conuertyng to haue it.
 Auertere oculos omnium in se, loke Auerro.
 Circumferre oculos, to loke rounde aboute.
 Conijcere oculos in aliquem, to loke towardes one.
 Contractari oculis, to be biewed or conspydered. Somnum oculis expellere, to make that one can not sleape.
 Quorum in vultu habitant oculi mei, whom I alwaies beholde stedfastly.
 Oculis obuerrari, to be alwaies befoze ones eyes. Oculi, the blew spots in the feathers of a peacockes taylor.
 Oculus Christi, an herbe, whiche is also called Filius ante patrem.
 Oculus pithonis, the herbe sterchas.
 Oculus louis, the herbe Aizoum.
 Oculus caninus, the herbe called also canaria, boundes grasse.

Ocyalus, a mans name in Homere.
 Ocymum, an herbe called Basyll.
 Ocymum, a kinde of meate for beastes made of diuers herbes or kindes of pulle, looke more in Vardi. cap. 31. & in the annotations of Hieronymolus, upon Dioc. li. 2. cap. 178.
 Ocymoides, looke Ocimoides.
 Ocyor, ocyssimus, swifte, quicke, ligier.
 Ocytere, one of the Harpeys.
 Ocyroë, a nymphe.
 Ocyron, a tyner in Arcadie.
 Ocyus, sooner, quicklier.
 Ocyssime, beey quithelp.
 Non ocyus quini, I could doe it no sooner, or with no more speede.
 Accipe a me ocyus, take of me quickly.
 Ocyssimus, a, um, most swifte.

O ANTE D

ODE, a songe.
 Odum, ci, n. g. a place wherein singynge is exercised, an house of musike.
 Odfacio, for Olfacio, to smell.
 Odi, odisti, odit, defectiuum, I hate, haue hated, or did hate.
 Odit eum cane peius & angue, he hateth him more than a dogge or a serpente, as who saith, mortally, without hope of reconciliation.
 Aperre odisse, to hate without dissimulation.
 Odinolentes, lytle sythes; whiche cleaueth to a myp, and maketh her to a byde, as though she lay at anchor. Vide Remora.
 Odiose, with hate, displeasently, spitefully; with ill will.
 Odiōsus, a, um, that is hated, displeasunt, hates full, troublous, tedious, malapert, that molestyeth or greueteth.
 Odites, one of the sons of Trion, the Centaure.
 Odium, odi, ne. g. hate, displeasure, tediousnesse, rancour, ill will.
 Odium, id est fastidium, tedium. Neque agri, neq; urbis me odiū vnquam percipit; I am neuer through wery neither of the countrey, nor yet of the citee.
 Odio esse, to be hated.
 Odium capere alicuius rei, to be offended or discontent with any thyng, to begyn to hate a thyng.
 Odium concitare, to procure hate or displeasure, to reise hatred or malice agaynst one.
 In odio omnibus esse, to be hated of all the worlde.
 Odio esse apud omnes, idem.
 Struere odium in aliquem, to make one to be hated or haue ill will.
 Hostili odio esse in aliquem, to hate one as his deadly ennemie.
 Obscurum odium, private hatred.
 Odium mitigatur, deponitur, tenetur, sed datur. Odium studiorum facere, to make one

hate study.

Negotij si quando odium cepit, If he cha-
 red to bee wery of his greates labour and busi-
 nesse.
 Sustipere odium alicuius in re aliqua, to be
 hated of one for a thyng.
 Quibus infundum fuit odium, which haue im-
 mortall hatred.
 Nunquā tuo odio vinces me, thou shalt ne-
 ver overcome me with thy tebyr impatience.
 Odius, a mans name in Homere.
 Odoporieon, ci, n. g. an Iunearie, wherein is
 written the distance of one place from an other,
 or a lyke thyng, as the letters of princes, are as-
 gnyng their tourneies.
 Odovides, an herbe growng in meadowes, ha-
 uynge in the stalkes many litle knottes, a purple
 flower, leaues somewhat longer then penny rois
 all: it is holseome agaynst the tooth ache.
 Odor, vel odos, oris, m. g. sauour, sent, and by
 translation, perceyuing, vnderstandynge, or be-
 lyng of a thyng.
 Fœdus odor, a soule synnyng sauour.
 Grauis odor oris, a stronge breathe.
 Odores, plu. is of Columella taken for sweete
 gummes and spices, perfumes, sweete and pleas-
 saunt smells.
 Expirare odorem dicitur res aliqua, to haue
 a sauour.
 Differtum corpus odoribus, embalmed.
 Odore aliquo legum recreatus.
 Odorāmen, rāminis, and Odoramentum, i. n.
 gen. euery thyng that sauoreth well. also a sa-
 uour, a perfume.
 Odorarius, rij, m. ge. a maker or seller of thin-
 ges that smell sweete, a maker of perfumes.
 Odorarius, a, um, that belongeth to sweete sauours.
 Odoratio, onis, f. g. a sauouryng or smellynge.
 Odorator, oris, m. g. he that smelleth or senteth
 out. also an hounde made to the suite.
 Odoratus, us, m. g. the smellynge or sent. some-
 tyme for Odoratio.
 Odoratus, a, um, that which is perfumed, some-
 tyme that which doeth sauour, odoriferous or
 smellynge soote.
 Minime odorati flores, That haue small sa-
 uour or none.
 Odoratae radices herba, that hath a very soote
 roote.
 Vinum odoratum, odoriferous, haupyng a bes-
 tie pleasant sauour.
 Odorifer, a, um, odoriferous or soote in sauour.
 Odoriferus, a, um, idem.
 Odorifequus, qui, m. ge. an hound or spaniell
 that hunteth by sent.
 Odoro, aui, are, to make to smell well, to make
 to haue a good sauour, to perfume.
 Odoror, aris, ari, to smell to perceyue.
 Odorare hanc quam ego habeo pallam,
 quid olet, smell to this gowne or robe that I
 haue. &c.

Cibum odoratis, thou smellst meate.
 Odorari vestigiis, to draw as an hound doeth,
 to smell of sent by the tracke.
 Tu sagacius odorabere, thou shalt perceive
 it better than I.
 Cupio odorari diligētius, quid futurum sit,
 I desire to smell out, or to haue some vnder-
 standyng how the matter will go.
 Degustare & odorari aliquem, To feele and
 vnderstande how one is minded or disposed.
 Festine odorari, to smell out thynges quickly.
 Odorus, a, um, that whiche sendeth forth the sa-
 uour, or hath a good sauour.
 Odora canum vis, the qualitee of power whiche
 the dogges haue to take the sent.
 Odryce, people of Thrace.
 Odrysius, a, um, of that people, or of Thrace.
 Odyssea, æ, f. g. a worke of Homere concerning
 the great and perillous traungles of Ulysses.
 Odytes, like Odites.

O ANTE E.

OE, idem quod sorbus.
 Oea, a citie of Aethiopia.
 Oeagrus, a ruere in the countrey of Thas-
 cia, also the father of Oipheus the poets.
 Oeanthe, a citie. also the floure of a vine.
 Oebades, kyng Darius hofsekeeper, by whose pos-
 silitie he attayned to the kyngdome of Persia.
 Oebalia, the countrey in Grece, called also La-
 conia.
 Oebalides, patronim. masc. pro gentili, a man
 of Laconia.
 Oebalis, lidis, patron. fem.
 Oebalius, a, um, of Oebalia.
 Oebalus, a kyng of Laconia.
 Oechalia, a parte of Laconia, and a citie of the
 same name.
 Oeci, places where women doo sit and woozke
 either with silke or woull.
 Oecirines, a man of Aegle.
 Oeconómia, æ, f. g. the orderynge and prouy-
 dyng of thynges concernyng householde. also
 an order in wrytyng, wherby euery thyng is set
 in his proper place.
 Oeconómica, ðrum, n. g. plur. pertynyng to
 householde.
 Oeconómicus, i, m. ge. he that can order and
 gouerne an house.
 Oecos, id est domus.
 Oeconómus, i, m. g. a guarde of householde.
 Oecuménicus, a, um, vniuersall, pertynyng to
 all the worlde.
 Oecumenicum consilium, a generall coun-
 sayle, wherein thynges are vniuersally treated
 concernyng all countreys.
 Oedasticus, ci, he that is cunnyng in the know-
 ledge of weightes and measures.
 Oedema, an impostume or botche, comen of a
 fleshy matter, in the which is no griefe,

Oedipodionides, the daughter of neere of Oe-
 dipus.
 Oedipodionius, la, um, belongyng to Oedi-
 pus.
 Oedipus, was by his father Laius, kyng of
 Thebes, deliuered to his shepheard to kille.
 But he, pityng the childe, made holes in his
 feete, and did hang him on a bough, and be-
 yng so founde of Phobas kyng of Corinth,
 was brought to the queene, who lachynge chil-
 dren, brought him vp for his sonne. Afterwarde
 in a chymph the vntwitynge, he slewe his owne
 father, & assolyng the subtil riddles and ques-
 tions of Spinx the monke, he obteyned the
 kyngdome of Thebes, and the queene called
 Jocasta, which was his mother, by whome he
 had ii. sonnes, Polinices and Ethioles. But
 whan he knew that he had slayne his father,
 and wedded his owne mother, for sorowe he
 scratched out his owne eyes.
 Oemaus, the sonne of Mars, father of Hippo-
 damia.
 Oenantharion, the oyle called Oenanthinum.
 Oenanthē, thes, f. g. the flower of a wylde vine,
 growyng in hedges, called Labrusca. But Di-
 oscorides lib. iii. saith, that it is an herbe, ha-
 uynge a leafe lyke a persnepe, a white floure, a
 bygge stalk, an hand bredth high, serde lyke of
 rage, a great roote with many rounde heades.
 This herbe is also called Filipendula, and
 Saxifraga rubra, libr. 5. he saith that it is the
 floure of a wylde vine. Soone after he saith,
 that it is the grape of a wylde vine. Theodo-
 rus Gaza doeth translate it Vitiflora.
 Oenanthinus, a, um, made of the herbe Oenanthē.
 Oenanthinum oleum, an oyle made of the bes-
 arie of the wilde vyne, or elles of the herbe
 Oenanthē.
 Oenanthia, a citie of Sarmatia, called now
 Sancta Sophia.
 Oenas, a certayne birde of the biggenes of a cul-
 uer, which Gaza translateth Vinago.
 Oeneus, dissyllabum, the father of Melager &
 Deianira the laste wyfe of Hercules, he was
 kyng of Calidonia.
 Oeneus, and Oeneius, a, um, of Oeneus.
 Oenides, the sonne or nephew of Oeneus.
 Oenigena, pertynyng of wyne.
 Oenisteria, was a certayne sacrifice at Athens,
 made by yonge men, newly bearded, which
 was dooen befoze they did cutte the heare that
 was longe, whiche sacrifice was in this wyse.
 A certayne measure of wyne was brought in
 to the Temple of Hercules, wherof the yonge
 men dranke a litle, and gaue the residue to all
 other that were present.
 Oenochema, a mountayne in Aethiopia.
 Oenochonus, a riuer rennyng into Thessaly.
 Oenocrotali, certayne rauinous birdes, of whiche
 the Aelianus writeth, beie like to swannes,
 but þ they haue a litle beneth their mouth a gorge

O ANTE E.

in to whiche they swallow their meate greedely,
and after chat it agayne.
Oenone, the concubine of Paris, before that he
rauiſhed Helene, alſo the herbe argemone.
Oenophorus, i, m. g. a ſeruant that byngeth
wyne to the boorde.
Oenophorum, ri, a wine pottle, flagon or bottle.
Oenopia, an yle called alſo Egina. alſo a certaine
roote.
Oenopides, an aſtronomer of Chios.
Oenopola, x, m. g. a tauerne or vintner.
Oenopolium, ij, n. g. a wine tauerne.
Oenops, a mans name in Homere.
Oenothera, an herbe.
Oenotria, a countrey in Italy. ſome write, that
Italy it ſelfe was ſo called of Oenotrus, an
Troadian.
Oenotrides, two ples nigh to Calabria.
Oenotrius, and Oenotrus, a, um, of Oenotria.
Oenurta, an herbe, wherof if dogges and crows
doore eate, it maketh them drunke.
Oestrum, i, n. g. madneſſe or wood fury. alſo a
ſlie that maketh a greate noiſe, whan he ſleeth,
ſome ſuppoſe it to be a doxe like to a bee, but
that he is blacke and greater. He ſemeth to bee
the fly called a brieſe or hoſe ſlie, by reaſon that
it doeth ſo vex cattell in ſommer tyme.
Oeſypum, i, n. g. the ſlythy oyle that is in woul
that is in the ſhankes of a ſhepe, or aboute his
necke, whiche oyle is ſodden out, and vſed for
medecine.
Oeta, a mountayne betwene Theſſalia and Ma
cedonia, where is the ſepulchre of Hercules.
Oeta, the father of Medea, wyfe of Jaſon.
Oechini, people nere to Pontus.
Oeroſcyros, in the Scythian tongue, the name
of Apollo.
Oetus, the brother of Ephialtes the gygant.

O ANTE F.

OFfa, x, form. gen. a puddynge, alſo a dyſhe
made with fatte byrthe, harde cheeſe,
pepper, and cynamome, or other lyke
tunkat. ſometyme it is taken for a moſſell, a
gobbet, a piece of fleſhe, as a ſteake or collop,
or any lyke piece, euerie lyttell piece lyke paſte
or dowe.
Offa penita, a piece of fleſh cutte of, with the
taylor, the rumpe.
Offa adipis, gobbettes of fleſhe.
Formantur offa, quibus aues ſaginantur, li
tle rounde pieces to cramme capons.
Offa & maſſa promiſcua vitur Columella.
Pultis offa, a little gobbet or moſſell of fleſhe
in porage.
Offarius, & offaria, a maker of ſuch tunkettes.
Offatim, in moſſelles.
Offector, oris, m. g. a dier.
Offella, x, for. g. a ſteake, a collop, a littell moſ
ſell or gobbet of fleſhe mynced. alſo a por

O ANTE F.

tage made with pieces of fleſhe, as ſerued byrth
or forced gettall.
Offella porcina, a collop of bacon.
Offella bouina, a ſteake, or littell piece of beoſt.
Offendiculum, i, n. ge. an impediment, a lette,
an obſtacle, and by tranſlation, a doubt.
Offendens, entis, om. g. that offendeth or diſ
pleaſeth. ſometyme for Offenſus.
Offendimentum, idem quod offendix.
Offendix, icis, f. g. a rybande or lace, wherewith
a bonet or hat is knytte faſt to the head: or ra
ther the knot of a lace that faſtneeth the hatte to
ones head.
Offendo, di, ere, to meete with, to fall into, to
ſynde by chaunce, to ſtryke or hitte any thyng
vnware, to offende, to hurte, to empayre, to do
a miſſe, to diſpleaſe.
Offendere apud aliquem, to do a thyng which
lieth not him that ſeeth it dooen.
Latus offendere, to hurte his ſyde, or hit his
ſyde agaynſt a thyng.
Offendimus eam mediocriter veſtitam, wee
foude hir in pooze apparayle.
Offendere ſcopulum, to hitte by chaunce as
gaynſt a rocke.
Offendere ad ſtipitem, to hurte hym ſelfe as
gaynſt a ſtump.
Offendere aliquem, to diſpleaſe, to diſcon
tent.
Offendere alicui animum, idem.
Offendere apud iudices, to pleade yll and not
to pleaſe the iudges.
Offendere aliquid in re aliqua, to ſynde a
faute in a thyng.
Si in me aliquid offendisti, if you haue fou
d any faute in me.
Si quis eſt in quo offenderis, if there be one in
whome thou haſt been deceiued, or whiche hath
deceiued thyne expectation.
Si quo in vitio eius offendimur, yf there be
any faute in him, which doeth diſpleaſe vs.
Offendebatur, he was greuouſly diſpleaſed.
Minus offendor, I am the leſſe angry.
Offendere in arrogantiam, to be arrogant,
to offende in arrogancie and pride.
Offendit me loci celebritas, I can not away
with the great haunt of people that reſorteth to
the place.
Offendere valetudinem, to empayre or hurte
the helth of the body.
Si tantulum offensus ſit, If one chaunce to
ſayle or doo amiſſe be it neuer ſo lyttell.
Offenſa, x, form. ge. an offence or diſpleaſure,
alſo blame.
Offenſa pro discordia, is otherwhyle vſurped
of Offuſa.
Offenſam ſubire, to be in diſpleaſure of one,
to haue ones diſpleaſure or yll wyll.
Quum offenſam vereretur, whan he was loth
to diſpleaſe.
Mereri offenſam, to doo a thyng wherewith
one

one is offended. *Sine gustus offensae*, without displeasing of the said.
Nec offensae minus habent, neither be those things less displeasing.
In offensa esse apud aliquem, to have displeased one, to have ones displeasure bestowed.
Offensiculum, l. n. g. chat which is laid in a mean way, whereas he stumblith, as for not
Offensans, jannis, that which hurteth or testeth.
Offensator, dris, m. g. he that sauereth in re-
 byng, as though he were not perfect in rea-
 byng, or readeth otherwys than it is written.
Offensator equus, a stumblinge horse.
Offensio, onis, hurt of harme. Sometime dis-
 pleasure of hatred, that men beate comrade
 one. Sometime the fault of him that displeas-
 eth, discontenting.
Accipere and Sumere offensionem, To take
 displeasure agaynst one for any thyng.
Deponere & omittre offensionem, con-
 trary.
In offensionem cadere, To come in ones dis-
 pleasure.
Nihil ex eo offensionis habiturum te, That
 you shall be nothyng displeased or discontented
 therwith.
Offensiones belli, fautes in battayle.
Offensiones, incumbrances, inconueniences,
 stoppes, lettes.
Offensioni esse, to doo displeasure or harme,
 to grieve, to molest. Betwene *Offensio*, and
Offensa, semeth to be this diuersitee, that
Offensa, is in hym that offendeth or greeveth.
Offensio, in him that is grieved or offended.
Nam quod negas te dubitare, quin magna
in offensa sim apud Pompeium hoc tempore,
 non video causam, cur ita sit hoc quidem tem-
 pore, Where ye doo not doubt, but that now
 at this time, I am in Pompeies great displeas-
 ure, I see no cause why it should be so at this
 present tyme.
Nec tantum intelligebam esse ei offensionis,
 quantum literae tuae declarant, And I per-
 ceue not, that he was so muche displeased as
 your letters make mention,
Offensionem subleuare,
Vna illa subleuanda offensio est, That one
 grieve or offence is to be eased or holpen.
Offensionem obliterare, To pardon or forget
 an offence or displeasure.
Offensiones lenire, O multas & graues of-
 fensiones, quas quidem tu das operam ut les-
 nias, Oh how many and greuous displeasures
 be dooen, whiche ye go aboute to mitigate or
 excuse.
Offensionem deponere.
Cum tantum literae meae potuerunt, ut his les-
 stis, omnem offensionem suspicionis, quam
 habueras de Lisione, deponeres, Wens my
 letters myght dooe so muche, that whan ye

had teldde them, ye did lay aparte all displeas-
 ures, which ye had agaynst Liso, engendred of
 suspicion.
Offensio pedis, stumbling.
Offensio & beneuolentia, contrary.
Coniectare vultu offensionem, to geue that
 one is displeased by his countenance.
Offensione turpitudinis moueri, to take dis-
 pleasure with a dishonored acte.
Inuidiam atque offensionem suscipere apud
populum, to receiue in the hatred and ill will
 of the people.
Offensionem negligentiae vitare, to beware
 that he be not esteemed and reckned negligent.
Offensio rarius ordinis, discontenting of
 displeasing the whole order of company.
Offensiculum, x, form. gen. a small offence or
 displeasure.
Offenso, aui, are, to hitte ofte or to let, to thrust
 agaynst a thyng, a thyng that displeaseth.
Offensum, i, n. ge. the fault in my discontenting
 the audience.
Scito nihil unquam fuisse tam infame, tam
turpe, tam denique omnibus generibus, ordi-
nibus, etatibus offensum, quam hunc statum
qui nunc est, know this for a surte, that there
 was neuer thyng so reprochfull, so dishonored
 finally. so displeasing to all sortes, degrees,
 and men of every age, as this present state that
 now is.
Offensus, us, m. g. idem quod *Offensa*.
Offensus, x, um, hurt, annoyed, displeased, of-
 fended. Sometime for inuisus, odious.
Offensus alicui, discontented or angrye with
 one.
Offensior, displeased, angry, somewhat moued.
Pes offensus in porta, when one stumblith.
Pede offenso procumbere, to stumblie and
 take a fall.
Offercio,fferci, ire, to sturffe or fyll.
Offero, obtuli, offerre, to offer or presente, to
 geue willingly, to promise.
Offerre auxilium, to promise ayde.
Offerre crimen, to put in a complaynte ag-
 aynt one.
Offerre incendium, to fyze a thyng.
Domus ardebat in palatio, non fortuito, sed
oblato incendio, My house in the palace dyd
 burne, not by any chaunce, but by fyze thruste
 in by some man.
Offerre mendicitatem, To bynge one into
 pouertee.
Offerre religionem, to make one haue a scrup-
 le or doubte in conscience.
Si se in via obuiam obtulerit, occisum iri i
ab ipso Milone video, If he meete with Milo
 in the way, I perceue he will slea him.
Si nihil offeret se, quod sit probabilitati illi
contrarium, If there appere nothyng contras-
 ry to that apparence of truth.
Offerre se alicui, to presente him selfe to one,

of to come before one. *offerre spem*, to put one in hope.
offerre stuprum, To assay by meanes to besyle a woman married or unmarried, to commit auoutrie.
offerre moram, to lette.
offerre se obuiam, to meete with one.
offerre vitium virgini, to defloure a virgin.
Optime te mihi offers, you meete with me as well as can be.
Osculum offerre, to proffer to kysse.
offerre beneficium, to proffer to doo one a pleasure or good to turne.
offerre caput periculis, to put his lyfe in daunger.
In discrimen vitam suam offerre, idem.
Negotijs alienis se offerre, to proffer him selfe or meddle in other mens matters.
Oblatam mihi causam gaudeo, I am glad that I haue an occasion.
offerre se ad mortem pro patria, to offer him selfe to die for his countrey.
Se alacrem offerre, To come to one with a merry chere.
offerre se sceleri, aut dementie alicuius, id est opponere, to withstande, to resist.
offerre iniuriam, to doo the first injury or wronge.
offerre mortē hostibus, to slea his enemies.
In omnia suam offerens operam, proferre to ayde them in all thynges.
offerre iusiurandum, whan one proffreth to sweare for the profe of that he hath saied.
Offerrumētā, stryppes.
Ni offerrumētā habueris plures in tergo tuo, quam vlla nauis longa clauos, tum ego ero mendacissimus, And if thou haue not mo stryppes on the skinne of thy backe, than a galy hath nayles: I shall be the falsest lier that euer was.
Offerrumētum, i. n. g. a thyng offered to god.
Officiālis, le, pertainyng to offices or duties.
Officiālis, an officer, or rather a minister to a magistrate or officer.
Officina, a, f. g. a warkehouse, a shop. Sometime pro ipsa operauone, vel fabricatione, the making or woorkemanthyp.
Officina nequitie, & diuersorium flagitiorum.
Ex eadem officina venit, it was of the same mans dooing.
Officinātor, ōris. m. g. *Officinātor* vseth for faber.
Officio, officiis, feci, ficere, to hurte, sometime to doo. also to die clothe.
Herbæ officiant frugibus, the weedes hurte the cozne.
Officere luminibus, to stoppe his lyghtes.
Neuter alteri officiat, Let not the one hurte the other.
Officiose, diligently, seruicably, with a good will, redely.

Officiōsus, a, um, frendely or seruicable, that is to good to please, or that doeth his dutie well.
Officiōsus dolor, a griefe that proceedeth of a glad cause or reason.
Officiū, ij, n. g. office, dutie of ones behauiouris layng towards every man, that one is bounde to doo by reason and honestie. As a thyng that ought to be doon. It is sometime taken for honoure doon to one; and it may be vled for that whiche we doo call homage doon in such forme as our law dooth appoynt it. It is also taken for benefite, pleasure, seruise, and a good to turne.
Officiū vsurpare, to do his dutie.
In officio esse, to doo his dutie; to applie diligently his office or vocation, to dooe that one ought to doe.
Multaque & magna inter nos officia paria & magna intercedunt, Betweene vs haue ben sondry and great pleasures of like importance dooen one to an other.
Officiū promereri, to doo pleasure.
Non conuenit enim, cum ego ad promerendum officium tam fuerim expeditus, vos ad referendam gratiam esse tardiores, It is not reason, that sens I was so ready to do you pleasure, ye should be so slacke to doo likewise for me.
Officia fungi, to doo his indenoire or dutie, to applie his office.
Officiū præstare, Officiū conferre, idē quod officium promereri, to dooe seruise, to dooe a good turne or honest pleasure.
In officio continere, to keepe him his frende.
Officij causa prosequi aliquē, to keepe company with one, to doo him honoure or woozshyp.
Officia mutua, mutual pleasures that frendes shew one to an other.
Officiū facere, to doo ones dutie.
Suprema officia, funetall obsequies.
Supremis in matrem officiis deesse, not to bypge his mother solemnely to the earth.
Sūmo officio præditus homo, a man of right honest behauiour, a man that doeth in al thynges accordyng to honestie and reason.
Suprema officia celebrare, to keepe the funetall obsequies.
Colere officium, to endeuore to do with diligence all thynges that honestie requirerth.
Delegatum alicui officii, an office or charge appoynted to one.
Deserere officium, not to doo that he should be doo, to be slacke in dooing his office and dutie.
Detrectare officium, to refuse to do his dutie.
Officij duxit, he thought it parte of his dutie.
Neque pes, neque mens satis suum officium facit, neither my feete nor my witte serueth me very well.
Fungi supremo in aliquem officio, to bypge one honourably to the earth.
Meminit officium suum, he remembryeth wel what

oyle is made.

Olearius, ri, m. g. a maker or seller of oyle.

Olearius, one of the ples called Cyclades.

Oleastellus, a diminutive of Oleaster.

Oleaster, i, f. g. a wilde olyue.

Oleastre, i, f. g. a wilde olyue.

Oleastre, i, f. g. a wilde olyue.

Oleastrinum, ni, n. g. oyle made of wilde olyues.

Oleatrum, a towne of Spayne.

Oleatus, a, um, infected with oyle.

Oleitas, tatis, f. g. the tyme of gathering of o-

lyues.

Olecranon, ni, n. g. the elbow.

Oleomel, a thyng lyke honey, that issueth out of

a tree.

Olenus, ni, a mans name.

Olenus, a citee of Arabia, where the gote, with

whose mylke Jupiter was nourished, was

broughte up, and therefore the signe of Ares

(whiche was supposed to be the same gote) is

named Olenia.

Olenius, a, um, of Olenus.

Olentica, thynges, whiche haue an pll sauour.

Oleo, leui, olérum, or olui, olitū, ere, to sauour,

to haue sauour, to smell. sometye to stinke.

Olent illa supercilia maliciam, these browes of

thyne, or that surdy loke, dooe signifie, that

thou art malicious.

Aurum huic olet, This felowe smelleth that

I haue money.

Iucunde olere, To haue a sweete sauour, to

smelle pleasantly.

Bene olere, to haue a good sauour, to smelle

well.

Male olere, to stynke, to sauour yll.

Rosa refens a longinquo olet, a rose newly

gathered, is smelled a farre of.

Hircum olere, to stynke lyke a gote.

Mirram olet, it sauoureth of myrr.

Nihil olebant, they had no sauour at all.

Oleósus, a, um, full of oyle, all oyle.

Oleraceus, a, um, lyke to pot herbes, or of pot

herbes.

Olesco, scere, to growe.

Oletare, to corrupte or make stynkyng. Leg. xij.

rabul.

Ne quis aquam oletato dolo malo, vbi pu-

blicè salit, si quis oletarit, Sestertiorum de-

cem millium multa esto, No man by craft

corrupt water, where it spryngeth to a common

use, he that doeth corrupt it, shall forsaite ten

thousandes Sestertius, whiche do amounte of

our money to. xxv. li. xij. s. iiii. d.

Oletum, i, n. ge. a place where olyues do grow.

also the dunge or ordure of a man, properly it

is a draught of iakes.

Oleum, olei, n. g. oyle.

Oleo tranquillior, moze mylde or quiete than

oyle. Se the prouerbe in Chil. Eras.

Oleum cibarium, meate oyle.

Oleum & operam perdere, to lose laboure

and coste,

Oleum, is used for exercise of pfectible cond-

ition of spyring.

Olfacio, olfacis, feel, ere, to smell, to sound of

smell out, to vnderstande, to perceyue.

Olfactarius, leis, for, gen. that maketh a sound

of smelle.

Olfacto, aut, are, to smell muche of often.

Olfactorium, ri, m. g. a pottis or nose gate.

Olfactus, us, m. g. the fence of smelling.

Oliba, a towne of Spayne, called communely,

Olib.

Olibanum, ti, n. g. a measure of wyne.

Olicana, a towne in Englande, called Lychep.

Olidus, olida, um, that which hath great saour,

either good or bad, most communely stynkyng.

Oligarchia, a, for, m. gener. the state of a com-

mune weale, where a fewe persons be in autho-

rites.

Oligarchici, they which woulde haue a fewe per-

sons beare rule.

Oligochloron, idem quod capparitis.

Oligoron, idem quod Apocynon.

Olim, sometime in tyme past, tyme out of mynd,

in tyme to come, nowe late, longe tyme past,

once. it is also spoken of the tyme present, euen.

Sometye for Aliquando, or quandoq; as,

Atticus quidam olim nauifraga, &c. a good

whyle since.

Ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi doctos

res. &c.

Hæc olim meminisse iuuabit, It shall delecte

us, or do vs good in tyme to come to remembre

these thynges.

Olina, the herbe Ebulus.

Olor, oris, m. g. a gardener or seller of herbes

and rootes.

Olorius, a, um, pertaining to a pottis garden

or pottis herbes.

Oliua, a, f. g. an olyue tree. sometye the fruite

of olyues.

Oliuarius, a, um, pertaining to an olyue tree.

Oliueta, the tyme of gathering of olyue beares,

after Calpine.

Olietum, i, neu. gen. a place where olyue trees

do growe.

Oliuifer, oliuifera, rum, that beareth olyues.

Oliuina, a, f. g. plentie of olyues, also reuenues

whiche do come of olyues.

Oliuitas, atis, the fruite of olyues, the gathering

tyme of olyues.

Oliuo, aui, are, to gather olyues.

Olium, i, n. g. oyle olyue.

Olla, a, for, gen. a pottis, also a faute in an oliue

tree.

Olla fictilis, an earthen pottis.

Ollaris, re, of a pottis, or that is kept in a pottis.

Ollares, grapes conserued in pottis.

Ollaria, a, f. g. a kynd of mixt brasse or copper.

Olli, for illi.

Ollie, for illic.

Ollus, olla, ollum, for ille, illa, illud.

Ollus,

Ollus, a mans name that was a great maker of other mens fautes.

Ollula, lre, f. g. a little pottle.

Oloconitis, an herbe mentioned in Hippocr. whiche some thinke to be that, whiche is called Myle, or moly.

Olocimus color, a diuerse colour.

Olochrifum, the herbe Sempervivum.

Oloeyron, chamæpytis.

Olophyton, capparis.

Olophernes, chiefe counsaile to the great Nabuzodonosor kyng of Assyrians, a valyaunt capiteyne, not withstanding (beyng once charged with wythe, and to muche trustyng in the beautye and pleasaunt speache of the Hebrew lady Judith) he was by his flayme in his bed, & had his head stricken of, and brought to his enemies, before the incarnation of Christs yeres.

Ololygonos, crokyng frogges.

Olor, oris, m. g. a swanne.

Olorinus, a, um, of a swannes Cantus olorinus, the syngyng of a swanne.

Olus, oleris, n. ge. herbes, whiche serue for potage, pottle herbes, and figuratiuely it is vsed for poore fare.

Olusatrum, tri, n. g. an herbe called Ilyxander.

Olusculum, li, n. g. small herbes.

Olympia, a citee betwene the hylles of Ossa, and Olympus.

Olympia, orum, solempne playes & games kepte in Grece to the honour of Jupiter Olympicus, or after some in the honour of Hercules.

Olympiacus, a, um, perteynyng to that playes or hyl.

Olympias, piadis, the space of fye yeres, wherby the olde grekes dyd accompte, as we dooe now, by the yeres of our lozde, as the fyrste Olympias, the second, the thirde. Olympias, is also the name of Alexanders mother, and a wynde blowyng in Euboia. Clareanus writeth, that Olympias is the space of. iiii. yeres, and that they, whych take and wyte other wise, are deceived.

Olympicus, a, um, of Olympus.

Olympicum certame, was a game or ppyce kept on the hyl of Olympus, by all the princis and citters of Grece every fift yere, in the honour of Hercules, who fyrste began it. In the whiche were all these maiesties pzyoned. Rennyng on fote to a golle. also rennyng forth and backe agayne two furlonge. also wastlyng, fightyng with fytes, rennyng with hofes, and leapyng from the one to the other, coursyng wpyth charyottes, rennyng with mares: but so as in the myddell of the course, he that dyd ryde, should leape downe, & holdyng fast the byddell, should make an ende of his course. There was also contention and victorie of poetes, rhetoricians, musicians, and subtile disputers. In the place dyd growe a wyld olpye tree, wherof garlands were made, and geuen to the victours, here

unto assembled: In the whiche tyme eyther water was appoynted, or leagues concluded.

Olympionices, or Olympionicus, he that hath had victorie in the games at Olympus.

Olympius, a, um, heavenly.

Olympus, a mountayne or hylle in Grece, betwene Thessalia, and Macedonia, aboue the whiche appereth no cloude: & therfore amonge the poetes it is blisped for heauen. Plutarchus in vita Aemilij; saith, that it is. x. furlong in heighe.

Olynthi, wilde figges that be neuer ripe.

Olynthus, a citee nere Athens.

Olyra, ra, f. ge. a kynde of wheate, wherof they make very white breade.

Olyrias, a ryuer in Grece, by the place called Thermopyla.

Olyssippum, a citee in Portugall, nowe called Vlybona, in englyshe Lusseboyne.

O ANTE M

O Masum, fi, n. g. a fat gut or chitterlyng.

Ombria, a stone, whiche some call notitiam, and fauleth with lightenyng or thunderyng.

Ombrii, people nere to Illiticum.

Omen, ominis, n. gen. the lucke of some thinge to come, gathered of some worde or sayng before spoken. also a worde or sentence so depnly spoken, after the whiche some thyng happeneth to folowe accordyng to thevnto, aboue the expectation of them whiche herde it, forspelyng.

Optimis ominibus, with veray god lucke, in a veray god houre.

In omen accipere, To take or interpretate a thyng, as a token of god lucke or happye.

Dextrum and sinistrum omen, contrarie.

Omentum, ri, neu. ge. the call or swet, wherein all the bowelles are lapped, also the thyn skyn in the head, wherein the brayne is conteyned, of some called the ryme of the brayne, and of surgeons Pia mater.

Omentatus, a, um, myxt with swet.

Ominatus, a, um, vnlucky.

Omino, ominas, aui, are, was vsed of olde wyrters for Ominor.

Ominor, aris, ari, to gesse what shall happen or folowe, to forspake, to speake a thyng luckyly, or vnluckyly.

Bene ominari, to speake luckyly.

Male ominari, to speake vnluckyly.

Ominator, oris, m. ge. he that telleth a mannes lucke or fortune good or ill.

Ominosus, a, um, lucky or vnlucky, that portendeth god or ill lucke.

Omissus, a, um, left, not medled with.

Vbi te vidi animo esse omissio, whan I sawe that thou caredest for nothyng, or wast negligent.

Omissis

Omiffis iocis credo, in earnest I doe beleue.
 Omiffior ab re, he that is nothyng follicitous
 to gather richesse.
 Omitto, omiffi, omittere, to forbeare, to leaue,
 to neglect, to leat paffe, to omit, to put awaye.
 Omitte hunc, leat hym alone, pardon hym.
 Omitte me, lette bee, lette me alone.
 Omitte iracundiam, be angry no moze, leaue
 your anger, appeale your felfe.
 Omitte follicitudinem, care not for it, put a-
 waye your carefullneffe.
 Omitte timorem, bee not afearde.
 Omitte de ea re dicere, fpeake no moze of that
 matter.
 Id omitto, I wyll not fpeake therof.
 Ut omittam de eo plus loqui, that I maye let
 paffe, and fpeake no moze of hym.
 Omitte hunc, pardon this man & let him go.
 Omnifariam, all maner of wayes, of euery kind.
 Omifer, ra, rum, that beareth all thynges.
 Omnifarius, a, um, fundry, diuers.
 Omnigenus, a, um, of euery kynde.
 Omnimodus, a, um, all maner.
 Omnimodis, all maner of wayes.
 Omnimodé, idem.
 Omnino, wholly, througely, all together, vterly,
 alwaye, fynally, onely.
 Omnino in familia non erat, he in no maner
 of wyfe was in the houfe.
 Miserrima eft omnino ambitio, ambition is
 vterly the moft miserable thyng that can be.
 Omnino omnis eruditionis experts, vterly
 without all learning.
 Omnino leuitatis eft, it is vterly a poynce of
 lyght behauiour.
 Virum omnino fibi nequaqua parem, a man
 lyke to hym in nothyng, or nothyng to be com-
 pared to hym felfe.
 Nihil omnino, nothyng at all.
 Qui omnino nufquam reperiuntur, which be
 found in no place at all.
 Omnino omnium horum incommodorum
 vna cautio eft, to bee wozt, for all thefe incom-
 modities there is no remedye at all but onelye
 this.
 Quinque omnino fuerūt, id eft tantummo-
 do, there were fyue and no mo.
 Omnino, for etiam, and Sed omnino, for
 Sed etiam.
 Non modo tantam causam perorare, fed om-
 nino verbū facere conari, not onely to plead
 fo great and weightie a matter to the ende, but
 alfo in any wyfe to endeuoure to fpeake one
 wozde.
 Aut omnino cogitare, or in any wyfe to think.
 Omniparens, entis, om. g. father or mother of
 all thynges.
 Omniparens terra, the earth byngeth forth al
 thynges.
 Omnipotens, entis, om. g. almyghty.
 Omnis, ne, om. g. all in numbze. Some tyme for

Totus.
 Omnibus partibus, all maner of wayes, to all
 intentes.
 Omni ratione, idem.
 Causa omnis, id eft, yniuerfa, all the wholle
 matter.
 Omnibus ætatibus, id eft, fingulis, euerye
 fomme.
 Omne genus, & omnis generis, of all fortes.
 Omnem tulit punctum, he touched euerye
 poynt, fpooken of hym, which omitteth nothing
 neceffary or expedient.
 Omnibus horis, euery houre.
 Differunt omni modo, They varye in all
 thynges.
 Omnibus numeris, in all poynctes.
 Ita tamen, vt noſtri omnibus partibus fupet-
 riores eſſent, but yet ſo that our men had the
 byper hande in all thynges.
 Res omnibus numeris abſoluta, a thing perſe-
 fite in all poynctes.
 Sine omni periculo, without anye daungier
 at all.
 Omni quinquennio, the wholle fyue yeres
 ſpace.
 Eo tempore omni, all that tyme.
 Omnes tres, all thre.
 Ad omne tempus, for euer.
 Omnibus precibus orabant, they beſyged me
 very ernettly, or with very great interceſſion.
 Omniuagus, a, um, wandying euery where.
 Omniuorus, a, um, that deuoureth and eateth
 all kynde of thynges.
 Omologia, conuenientia.
 Omoplatæ, two broade bones, goyng from the
 necke to the ſhoulders on both ſides, called in la-
 tine ſcopula operia.
 Omomelida, amamelida, vel apamelida, a kind
 of very pleaſant peares without core, after a kynd
 of wildinges called id omnia deſois.
 Omphacinus, a, um, that is made of grapes, or
 other frutes not rype.
 Omphacinum vinum, a greene wyne, not plea-
 ſaunte or ſweete.
 Omphacinum oleum, oyle made of olyues,
 not beyng rype.
 Omphaciſſo, aui, are, to wax ſower.
 Omphacium, cii, u. ge. a lycour made of fruyte
 that is not rype, as of grapes, & than it is called
 vertuyce. It is alſo of other frutes & flowers.
 Omophagi, they whiche doe eat rawe fleſhe.
 Omphax, ácis, a grape not fully rype.
 Omphacomeli, a cyrupe made with the ſuyce of
 greene grapes and honye. They make it nowe
 adaiſes with the ſayde ſuyce and ſugar, and doe
 call it Syrupus de agreita.
 Omphale, a mayden, whiche was queene of Aſi-
 a, whome Hercules dyd ſerue, and ſhe cauſed
 hym to ſpinne on a roche.
 Omphalocarpus, i, idem quod Aparine, looke
 there.

O Nager, Onagri, m. g. a wylde alle.
O Onchistion, a plant in the marches of
 Onchos, chi, m. g. aye dunge.
O Onerarius, a, um, that whiche serueth for dones
 beyne.
O Onero, oneras, au, are, to charge, burdeyne, or
 lade.
O Onerare populum, to put impositions of tas
 ses on the people.
O Annōniam onerare, to make cozne deere.
O Mensam onerare epulis, to set very many dis
 hes on the table.
O Remittas iam me onerare iniurijs, ye would
 cease to ouerlade, charge, or cumber me with
 vnreasonable.
O Maledictis onerare, to rate, to rail at, to geue
 many shewde wordes.
O Laudibus onerare, to geue great pryse, to
 praise exceedingly.
O Mendacijs onerare, to deye one shamefully.
O Praeceptis onerare, to charge with many thin
 ges, to geue manye instructions and commaunds
 demerites.
O Promissis onerare, to promise one many thin
 ges, to make many great promises to one.
O Pugnjs onerare, to buffet and thumpe one
 with his fytes.
O Onerari imaginibus, whan the famous me
 moie of our auncestours both in maner bynde
 of constrainge us to do honourably.
O Onerare lxticia, to make exceedingly ioyous and
 gladd.
O Oneratus, a, um, burdeined, laden, ouercharged.
O Onerarius, a, um, that wheron burdeyn is layd.
O Onerariae naues, shypys whiche serue for bur
 deyne, they wate bee taken for hulkes.
O Onerosus, a, um, burdeynous, chargeable, be
 rape heauy.
O Onesicritus, a philosopher, and an historiogra
 phier of Regina.
O Onesimus, a learned man in the tyme of Con
 stantine Magnus.
O Oniropolos, he that interpreteth an other mans
 dreames, or visions: or he that expoundeth his
 owne dreames.
O Oniscus, ci, m. g. a worme, which bendeth him
 selfe lyke a howe whan he goeth, whiche is red,
 and founde vnder trees, which haue lyeen longe
 on the grounde.
O Oniscos, a fythe, which is called also Asellus, or
 Galaria: it is also an instrument that surgions
 doe vse.
O Onistis, the herbe Apocynon.
O Onitis, a kinde of oygament: Ruellius doubteth,
 whether it be sticas Arabica.
O Onixes, a kinde of marble.
O Onobletum, an herbe like a tunge, medicinable
 for the flowers in women.
O Onobrychis, a certayne herbe growynge by

water.
O Onochelos, an herbe of the kynde of Anchusa,
 hauing a purple flower, tough leaues, a roote
 in harvest tyme redde, at other seasons blacke.
O Onoba, a citee of Spayne.
O Onocardion, quasi asinus carduus, a kynd of
 tallies.
O Onoclea, the first kynd of Anchusa.
O Onocentaurus, a beast, halfe a man, halfe an
 asse.
O Onocrotalus, li, m. g. a bynde lyke to a swanne,
 which puttyng his head into the water, bzaiesh
 lyke an asse.
O Onophillon, the herbe Anchusa.
O Onogyros, a rough and sharpe herbe hollow a
 gainst poyson.
O Onopetation, idem quod Onitis.
O Onothero, idem quod Oenothera.
O Onomatopēia, a, f. g. a word made of sowne, or
 pronouncynge, as bleatynge of a shepe, lowng
 of a cowe, hyssynge of an adder.
O Ononis, nidis, f. ge. an herbe full of prickes, a
 leafe lyke rue growing commonly amonge cozne,
 it letteth the plough and therfore is called, Rest
 hartowe, or Lammoche: in Cambrige shire, a
 whyne.
O Ononium, nij, n. g. a blinde nettell.
O Onobalistura, a citee of Spayne.
O Onocida, a kinde of gaules, that be great and
 hollow, not of so good effecte as the lesse.
O Onos, a kynd of Locustes, whiche is called thus
 thus.
O Onus, oneris, n. ge. a burdeyn, a lode, a charge
 geuen to one, or that one taketh on hym.
O Oneri esse, to be chargeous to one.
O Onus deponere, to discharge one.
O Onus imponere, to geue to one in charge.
O Oneri premi, to be to muche charged, to be
 ouer charged.
O Onere opprimi, to be ouer charged.
O Onus suscipere, to take charge.
O Onus tollere, to beare charge or burdeyn.
O Onus sustinere, idem.
O Concidere sub onere, to falle downe vnder
 ones burdeyn.
O Onus ciborum reddere, to auoyde the excre
 mentes of nature.
O Cur tuum onus sustineo? Why doo I your
 burdeyn?
O Nostrum est onus, The charge is ours.
O Onustus, a, um, loded, charged, bourdeyned.
O Onustus vino, ouercharged with wyne, drinke.
O Onychipuncta, a pzeious stone, called also lasa
 ponix, white of colour, with redde strakes.
O Onyx, onychis, m. & f. m. gen. a whyte stone
 lyke to a mans naye, also some bee founde in
 India, whiche are of dyuers colours, hauinge
 white spotted lyke vnto eyes, it is supposed of
 some men to bee that, whiche is called Con
 chula India.
O Onyx, is also the herbe Astragalus, also a kynde
 of

of precious marble, whereof cuppes were wont
to be made.
Onychinus, a, um, made of the stone Onyx.
Onychitis, a hynde of Cadmia.

O ANTE O.

O Onx, fies in the nothe ocean, where the
inhabitanter dooe lye with egges of
foules.

Oopellum, a towne in England called Chester.

O ANTE P.

O Paca, the herbe Onobrichis.
Opacitas, atis, for. g. Madowe of trees of
bmyage.

Opaco, aui, are, to shadowe, to make darke, as
it is in wordes vnder trees.

Opacus, a, um, shadowed, or in the shadowe.

Opalum, li, a precious stone, hauing the proper-
ties of diuers stones.

Opella, diminutiu of opera.

Opera, operæ, for. g. warke, labour, diligence,
payne, traualle.

Operæ, plurali tantum, workemen, slaues hyed
to do a thyng, labourers, factours.

Operæ est, for opus est, it is neede, it needeth.

Opera mea, tua, sua, by myne, thyne, or his
meanes.

Operam perdere, to labour in vayne, to lea-
ue ones labour.

Operam ludere, idem.

Operam ponere, to take labour and payne a-
bout a thyng.

Operas reddere alicui, to paye one his hye.

Orestes & Lycurgus vna opera mihi sunt
sodales, qua iste, Orestes and Lycurgus be as
well my companions as he.

Haud censebam istarum esse operarum pa-
trem, I dyd not thynke that my father medled
with these matters.

Spero alicunde hodie me bona opera aut
mala, tibi inuenturum esse auxilium argen-
tarium, I truste that ones to daye I shall by
good meanes or badde, fynde some moneye to
helpe the with.

Operam do, operam impendo, operam nas-
uo, I dooe myne endeuore, I put to my dils-
gence, I spende my labour.

Operam impendere & dependere, To take
payne about a thyng.

Multam operam conferre, to bestow great la-
bour and payne, to study or labour muche.

Operam dabat veteri domino, he serued his
olde mayster.

Ego istuc ætatis non amori operam dabam,
when I was of this age I dyd not bestowe my
tyme, or let my mynde on wanton loue.

Dare operam funeri, to bee at ones interres-
ment or buryng.

Libetia operam dare, to geat thyng.

Dare operam alicui, To dooe one seruise, to
helpe hym in his busynesse.

Dare operam præceptor, id est, audire, to
heare his mayster, to leaue of hym.

Dare operam rebus diuinis, to bee at diuine
seruise.

Dare operam tonsori, to bee shauen.

Dare operam alicui dicitur iudex, when he
heareth one attentively, and maketh good re-
pediton in his cause.

Operam dare iuxta ciuili studio, to study the
lawe ciuile.

Data opera facere, to dooe a thyng of your-
pote, or for the nones.

Si videam tibi operam esse, per. I maye se you
occupied, or if that ye haue any thyng to doo.

Non opera est Sceledro, Sceledrus is yuell,
and hath nothyng to dooe.

Opera experiri, To proue by the effect that a
thyng is so.

Quibus operæ est trahere bellū, whiche haue
need, or to whome it is expedient to prolonge
the warre.

Exigere plenam operam, To require a full
taske. Bene ponere operam, to bestowe his
labour well.

Operam orationis compendi facito, speake
the thyng in fewe wordes, telle it briefely.

Cui opera vita erat, whiche lyued by his la-
bour. Cur tu operam grauare mihi? why are
thou lothe to helpe me? or why dooest thou
grudge to helpe me?

Locare operam alicui, to labour for hye or
wages.

Opera succisina, the hye labour that one beed
stoweth in thynges of no great necessitee.

Profitari operam, to promyse to helpe one.

Dare operam memorie alicuius, to kepe and
preserue the memorie of a man.

Iam mihi videor nauasse operam, nowe me
thynketh I haue obteyned my purpose.

Tradere operas mutuas, to help one an other,
to dooe one for an other.

Eadem opera, with one labour or traualle.

Operæ Clodianæ pontes occuparunt, The
clientes, hyed seruantes, or slaues of Clodius

us, or those that Clodius had hyed, kepte the
bydges.

Operæ precium, cij, neut. gen. the rewarde or
profyte of ones labour, a thyng profitable or
expedient, necessarye or conueniente, honeste,
or ioyous, a thyng woorthye to bee esteemed and
sette by.

Audire est operæ precium, it is a world to heare
Est operæ precium cognoscere, it is a thyng
woorthye the knowlage.

Operæ precium est considerare, it is a thing
woorthye to be considered and marked.

Magna operæ precia mereri, To haue greates
wages in warfate.

Operæpretium est, It is a thyng worthye the payne.
Quia vix operæpretium erat, because they shoulde haue had great reuayle, and litle or no profite, or because the thyng was scante worth the payne that shoulde haue been taken about it.
Si nihil, quod est operæpretium, fecerant, yf they had doon nothyng that was of any value.
Operaria, æ, f. g. the feminine.
Operarius, rij, m. g. a labourer, a workman.
Operarius, a, um, that whiche is dooen with labour, or pertyneth to labour or worke.
Homo operarius, a workman, a labourer, a craftes man.
Lapides operarii, stones that may be wrought on, and made fitte for buyldyng.
Pecus operarium, beastes used to tillage, cartage, and other necessary busynesse.
Operatio, ōnis, f. g. working, sacrificyng.
Operatus, a, um, wroughte, sacrificed.
Ex tempore, quo corpus additū atq; operatum reipub. esset, during the tyme that the body shall be employed about seruyng the comune weale.
Operculo, aui, are, to couer a vessell.
Operculum, li, n. g. a heueryng or lydde.
Operimentum, ti, neu. gen. any thyng that couereth.
Operio, operis, operui, operire, to couer or hyde, to shutte, to close.
Ostium operuere, they shutte the doore.
Luctum operire, to dissemble and hyde ones mournyng.
Operior, ris, riri, to bee heuered or shutte.
Operor, aris, ari, to worke, to labour to endeavour, to geue diligent studye to a thyng, to studye.
Operari, is sometyme used to sacrifice with great reuerence.
Operatio, ōnis, the woork, or that, where about a man labourerth, also solempne sacrificyng.
Operose, difficultely, with great labour and busynesse.
Operositas, atis, f. g. trauaylyng.
Operosus, a, um, busy, diligent in labouryng, laborious, paynfull. Sometyme passiuely, that one labourerth on.
Res operosa est, It is a matter that requirerth much payne: It is a harde and paynfull matter.
Facilis & operosus, contrary.
Colonus operosus, laborious, paynfull.
Operosa herba, of great efficacie and strength in working.
Agri operosi, that require great labour.
Operto, aui, are, to couer often.
Opertorium, rij, n. g. a coueryng.
Opertum, ti, n. g. a thyng couered.
Opertus, a, um, couered.

Operti præda, id est onusti.
In operto esse, to be couered or hydde, to bee inclosed, to hepe his house, & not come abroad.
Esse operto capite, To weare a cappe or other thyngs on ones head, to haue the head couered.
Opertus dedecore, shamefully disteyned.
Opertis oculis aliquid facere, to doo a thyng byndeth.
Non est rationis opertæ, The reason why is euident and playne.
Opertum, and apertum, contrary.
Opertaneus, a, um, dooen within doores or vnder couert.
Opertanea sacra, sacrifices dooen within doores, and not abroad.
Operula, diminutive of opera.
Opes, opum, opibus, looke Ops, opis.
Opheltes, the sonne of Argurgus, slayne by a serpent.
Ophicaldelus, a pretious stone of colour blacke, diuided with two white lines.
Ophiaca, pertynyng to serpentes, they were bookes, whiche Alexander, & Ptolemy wrote, of the nature of serpentes.
Ophidion, dij, n. g. a fyre like a congre.
Ophiglossum, si, neu. g. an herbe, called in Englyshe serpentes tonge, or adders tonge.
Ophigenium, rij, neu. ge. an herbe, called also Elaphoboscus, whiche hath strength agaynst serpentes.
Ophioctonon, idem.
Ophiogenes, people in Hellespont, whiche heale the styngyng of serpentes with touchyng the place.
Ophion, one of Cadmus companyons.
Ophioneus, the name of a smith.
Ophiophagi, people in Bethiope, which doe eat serpentes.
Ophiostaphilos, vitis alba, looke Ampeloleuce.
Ophiostaphyle, a shrubbe lyke the blacke beris tree called in latine serpentis vna.
Ophis, the herbe dracunculus.
Ophioscorodon, di, wilde garlike, hauyng longe blades lyke a bulrush, and holowe within, and in the toppes of the stalke purple flowers: the roote hath cloues like other garlike.
Ophrys, a certayne herbe lyke to Jagged colwortes, whiche maketh the heare blacke.
Ophites, a kynde of marble, hauyng spotted lyke a serpent.
Ophiucus, the name of Esculapius, because that he is ymagined to holde a serpent in his hande. Some write, that it is a signe in heauen, whiche some calle Harcules, other Esculapius.
Ophiusa, an ylande, called sometyme Rhodos.
Ophthalmicus, ci, m. ge. a physicion that cureth the disease in the eyes.
Ophthalmia, æ, f. gen. a sykkenesse of the eyes, whiche inflameth the bones of the head, the knyttynges of the eyes, the thyngnes saynes therof.

therof, and linewes, and all the holowe part of the eye with the forehead and balles of the chekes: it cometh eyther of smoke, or heate of the sunne, or duste, or by a falle, or a stroke, or some tyme of an humour, sanguine, cholerike, fleummarke or melancolpke.

Ophthalmos, an eye.

Opici, they whiche bled abhominable eydau-
dye.

Opicus, opica, um, vncleane, dishonest, shame-
lesse, bawdy, fylthy, vncaste.

Opifer, opifera, rum, that byngeth helpe.

Opifex, fisis, com. gener. a workeman, a cra-
tes man.

Verborum opifex, an inuenter and maker of
wordes.

Opificina, x, f. g. a workhouse.

Opificium, cii, n. g. the worke.

Opigena, Juno was so called of women, becs
cause they supposed, that she holpe them in
theyr traualle.

Opilio, onis, m. g. a shepherde.

Opilo, a certayne birde.

Opimas, atis, riche, welthie.

Opimatores, the prouiders of coyne for the ar-
mye.

Opime, abundantly, richely, plentyfully.

Opimitas, aris, f. g. plentifulnesse.

Opimo, aui, are, to make fatte or grosse.

Opimus, a, um, fatte, also riche, plentifull.

Opimum seu opimianum vinū, wyne which
might endure godd two hundred yeres.

Habitus corporis opimus, & gracilitas, con-
trary, grossenesse, doozelynes.

Opimus ager, a fertile and fat soyle.

Opimi boues, fatte oxen.

Opimum decus, great honour.

Opima spolia, the spoyle, whiche by one chiefe
capitayne is taken from an other in battayle,
as his cote armour or harnais.

Opima prædia, manours profitable, of great
reuenues.

Opinabilis, le, that may be conceiued in opinio.

Opinatio, onis, f. g. thynkyng, supposyng.

Opinātor, and Opinatus, looke after Opinio.

Opinio, onis, f. g. opinion, hope, iudgemente,
fame, estimation, reputation, also suspicion.

Vincam opinionem tuam, I will be moze dis-
ligente than you thynke.

In his locis opinio est, When thynke in these
quarters, or the sayng or byute of men is here
in these partes.

Summam opinionem obtinet, It is greatly
esteemed.

Magna est hominum opinio de te, men haue
conceiued a great opinion of you.

Malam opinionem imbibit, he hath conceiued
an ill opinion, or he thynketh ill.

Opinio de te multū me fefellit, I am greatly
deceiued in myne opinion of you.

Contra & præter opinionem, otherwise than

one thought or hoped.

Omnium opinione, as every mā thynketh, by
the opinion of all men. Opinione celerius,
soner than men thynke. When men doubt of a
thyng, we say, not, Hæc est mea opinio, but
Hæc mea est sententia.

Afferre opinionem, to make one to thinke.

Quantum opinione auguror, As farre as I
coniecte or gesse. Opinionem comprehendere,
to conceiue an opinion.

Remittere opinionem, to put awaye an opi-
nion that one hath conceiued.

Non fallam opinionem tuam, I wyll not de-
ceiue your expectation or opinion that ye haue
conceiued of me.

Vt mea fert opinio, after my iudgemente or
fantasie, as I deme or thynke.

Laborare opinione arrogantiz, to be suspec-
ted of arrogancie or pride.

Oppleuit opinio hæc totam Græciam, All
Grece was of this opinion.

Concurrunt multæ opiniones, many suspit-
ons come togyther.

In eam opinionem venerat Cæsius, men
thought this of Cæsius, or men had this opi-
nion of Cæsius.

Adducere in opinionem rem aliquam, To
byng a thyng in suspicion.

Opinātor, onis, m. ge. a supposer, he that neuer
affirmeth any thyng. also the prouider of coynes
for an armie.

Opinārus, a, um, supposed.

Opinor, aris, ari, to suppose, to haue opinion, to
deme, to thynke, to iudge.

Opipare, plentifully, abundantly, richely.

Opiparus, a, um, abundant, freche or gay, rich,
magnificent.

Cæna opipara, a delicate, plentifull & sump-
tuouse supper.

Opis, pi, pem, ayde, helpe, succour.

Nisi eum quantum dā dant tibi opis, serues,
castigas, mones, excepte thou awaite, chastice,
and rebuke hym, with al the helpe that the gods
dis maie geue the, or with al the helpe that thou
mayste haue of the goddis, or as farre as god
wyll helpe the.

Nihil opis est in illis, they can not helpe or
succour the.

Omni ope, with all his might.

Confugere ad opem alicuius, to flee to one
for helpe or succour.

Egere ope, & indigere opis, to haue nede of
helpe.

Opis aliquid ferre, to helpe somewhat.

Non opis est nostræ, It is not in our power.
Summa ope niti, to endeuour with al force or
diligence.

Opem alicuius expectare, to loke for helpe
of one.

Opem petere, implorare, poscere, exposces-
re, orare, to desyre ayde or helpe.

Opem,

Opes, olde wynter bled for opulentiam, it
 thes
 Opis, opis, a labie, companion to Diana. Shee
 was also wynter Saturnus. And by hir is de-
 lighted the earth amonge porten. It is also a
 cite by the ryuer Tygris.
 Opisthographus, i, m, g. a booke written on the
 backe syde, or paper written on both sydes.
 Opisthotonicus, a, um, he that can not turne his
 necke.
 Opisthotonos, the crithe or disense that letteth
 one to tourne his necke.
 Opisthophylaces, they whiche defende the backes
 of them that fyght, the reere garde.
 Opiter, opiteris, or opitris, the whole father dis-
 ed before his grandfather.
 Opitorginus, a, um, of the towne of Carthage,
 called Opitergiurn.
 Opites, the name of a Greeke, whiche Hector
 slew.
 Opitulátor, oris, m, g. a helper.
 Opitulator, aris, ari, to helpe, to succour, to ayde.
 Contravanas species opitulator, it helpeth
 or is medecynable agaynst vayne phantasies of
 the brayne.
 Opitulus Iupiter, Iupiter the helper at nede.
 Opium, pii, n, g. the iuyce of an herbe called black
 poppe. also Opium is he that fighteth in ar-
 mure.
 Opobalsamum, mi, n, g. balme naturall, which
 in a parte of Iudea, called Hiericonthe, stilleth
 out of a litle thorne.
 Opocarpalum, i, n, g. the iuyce of Carpalum.
 Opopanax, acis, the iuyce of an herbe called Pan-
 ax.
 Opore, all fruytes, whiche be good to be eaten, &
 haue no harde pillng, or shale, as apples, pea-
 res, plumes, &c.
 Opórice, ces, f, g. an excellent medecine made of
 frutes.
 Opórinus, a, um, belongynge to Saturne.
 Oporophylacium, cij, n, g. the keepynge of frutes.
 Oporotheca, x, f, ge. a place wherein winter
 fruite is kepte.
 Oportet, it behoueth, it is expedient or necessary.
 Nonne prius comunicatum oportuit? Had
 it not been mete that I should haue been tolde
 of the matter before, or that I shoulde haue
 been made priue to it before?
 Factum oportuit, it shoulde haue been doen
 before this.
 Oportet, is sometime vled personally, as,
 Hac facta ab illo oportebant, this ought he to
 haue doen.
 Opos, succus.
 Oppango, pégi, pangere, to fasten or foggne.
 Oppedo, oppedis, ere, to farte agaynst one, to
 denie with a lowde voyce, to dissent and be a-
 gainst, to contemne.
 Oppérior, riris, riri, depon, to tary, to abide for.
 Ego te opperiar domi, I will tary at home

for the. Oppertus sum, I haue tarried for.
 Oppeto, opperis, riri, vel opperit, tere, to dye,
 also to be slayne.
 Oppetere febrem, to fall into a feuer.
 Oppia, a bygnis. Metastis, whiche being conuic-
 ted of whoredome, was buried quicke.
 Oppinot, a, um, a poste.
 Oppico, ani, are, to pitche or couer with pitche.
 Oppidant, i, th, g. a citisyn or towne man.
 Oppidanor, a, um, that belongeth to a towne, or
 towne man.
 Oppidatim, towne by towne.
 Oppido, an aduerbe. Signifyinge verie muche.
 Sometime it signifieth togethwith, verily.
 Paulum oppido iociter se distitune, they distre-
 ssed verye litle.
 Dic me hic oppido esse inuitam, saye that I
 am here soe agaynst my will.
 In angustum oppido meo cogitur Copia,
 all the helpe that I haue is now diuyn to a nar-
 row streete.
 Oppidulum, i, n, g. a litle towne.
 Oppidum, i, th, g. a walled towne or cite.
 Oppignero, ani, are, to laie in pledge, to laie to
 a gage.
 Oppignerare se, to lay hym selfe to pledge.
 Oppilatio, ónis, f, g. a stoppyng, oppilation.
 Oppilo, ani, are, to stoppe or shutte.
 Oppleo, pleui, ére, to fyll full.
 Oppleuit lactus vrbem, The wholle cite
 was iourished and lamenited.
 Oppletus, a, um, fylled vp.
 Opploro, ani, are, to lament, to weep.
 Oppono, sui, ere, to laie or put agaynst, to op-
 pose.
 Opponere praesidium, to set a garrison to de-
 fende. Obicere & opponere.
 Oppono auriculam, I laye myne eare to hard-
 en. Formidines opponere, id est obicere, to
 put in great feare.
 Opponere milites ad portas, to set souldi-
 ers to defende the gates.
 Opponere alicui insidias, to laie an ambu-
 che by the waie where one shulde passe.
 Opponere nomen alicuius ad rem aliquā fa-
 ciendam, to threaten one with a mans name,
 yf he wyl not doe a thing that he is commaunded.
 Opponere se inuidia, to put hym selfe in dan-
 ger of the yll will, hatred, and displeasure of
 men. Opponere corpus pro patria, to put his
 lyfe in daungier for his countreye.
 Opponere, & opponere pignori, To laye
 downe a paine or gage agaynst one, also to lay
 to guage.
 Opponere causam, to laie an excuse, to laie a
 reason or cause.
 Opportune, opportunately, conuenientely, as it
 ought to be, in due tyme and measure, in good
 season. Opportune aduenis, you come veriaie
 well.

Opportunitas, *atis*, for. g. *opportunitie*, conueniencie of tyme and place; commoditee, p^{ro}sp^{er}tyte, vtilitee.
Temporis opportunitas, *ante* and conueniente tyme.
Via opportunitas, id est *facilitas*, the easynesse of the way.
Opportunitate venire, to come in season, to come in good tyme.
Opportunus, *a, um*, that which is in due tyme, and as it ought to be, after our desyre, as we would haue it, meete for the purpose, conuenient, enclined, subiecte, in daunger.
Opportunus iniuriæ, fit or apt to take wrong.
Opportunus alicui vitio, aut morbo, id est, noxijs, procliujs, ready, inclyned, subiecte, in dainger. **Magis opportunus**, nec magis ex usu *nemo est*, there is no man more meete for it, noz no man more to your commoditee.
Tempus opportunum, tyme meete and conuenient. **Lorum opportuna**, meete places.
Oppositio, *onis*, f. g. contrary settinge or putte tyme.
Oppositus, *a, um*, the participle of **Oppono**, put or set agaynst. also gaged, laide to gage.
Villa opposita ad austrum, open to the south.
Villa opposita ad quindecim millia, layed to gage for the some. &c.
Oppositus, *us*, m. gen. contrarietee in puttyng or settinge.
Laterum nostrorum oppositus & corporum pollicemur, we promise that we wyll put our bodies and lyues in reopardy for the defence thereof.
Oppressio, *onis*, f. gen. an oppression or violas tyme, a doyng of wrong by violence.
Per oppressionem aliquid eripere, to take by violence, to take away a thyng by extorcion.
Oppressiuncula, *æ*, a diminutiue of **Oppressio**.
Oppressor, *oris*, m. g. an oppressour, or he that dooeth greue or harme one, he that doeth iniurie by violence, an extorcioner.
Oppressus, *a, um*, oppressed, violently wronged, taken sodaynly or vnwares, thrust hard.
Oppressus, a prædonibus captus est, beyng overlaid with theues, he was taken.
Oppressa amicitia, frendshipp viterly broke of.
Oppressus doloribus, soze pained, in great sorowe and payne.
Opprimo, *opprimis*, *pressi*, *ere*, to oppresse, to kepe or shut in, to take sodaynly, to rauyn a woman, to greue, to thurst hard. Also to p^{re}uent, to geat of one by force, to confesse a thyng whether he wyll or no.
Opprimi ære alieno, to bee much in debte, to be overcharged with debte.
Opprimere animos formidine, to make men soze afrayde.
Opprimere mentionem, to put a thyng to silence, to make that a thyng be not spoken of.
Opprimi inuidia, to be greuouely hated, to

haue a veraye p^{re}sente amonge menne for any thyng, to haue the p^{re}sente of displeasure of men.
Opprimere iudicio, to vnderstand by suite, or by an one iudice at the lame by force & tyrannie is put to the worke.
Opprimere orationem alicuius, to make one to speake no more of a thyng, to make one leaue his communication and talke.
Oppressus graui somno, in a deade slepe.
Nox certamina cepit oppressis, the nyghte came on, & byd lette the contentions that were begunne.
Opprimere occasionem, to cause the occasion to be lost.
Opprimere pedem, to treade or thurst downe with ones foot.
Opprimi ruina, to be slayne with the fallynge downe of some thyng.
Opprimere bellum exortu, to cesse or quiete the warre that is begunne.
Os opprime, stoppe thy mouthe.
Opprimere aliquem, to take one vnwares.
Opprimere aliquem concilio, to ouercome one by wisdom, to go beyonde one in wyt and counsayl.
Opprimere dictum suum, to change his sentence, or deny that he hath spoken.
Opprimere ignem, to quenche the fyre, and by translation, to quiet a busy & dangerous matter. **Onerare opprimi**, to be overladen.
Opprimere ex improviso, to come vpon one sodaynly.
Opprobamentum, *i, n, g.* of olde wryters was used for **Opprobrium**.
Opprobriū, *i, n, g.* a reproch, rebukefull speaking.
Opprobrio, *opprobrias*, *au, are*, to obiect agaynst one to reproche, to cast in the nose.
Opprobatio, *onis*, for. g. rebukefull speaking, reprochyng in wordes, callyng in ones teethe.
Oppugnatio, *onis*, for. g. an assiege or assaut agaynst a fortrese.
Oppugnator, *oris*, m. g. he that letteth the p^{ro}s site of any other man, or goeth aboute to dooe him displeasure.
Oppugnatus, *a, um*, assaulted.
Oppugno, *au, are*, to assaule, to oppugne, to fyght agaynst, to reason agaynst a matter earnestly.
Oppugnare bona alicuius, to assaye meane to make one lose his gooddes.
Oppugnare aliquem capite, & fortunis, to cause one to lose his lyfe and gooddes.
Oppugnare verbis comoda patriæ, to speke agaynst the p^{ro}s of his countreie.
Oppugnare aliquem, to labour agaynst one by all meanes possible.
Oppugnare aliquem pecunia, to labour agaynst one with moneie and bribes.
Oppugnare occulte rem aliquam, to be p^{re}sently agaynst a matter.



Ops, opis, f. ge. the wife and wife of Saturne:
also it signifyeth one that helpeth. Dunctio
wytters vnto Ops for opulentum, ryche.
Opes, opum, ibus, the plural, ryche, also pui-
saunce of power, ayde, helpe.
Non humanis opibus, not with mans helpe.
Ingenij potius quam virium opibus, rather
by the strength and vertue of the mynde, than
by myght and power.
Expectare alterius opes, to loke for the helpe
of power of other.
Opputo, opputas, aui, are, to cut of boughes, to
prune trees.
Oppunire, for Percutere, a woude out of use.
Oppunia, strepes.
Opfago, the herbe Solanum somniferum.
Opfigamia, a iudgement of law in Laccedemonia
agaynst men that were not married, or were vn-
married.
Opson, all thyng that is made with fyre to be
eaten.
Opsonator, oris, m. g. a pueretour of vitayles,
a prouider of cates, a cater, steward, or maistr.
Opsonatus, us, m. ge. preparation for dyner or
supper. Opsonatio, idem.
Opsonito, aui, are, to prepare often for dyner or
supper.
Opsonium, nij, n. gen. all thyng belonging to
a meale, except breade and drynke.
Opsono, aui, are, & opsonor, aris, ari, to pre-
pare thynges necessarie for dyner, supper, or
banquet, to laie out moneye for cates.
Opsonato ampliter, bestowe large cost vpon
prouision of meate.
Vix drachmis obsonatus es decem, thou biddest
scarcely bestowe fortye pens vpon meate.
Optabilis, le, that whyche is to be desired or
wished for.
Optabiliter, pleasantly, delectably.
Optatio, onis, f. g. option or choyse.
Optato, with desire, as one wolde wythe.
Optato aduenis, you be welcom, you com enow
as I wold haue you, I am glad you be come.
Optatus, a, um, wished for, or desired.
Optatum loquere, speake curteisly, speake not
so rigorously.
Nihil optatus, ther is nothing that I desire
more, or wold more sayne haue.
Optati, they that be chosen to any honest de-
gree or estate.
Optata loquere, supple verba, thou speakest
toyfull wordes, or as I wold haue the.
Optatissimus nuntius, moste pleasant and
acceptable tydynges that can be.
Præter optatum meum, Otherwyse than I
wyshed or desired.
Opteron, ri, ferre.
Optice, the science wherby the reason of syght is
known.
Opticus, optica, um, perspectiue, pertainynge to
syght.

Optimas, atis, com. g. a head man of a citie. Also
he that defendeth the part of nobilitie and
ryche.
Optimates matrone, The chiefe women in
the citie.
Optimatus, us, m. ge. the estate or condition of
head men of a towne or countreie.
Optime, verate well.
Optime est, it can not be better, it is as well
as can bee.
Optimus, optima, um, beste, or verate good.
Optimo iure, of verate good ryghte, or with
good reason.
Tu optimus es testis, no man can tell better
than you.
Optio, onis, f. g. a choyse or election.
Optione facere, permittere, & dare, to geue
the choyse to one.
Si optio esset, If I, thou, or he, might choyse.
Optio sit tua, Choyse you, take the choyse.
Optio, onis, m. ge. great money, which souldi-
ours do receyue to prouide their necessaries. It
was also to the capitayne in warres, a minis-
ter to doo his commandement, and be assient
vnto hym.
Optius, a, um, for Adoptius.
Opto, aui, are, to desire, to couete, to choyse, to
haue liester.
Quoduis donum & præmiū a me optato,
desyre what gift or rewarde thou wilt of me.
Optauit potius, he had liester, or desired more.
Opulenter, richely, plentifully, abundantly.
Opulentia, æ, f. g. ryche, abundance.
Opulentitas, atis, f. g. idem quod opulentia.
Opulento, aui, are, to make riche or plentiful.
Opulentus, a, um, ryche, abundant, plentiful.
Opulesco, scere, to waxe ryche.
Opulus, opuli, f. g. a wyche hasyll tree, as some
haue thoughte, but by the iudgement of other
it is not that, but an other tree, which the frenche
men call Opier, and is the best tree to twigne
vines vnto.
Opuncalo, he that syngeth lyke a Mepeherbe.
Opuntia, æ, f. g. gene. an herbe growynge by the
citie Opus.
Opuntius, a, um, of the citie Opus.
Opus, untis, a citie in Locris.
Opus, operis, n. g. a worke, a building, a labo-
r, sometyme for artificij, workmanship. sometyme
an act or dede. Munus opus q tuū, thine act,
thy dede. Eius opere, by his mean or diligẽce.
Opere maximo, with all meanes possible, In
moste hertly wyse.
Rex Seleucus me opere orauit maximo, ve
sibi latrones cogerem, king Seleucus desired
me asmuche as he possible might, that I wold
get hym souldiours to be about his person.
Thais maximo te orabat opere, vt cras redi-
res, Thais desired the as hertely as he coulde
that thou woldst come agayn to morow.
Gracos nimio opere delectant, they desire
Ddd 4 the

the Grekes exceeding much, & the Grekes take exceeding great pleasure in them.

Tanto opere, for Tantopere. Opus otij, A woork that a man hath made at vacant tymes.

Accelerare opus, to hasten forward the woork.

Omni opere anniti, to endeavour with al force and labour.

Opus facere, to labour.

Instare operi, to see that the woork goe forward.

Opus, an adiective vnderclined, nedefull, expediente, necessary.

Nihil mihi opus est, It is not expedient for me, I haue no neede.

Dux nobis & author opus est, we haue neede of a capitayn or chiefe leader.

Quæ ad rem opus erant, whyche were expedient and necessary for the matter.

Puero opus est cibum, the chylde hath neede of meate.

Opus est maturato, they must make speede.

Opus sunt milites, for opus est militibus.

Opus est, it is necessary or nede.

Si opus sit, yf nede be.

Opus intestinum, loke Intestinum.

Opus est conuento, Ita res subita est, celeriter mihi hoc homine conuento opus est, the chaunce is so sodayne, or the matter requireth suche haste: that I muste nedes speake with the man woyle or quickly.

Opus est facto, it muste needes bee dooen or executed.

Vosmet videte iam Laches & tu Paphile, res missam opus sit nobis, an reductam domū, Howe Laches and Paphile, aduise your selues wel, whether it be necessary that she be sente home or brought home.

Opus sunt tibi, Thou hast nede of them.

Vt cum desponderim des qui aurum ad vestem, atq; alia quæ opus sunt, comparet, that whā I haue affianced hir, thou deluyner whers with to bye attyre, apparayle, and all other thynges nedefull.

Opusculum, li, n. g. a littell woork.

O ANTE R.

Ora, æ, fœ. gen. the extreme parte of euery thyng, as the edge, the byzme, the shytes, the hemme, the bozder, the cabull that yeth the shypp, a coast, a countrey, or region, specially neere the sea syde. It is also a clym, a partition of the byzmannent.

Ora positorum, the byzmes of cuppes.

Oram soluere, to take the sea.

Quacunque in ora terrarum, in what region, countrey or coste of the worlde so euer they bee.

Australis ora, the southe coste.

Superis concessit ab oris, he dyed.

Ora vulneris, the ouer parte of edges of a wounde, whyche be stitched.

Ora maritima, the sea syde, the sea coste.

Oraculum, i, n. g. the temple or place where answers were giuen by ydolles: also the answer it selfe. sometime a notable sayng of some wyse man.

Oraculum, a oraculo edidit deus, god sayed.

Orarium, ri, neu. ge. the vesselment, wherein the priest doth saie masse.

Orata, æ, f. g. a shythe called a gilt head.

Oratio, ōnis, an oracion, woordes, communication, talke, also a prayer.

Quod si sciret, esset alia oratio, yf he knew it, he woulde saye otherwyse.

Tam impudētissima eorum oratio est, than they woordes be without all shame.

Orationis satis est, race, we haue sufficiently talked of the matter, holde thy peace.

Omnis eius oratio est de summo bono, All his woordes and speaking is of the chiefe and principall goodnesse.

Oratione beneficis, liberall in woordes.

Orationem tibi para, ymagyne what thou mayste saye.

Quid vult sibi hæc oratio? what meane these woordes? or to what intent doth he speake this?

Oratiuncula, æ, f. g. a littell oracion or prayer.

Orator, ōris, m. g. an oratour, an ambassadour, a spokesman.

Oratoria, æ, f. g. rhetorike.

Oratorie, lyke an oratour, or in forme of rhetorike, eloquently.

Oratorius, a, um, pertaining to an oratour.

Oratum, i, n. g. a requeste, a thyng desired.

Oratus, us, m. g. a praiyng, a requiryng.

Oratus, a, um, intreated, desired.

Oratio, ōnis, fœ. g. the deppynge of one of a thyng.

Oratus, a, um, that is destituted of any thyng.

Oratus filio, he that hath losse his sonne.

Oratus spe salutis, that hath no hope of helth or lyfe.

Orbelon, a place in Thracia, where Ophheus did dwell.

Orbiculatum, rounde lyke a circle.

Orbiculatus, a, um, made rounde, or in the forme of a circle.

Orbiculus, li, m. g. a littell circle, also a pulley.

Orbicus, orbica, um, rounde.

Orbills, lis, the circuite of a rouse. also the ryngs of a carte wheele.

Orbilius, a grammarian of Beneuentum in Citeros tyme.

Orbis, bis, fœ. ge. a circle, a rounde compasse, a rounde couer, a rounde trencher, a roundell to set dishes on for soylng of the table cloth. sometime the worlde. also a continual course of success of thynges in the worlde: a continuation, order, and knistyng of thynges together in wryting, an historie. also a region or countreie, a great compagne of men. sometime a yere.

Orbes, the holes of the eyes, sometime the eyes.

Orbis

Orbis ablacionis, the rounde pisse that is
 dygged about the crosse of a wine or other tree.
 In orbem, by rounde, rounde aboute, one after
 an other.
 Viderem in singulos annos orbis volueretur
 that they might be occupied in the same thus
 yere yere.
 In orbem ire, to go rounde aboute from one
 to an other.
 Orbem facere, to gather rounde together in a
 battayle.
 Orbis terræ, the wholle worlde.
 Lacteus orbis, the whyte circle aboute the
 moone.
 Orbis rotarum, the rounde ritle of wynges of
 carts wheeles.
 Obliquus orbis, the Zodiacke.
 Sol hausit medium orbem, the sunne hath
 passed halfe his course.
 Orbita, orbitæ, f. g. a whele, sometime the tracke
 that the whele dooth make in the grounde, some
 tyme roundeneste of compass.
 Orbitas, atis, f. g. the lacke of children, some
 tyme the lacke of a father, also any lacke.
 Orbitas tecti, lacke of a thyng to cover it,
 lacke of a house to dwell in.
 Orbitas luminis, lacke of light.
 Orbitudo, inis, idem quod orbitas, an olde
 worde.
 Orbitus, orbita, um, rounde as a circle.
 Orbo, aui, are, to take from, to depyue one of a
 thyng that he setteth muche by.
 Orbare equitatu, to take his horsemen from
 hym.
 Orbis, a, um, propetye blynde, sometime lacke
 of any thyng.
 Luminibus orbis, blynde.
 Palmities orbi, braches that haue no budges.
 Orbus auxilij, destitute of helpe.
 Orba ab optimatibus concio, an assemble,
 wherein be noble men.
 Orbus pater, he whose children be dead.
 Orbi, they whiche haue lost theyr children, also
 orphans that haue lost their parentes.
 Res publica orba consulis, the common weale
 destitute of a consull.
 Legatio orba, that hath losse the principall of
 cheefe ambassadour.
 Orca, æ, f. g. a greate monster of the sea, also a
 great vessell, as a but or vat, wherein Rennythe
 wyne is put, an earthen pottle with a narrowe
 mouth, a longe necke, and a great bealy, into
 the whiche childerne practised for a game to cast
 nuttes. Also a boxe, wherein dyce be shaken,
 and after throwen on the tables: sometime a
 coffer, wherein womans paintyng is kept, also
 a vessell, wherein egges be kept, and a kynde of
 pious stones.
 Orcas promontorium, the nozthe ende of
 Scotlande.
 Orclis, a towne in Spayne called communely

Origula.
 Orchades, thirty pladdes in the sea by Scotlande.
 Orchampe, a kynde of Bayle, whiche hurped
 his daughter Lencoshea quicke, because she
 was vanquished of Apollo.
 Orchestra, æ, f. g. a place wherein the Senators
 and honorable persons sit to beholde playes.
 It is sometime taken for the session of the Sea
 Senators and noble men.
 Orchis, or Orchites, tis, f. g. a kynde of
 olives.
 Orchis, is also an herbe called Testiculus ca-
 nis, because the testes be lyke hogges stanes, a
 lytill to lettherye. Some call it in English gan-
 dercole, some ragwort. It is also a kynde of
 fyre.
 Orchis vel Orchas, a kynde of great olives,
 more mete to be eaten than to make oyle of.
 Orchoe, a citee of Babylon.
 Orchomeneus, a, um, of Orchomenus.
 Orchomenus, a mountaine in Thebais, also a
 citee and a river in Beotia.
 Orchoselinon, idem quod Orcoselinum.
 Orcinus, a, um, of Orcus.
 Orcinus libertus, one that is manumpled of
 hym that dieth.
 Orcomana, a beere, whiche dead corpses lye.
 Oracula, æ, f. g. a runlet, a diminutive of Orca.
 Orclitunica, the herbe Anemone.
 Orcus, a ryuer of hell, also an other in Thebais.
 It is sometime taken for hell, or the darkness
 of hell.
 Ordeaceus, a, um, of barley, looke Hordeaceus.
 Ordesius, a ryuer of Scythia.
 Ordeum, looke Hordeum.
 Ordia, orum, n. g. plur. the fyrste begynnynges
 of thynges.
 Ordinarius, a, um, wherein order is obserued,
 ordinarie.
 Ordinaria femina, sede set of women in an or-
 der. Ordinarius homo, a busye and naughty
 felowe, that is alway in suite.
 Ordinarii lapides, harde stones, that bee not
 one blythe an other, but of the same quantitee
 and facion, and yet not cut or made by the rule.
 Ordinaria structura, a meane kynde of build-
 dyng, where stones of lyke quantitee and fa-
 cion be laied together, but not wrought by the
 lyne and plumbe rule.
 Ordinate, ordinately, in order.
 Ordinatum, in order, one after an other.
 Ordinatio, onis, ordinance, appoyntyng, also
 administracion.
 Ordinator, oris, m. g. he that ordereth or ap-
 poynteth, or setteth thynges in order as they
 shoulde be.
 Ordinatus, a, um, well appoynted, set in good
 order.
 Ordino, ordinas, aui, are, to order or dispose, to
 aduance to any office or dignitee, to put in and
 thozites.

Ordinare syllabarum literas, to spell.
 Ordinare improbas cogitationes, to rectifie
 naughty imaginations in ones mynde.
 Ordior, iris, orfus, and orditus sum, to be-
 gyn to speake.
 Unde rectius ordiri possumus, where may we
 better begynne.
 Ordiri & Terminare, contrarie.
 Altius ordiri, to repete the matter alond the
 the begynnyng.
 Ordiri telam, to begyn to weaue.
 Ordiamur a facillimis, let vs begyn at the eas-
 iest matter.
 Orditus, a, um, begun to be woken or wryght.
 Ordo, inis, mas. ge. an order, a rowe, a ranke, a
 raunge, a raze, a course, the estate of men con-
 cernynge fortune and goodes. Sometime the
 men of one estate or order, also the dignitie of
 men in one estate or degree.
 In ordinem redigere, to kepe one within his
 boundes, that he do not excede his degree.
 Ordines seruare, to kepe the raze.
 Ordine ponere, to set in a raze.
 Ordo longus, a great multitude.
 Ordines ducere, to be a capitayne.
 In ordinem cogere, to bynne vnder obrys-
 saunt, to correcte them that be out of order.
 Ordines conturbare, to breake or scatter the
 raze. Prius ordine, that is first.
 Posterius ordine, that is laste.
 In ordinem disponere, to set in aray or order.
 Habere locos ex ordine, to haue the places by
 herte, in order as they stande.
 Pone ordine vites, plant the vines in order.
 In ordine referre, to shewe in order, and by
 course, nowe one, nowe an other.
 Ordinem retere, to begyn agayne at the first
 a frethe.
 Ordo senatorius, the estate and order of the
 Senators.
 Ordo amplissimus, idem.
 Meus me ordo irrideat, They that bee of my
 condicion or estate, maye well laughe me to
 scorne. Sepenumero multa verba in hoc or-
 dine feci, I haue often tymes spoken muche in
 this reuerent company of Senators.
 Conueni hodie quendam mei ordinis, I
 spake to daye with one of myne owne estate and
 haurioure.
 Ordinis inferioris amici, friends that be of
 a lower estate than we be.
 Extra ordinem, out of order or course, not he-
 pyng the accustomed proceffe. also singularly,
 for certayn particular considerations.
 Ordo luci, hilles that doo diuide Scotland and
 England, they be now called Cheuilet.
 Ordo luci montes, the hilles called Cheuilet,
 betwene England and Scotland.
 Ordouicum, uici, a citee in Britayne, the people
 wherof were called Ordouices, whom Iulius
 Agricola subdued.

Orea, is, f. ge. the spe for an hoste.
 Oreades, nymphes of the mountaynes.
 Orebatis, a hie of Persie.
 Oreon, an herbe growynge on hilles.
 Oreofellum, in, n. g. called also Sylvestre Pes-
 seofellum, and Apium montanum, a hie
 of presely.
 Oresophia, a degg name in Sulder.
 Orestes, the sonne of agamemnon and Menelaus.
 Oresteus, a, um, of Orestes.
 Orestium, the herbe Melencolum.
 Orestis, oreftidus a part of Macedonia.
 Oretæ, people of Indie.
 Oretus, a river of Scythia.
 Oretio, or Oria, a towne of Spayne called Ca-
 latraua.
 Oretus, a name of Bacchus.
 Orexia, is, f. g. is most taken for bowle, or be it
 it signifyeth appetite to eate.
 Organa, all instrumentes of musike.
 Organarius, rij, mas. gen. a maker of instru-
 mentes.
 Organice, with a bite of instrument.
 Organici, they that play with instrumentes.
 Organicus, a, um, belonging to instrumentes, or
 that is dooen with instrumentes.
 Organum, organi, n. g. an instrument pertey-
 nyng to buyldynge. also an ordinance of wars.
 res. also a certayne instrument to measure land
 with, sometime it is used for an harpe.
 Orge, a well in Marbone, wherof groweth a cer-
 tayne herbe, which oren and hene doe so great-
 ly despyre, that they thruste theyr heades wholly
 vnder the water to get it.
 Orgia, drum, ne. ge. plu. ceremonies or songes
 perteyning to infernall goddes, or to Bacchus.
 Orgyla, is, f. ge. or as some write it Orgyia, a
 measure conteyning sixe foote. Suidas doeth
 write, that it is the space that is contremed be-
 twene the handes stretched out, whiche I sup-
 pose is a fathome. Gaza translateth it four
 cubites.
 Oria, a, f. g. a thers bote.
 Oribatius, a noble man, which was familiar with
 Iulianus the emperour: he wrote 72. booke of
 physike.
 Oricalchum, i, n. g. latyn of copper mettall.
 Oricus, a, um, of Oricos.
 Oricola, is, f. g. an herbe in the Isles Canaries,
 wherewith they vse to dye clothe.
 Oricos, or Oricum, a citee of Epyre.
 Oricularius, a, um, idem quod Auricularius.
 Oriculum for Auricula, a lyttell care.
 Oriens, entis, m. g. the east.
 Oriens, entis, om. g. ryng, spryngynge, begyn-
 nyng.
 Orificium, ij, n. g. the mouthe of any thyng.
 Origanum, i, n. g. an herbe called oreganny, some
 name it wyld maioram.
 Originarius, a, um, that hath a thyng from his
 byrthe,

byrthe, of from the beery begynnyng, of that boorne in any place.

Origenes, called also Adamantius (borne at Alexandria in Egypt) was sonne of one Leonides the martyr, a man of most excellent doctrine and verity from his chyldhode, who being on slepe, his father came into the chambze, and taking away the clothes of slepe, kyssed the brest of the infant, as a temple, hauing with him the holpe ghospe, and gaue thanks to god, that had geuen hym suche a sonne. When his father was martyred, Origen begynne but a young chyld, and yet despynde of martyrdome, ranne amonge other that were ledde to be slayne, and by all meanes proffered hym selfe to dye with theim. But his mother (who loued hym most entierly) perceyving the matter, did byrthe lamentablye entreate hym, to withstowe hym: but his desyre of martyrdome was the more increased thereby. Wherefore in the nyght, when he was in his bed, he stole away his clothes: so that in the mornyng when he woulde haue gone forth, he myghte not come by them: wherefore he was constrained to tary at home.

Of the whiche decepte of his mother, he come playned to his father in pryson, despyng hym to perseuer constantlye in his good purpose. After the deathe of his father, he gaue hym selfe continually to the study of holy scripture, which he had tasted before by his fathers instruction.

And yet, before he was .xx. yeres olde, he excelled all men of his tyme, as well in philosophy, as all other sciences. At the age of .xviii. yeres he expounded gentile authours openly, wherein he so enterlaced the holpe scripture, that he converted manye greatte learned men to the fayth of Christ. His luyng was so straight and vertuous, that he dyewe many vnto hym, and was amonge all men had in a wonderfull reuerence. He neuer ceassed in all persecutions to comforte and confirme men in the embracinge of martyrdome, and dyd continuallye reade openly, and also wyte innumerable booke in the expounding of holy scripture. He wente into dyuers countreies to preache, and for his great fame Mammea, the mother of the noble Emperour Alexander Severus, sent for hym to Rome, and hearde hym, and as some suppose, was by hym converted. Whereof you maye reade in the booke, whiche I translated out of Eusebius, and called it the ymage of gouernance. He obserued all the preceptes of the gospell moste strenghtelye, in continuall fastynges & watchynges, hauyng but one garment, goyng alwaies barefote, counsaillinge all his hearers to renounce all that they had, and to geue it in almesse. Also he gelded hym selfe, not onely to bee the more chaste, but also (because in the tyme of persecution, he taughte the woorde of god, as well priuely as openly, to men & women) to leat the payngms to speake

dissonance of hym, and those that repaired to his sermons and lessons, whiche although he dyd secretly, yet god woulde not haue it hyde, so that it came to the eare of Demetrius the byshop of Alexandria, who byrthe wonderinge at the stomache and vertue of the man, praisynge the fruentynesse of his saythe, sayde vnto hym.

Howe like to thy doctrine and preachyng, sens thou hast leste vnto thine aduersaries none occasion of suspicion. But afterwarde the same Demetrius, stirred with enuye, laied it in espyche agaynst hym openly, fyndyng nothyng els wherewith to dyspaise hym. He that well knowe moze of Origen, let him reade the .vi. booke De historia ecclesiastica, and saint Hierome De scripto. ecclesi. He was after the incarnation of Christ, 204. yeres.

Originalis, le, that whiche one hath from his byrthe.

Origo, riginis, f. g. a begynnyng, bynde, cause, a fountayne, a well springe.

Modicus originis, of a meane stocke of kindred

Clarus origine, of noble bloude.

Orinda, a bynd made of the graine called Orindium, whiche groweth in Ethiopie.

Orion, orionis, the sonne of Neptuneus. Some feigned, that when Copius had lodged Iupiter, Mercurie, and Neptune, and had kyllled for theim an oxe, he despyed them to grant him a sonne. Than those thre pyssed in the hyde of the oxe, of the whiche beeryng layed in the grounde came Orion, as it were Vriion. For Ouros, in greke is vyine. When Orion beyng an hunter, woulde haue defloured Diana, he was slayne with a scorpion, and translated amonge the sterres, and there is the signe called in latine Iugula.

Orior, oriris, vel oreris, riri, to be boorne, to appere, to appeare, to springe, to haue the begynnyng of any thinge, to begynne.

Oriri & procreari.

Facinus ex te oritur, thou arte the authour of this mischeuous act, of this act hath his begynnyng of the.

Tibi a me nulla est orta iniuria, I neuer dyd you any displeasure of iniurie.

Ab his sermo oritur, they begyn first to speke.

Putant quicquid est ex te esse ortum, They thynke all that euer hath ben doen to come first of the, of thou beganst it first.

Oritur clamor, there arose a great thoute of crye.

Ortus ab omni turba fletus, all the company began to weepe.

Oritur fons, the well springeth of hath his begynnyng.

Orites, iis, mas, gen. a precious stone, of facion rounde, and can not be hurte with fyre.

Orichza, a nymphe that encourageth men to ren.

Orithyia, the daughter of Erictheus, kyng of Athens, whome Bozeas loued & conueyed away with hym into Thrace. An other of this name

was queene of Amazons.
 Oriundus, a, um, comen by auncesters oute of
 some citee of countreie. sometyme bozne.
 Nati Carthagine, sed oriundi a Syracusis,
 bozne at Carthage, but by auncestours descen-
 ded from Syracuse in Sicile.
 Oriudus ab Vlisse, descended of Vlisses bloud.
 Cumis erant oriundi, They were bozne at
 Lume.
 Meminerint sese vnde oriundi sint, let them
 remembre them selues of what lynage they are
 descended.
 Orix, or Oryx, a certayne wilde beaste.
 Oriza, a, f. g. a grayne called ryce, which is most
 commanelye eaten in lente, with almonde
 mylke.
 Orizelon, the herbe aiuga, or chamæpitis.
 Orizon, ontis, m. g. is the furthestmost parte of
 the firmament, that mans eye can determyne.
 Orménias, a citee of Magnecia.
 Orminium, or Orminum, an herbe lyke to hore-
 hounde.
 Orminium, or orminum hortense, clarie.
 Orminum sylvestre, The herbe called Ocle
 Christi.
 Orminum Atticis corruda, wilde sperage.
 Ornamenta, dweth sometyme signifie them that
 bee woorthy prayse.
 Ornamentum, i, n. g. apparayle, an ornament,
 a garnysing, also honoure, dignitee, prayse, or
 commendacion, an honourable pleasure of be-
 nefite down to one.
 Ornamento esse, to be an ornament, to com-
 mende, to sette forth, to garnyshe.
 Ornate, trymply, gorgeously, elegantly, with co-
 lours and ornaments of rhetorike.
 Ornatix, icis, the that commendeth or setteth
 forth, or that garnysmeth or apparayleth.
 Ornatus, i, m. g. he that is in greate dignitie or
 authoritee.
 Ornatus, a, um, apparayled, trimmed, garnys-
 shed, instructed, furnysed, adourned, honou-
 rable, aduanced to hygh authoritee and digni-
 tee, that is indued with great wysedome, ver-
 tue, and knowlage.
 Ornatissimam de me sententiam dixit, he
 gaue me a veraye honourable reposte.
 Ornatus esses ex tuis virtutibus, thou shouldest
 haue ben trymmed accordyng as thou arte
 woorthy.
 Ornata sunt cuncta, al thinges are ready pro-
 uyd and appoynted.
 Ornatissimus fundus, lande veraye well hus-
 banded and appoynted.
 Ornatus, us, and sometyme Ornatus, i, appa-
 raile, trimmyng, deckyng.
 Ornea, sacrifices dedicated vnto Orizapus.
 Orneoglosson, id est, auis Lingua, an herbe.
 Orneus, one of the Centaures.
 Ornios, the herbe Anemone.
 Ornīs, Ornios, vel Ornithos, a byrde, a henne.

Ornithie, nothen wyndes.
 Ornithotrophium, phi, neu. gen. a place where
 byrdes be nourysed or brought vp.
 Ornithoboscium, h, n. ge. a house where pultry
 is kept, a coupe.
 Ornithogallium, or Ornithigalon, an herbe hat-
 tyng a title vnder stalke; a fote and halfe in
 heyghe: loke for the residue in Diosco. li. 2. foli.
 li. 21. ca. 17. it is called dogges option.
 Ornithon, onis, m. ge. a plate, wherein byrdes
 be kepte.
 Orno, aui, are, to garnyshe, to decke, to trym, to
 furnyshe, to apparayle, to make ready, to make
 fozze, to prepare, to make mete, to honour with
 some authoritee or dignitie, to do some honou-
 rable pleasure, also to prayse, to set forth, to
 commende, to beerynghe.
 Ornare suffragio, to helpe one with his voyce
 or good reposte.
 Iam ornabat fugam, he was euen now ready
 to renne away.
 Munus nostrum ornato verbis quod potes-
 ris, prayse and set forth my gyfte with good
 wordes as muche as thou canst.
 Laudibus ornare, to set out with great prayse.
 Melius est prædium ornare domi, it is bet-
 ter that dyner be prepared or made readye at
 home.
 Classes ornare, to furnyshe shippes.
 Ornus, i, f. g. a wilde asse with hyde leares.
 Oro, aui, are, to praye, to demaunde, to speake
 openlye and eloquentlye as oratours dooe, to
 pleade.
 Pro salute alicuius aliquem orare, to entreate
 one for a mans lyfe.
 Orabo nato vxorem, I will pray or intreate
 hym to geue his daughter to my sonne in ma-
 riage.
 Scin' quid te orem scire? Canst thou tell, or
 wottest thou what I woulde desyre to know of
 the? or what I would desyre the to tell me?
 Aequissimum orat, it is veraye good reason
 that he desyeth.
 Orare iussit vt ad se venias, he commaunded
 me to desyre you to come to hym.
 Omnibus precibus oro, I desyre you as her-
 tily as I can possibly.
 Causam orare, to pleade his cause.
 Orat ignoscas, he desyeth the to forgiue him.
 Oroandes, an hyll by the mountayn Imaus.
 Oroatis, a ryuer in the bosom of the sea, called
 Paricum, southwarde.
 Oroba, a citee of Assyria.
 Orobanch, ches, fcm. ge. an herbe growyng
 among beanes or peason, and destroyeth them,
 loke Eruiangina, or Eruangina, some calle it
 Cynomorion, it is called in englyshe chokes
 wede. vide Plin. li. 22. ca. 25.
 Orobatis, a citee of Persia.
 Orobax, the flower called the pionie.
 Orobia, a, fcm. gen. a kynd of frankincense in
 litle

little grapes.

Orobatis, tis, f. ge. generallie like to the blades of coyne.

Orobation, idem.

Orobicum, idem quod orobum.

Orobium, a kinde of pulle coyne, I suppose it is tares. looke thereto in Eruium.

Orodes, a kynge of Parthia, who vanquished and slew Crassus the Roman.

Oroetes, a Persian, which did hange Polytraces, the tyran of Samia.

Oromalides, a kynde of apuls, called also Omoslida.

Orontes, a ryuer by the citee of Antioche. also a Troian that came frome Troy with Eneas.

Oronteus, a, um, of Orontes.

Oroselinum, m, n. g. petely.

Orosius, a woorthypfull priest bozne in Spayne, ryght eloquent and experte in histories. He wrote .viij. bookes agaynst them that saied, that the decay of the common weale of Rome hapened by the doctrine of Chryste. He was sent by saynt Augustin, to saint Hieron, who was then in Iudea, to learne of him the reason of the state of the soule.

Orphanus, orphanii, m. gen. he that lacketh his father and mothers succour.

Orphanotrophium, phiij, n. gen. a house where fatherlesse chyldren be kept and brought vp.

Orphanotrophus, he that is master or keper of suche an house.

Orpheus, a Thracian bozne, sonne of Deagrus, or as some wyte, of Apollo and Calliope, an auncient poete and harper most excellent. He (as the poetes surmised) dyd with his musyke, delite wilde beastes and infernall spirites, and moued stoncs with his sweet harmonie: wherby he recouered his wyfe Eurydites out of hell. At the last he was slayne with lychtning, or (as some wyte) tozne in pieces by women.

Orpheus, a, um, of Orpheus. sometyme for Thracius.

Orpheus, one of Plutos hoxles.

Orthopygium, giij, n. g. the rumpe of a byrde, or any other beast.

Orion & Taurum eam vocant partem, quæ testiculos interiacet.

Orilochus, the sonne of the ryuer Alpheus.

Orsa, orum, n. ge. plu. enterpytes, begynnyns ges, thynges begunne.

Orsus, us, m. g. a begynnynge.

Orsus, a, um, begunne, that hath begunne.

Orthæ, the buildynges called also Menianæ. looke there.

Orthium carmen, a kynde of musike in verie high tune, which Arion vled when he cast him selfe into the sea.

Orthocoribanthii, people of Scythia in Asia.

Orthocolla, or stillosa, those beastes, which haue the crampe so in their feete, that they can not sette their hole hoxfe vnto the ground, but go

only the toppe.

Orthodoxia, the right opinion or faith.

Orthopeia, the right forme of speaking.

Orthodoxus, i, m. ge. a man of a right opinion sayth or helieth.

Orthogonius, a, um, that hath right corners.

Orthogonus, i, m. g. a right corner.

Orthographia, e, f. ge. the right forme of writing. it is also a play for buildyng, wherein is painted or sette forth the figure of the whole worke, with the reasons of the same.

Orthomastica, certayne fruite that be like teates.

Orthopnea, æ, f. g. a disease when a man can not fetch his breathe, but holowge his necke vpright.

Orthopnoicus, i, m. g. he that hath that sicknesse.

Orthos, id est, rectus.

Orthosia, a citee of Syria, called Tortosa.

Orthostadios, a garment, which was alwayes woyn vngyt.

Orthostata, a count in buildyng, where timbers or stoncs be moasted one within an other, or elles fastened together with yron or byalon crampons or hookes.

Orthogoriscus, a certayne tyth, which stanteth.

Orton, a citee of the Delignians, called commonly Pietra de pirati.

Ortona, idem.

Ortopla, a citee in Dalmatia.

Ortus, ti, vide Hortus.

Orti peniles, garbeines made on houses or pylours.

Ortus, a, um, bozne, sponge, begunne.

Ortus ex eodem loco, descended of the same estate or degree.

Ortus equestri loco, a gentilsman bozne.

Tenui fortuna ortus, descended of a poore kyned.

Ortus, sometyme for Oriundus.

Ortus Corintho, haupng his auncelsters descended of the Corinthes.

Ortus, us, m. g. the byrthe or natyuite, growyng vp, spryngyng, ryfing. also the cause.

Ortus solis, the sunne ryfing.

Ortygia, the name of an yle in the sea Iegeum, called also Delos, also the herbe plantago.

Dea Ortygia, Diana.

Ortygomêtra, æ, f. g. the capitayn or leader among quayles, whiche is blacker and bygger than the other. It is called also of Aristotle, marrix.

Ortyx, ortygis, f. g. a byrde called a quayle. also a certayne herbe.

Oryx, origis, a beast of the kynde of goates, of the nature of this beaste reade 3li. li. 2. ca. 40. & li. 8. cap. 53. item Colum. li. 10.

Oryza, idem quod Oriza.

O S, oris, n. g. the mouth. also the visage.
 Sometime the proportion of all the bo-
 dy. Sometime countenance. also presen-
 ce, language. Sometime audacitee, boldnesse,
 hardnesse.
 Omnes vno ore authores fuere, Al they with
 one accord and consent, gaue me counsaile to
 doo it.
 Os ad mala audiendū praeberē, to suffice one
 to rebuke him to his face.
 Per ora hominum ferri, To bee published of
 spoken abroad.
 Os distortuere, to sette his mouth awrye, to
 morke with the mouth, to make awry mouth
 of yll fauoured face.
 In ore est omni populo, all the world
 speaketh of it.
 Os ducere, to facion the mouth in speakinge
 most commonly to curiously.
 Os durum, a stamelle person.
 Os impudens videtur, he seemeth to haue an
 impudent looke of stamelle face.
 Os alicui laedere, to say ill of one to his face.
 Os hominis insignemque impudenciam co-
 gnoscite, Consider you the boldnesse and pre-
 sumption of this fellowe.
 Duarum & viginti gentium ore loquebatur
 he spake. xxiij. languages.
 Os portus, the entre of an haue.
 Os sublinire, to morke of deceiue craftilye,
 with fayre promises.
 Abit in ora hominum, it is a brode in manye
 mens mouths, dyuers men speake of it.
 Quem ex tuo ore admiror, whome I greatly
 esteeme throughe your commendacion.
 Sanguis effuderat ora, they blushed.
 Tibi valde in ore solet esse, thou were wonte
 to speake very muche of him.
 Venire in ora hominum, to become famous
 and renoumed.
 Quo ore illum obiurgabis? How wilt thou
 be so bolde to rebuke him?
 Quod habent os? what audacitee or boldnesse
 haue they? or what presumption is in them?
 Incedunt per ora vestra, they go before your
 face.
 In ore eius iugulatur, he is put to death be-
 fore his face, or in his presence.
 Sacculi os, the mouth of a bagge.
 Offa, sometime used for shales of nuts or olives.
 Os, ossis, n. g. a bone. Ossum idem.
 Os leonis, a certayne herbe, haung a purple flos-
 wer.
 Asperare sagittas ossibus, to make the heades
 of their arrowes of bones.
 Reponere os, to set a bone that is oute of his
 place.
 Osa, lawes concernyng deuotion.
 Osanna, I pray thee saue vs.
 Osa sum, for Odi, I hate.
 Osa, a towne in Spayne called communely

Guesca.

Oscenon, idem quod scrotum, looke there.
 Oscedo, cedinis, f. g. panyng or gapping.
 Oscela, a citee in the Alpes, called now Secula.
 Osci, people in Italy.
 Oscilla, littell ymages of more to be offered.
 Oscillo, aui, are, to houe downe.
 Oscillum, i. n. g. a littell mouth. Sometime a lit-
 tell ymage of puppet.
 Oscinis, oscinis, or oscen, scinis, f. g. a hyda
 that dooth by his voyce signifie. Somewhat to
 come or happen.
 Oscines, all spynnyng birdes.
 Oscinm, oscini, n. g. a diminucion by byrdes.
 Oscis, the abhominable vse of carnall sinne.
 Oscitabunde, idem quod oscitanter.
 Oscitans, antis, om. gen. that gapeth as it were
 for lacke of sleape. also that careth for nothing,
 sure, fearyng nothyng, negligent.
 Oscitanter, softly, without any courage, as if
 one were almost on sleape. also negligently.
 Oscitatio, onis, f. g. gappinge. also quietnesse
 from laboure.
 Oscitationes alicuius, bookes negligently, writ-
 ten.
 Oscito, oscitas, aui, are, to gape as men doo for
 lacke of slepe. Sometime to open as flowres do
 at the sunne rysyng.
 Oscitor, aris, ari, idem.
 Osculana pugna, battayle, wherein they which
 before had the victorie, were vanquished.
 Osculatio, onis, f. g. kysyng.
 Osculor, aris, ari, to kysse, by translation to loue
 hertily, to shewe great kyndenesse.
 Osculum, osculi, n. g. a littell mouth. also a
 kysse.
 Affigere oscula, to kysse.
 Dare oscula manibus, to kisse ones handes.
 Ingeminare oscula, to kysse twise or thise one
 after an other.
 Osiris, siris, or siridis, the sonne of Jupiter and
 Riobe, first kyng of Egypues, after leauynge
 that realme to his brother, he wente into Ae-
 gypte, and there reigned and married Isis. Fi-
 nally he was slayne by Typho his brother, and
 longe sought for by Isis his wife, who at laste
 fyndyng his body, buried it in the ple Abatos,
 where the Egyptians afterwarde fyndynge an
 Oxe, supposed that Osiris was become a god,
 and takynge that ore with them to the citee of
 Memphis, honoured him for a god, & callynge
 him Apis, they ordeyned to him certayne ces-
 remonies. A littell whyle after, drownyng him
 in the riuer, they sought for an other lyke Oxe
 with waylynge and weepynge: whiche beyng
 founden, they cried with much gladnesse, and
 brought him to the citee. He was before the in-
 carnacion of Christ. 2012. yeres.
 Osrites, an herbe, which is also called Cynoces-
 phalia, because it is lyke a dogges head.
 Osmon, an herbe called also medion.

Ofor, oforis, m. g. he that hateth and enuies
Ofpreolion, idem quod orobanche,
Osa, a high mountain in the Alps.
Ossus, a, um, of the bone.
Ossus, a, um, bony of a bone, as harde as a bone.
Ossiculatim, one bone from an other, in pieces.
Ossiculum, li, n. g. a littell bone.
Ossifragus, a, um, that breaketh bones.
Ossifraga, f. g. of Ossifragus, g. l. m. g. a kind of eagle.
Ossilegium, gij, n. g. a gathering of bones.
Ossonoba, a citie of Portugale.
Ossuaria, a, f. g. a house of like thyngs, where bones of dead men are put, a charnell house.
Ostendo, di, dere, to shewe, to open, as a man, dooeth his wares to sell.
Ostendere se sine animo suum, to declare his courage, or what he intendeth to doo.
Ostendere se vultum, to shewe him selfe a man to doo valiantly.
Oportune te mihi ostendis, you meete with me in very good season.
Bellum ostendere, to proclaim or denounce warre.
Os suum ostendere, to shewe his face.
Multa peccata in hac re ostendis, thou shewest many offences, or thou comittest many faults, in this one matter.
Se optime ostendunt, they behaue themselves right honorably, or declare them selves to be very honest men.
Ostende qui vir fies, shewe what a man thou art. Se palam ostendere, to appeare.
Mihi per alium ostendit suam sententiam, he shewed me his iudgement vnder the colour & name of an other man.
Ostendere spem, to put in hope.
Ostendere metum, to threaten one with a thyng, wherof he is afearde.
Ostensus, a, um, shewed.
Ostentans, antis, boasting, shewing with ostentation.
Ostentatio, onis, f. g. boasting, ostentation, as vaunting, shewing or telling of a thyng for bayne glorie.
Ostentator, oris, ma. g. a boaster, a bragger, he that sheweth a thyng for ostentation.
Pecuniosus ostentator, he that braggeth of his money.
Ostentatus, a, um, shewed, proffered.
Ostentata occasio, the occasion present.
Ostento, aui, are, to shewe often, also to boast or aduance, to shew a thyng for bayne glory and ostentation.
Ostentare periculum capitis, to menace one to kill him, or to cause him to die as a transgression.
Ostentare iugulum pro capite alterius, to offer to die to saue the life of an other man.
Ostentare spem, to put in hope.

Vendicare & ostentare, to revenge.
Ostentare verbis, to promise, to bragge.
Ostentum, tri, n. g. a thyng which happeneth seldom, and doothent, that some straunge thyngs shall happen, as a blessing here, thusder on a fayre daye. Sometime it signifieth a thyng monstrous, or contrary to the common course of nature.
Ostentus, a, um, shewed.
Ostentus, as, m. g. a shope, whan one in more hope pointeth to one, a shewing.
Ostentat esse, to be pointed at, to be for a shew.
Osteocollon, an herbe growyng much on stones and walles, physicians call it Polygonion, some talaction, the common sort symphiton. It is alway greene, and liueth without leaues.
Ostia, orum, the entrees of greete riuers. Sometime hauens.
Ostia, a towne nigh to Rome.
Ostiarus, rij, m. g. a porter, a doore keeper.
Ostiatum, from doore to doore. Sometime one after an other, or one after an other by name.
Ostiensis, a littell haven at Rome.
Ostiensis, se, of Ostia.
Ostiensis porta, a gate in Rome towards Ostia.
Ostigo, ostiginis, f. g. the scabbe, which happeneth to sheepe about their mouthes and lippes.
Ostiolum, li, n. g. a littell doore.
Ostium, ij, n. g. a doore or gate, an entree into a thyng.
Ostracis, or Ostracites, a certayne stone.
Ostracismus, mi, m. g. a maner of exilinge of men at Athens, whiche expelled other in power or authoritee, whiche exile was dooen by deliqueryng of Ostracismos, wherein the name of him, whiche should bee exiled, was written.
Ostracium, cij, or, Ostracum, ci, n. g. a shell, it is sometime vled for the stone Onyx.
Ostrea, a, f. g. an oyster.
Ostreum, trei, n. g. idem.
Ostrearius, a, um, belongyng to oysters.
Ostrearius panis, browne breade, the whiche men are wonte to eate with oysters.
Ostrearia, arum, places where oysters be found.
Ostreatus, a, um, harde and rough like an oyster.
Ostrifer, strifera, um, that bringeth forth the iuyce, wherof purple colour is made.
Ostrinus, a, um, of purple colour.
Ostrina vestes, garmentes of purple colour.
Ostrogothi, caste Gothes.
Ostrum, tri, n. g. the tuice of the fythe Murex, wherof purple colour is made, also purple or other lyke colour.
Ostrya, vel ostrys, a certayne tree.
Ostum, looke Hostum.
Osus, a, um, that hath in hatred,

Osus sum, osus es, osus est, I hate, thou hatest, he hateth.

Osyris, called also Linaria, of some Herba vrisnalis, is supposed to be the wilde lynne, or wilde flaxe, or starneworte, some call it tobe flaxe, some Binarie.

O ANTE T.

OTanes, a noble man of Persia, whiche conspired with Darius agaynst the Magician, that usurped the kyngdome.

Othonna, some thynke it the iuice of the herbe Chelidonia, reade Dioscor. li. 2. ca. 262. & in his commentarios.

Othone, an herbe, that groweth most in Syria, and hath leaues full of holes.

Othriades, a Lacedemonian.

Othris, a mountayne of Thessaly, where dwelled the people called Lapithae.

Othrisius, a, um, of Othris.

Othus, a gygant.

Otiar, aris, ari, to be ydell, at rest, or quiete, to be without trouble or busynesse.

Otiase, ydelly, at leysure, all by leysure, surely, without care.

Otiase ambulare, to walke all by leysure.

In aurem vitramuis otiase dormias, breake no sleape for the matter hardily, be nothyng careful for the matter.

Otiase dormire, to sleape without care, or to sleape soundely.

Otiase negotium gerere, to go negligently about his busynesse.

Otiolus, a, um, ydell, sure, without care, careless, quiete, at ease, without trouble, occupation, or busynesse.

Otiolus dies, an holy day, a playng day.

Animo iam nunc otioso esse impero, Rome I charge thee care for nothyng, or I byd you set your herte at rest, quiete, or ease: or set your herte at quiete at my worde.

Otiolares, a thynge that requireth no care or studie.

Otiolae sententiae, sentences, whiche have no vertue or power to moue the audience: or that the audience dooeth not vnderstande or perceiue.

Otiolus studiorum, he that studieth nothing.

Otiolum otiosum, vacant time withoute busynesse.

Otiolus ab animo, quiete in mynde, without care or trouble.

Otiolus a metu, without feare.

Otis, tidis, f. g. a kynd of owles, or as Helicetus saith, a birde lyke a partridge, so fatte, that she can not flee much aboue the ground, and therefore when she heareth the dogges bark, she hideth hir selfe amonge bushes.

Otiolum, thz n. g. ydelnesse, vacation from labour, also leysure, rest, quietnesse, contrary to la-

bour and busynesse.

Tenere otium, to mainteyne quietnesse.

Suppedicare otium studio, to passe the tyme in studie, to get leysure to studie.

In otio esse, to sit at home and do nothyng, to be at leysure, to be without busynesse.

Abundare otio, to haue much leysure.

Afluere otio, idem.

Otiolum operis, when they labour no more.

Otiolum plurimorum, the matter requireth much leysure.

Literatum otium, vacant tyme applied to studie.

Abuti otio, to bestow his vacant tyme ill.

Si tibi est otium, if ye haue leysure.

Si plus otiolum habuero, If I haue more leysure or vacant tyme.

Facere consuetudinem otioli, to byng one in a custome to be ydell.

Otiens, the brother of Macuba.

Oti, ti, the byrde called an hojne owle.

O ANTE V.

OVallis, le, perteynyng to triumphe or aduantage.

Oualis corona, a garlande of myrtles, geuen vnto him, whiche had victorie without effusion of blood.

Ouantis, antis, om. g. reioysyng, beynge ioyefull.

Ouatia, onis, of ouis, the time of layng of eggs.

Ouatia, onis, f. m. gen. a small triumphe of a prynce or capitayne, whiche had victorie of his enemies, without slaughter of men: or where battayle was not denounced, In the whiche triumphe the capitayne went on foote, or only byd ryde on a horse, with a garlande of myrtles telles on his head, and his souldiours syngynge about him.

Ouatius, us, m. gen. the thowte or noyse of them that go in suche a triumphe.

Ouatius, a, um, which is in similitude of an egge.

Ouiaria, a, f. g. a flocke of sheepe.

Ouiarius, a, um, of or belongynge to sheepe.

Ouidius, surnamed Naso, bozne in Sulmo, brought vp in Rome, and diligently instructed in latine letters from his tender age, he gaue moste diligent study to the makinge of verses, from the whiche he was withdrawen by his father, and put to learne theozicke, wherein a whyle he muche profited, and was in the number of the beste oratours of that time, and was aduanced to sundry authoritees and made a senatour. Not withstanding he chiefly dedicate him selfe to poetrie, wherein by nature he was excellent in facilitie and abundance of sentences. He was in good fauour with the emperour Augustus, of whom at the last he was exiled into Pontus, where he spent the rest of his lyfe in a towne called Tomos, amonge people most barbarous, who not withstandinge last

mented his death: for his cowardly and gentyl manners. The cause of his exile is vntreyned, saying some suppose it was for abusing Julia, daughter of the emperour Augustus, although the presence of the emperour was for the making of the booke of the crafte of Ioue, whereby yong mynbes myght be styed to wantonnesse. he was before the incarnation of Christ.

Ouicula, l^r, f. g. a littell sheepe.

Ouisera gallina, a broode henne.

Ouile, l^r, n. ge. a folde of shephouse, a shepe cote.

Ouilliones, idem qui opilliones.

Ouilluteum, the whites of an egge.

Ouipera, those beastes, birdes, or fishes, that breede egges or spume.

Ouillus, a, um, of a sheepe.

Ouinus, a, um, idem.

Ouis, uis, f. g. a shepe. Ouis, is sometyme red in the masculine gender.

¶ Ouem lupo committere, a prouerbe, vied whan any thyng is committed to him, for whose cause it had ben expedient, to haue had an other heper.

Ouo, aui, are, to reioyle with noyse or voyce in a multitude.

Ouum, ui, n. g. an egge.

¶ Ouum ouo simile, one egge like an other, applied vnto them, whiche be of lyke condicions of person.

Ouo prognatus eodem, of one father and mother, or brought vp vnder one master, or in one schoole.

Durum ouum, an harde egge.

Molle ouum, a soft egge.

Sorbile ouum, a reuee rosted egge.

Albumen oui, the white of an egge.

Luteum oui, the yolke of an egge.

Incubare ouis, to sitte on broode.

Ponere oua, to lay egges.

Gignunt oua pisces, fshes brede spume.

¶ Ab ouo vsq ad mala, prouerbiaily from the begynnyng to the endyng.

O ANTE X.

OXalis, oxalidis, form. gener. a kynde of sorrell.

Oxas, Hercules sonne by Megara.

Oxellum, a citee in Englande called Chester.

Oxigion, the dregges of vineger.

Oxis, oxidis, a vessill for vineger.

Oxos, a kynde of purple made in Phencia.

Oxos, a riuer in Asia, rennyng thozough the desertes of Syria. also Oxos, eos, neu. gen. is vineger.

Oxobapta, certayne purple garmentes of an excellent good dyng.

Oxolxon, oyle and vineger mixt together.

Oxyacantha, a barbery tree, called of some Ber

baris, or Pipreget.

Oxybaphum, or Oxybaphus, idem quod Accetabulum.

Oxyceiros, a kynde of redde tree.

Oxycratum, water and vineger sodden toge

ther, called also Posca.

Oxygala, l^r, f. ge. or Oxygalum, li, neu. ge. lower mylke.

Oxygarum, ri, n. ge. Sharpe sauce, y^ethe sauce.

Oxyhalme, a kynde of dynte made of salte and vineger.

Oxylapathum, thi, n. g. sorrell.

Oxylla, great sorrell.

Oxymeli, or Oximel, oxymelis, honey and visneger sodden together.

Oxymoron, a sentence spoken with so much affectation, that it seemeth foolyshe.

Oxyphoenix, nicis, the tree whiche beareth the fruite, called of the apothecaries Tamarindi.

Oxypora, opntmentes and emplasters myrte with vineger, to the intent that the vertue of the other ingredience may the better penetrate.

Oxyporum, ri, n. ge. all Sharpe sauce made with vineger.

Oxiporopola, l^r, m. ge. he that selleth meate in Sharpe sauce or soule.

Oxyrinchus, a citee in Egypte, so called of the fsh Oxyrinchus, soasmuch as the Egyptians and wooshipped two fshes for goddes, that is to say Lepidodus, and Oxyrinchus. Also two bydes, a hauke, and the birde Ibis. also three beastes, an ore, a dogge, and a catte, and some honoured a crocodile, and some Ichneumon, a littell beaste that killeth the crocodiles in the sayd citee the fsh Oxyrinchus was specially wooshipped.

Oxygarum, id est, acutum garum.

Oxylepes, a kynde of breade, geuen to them that be sicke of the feuer, or that haue the fire.

Oxymyrsine, a myrte lyke to the myrtle, but that it hath leaues rougher and Sharper, & hath redde berries, lyke to cherries. this myrte is also called Brusca.

Oxyporum, a medicine that helpeth the belly. also the same that Oxygarum is.

Oxyporopola, they whiche sell meates condite in vineger.

Oxyringus, a fsh, which the Egyptians wooshipped as a god.

Oxys, id est, acetosus, acutus, velox, looke Oxxytriphillon.

Oxyschænos, a kynde of Bulrushes.

Oxyfaccharum, sugger and vineger sodden together, of some men called Syrupus acetosus simplex.

Oxytonon, wilde popie.

Oxytoca, medecines to make a woman to byng sooth her birthe quickly.

Oxytriphillon, an herbe, called sorrell de boys, or Alleluia, Lockows meate, or wodde sorrell.

Oxys, idem.

Oxx na,

O Za'na, π , form. gener. sores in the nose, which causeth a stinking savour in the nose.

Ozæna, is also a kynde of the scurfe, called Polypus.

Ozæniuis, an herbe, called also pseudonardus.

Oze, es, f. g. the stinking of the breath.

Ozimon, an herbe called basil.

Ozimum, ozimi, n. g. a meate made of the inward partes of beastes.

P ANTE A



PABULARIS, re, perteynyng to forrage of meate for beastes.

Pabulatio, onis, forageyng.

Sometime pasturynge of feedynge of beastes.

Pabulator, onis,

mascu. gen. a forrageour.

Pabulatorius, a, um, perteynyng to forageyng of beastes meate.

Pabulor, aris, ari, to go in forageyng. sometime to feede, to pasture.

Pabulari oleas, pro nutrire.

Pabulum, li, n. ge. forrage of meate for beastes, pasture, and by translation every thyng that feedeth, maynteyneth or nourisheth.

Amoris pabulum, that maynteyneth or nourisheth loue.

Hybernum pabulum, winter stalle, to feede the cattell, as haye.

Pacalis, le, that byngeth or signifyeth peace.

Pacator, onis, m. g. that pacifieth, asswageth, or tamed, he that quieteth.

Pacatus, a, um, appeased, quieted.

Pachiri, hills in the lesse Asia.

Pachorus, a kynde of Parthia, clayne in Syria, after the death of Crassus.

Pachynus, a mountayne in Sicille, on the sea side of an elbowe of the lande there, which now is called Capo pasciuio.

Pachyos, a ryuer of Sicille.

Pacideianus, a swoorde plater.

Pacifer, cifer, a, um, that byngeth or signifyeth peace.

Pacificatio, onis, form. g. an appeasynge, a swagynge, a pleasynge, a peace makynge.

Pacificator, onis, m. g. he that asswageth, pacifieth or maketh peace.

Pacificatorius, a, um, that dooeth pacifie.

Pacifico, aui, are, to pacifie, to make peace, to sette at one.

Pacificare, absolutely, to intreat of peace, to conclude or make peace.

Pacificatum veniunt, they come to intreat of peace.

Pacificus, a, um, that maketh peace.

Pacinus, a mans name.

Pacio, was of olde writers used for pactio.

Pacisor, sceris, sci, to make covenannt, to bargain, to payse, to indent.

Pacisci vitam ab hoste, To render him to his ennemie, his life onlie saved, or on condiction to save his lyfe.

Cum Xerxe nuptias filie eius paciscitur, he agreed to marry the daughter of Xerxes.

Pactus est duo millia, he covenanted to geue two thousande.

Inducias aliquot dierum cum hoste pacisci, to make a truce with their enemies to endure for certayne daies.

Vitam pro laude pacisci, to be wyllynge to die, to the ende to get prayse.

Pactus est illum dimitti, he promysed, that he should be dismissed.

Cui pacta Lavinia, ante aduentum Aeneas fuerat, betrothed, spoused.

Pacisci filiam alicui.

Paco, aui, are, to mitigate, to appeale, to accord, to please.

Pactilis, le, platted.

Pactilis corona, a platted garlande.

Pactio, onis, an accord, agreement, a treatise, a covenannt.

Pactionem nuptialem facere, to agree vpon a marriage.

Obligare pactionibus, to bynde with covenanntes.

Pactitius, a, um, dooen vpon condicion or agreement.

Cessatio pugne pactitia, a truce.

Pactoliopes, excedyng rychesse.

Pactolus, a ryuer in Lydia, havyng golden grauell.

Pactor, onis, m. g. he that maketh a covenannt, or agreement.

Pactum, ti, neu, ge. a covenannt, a conuention, a bargayne, agreement.

Manere in pacto, to sticke to the bargayne or agreement.

Pactum transitionis, a sault conducte, to passe from one countrey to another, a passeport.

Alio pacto, otherwyle.

Nulla pacto, in no wyle.

Eo pacto, in this maner of wyle, or by that meanes.

Hoc pacto, by this meanes.

Pactus, a, um, covenanted, promysed.

Has tibi nos pactus legibus dare iussit, He commaunded vs to geue this money vpon a condicion.

Pacuius, a famous writer of tragedies, borne at Brundisium in Calabria, after sonne of Ennius the poete: he is commended of Quintilian for the grauitie of his sentences, the pondrousnesse

detourne of his wylde, and the authorite of the personages, whiche are in his tragedies and comedies. What his stile seemeth somewhat rude, is to be ascribed to the time, and not to his fault: he lived vntill the age of 90. yeres before the coming of Christ.

Padus, a famous river in Italy, whiche is there named **Po**. Cato in originibus saith, that the **Canaves** called it **Borigon**; the **Ligorians** **Botigum**. **Plinius** calleth it **Bodincum**, that is to say, hauinge no bottome, the **Greekes** call it **Eridanus**. It cometh out of the hylle called **Vesulus**, whiche is the highest part of the mountaynes called **Alpes**, and cometh by the marches of **Liguria**, and passeth vnder the ground and eyleth estuones; in the countrey called **Vibonensis**, and lastly with him. xxx. other ryuers into the **Venetian sea**, named **Adriaticum**.

Padua, a citee in Italy called **Paue**.

Padusa, a ryuer, whiche some say is an arme of the **Po**.

Pæan, **pæanis**, m. ge. an hymne in the prayse of **Apollo**, sometyne the same **Apollo**. It is now taken for an hymne; made to the laude of god or our lady.

Pæantius, a, um, of **Apollo**.

Pæantida, pæcious stones, called also **Gemas nides**.

Pædagógium, **gij**, n. g. lodgynge for seruantes and childzen, a schole, among lawyers it is taken for a bondmans service.

Pædagógus, **gi**, m. g. he that is appoynted to wayte on childzen, to se them well ordered, a teacher of childzen, a schoole maister.

Pædagium, **gij**, n. g. a thynge, wherein childzen be caried. In **Plutarche** it seemeth to be taken for a tender childe or derylynge.

Pædaretus, a mannes name.

Pæderastes, **stis**, a louer of childerne in vnholy nest wife.

Pæderastia, **x**, f. g. a vicious loue of childzen.

Pæderos, **ôtis**, m. g. gene. a pæcious stone, called also **Opalion**, there appereth in it the fyre brightnesse of the **Carbuncle**, the shynynge purple colour of the **amatist**, the grene sea of the **emeraude**, all shynynge together with an incredible myxture, **Pli. li. 37. ca. 6.** There is also a byemle and herbe, whereof **Plinie** maketh mention. **li. 19. ca. 8.** and **Dioscorides lib. 3. & 4.** called **Pæderos**, some suppose it to be a kynde of **Acanthus**.

Pædia, **x**, f. m. gene. erudicion and institution in good artes, as **Gellius** teacheth: Sometyne childholde.

Pæ'dico, **aii**, are, to commit buggery.

Pæ'didi, filthp and sluttye felowes.

Pædor, **ôris**, m. ge. slutty sheneffe, vnleannesse, filthynesse.

Pædomathes, they whiche learne in their childhode.

Pædotribia, the teachynge or exerceysng of chylde.

Pædotribes, **bis**, and **Pædotriba**, **x**, m. g. gen. a schoolemaister.

Pægmia, **aii**, n. g. looke **Pegma**.

Pæon, **onis**, a foote in metres.

Pæon, **onis**, an excellent phisician.

Pæonia, an herbe, called **Pionie**, of the whiche there is the male and the female. also a countrey in Europe, and is a part of **Macedonie**.

Pæstanius, **a**, um, of the citee **Pæstum**.

Pæstonium, a citee of **Austrie**, called commonly **Wetta**.

Pæstum, a citee of **Lucania**, where is abundance of **Roses**.

Pætus, **ti**, m. g. he that looketh as if his eyes were halfe closed, he that looketh a squint vwardes; or he that hath the one eye lesse than the other. after some, he that hath vnconstant eyes, rolling and turnynge now hither now thither.

Paganalia, **orum**, n. g. plu. ploughmennes holidays, as wakes be now a daies.

Paganeus, **a**, um, perteynyng to villages.

Paganius, **ni**, m. g. a man of the countrey, or of the village. it is also he that despyeth to bee in the numbze of souldiours, and is not yet admitted: or rather euery man, that is not a souldiour, and by translation, he that is not perfect or cunnyng in any science.

Pagasa, a towne of **Thessaly**, whiche after was called **Demetrias**.

Pagasæus, and **Pagasus**, **a**, um, of **Pagasa**.

Pagatim, village by village.

Pagina, **næ**, f. ge. the side of a leafe in a booke. it is also the place in the trape of a vine, where euery branche is fastned.

Pagella, **læ**, and **Paginula**, **læ**, f. g. a litle syde of a leafe in a booke.

Pago, **gis**, **pépigi**, gere, pactus, to make conuynant or contracte, to patise, to indent.

Pagonaton, the herbe **Tussilago**.

Pagrus, a certayne frethe water fysh, called also **Pagurus**.

Pagus, **gi**, m. gen. a village. also a dictio, lordship, or marches, hauing diuers townes and villages.

Pagyris, the name of a ryuer and of a citee, of which the people are called **Pagyritæ**.

Pala, **x**, f. m. gen. a spade. also a piele to put in breade into the oven. also a fan to make wind. also the broadest parte of a ryng, wherein the stone is sette. sometyne a fyre panne or moule. also a certayne tree of excedyng greatnesse growynge in **Indie**.

Palæ, wedges or peeces of fine golde, or gaddes of metall whan it is fined.

Palæcra, **x**, or **Palæcraia**, f. g. a peere, ingotte, or wedge of golde.

Palæmon, **palæmonis**, a god of the sea. also the sonne of **Phineus**, kyng of **Arcadie**. Also a grammarian in the time of **Cyberius**, and a

Mepeherdes name in Virgile,
 Palépharus, an auncient wyter in the tyme of
 Ariaretes.
 Palepharia papyrus, a booke containing nothing
 but fables and tales, of thynges incredible.
 Palæpolis, a place not farr from Naples.
 Palæsta, τα, the measure of the. iiii. fingers lopp
 gued together.
 Palestina, a countrey in Syria, loppynge to Pres-
 bis, called in holy scripture Philistim.
 Palestrea, α, form. gen. a wastlyng place. also the
 exercise of wastlyng, or barriers. It is also the
 comelynesse of menynge and gesture, accord-
 yng to the state or degree of the person, whiche
 she weth it.
 Palæstrice, lyke a wastler.
 Palæstricum, idem quod Palestrea.
 Palæstricus, ci, m. gen. a wastler, he that teach-
 eth wastlyng, or fyghtyng at the barriers.
 Also one that teacheth gesturynge, and comely
 movynge of the body.
 Palæstricus, a, um, perteynyng to wastlyng.
 Palæstrina, α, m. g. he that useth wastlyng, or
 stryng at the barriers.
 Palam, openly befoze men, that all men may
 see it.
 Palam facere, to revele or byng to open know-
 ledge.
 Res palam est, the matter is openly known,
 or the thyng is manifest.
 Palam populo, for coram populo.
 Continuo palam est, by and by it is abyde,
 I kepe no counsaile.
 Palam est pisces audire, it is evidently knos-
 wen, that fyshes dooe here.
 Palam mentiri, to lie evidently, and manifestly.
 Palam aduersarius, an open aduersary.
 Palam and Obscure, contrary.
 Palamedes, the sonne of Nauplius, kynge of the
 yle Cubota, a valiaunt capitayne of the Greeces,
 at the sieg of Troy, where by the faulte
 surmyse of Ulysses, he was slayne of his people.
 It is wrytten, that he founde certayne letters of
 Grecke, by the order of a flight of cranes.
 Palaneæ, idem quod Palangæ.
 Palanga, γα, f. g. a leauer, or poztter, wherewith
 they lyfte or beare tymber, also a roller to con-
 ueigh thynges of great weight.
 Palango, aui, are, to beare on leauers or poztters.
 Palangarij, men whiche doo beare on leauers or
 poztters thynges of great poyse or weight.
 Palans, antis, om. g. renayng or wanderynge as
 bynde, as they that be discomfited in battayle.
 Palatina, a countrey by Rome.
 Palatinus, a, um, of Palatina.
 Palanteum, a citee builded on the hille called Pas-
 latinus.
 Palantia, a citee in Tragonia.
 Palas, the daughter of Euander.
 Palatha, α, f. g. a tart of fygges.

Palatium, an aduerbe significyng scattered and
 wanderyng here and there.
 Palatina officia, officers within a princes palatice
 or court.
 Palatinus mons, an hille at Rome.
 Palatium, ti, n. g. an hille at Rome. also the pas-
 sage of an emperour or kynge.
 Palatio, onis, form. gen. a foundation made in
 a marie grounde, or in the water, with piles of
 tymber.
 Palatuar, or palatual, a sacrifice doone at Rome
 on the hille called Palatinum.
 Palatualis, a pyeste consecrated to the goddesse,
 that had the tuition of the palatice in Rome.
 Palatum, ti, n. g. the roofe of the mouth.
 Subtile palatum, a fine taste.
 Torpens palatum, a dull taste.
 Exacuere palatum, to quicken the taste.
 Lingua deest palato, he can not speake.
 Exsurdant palatum vina feruida, hot wyne
 hurte the taste.
 Palatus, us, m. g. is red in Cicero, if the booke
 be not false.
 Palea, α, f. g. chaffe of cozne. Sometyme strawe.
 also a gristell, whiche hangeth downe from the
 necke of a cocke or capon, a cockes bearde.
 Palea æris, the scum or offall of brasse, whan it
 is bourned or tried.
 Palear, aris, ari, neut. gen. the dewe lappe of
 a rodde beaste, hangynge downe vnder the
 throte.
 Palearium, rij, neu. ge. a place wherin chaffe is
 kepte.
 Paleatus, a, um, made, myrte, or couered with
 chaffe.
 Pales, the goddesse of Mepeherdes and pasture.
 Palene, a citee so called of Pallena, the daughter
 of Syphon, and wyfe of Aletus.
 Palapaphos, a citee of Epyssie dedicate to Ues-
 nus.
 Palescamander, a repute in Troy.
 Palfurius, an oratour.
 Palicenus, a fountayne in Sicilia.
 Palici, twoo brytherne the sonnes of Iupiter, and
 the nymphe Thalia.
 Palilia, or Parilia, orum, n. g. plur. Mepeherdes
 holy daies kepte in the honour of Pales.
 Palillogia, reduplicatio, a fygure.
 Palimbacchus, a foote in meter, haupng the two
 fyrst syllables longe, and the last shorte.
 Palimpissa, α, f. g. pitche twyse sodde.
 Palimpsestus, ti, mas. g. parchment rased, that
 was befoze wrytten in.
 Palingenesia, α, f. g. a regeneration or seconde
 natiuitee.
 Palinodia, α, form. gen. a contrary songe, or
 retractyng of that whiche one hath spoken or
 wrytten, now of some menne called a recan-
 syng.
 Palinodiam canere, to retracte that whiche one
 hath spoken or wrytten.

Palinurus, the maister of the Myppe, wherein Theseus came into Italy, also an elbow of the land of Sicile into the sea.

Paliurus, xi, m. g. a byrte, whiche beareth a rod, wherein are three or foure blake sedes. I suppose by the description bothe of Theophrastus, and Dioscorides, that it is the firsle of goyle, although in some one place it maye be greater than in an other place. It may so be, that firsle is one kinde of Paliurus: for authoys set diuers kindes of it: but most commonly it is taken for a tree growyng muche in Strike, and hauyng a sweete berry or fruite, which they put in wyne, to make it moze pleasant. looke Ruellius, and the commentes on Dioscorides.

Palla, la, for. g. a womans gowne or robe, also a garmente that frenche men vset much lyke a Myrte cloke with sleeves. Trahere pallam, to wryple his gowne on the grounde after him.

Pallace, laces, or Pallaca, ca, form. gen. a concubine.

Palladium, di, neut. gener. the ymage of Pallas.

Palladius, a mannes name whiche wyote of husbandry, also of an other, whiche was excedyng swyfte.

Palladius, a, um, that longeth to Pallas.

Pallancana, a sharpe oynion, which causeth the eyes to water.

Pallantia, a towne in Spayne.

Pallas, antis, the sonne of Euander. sometyme hynde of Latines, also a gyant.

Pallas, adis, the daughter of Iupiter, called gods desse of battayle, and also of wysedome.

Pallene, a countrey by Macedonie, and a citee in Italia.

Pallens, entis, that is pale or wanne.

Palleo, lui, lere, to be pale, sometyme to feare. Multo pallere colores, to waxe pale & change coloures, as men that be sodenly taken in any dedde.

Pallesco, scere, to become wanne or pale.

Palliastrum, stri, neut. gener. a course mantell or robe.

Palliatus, a, um, cladde in a mantill, robe, or cloke.

Palliatæ fabulæ, comedies or enterludes made in Grecia, and the personages therein were Grekes: as Togatæ fabulæ, were enterludes in Rome, and the personages Romaynes, so called because the hypermoste habite of Grekes was called Pallium, of the Romaynes Toga.

Pallidulus, a, um, somewhat pale.

Pallidus, a, um, pale.

Pallio, aui, are, to conceale or hyde, to couer.

Palliolârim amictus, cladde in a palle or robbe.

Palliolârus, a, um, cladde in a robe or mantill.

Palliolum, li, neut. gene. a myrte mantill, or a wollen whoodde, vset in olde time to couer the

head. **Pallium**, lij, n. g. a mantill, such as knyghtes of the garter hose weare, a longe robe, a garmente that philosophies vset, a cope. sometyme a cloke.

Tunica pallio propior, a prouerbe, when a man will signifie, that he is moze bounde to one frende than to an other.

Pallor, ôris, m. g. a palenesse of colour.

Palma, re, f. g. the palme of the hande, it is oft tymes taken for a hande, also a measure called a handbreadth: also a palme tree, or date tree, which is alway greene, and was wonte to be geuen to them that had woone victorie. sometyme it signifieth the pryce or rewarde of victorie, also victorie it self. Palma, is also a great vine brynche, that beareth grapes.

Plana faciem, contundere palma, to clap one on the cheke or aboute the face with his hande.

Huic equidem consilio palmam do, in fashy I geue pryce and pryce to this diuise or counsaile.

Palmam ferre, to haue the pryce of victorie, to be most excellent.

Plurimarum palmarum homo, he that oftentimes hath had victorie.

Palma, is sometyme vset for a date.

Palmam præripere, to take the pryce or honour from an other.

Palma Christi, called also **Michaides**, an herbe of the hynde of Saryion, but hauynge rootes lyke the palme of ones hande.

Palma, a towne of Spayne.

Palmâris, re, that is geuen to one for victorie, or worthy a garlande for victorie.

Palmâre facinus, an act worthy palme or signe of victorie.

Palmaria, an yle in the Tuscan sea.

Palmârium, ij, n. g. the rewarde or sygne of victorie, or a thyng worthy a garland or sygne of victorie.

Palmârius, a, um, and **Palmâris**, re, of **Palmas** that is the measure of. xii. syngers.

Palmaria spacia, an hande brynche space.

Palmaria, & palmâris vestis, a garmente of haubekyn, which the consull did weare in tyme of peace, and the victour in the tyme of warre.

Palmârius, a, um, worthy the signe or token of victorie, worthy to be crowned.

Palmes, palmitis, m. g. the brynch most commonly of a vyne.

Palmes pampinariis, the ponge brynche of a vine tree, that beareth no fruite, but only leaues.

Palmes fructuarius, a brynche that beareth fruite.

Palmes focaneus, a brynch that spryngeth out of the cleske & very middes of twoo bowes that growe togethewyle, and taketh parte of the nourishment of them bothe.

Palmêrum, i, n. ge. the place wherein date trees doo growe,

Palmeus, a, um, of palme or date trees.
 Palmifer, a, um, that beareth palme or date trees.
 Palmipedalis, a measure of a foote, and an hand breadth, a foote and an halfe.
 Palmipedes aues, all byrdes that haue whole feete, as commonly all water foules haue.
 Palmipes, pedis, that hath a playne and flatte foote, splay footed.
 Palmio, aui, are, to bynde together, also to do any thyng with the palme of the hande.
 Palmosus, a, um, full of palme trees.
 Palmula, a, fœ, g. the bynde ende of an ope or sculle, also a date.
 Palmus, mi, masc. gene. a measure, Maior & minor.
 Maior, after Budeus, is .xii. syngers, after some a spanne. Minor, is foure syngers, or halfe a foote.
 Palmyra, a great castell or forte in the middle of Syria.
 Palmirena, a countrey in Syria.
 Palo, aui, are, to hedge or pale in. Also to wander.
 Palor, aris, ari, to goe a sunder here and there scattered.
 Palpatio, onis, f. g. flattery.
 Palpator, oris, m. g. a flatterer.
 Palpebra, arum, m. gener. plur. the heates that doo growe on the eye liddes, also the eye liddes.
 Palpiratio, onis, f. g. pantyng, beatyng, moyng of the stomache.
 Palpito, aui, are, to beate as the stomake doeth.
 Palpo, aui, are, & Palpor, aris, ari, to fele, stroke or touche softly, as a man doeth an horse or other fierse beast. By translation, to flatter, to deceiue with fayne woordes.
 Palpones, flatterers.
 Palpum, i, n. g. a flatteryng.
 Obtrudere palpum, to flatter, to deceiue with fayne woordes.
 Palum, a ryuer in Britayne.
 Paludamentum, i, n. ge. a cote armour, it was also a womans garment.
 Paludarium, the herbe called smatlage.
 Paludatus, a, um, cladde in a cote armour.
 Paludifer, a, um, that causeth a ditch or marishe.
 Paludosus, a, um, full of dytches or maryshe groundes.
 Palumbarius, a certayne hauke that is longe and blacke, and flieth the most part by night.
 Palumbes, bis, m. & fœm, ge. a wood culuer, a ringed doue.
 Palumbus, and Palumba, idem.
 Palumbinus, a, um, of a wood culuer.
 Palumbina caro, the fleshe of a wood culuer.
 Palus, li, m. g. a stake or poste.
 Palus, ludis, f. g. a fenne or marishe.
 Paluster, stris, stre, perteynyng to a fenne or maryshe.

Locus palustris, a marishe grounde.
 Pampasilia, a perfect kyngdome or dominion, a kyngdome where one hath all in his power.
 Pamisus, one of the five principall riuers of Chetalia.
 Pamphagi, people in Ethiopia, whiche doo eate of all maner of thynges.
 Pamphilia, a region in the lesse Asia, lyng on the southe syde of the mountayne Taurus, and marcheth on the realmes of Phrygia, and Caria.
 Pamphilus, a, um, Pamphilia.
 Pamphilus, significth all loue, or a louer of all men, euery manfuernde and louer. It was the name of Ptoles sonne Platos scholar, also a priest of Ceteria, which was martyred.
 Pampillum, a chariotte.
 Pampilona, a citee in the realme of Nauerre.
 Pampinaceus, a, um, that hath diuers bzaunches.
 Pampinarium, ij, n. g. the tender branche that groweth out of the body of the vine, which beareth nothyng but leaues.
 Pampinarius, and Pampineus, a, um, of or perteynyng to a vine bzaunche.
 Pampinatio, onis, a cuttyng of, of vine bzaunches, or pullng of of the superfluous leaues.
 Pampinator, oris, he that cutteth of the superfluous bzaunches or leaues of a vine.
 Pampinatus, a, um, the participle of Pampino.
 Pampino, aui, are, to cut of the small bzaunches of a vine, or to pull away the leaues, that the sunne may come to the roote.
 Pampinula, an herbe called also Pimpinella.
 Pampinus, ni, fœm. or masc. gene. a vine leafe or grene bzaunche. also the byssles of the fythe Polipus.
 Pan, panis, called the god of shepherdes.
 Panaces, cis, n. g. and Panacia, a, fœ, ge. idem quod Panax.
 Panætius, a stoike philosopher.
 Panætolum, an hyl of Aetolia, also the whole counsaile of the countrey of Aetolia.
 Panætolicus, a, um, of the counsaile of Aetolia.
 Panagios, totus sanctus.
 Panagron, gri, n. gen. a great sweepe nette that taketh all maner of fythe.
 Panaretus, that containeth all vertues.
 Panaritium, a disease that often breedeth in mens syngers.
 Panaria ebrietas, Cælius writeth, that he hath redde for Arrogantia & licentia.
 Panariolum, li, n. g. a basket or panter, wherein bzeade is caried.
 Panarium, ij, neu. ge. a pantrie where bzead is kepte. also an hutche wherein bzeadde is kept, or a basket to carie bzeadde.
 Panathenaicum, a kynde of oylmentes.
 Panathenea, were amonge the Athenientes, certayne solemne ceremonies, wherof some were greate, and kepte euery fyfth yere, some were lesse.

Pando, and they were yong children. They were sometime called Athenians. **Panax**, panax, a gen. an herbe, which hath a leafe lyke to a lyege eere. It hath also a longe stalk, and groweth in the top of a knappe, wherein are small seedes with a sharp fene. It hath an yelow floure, and groweth in dyverse partes of Grecia.

Pancarpia, a garden made of diuers flowers, and of all flowers that may be founde. **Pancarpus**, chamelion niger.

Panchari, people in the desert of Arabia, which eate serpentes.

Panchaia, a region in Beabie, called also Sabaa.

Pancheus, and **Panchaicus**, a, um, of Panchaia.

Panchestus, a, um, a gen. a moderate good for all manner diseases, and is for cure of toyes.

Panchros, chiri, m. ge. a precious stone hauinge almost all colours.

Pancratia, tis, m. g. a man expert and excels in lent in dooing of all thynges deacrutees. Also he that is cunning in the bynde of wastlinge, called **Pancratium**.

Pancratice, mightie, strongly.

Pancratice, valero, to bee in good healtie and lustie up.

Pancratium, h, neu, gen. excels in all feates, as wastlinge, rennyng, leappng, castynge of the barre, and other lyke exercises of strength. It is properly a kinde of wastlinge, wherein one doeth his endeavour by all meanes bothe with hande and foote, to cast the other.

Pancratium, is sometime taken for Escorle.

Pancrum, is betwene fleshe and honnoll lyng betwene the stomache and the liver.

Panda, a citee in India, where the great Alexas dee builded the thirde citee of his name, the uttermoste ende of his iourney. Also in the same place were nulkers builded by Bacchus, and after by Hercules, than by the queene Demiramis, last by Lysus.

Pandana porta, a gate of the citee of Rome, whiche was first opened, and laste shutte, for all thynges to be brought into the citee.

Pandario, onis, form, gene, a booyng of crewlyng.

Pandatoria, an ple in the sea Tyrrenum.

Pandectæ, arum, f. ge. plur. comprehendynge all thynges. It is also the volume of the law ciuile, called the Digestes.

Pandiculatio, onis, fce, g. a gailpyng and stetes chynge ones selfe.

Pandicular, aris, ari, to gape and stetch ones selfe, as they doo that come from slepe.

Pandion, onis, the sonne of Erichon, hynde of Athens.

Pandionia, the countrey of Athens.

Pandionius, a, um, one of the countrey of Athens.

Pando, pandidi, ere, passum, to open, to sette abode.

Viam pandere, to open the way.

Pando, aui, are, to boote downe, as one doeth vnder a burdeyn.

Pandocheus, chis, mase, gen. an Inholder, an hostler.

Pandochus, h, n. g. an Inne of commune lodgng, an hostler.

Pandocrator, toris, omnipotent, almighty.

Pandofia, a citee in Italy, an other in Epire.

Pandora, the mother of Deucalion, vnto whome sundry goddes gave sundry giftes. Pallas gave hir wisdom, Minerva beaultie, Apollo musike, and the other goddes. And therefore she was called Pandora, which signifieth she was endued with all goodes. The poet writeth, that Jupiter sent hir into the world to deceptus mankynde.

Pandofius, a poole in Beabie.

Pandus, a, um, crooked, boowrd.

Panegyricus, a, um, that prayseth, that contrayneth prayse and commendacion.

Panegiris, tis, fce, gene, a commune assemble of people, bee it a fapte, marie, or market, high fraite of sellours. Also a place wher those asmes ble be.

Panegyrica oratio, & **panegyricum carmen** that whiche was recited in prose or verse, as surhe an assemble to the prayse of any person.

Paneros, ri, m. g. a precious stone.

Pancus, a towne and a ruier of Lethie.

Pangæus, an elbow of Thrac.

Pango, pépigi, & **panxi**, ere, to set, to plant, to toygne one thyng to an other, to fasten, to bynde in, to wyse, to lunge, to tell, to make.

Pangere clauum, to bynde in a nagle.

Pangere osculum, to kysse.

Inducias pangere, to make true.

Pangere versus, to wyse verses.

Pangere pacem, to make peace.

Pangere societatem, to make alliance.

Panhormus, idem quod Panormus.

Panícula, f. ge. that which doeth hange downe of some herbes or trees, longe and rounde, as on great oaks, also on peacha trees & pine apall trees, colfers, and reedes. Also any thyng that groweth out sounde and longe, maye bee called Panícula.

Panicum, ci, n. ge. a sobryne feare, wherby men be distraught, or out of their wittes.

Panicum, i, n. ge. a grayne, which groweth lyke Oyll, and hath at the leaste tenne leaues, the stalk small with a redde pendant full of cozne, some purple, some redde, some blacke or white. The Italians doo call it Melica, in Englyshe Panike.

Panis, is, m. g. breadde.

Panis, is sometime vled for Panus, luke there.

Panis distrius, grated breadde.

Panis porcinus, an herbe, called also **Cyclas minus**, **Rapum terræ**, **Vmbelicus terræ**, & **Artamita**.

Torta panis, a crannell or simnell.

Ecc ij

Prima

Primarius panis, white bread.
Panis nauticus, bysset.
Panis secundarius, ragged bread, or cheate bread, or crebble bread.
Panis, is sometyme used for vitayle, or corn.
Panifex, nificis, m. g. a baker.
Panificium, n. g. the crafte of bakynge.
Paniscus, a god of the woddess.
Panneus, a, um, of moullen.
Pannicula, looke Panicula.
Pannicularia, orum, n. g. thynges of smal balure that one bringeth with him that is committed to prison, or put to death, passing not the value of five crownes, as his raymentes, and that he beareth aboute him.
Pannicularius, a dyaper that selleth clothe.
Paniculus, li, m. g. a peece of clothe, a cloute, a ragge.
Pannonia, the countrey now called Hungaria, whiche toke that name of an other Hungaria now called Iulira, a countrey in the north parte of the worlde, not farre from the ryuer Tanais, and is tributary to the Moscouites. The boundes of hungary are now much larger than they were of olde tyme, and hath on the west Ostrie & Beame: On the south the parte of Slaquoy, that lieth on the sea adriaticum: on the east Seruia, on the north Polonia, and Moscouia. The countrey is ryght fertile of grapne, and ryche of golde and silver: And as the inhabitants doo reposit, there is a ryuer, wherein yf yon be oftentymes dyed, it will be touned into copper. this noble realme is now destroyed and vnder the captiuitie of the Turkes, which is soe to be feared all christendome shall repente. For it was sometyme reputed the puissant bulwarke of all christian realmes agaynst the intollerable violence of Saracyns and Turkes.
Pannonia superior, the countreys called Buthia and Stiria, in this countrey standeth Vienna.
Pannonia inferior, hath on the north Dunaw and Germany, on the west Pannonia superis orem: on the south Liburniam, on the east lazgas: this countrey is almost wholly vnder Hungares.
Pannones, Hungarians called also Pacones.
Pannofus, sa, sum, that weareth poze appaile.
Pannulcium, lei, n. g. an handkercher.
Pannuntius, a, um, idem quod pannofus.
Pannus, ni, m. g. clothe.
Panolochria, thrix, f. g. better destruction.
Panomphæus, a, um, a name of Jupiter, signifying that he heareth all mens voices, or because he is worshipped of all men.
Panope, a citee in Phoris.
Panope, and **Panopæa**, a nymphe of the sea.
Panoplia, x, f. g. all armour belongyng to a man of armes, cumplet harness.
Panormita, **Panormitanus**, and **Panormius**, one of Panormus.

Panormus, & **Panormum**, a citee in Siciliens called in Italian Palermo.
Pans, x, com. ge. one that hath a broad face, or that is face spotted.
Paschabaton, a name of a stone, which is called as a way to be made, called also **Paneros**.
Panselenon, the full meane.
Pantaces, a river in Samos.
Pantacrista, x, m. g. he that fighteth with handes and fiste, he that wrestleth all feates and games.
Pantagias, a name of a stone.
Pantanus, a poole of duell in Italy.
Pantachlon, he that contendeth in all manner of games.
Panthea, the wife of Hyadada, a thessiane.
Pantheon, a temple of all the goddes.
Panther, thêris, m. g. and **Panthera**, x, f. g. a beast, haupng on his thinnelittell rounde spots, some blew, and some white. It is saied, that herdes of cattell doo muche gladly belite in the sweete saoure that cometh from them, and in beholdyng of them. And therefore feelyng by the sweete eye, when they haue they reforte, thither will all beastes come, fearyng nothing but their fierle lookes, and therefore the panthers hydyng their heades, doo suffer the rest of theyr bodies to be looked on, that they may the more easily take theyr pray of the cattall beyng dismaied. The people of Eriecania doo more often kyll them with a popson called **Aconitum**, than with weapon. But the Panthers feelyng theyr selues popsoned, doo take for the dung of a man, whiche if they synde and eate, they be forthwith deliuered. They be so lyuely, that they lyue a great while after their bowelles be cleane out of theyr bodies. It is written, that the Panther will not touche him, that is washed with the hyothe, wherein a cothe is boyled. In the weste parte of Ethiope, towarde the sea, is a people called **Agriophagi**, whose hynges hath but one eye in his forehead, which lyue with eatyng the fleshe of Panthers and Lyons.
Pantherinus, a, um, of a panther, or spotted lyke a panther, of diuers colours.
Pantherum, i, n. g. a nette, wherewith all maner of foules are taken: whiche nette is pitched on the grounde a greate length, and covered with strawe or chaffe, that the birdes se it not, and sodenly by a corde cast vp, taketh all that is within the compasse.
Panthesilea, a queene of Amazones.
Panthoides, the name of Pythagoras, whiche is saied, that he was ones the sonne of Panthous the Troiane.
Panthous, or **Panthus**, a Troiane, the brother of Heuba.
Panticapes, a river of Scythia.
Panticapeu, a towne not farre from the same place.
Pantices, a great bealy, also the fluxe.

Pantocrator, *ōis*, m. g. emperour, conqueror.
Ouyng all thynges.

Pantolabus, a clown, that taketh all thynges.

Pantomimus, a towne by the sea side in Candie.

Pantomimus, m. g. a disorder, that can teigne
and counterfaite every mans gestures.

Pantrepes, a ruet of Scythia.

Panurgia, *ae*, f. g. subtilty, craftynesse, gyle, de-
ceite.

Panurgus, *gi*, m. g. he that is practised in al
thynges, a crafty and deceyfull felowe, a wylly
person, an olde bearn for. also a founde thing
growing out of a tree lyke a mushroom.

Panus, *ni*, m. g. a keynell in the thare of gyne of
a man, or behynde the eare. It is also a meas-
ure rolle, wheron the webbe of clothe is rolled
or wounden.

Papæ, an interfection of wondryng, will you
see a wonderfull thyng.

Papæ, in the tynge of Scythia signifieth Jus-
pites.

Papare, to call dad as a childe doeth.

Papas, a father, as children doe call dad.

Papauer, *paueis*, n. g. and sometyme, m. g. an
herbe called popie, or the boub.

Papaueris lachrimæ, that which they now cal
Opium, looke there.

Papauer erraticum, red rosy rose, or wylde
popie.

Papauer corniculatum, hoyned popie, or yea
lowe popie.

Papauer sativum, garden popie.

Papauer alida, wylde popie.

Papaueratus, *a*, um, lyke poppy.

Papauerata vestis, a garment not pure white
but of the colour of poppy.

Papauereus, *a*, um, of popie.

Paphages, a kynge of Ambrosia.

Paphlago, *paphlagonis*, one of Paphlagonia.

Paphius, *a*, um, of Paphos.

Paphlagonia, a countrey in the lesse Asia, lopp-
pyng to Galatia, where dwelled the people
called Meneti, of whome came the Menecians.
It is bounded on the east with the ryuer called
Halis, rennyng out of the southe betwene Si-
ria and Paphlagonia.

Paphos, a citee in the Ilande of Cypres, whiche
was dedicate to Venus, wherof she was called
Paphia.

Paphus, he that builded the citee Paphon.

Papia, a citee in Lombardy, called Paue.

Papilio, *ōis*, m. g. a butterfly. also a tente or
pauilion.

Papilla, *ae*, f. g. a littell wheale or pushe in the
shynne of a man. also a cooke in the rundle,
wherout water cometh. Moreover the nipple
or teate of a womans breste. Sometime it is
taken for the breste.

Papinianus, a famous lawier in the tyme of Se-
uerus the emperour.

Papinius, a poete of Naples.

Pappa, *ae*, f. g. pappe made with mylke and flou-
wer.

Pappo, *ai*, are, to eate, to call one father or dad
wantonly.

Pappus, a philosopher of Alexandria.

Pappus, *i*, m. g. grandfayre or grandfather. It
is also an herbe called groundswell. also the
floure of thistles, whiche like to fathers dooeth
flie away with the toppe. Sometime the most
nest of certayne herbes.

Papula, *ae*, f. g. a wheale or pushe.

Papyrifer, *isera*, um, that beareth the rushe cal-
led Papyrus.

Papyraceus, *a*, um, of pappe, or of the saled rushe.

Papyrius, the surname of a noble man.

Papyropola, *la*, m. g. gen. idem quod char-
tupratus.

Papyrus, *ri*, f. g. seu Papyrum, *i*, n. g. a great
rushe that groweth in the fennes and marish
groundes in Egypte and Syria, ten cubites
in height, wherof the byllie paper was made,
wheron men dyd write. Now Papyrus is cal-
led paper, wherin men do ble to write or printe
bookes.

Par, *aris*, n. g. a pappe, a couple.

Par, *aris*, om. g. lyke, equal, mete, euen, reason-
nable, conuenient. Par est, it is lyke also it is
mete or conuenient. Par ætate, of one age.

Paribus animis, of lyke affection, with lyke
good wyll or courage.

Par ingenium nactus, he hath founde one of
his owne faction, or like to him selfe.

Par sapientia ad formam, as wyse as he is
fayre or talle.

Par precium tanti laboris, the recompence or
rewarde was such as was equallet to so great
a labour.

Par idem, all one.

Pares esse nostro exercitui non potuerunt,
they mought not be so stronge as our host, they
were not able to resist our armie.

Pares, matches, two, the one lyke the other.

Par magis fuerat, it had ben more mete.

Vt par erat, as reason was, as it was conue-
niente.

Pares cantare, lyke conuynng in musike or
syngyng.

Sūtque pares in amore, they loue one an other
equally, or lyke hertily.

Pares cum paribus, matches together.

Parem esse, to be able to resiste, susteine, for-
beare, or abyde a thyng.

Par laboribus corpus, a body able to susteyne
and away with labours and trauayles.

Male merenti par erit, to him that doeth ill,
he wyll render ill agayne.

Vide in scribendo vt par mihi sis, See that
you write as much or as often to me, as I doe
to you.

Paria facere, to make amendes, to requite, to
doo one thyng for an other. also to make a ly-
holy

help mathe, to serve one as well agayne.
 Par impar, a game that children use, called even or odd.
 Paremi ubi referam gratiam, wherein I may requite him, or shewe him like pleasure.
 Par pari datum, one for another.
 Par pari respondere, to answer the same wordes, to say as much as the other saith.
 Parisimus, the superlative, used sometime of Plautus.
 Para, a greke preposition used sometime for Aspid, sometime for Prater.
 Para, looke Parra.
 Parabates, a transgressor.
 Parabasis, sis, fem. gen. preparation, transgression.
 Parabilis, le, that may be soone gotten, or will be soone redie.
 Victus parabilis, meate that may be soone gotten.
 Parabola, lx, f. g. a comparison or resemblance, a parable.
 Parabolani, certayne ministers, which might neuer departe from the thyng that they hadde charge of.
 Paracelsus, sis, fem. gen. an exhortation, a consolation.
 Parachlamys, a garment that bothe souldiours, and also children used in olde tyme to weare.
 Paracletus, i, m. g. an exhorter, a comforter or advocate.
 Paraclytus, ti, ma. g. a man inflamed, or reproved of, one that hath an ill name.
 Paracentesis, a harde and pynful warthyng or curyng of a wounde by sawyng or prickyng of it.
 Paracentesis, sis, f. g. a cure doen with the Scurgiana owne hande. or whan the heale of one that hath the dropsie, hath an hole made in it, to let out the water.
 Paracenterium, ri, n. g. the instrumente, wherewith that cure is dooen.
 Paracnemium, mi, n. g. the uttermost bone in the thanke of the legge, called also Parastarum.
 Paracope, pes, fem. gene. the alienation of the mynde.
 Paradacri, an herbe called also banium.
 Paradelos, the great daisy with the knoppe in the myddes. It is of the apothecaries called Consolida media.
 Paradiastole, a dilatyng of a matter by an interpretation, or a fygure, whan thynges that be lyke are severed by opposicion of the contraries.
 Paradigma, digmaris, n. g. an example.
 Paradisus, i, m. g. or after some, f. g. Paradise, it signifieth a garden.
 Paradisus, a towne in Syria.
 Paradoxum, i, n. g. a sentence contrary to the opinion of the more parte.
 Paradoxus, a, um, a thyng meruylous strange

contrary to the most commune opinion.
 Paradromis, midis, f. g. an open gallery, here bout, or walke.
 Paraneis, sis, f. g. a precept contaynyng an exhortation or admonicion.
 Paraneiticus, a, um, contaynyng such precept or instruction.
 Parastaceni, people in the uttermost borders of Media.
 Paratonijs, a great haven of Syrenaica, also a towne of the same name.
 Paragaudes, or Paragauda, a certayne kynde of wytes, petticoates, or linnen vesture, that they used in olde tyme, under theyr other garment.
 Paragoge, ges, f. g. a figure, whan a letter or syllable is added to a word, as Dici, for Dici.
 Paragogia, the place, through the whiche water renneth.
 Paragraphe, es, f. g. a thyng written before a sentence, an annotation in the margin.
 Paraglyphus, a paragraphe.
 Paralia, a kynde of pitch.
 Paralipomenon, left out, unspeken, or unwritten, which ought to have ben spoken or written.
 Paralion, an herbe called also Esula.
 Paralius, a kynde of spurge.
 Paraleli, lynes in the sphere of the worlde equally distant, wherby the sonne passyng, causeth variation in the houres of the day.
 Paralelus, li, m. g. equally distant.
 Paralus, his name that first inuented galleyes.
 Paralysis, sis, f. g. a sickness called the palsy, wherein either all the bodie or one membre, or many membres be mortified, and be deprived of feelyng and meeuyn. It hapneth either of an impostume, stoppyng the rootes of the synewes, that they beyng deprived of the spirites animal, which serueth for thaim, become losse: or elles of the fleumaticke humour, growe and be digested, whiche stoppeth the sayed places. Some tyme of a stroke or fall, wherby the toyndes of the backe bone are lousd, and the sinewes, which come from the necke or nape of the head, are stopped. Otherwhyle the sinewes and the rootes of them hurt with a bruise, induceth the palsy, especially in an olde man.
 Herba paralysis, the littell white daisy with redde toppes.
 Paralysis interdum cicuta, interdum Delphinium.
 Paralyticus, a, um, that is taken with the palsy.
 Parangaria, looke Angaria.
 Parantes, a certayne precious stone.
 Paranympus, i, m. g. he that is the mediator in matrimony betwene the man and the woman. She that is on the womans parte, is called Pronuba.
 Parapechium, chi, n. g. a light cloke, also one of the bones in the arme, called also radius.
 Parapherna, orum, n. g. plur. all thynges that the woman

woman byngeth to her husbande besides his
dower, called also in latine Peculium.
Paraphrasia, sis, for. g. an imitation of wordes,
setting out the sense or meaning of the author
more playnely and largely.
Paraphrastes, æ, m. g. he that dooth not trans-
late wordes by wordes, but expyeth the sen-
tence of the author more openly.
Paraphrosync, a kynde of phrenesie or madnesse.
Parapotamia, a countrey nere to Tigris.
Pararium æs, was double wages geuen to horse-
men for haupng two horses.
Pararius, ij, m. g. a broker.
Parasanga, æ, f. g. a myle in Persia, containyng
fifte furlonges. Herodotus saith, xxx.
Parascæue, es, for. g. a preparation. Also good
friday.
Parasopelisis, sis, for. gen. a figure in speakeyng,
whan we feigne that we wyll not speake, and
yet couceitly it is declared what we don meane.
Parasita, æ, f. g. the feminine of Parasitus.
Parasitus, i, m. g. an haunter of other mens ta-
bles uncalled for, a swelkrasse, a John holding-
staffe. Also he that to fill his belly with meate
and dyshe, speaketh alway to the appetite of
him, with home he dyneth or suppeth, a pa-
rasite, a bealy frende, a flatterer.
Parasitor, aris, ari, to holde vp an other mans
tale, for a dinner or supper, to play the para-
site.
Parasitaster, tri, m. g. he that counterfisteth him
that is called Parasitus.
Parastades, stones whiche do susteyne bothe the
sydes of a doore called the lambes.
Parastasis, f. g. assistance, ppose by witness.
Parastata, certayne stones sette to or about a pil-
lar, by lykenesse of whiche one of the bones in
the shanke is named Parastata, the cundites als
to, by whiche the seede passeth from the hidneys
of a man in generacion, be called Parastata. als
to certayne vnder officers in the wynges of a bat,
table be so called.
Parathesis, apposition.
Paraticla, the summe of thynges entituled.
Paratimos, a kynde of punishment vsed to poore
men taken in aduoutry. Ea pœna erat euulsio
pilorum e natibus, & pudendis.
Paratē, promptly, redyly.
Paratragœdio, aui, are, to bragge or crake, to
speake great or highe wordes.
Paratum, i, neut. gene. prouision, a thyng
made ready.
Paratus, a, um, ready, made ready.
Vir in quouis loco paratus, a man ready at al
assayes, or ready to dooe what so euer a man
woulde haue him.
Paratus & promptus.
Paratus ad omnem aduētum, ready to abide
what chaunce so euer will fall.
Paratus ad omnia, ready to doo any maner of
thyng.

Ab omni re sumus paratiores, we be more in
a readynesse with all thynges.
Ab exercitu paratus, in a readynesse as tous
thynges our armie.
Animis opibusque paratus, Paratus omnia
perpeti.
Animus paratus bello.
Paratus, us, m. g. prouision, preparation. Comes
time approprie.
Principalis paratus, princely either prouision
or apparail.
Parazonium, ij, n. g. a kynde of swordes, a han-
ger, a woodknife.
Parce, ladies of desente: also it signifieth the self
desente or disposition in prolongyng of Morts
nyng of lyfe. The names of the ladies be Clos-
thos, Lachesis, Atropos.
Parce, scarcely, niggardly, nyghely, saye and
softely, sparngly, saupngly.
Parce ac duriter viuere, to lue saupngly and
hardely.
Parce parcus, a beery nygarde.
Parce uti verbis, to speake fewe wordes.
Parco, peperci, and parsi, cere, to spare, to for-
geue or pardon, to let or prohibite, to leaue, for
beare or absteyne, to shewe fauour.
Parcere precio, to spare cost.
Sumptui ne parcas, spare for no coste.
Parcere valetudini, to take hede to thine helth.
Parcere voci, not to speake louds.
Parcitur, impersonale.
Neque parcetur labori, they will stike for no
labour. Parcere metu, to put away feare.
Parcere gladio, to absteyne from murder.
Parce metu, be not so much afrayde.
Aliquantulum tibi parce, spare or fauours
your selfe somewhat.
Lamentis parcere, to leaue wepyng or wailing.
Parcite oues nimium procedere, Let not the
shepe go to farre, or keepe in the shepe that they
go not to farre.
Parcite credere, doo you not beloue hym.
Nihil promittere parcunt, they spare for no
promesse.
Vt a cædibus & incendijs parceretur, That
they woulde absteyne from murder and fyre.
Supplicibus parcere, to shewe fauour to them
that make humble intercession.
Parcere and perdere, contrary.
Parcere & Spoliare, contrary.
Auxilio alicuius parcere, not to ble ones help.
Pacitas, atis, for. g. frugalitee or moderation in
sparyng, sparyng, saupng.
Pacitas animaduersionum, seldom punishes
ment of chastysinge.
Parcus, i, m. g. a nygarde, an hepye.
Parcus, a, um, nygh or nigarde, scarce in expens-
ces, sparyng, saupnge. Sometyms it signifieth
seldom.
Parcus comitatu, he that hath a small traine.
Parcus opera, an easy workeman, he that is
Ecc iij

PARCERE
to spare

more ydell than occupied.
 Parca parcus, he that executeth but litte punishment.
 Parcissimus honorum, he that passeth not for honour and promotion.
 Parcissimus æstimator beneficiorum suorum, one that doth litte esteeme the benefices that he doeth a man.
 Pardalianches, the venemous herbe called Aconitum, also a certayne kynde of popson.
 Pardalios, li, m. g. a prierous stone.
 Pardalium, li, n. g. a certayne oymment, sauours eyng lyke a panther.
 Pardalus, i, m. g. a birde of dunne colour, whiche flieth in flockes. I iudge our plouer to be a kynde of them.
 Pardus, i, m. g. a lybarde.
 Pardalis, the female.
 Paræbasis, f. g. excursion, or handling of a matter that pertaineth not to the purpose.
 Paræctatus, i, m. g. he that is newly issued out of his childe's pæres, and beginneth to haue the tokens of a man.
 Parectonia, the mother of Plato, the most noble philosopher.
 Parcelcon, the makynge longe of a woorde by the adding of a syllable, or by adding of a woode in a sentence, whiche semeth to be superfluous.
 Parencephalis, the hinder parte of the brayne called cerebellum.
 Parens, entis, com. ge. a father, mother, or any other auncestor. Sometime it is used for him that taketh much care for an others welthe and defendeth it.
 Fieri parentem, to haue a childe boyne.
 Magna parens, the earth.
 Frugum parens, idem.
 Parens cunctorum terra, the earth nourisheth or byngeth forth all thynges.
 Lyra parens, Mercurius.
 Parens, entis, om. g. of Parco, obedient.
 Parentalia, orum, n. g. feastes made at the buryng of auncestours.
 Parentalis, le, of or pertainyng to auncestours.
 Parentela, æ, f. g. auncestrie.
 Parenthesis, sis, or seos, f. g. a sentence comprehended within an other sentence, without any detriment therunto, beyng marked with one halfe circle at the begynnyng, and an other at the ende, in this wise.
 Nihil adeo principem decet (quod omnes quidem fatentur) quantum iustitia, prudentia atque liberalitati æqualiter coniuncta, no thyng so well becometh a pince (whiche all men doo confesse) as iustice equally togged with wysedome and bounteousnesse.
 Parenticida, æ, m. gen. he that murdereth his father or mother.
 Parento, aui, are, to celebrate the funeralles of auncestours or frendes, to kepe diuiges.
 Parentor, aris, ari, idem quod Parento.

Parco, rui, ere, to appere to bestene, to obey.
 Eius parium sententia non est, they did not accordyng to his sentence and iudgement.
 Dicto parere, to be obedient, to doo that one is commaunded.
 Promissis parere, To fulfill that one hath promysed.
 Parei oppidum illud regi, that towne is vnder subiection of the kynge.
 Parere cupiditatibus, to folow his wanton appetites.
 Paretur, the impersonall.
 Patergum, i, n. g. some thyng added to, beyng nothinge of the matter, as when a printer dooth make an ymage, he addeth to trees of townes.
 Paterga horologiorum, thynges made in dyalles for the oymment and settinge forth of them.
 Parefis, sis, for, g. weakenyng or decayng of the strength of the body or mynde.
 Parethonium, nij, n. g. a white colour that painters doo lay it is founde in Egypte.
 Paribit, for pariet, the wall byng for the a childe.
 Parici, iudges assigned for capitall causes, as murder or felonie that requirith death.
 Paricida, æ, com. gen. he that hath slayne father or mother, also a murdurer that hath slayne any man.
 Paricidalis, le, belongyng to murder of parentes, also cruell.
 Paricidium, ij, n. gen. murder of parentes, kinmen or countrey men, woorkyng of myshiefe, and destruction of his countrey.
 Paricidiose, lyke a wicked murderer, that hath slayne his parentes.
 Parienna, a towne in Germany called Frydelz.
 Parietis, rietis, m. g. a wall of an house.
 Parieti loqueris, thou speakest to the walle, which may be saied of him, which will not esteemes reuerse that whiche he heareth spoken.
 Parietis integerinus, a wall standyng betweene two neighbours.
 Parietis cratius, a wal made hurdle wise, with rodde or other thynges ouerthwart.
 Parietaria, an herbe called pelitorie of the wall.
 Parietina, parietina, f. g. an olde wall halfe broken downe.
 Patilia, orum, n. g. plur. festiuall daies, whiche the Romaynes kept, for preseruacion of theyr cattall.
 Parilis, le, equall.
 Parilitas, atis, f. g. equalite, similitude in quantity or qualitee.
 Pario, peperit, partum, & paritum parere, To byng forth the childe, the lyke thyng in beastes, to whelp, to farrowe, to hatche, to lay as an henne laith egges, to calue, &c. Sometime to byng forth generally, to gette, to purchase, to byde.
 Parere sibi gratiam apud aliquem, To get a man

many canons.
Tibi mille passus peperit moeror, he hath caused the to saye whyles thou moughtest haue eydden of gone a myle.
Parere periculum pedibus, to cause hym selfe by cunnyng away.
Parere verba, to speake wordes not spoken before, to intreat newe wordes.
Terra parit fruges, The earth byngeth forth coyns.
Parere oua, in hennys to laye egges, in fshes to byede spawme.
Parere fastidium, To make one to lothe, or to disdaine, to byede a lothynge or lothsomnes.
Parientur voluptates pecunia, pleasures are purchased or procured with money.
Parere odium, to purchase hatred.
Immodica seneritas parit terrorem, Ouer muche rygour byedeth feare.
Canis peperit catulos, The bytche hath wheelped.
Paretorium, a citee in Egypte, with a great haven.
Parion, a citee in Thelapont.
Parippi, dogges among the Atheniens as twiste as hostes.
Paris, idis, the sonne of Hyamus king of Trois ans, whose hystorie is so commonlye knowen, that I neede not to wryte it.
Parrhasius (an excellent peincter) contended with Zeufis in cunnyng: Zeufis brought forth a table, wherein he had so craftilye peincted grapes, that bydes flew to them, & pithed on them. Parrhasius byonght forth an other table, wherein was peincted onely a sheete, so finelye wrought, that all men iudged it to bee a veraye sheete. Tha Zeufis required him to take awaie the sheete, and shewe forth his worke. wherat Parrhasius laughed and iested at Zeufis meryly. Than Zeufis perceyving it, acknowlaged his errour, and graunted the victorie vnto Parrhasius, sayng, Yesterdaie I deceiued bydes, but to day thou haste deceiued me byng a craftes man.
Pariter, together, likewyse, equally, semblably.
Gnatum pariter his vti decuit, It was mete that my sonne shoulde haue as muche parte of these thynges as I.
Pariter cum omni animante nascitur, It is geuen euery lyvinge thyng of nature in his bytche. or it is naturally in euery lyving creature.
Crescunt pariter cum Luna, they encrease together with the moone, or they encrease as the moone dweth.
Vt pariter disperiantur bona parentis, That their fathers gooddes myght bee diuided equallye. Or that the one myghte haue as muche of the fathers gooddes as the other.
Trucidat foeminas pariter ac viros, they slea as well women as men.

Pariter patribus ac plebi gratus, acceptable as well to the fathers as to the people.
Reliquit filium pariter moratum vt pater, he lefte a sonne that had the condicions of his father, or that was in maners lyke his father.
Mecum pariter moleste ferunt Siculi, the Sicilians be displeased with it as well as I.
Parichimia, be heruels in the innermost partes of the eares of the tongue, called also Tonfillar.
Parito, aui, are, to prepare often, the frequentation of Paro.
Paritura, a, for. g. byngng forth.
Parium, a citee in Asia in the countrey of Mysia.
Parus, a, um, of the ple Parus, from whence is brought marble stone called Parium marmor.
Parus lapis, a touche stone.
Parma, a citee in Italy.
Parma, a, for. g. a littell rounde teryate, which some men byd vse.
Parmatus, a, um, that weareth such a teryate or buckelar.
Parmenides, a philosophy, the discipule of Thagorazas.
Parmenio, one of Alexanders capitaines.
Parmeno, a mans name in Terence.
Parmenses, the inhabitants of Parma in Italy.
Parmiron, the herbe Sideritis.
Parmula, a, for. g. a buckelar, a diminutiue of Parma.
Parmularius, ij, m. ge, he that maketh a buckelar, or he that useth a bucklar.
Parnacides, dis, for. ge, apparayle belonging to maydens, a pett rote or light raiment belonging to wenches.
Parnasides, the nine muses or ladies of sciences.
Parnasius, a, um, of Parnasus.
Parnasus, or Parnassus, a mountayne in Grece, haung two toppes, vnder the whiche the 9 muses byd inhabite or dwell.
Parnes, nethis, m, g, or, f, g, an hyll in the countreis of Athens.
Parnopes, locustes.
Parnus, one that for a boate, whiche he had losse, curs euery body that he mette, wherof rose this prouerbe.
Disceptare ob Parni scaphulam, To make greate sute and busynesse for matters of small value.
Paro, aui, are, to prepare, to geat, to purchase, to procure, to bye, to apparayle, to make redy, to byesse, to aray.
Parare fortunas magnas, to geat great substaunce and rychesse.
Cupio aliquos parare amicos, I wolde sayne make, geat, or purchase some frendes.
Bellum parare alicui, or Contra aliquem, to make prouision and prepare for warre againste one.
Parare prandium, To prouyde or make ready a dyner.
Parare exitium alteri, to procure or purchase ones

ones death or destruction.
 Fugam parare, to bee aboute to flee or renne awaye.
 Parare necessitatem, to purchase friends or acquaintance.
 Se ad aliquid parare, to addresse, facion, or dispose hym selfe to a thyng.
 Hic ego non paro me ut rideant, amonge suche men I doo not so order or facion my selfe to make them to laugh at me.
 Itane parasti te? Haste thou so behaved or ordered thy selfe?
 Alios ym parantes occidit, Other whiche are deuoured to defend them selues with stronge hande, he slewe.
 Parare iter in Macedoniam, To prepare hym selfe to go into Macedonie.
 Paro, onis, m. g. a littell myppe or brigantine.
 Paroculi, orum, they that haue lyke eyes.
 Parochus, chi, m. g. an officer that provided for wood and salte for ambassadours, also it is nowe used for a priefte, which is a custode or paryshe priefte.
 Parodus, a passage. De parodontibus, vide Celsum. lib. 6. ca. 13.
 Paracia, æ, f. g. a paryshe.
 Paracmia, æ, f. ge. a prouerbe accomodate to the matter and tyme.
 Paracus, i, m. ge. a parimedner, or one of the same paryshe.
 Paromœon, a figure, where there be dyuers verbes in a sentence almost lyke.
 Paromologia, æ, f. g. a figure in rhetorike, wher we graunt a thyng to our aduersary, and afterwards inferre a matter of greater weight and ymportance.
 Paronomasia, æ, f. g. a figure in speaking, where one woorde is lyke an other, but in dyuers significacions.
 Nam inceptio est amentium haud amantium, This is an enterpryse of mad folkes, and not of louers.
 Paronychia, æ, f. ge. the rottenesse vnder the rootes of the nayles of a man or beast. also the the herbe called Sedum maius.
 Paropanifadæ, people of Asia by the hylle Paropanifus.
 Paropanifus, a mountayne ioyngynge to Indie, and the countrey called Bactra. It is also the name of a great ryuer, that renneth thorough Scythia, not farre from the north ocean, and some dooe name it the head sea, or frozen sea.
 Paropsis, ropfidis, f. g. a dyke, a potynger, a postage dyke.
 Parra, æ, f. g. an vn lucky hynde.
 Paros, otis, an yle in the sea called Egeum.
 Parosis, rotidis, f. g. an impostume behynde the eare, whiche cometh of a matter distilling from the head into the burres or hernelles of the eares, ingendred of an inflamacion of the bodye and bloude.

Paroxismus, mi, m. g. the fitt of a fauer. It signifieth apyring or stirring vp.
 Parrhasia, a countrey in Greece, called also Tracabla.
 Parrhasius, æ, um, of that countrey.
 Parrhasis, idis, a wooman of Parrhasia. Callisto was so named.
 Parrhasius, loke before after Paris.
 Parricida, loke Parricida.
 Parricidium, loke Parricidium.
 Pars, artis, f. g. a parte, a porcion, a partie of syde in contention, a faction. also a charge, of a sic duete.
 Partes facere, to diuide in porcions.
 Partes primas agere, to bee the chiefe personage properly in an enterlude.
 In parte aliqua habere apud aliquem, to be in some fauour, or to be an hanger on in one parte or other with a man.
 Priores partes habere apud aliquem, to be in more credence or fauour with one, to haue the preeminence with one.
 Priores partes tribuere alicui, To geue one the most praise, or prayse hym moste.
 Partes alicuius agere, to dooe an other mans office, or to doo that an other shoulde doo, or to playe the parte that an other shoulde or hath played.
 Partes meæ sunt, it is myne office or charge, it is my parte.
 Partes defendas tuas, defende thine owne matter or cause.
 Non sunt meæ partes id facere, It belongeth not to me to doo it, or it is not for me to doo it.
 Pars bona, the more parte.
 Magna ex parte, for the more parte, almost all together.
 Ex parte, partly.
 In parte, idem.
 In omnes partes, wholly. also in what maner so euer it bee.
 In optimam partem accipere, to take a thyng in woorth or in good parte.
 Pars, for Partim, partly.
 Milites pars victoriæ fiducia, pars ignominie dolore, ad omnem lætitiâ audaciamque, processerunt, The men of warre, partly vpon trust of victorie, partly for sorow of the reproche that they had taken, became at the laste to be full of courage and mercy.
 Pars, is of Plautus taken for the wyfe.
 Satur, de me loquitur, & de parte mea, Now that his bealy is full, he talketh of me and my wyfe.
 Partes primæ, the chiefe parte.
 Vtinam esset mihi pars aqua amoris tecum, woulde god thy loue and myne were lyke.
 De parte Boræ, from the north.
 Parte vtraque audire, both the partes beeyng heard.
 In his partibus, in these quarters.

Parte,

Parte, sometyme for Partim, *Plus media parte*, more than halfe.
Minorem in parte interpretari, to interpret
 or take a thyng partly.
Pro virili parte, as muche as I can, with al my
 power.
Pro sua quisque parte, every man for his part,
 or every man as muche as in him dyd lie; or es-
 very man according to his power.
Duras fratris partes predicat, my brother is
 in harde case by thy sayng.
Mere partes non desiderabatur, I wyl not
 sayle to doe myne office or dutie of the beste
 that I can doe, or you shall have no cause to
 fynde fault with me.
Nec in alia parte terrarum, Neyther in any of
 ther parte of coaste of the woylde.
Resina damnatur ex his partibus, The rosyne
 of gumme that cometh out of those partes, is
 not allowed.
Ab his qui Romanæ partis erant, of them
 that were of the Romanes parte.
Nullius philosophiæ partis ignarus, there is
 no parte of philosophie that he is not skilled in,
 or he is ignorant in no parte of philosophie.
Trahere aliquem in partes, to geat one to take
 parte with hym.
Parfimonia, *α, f. g.* moderate expence, sparyng,
 sayng.
¶ Særa parsimonia in fundo, It is to late to
 spare when the barrell is at the bottome.
Sine parsimonia, largely, freely.
Parthaon, onis, father of Oeneus kynge of Be-
 otia.
Parthenis, the herbe Artemisia.
Parthenia, virginitie.
Parthenium, *ij, n. g.* an herbe, which by Diosco-
 rides description, hath litle leaves lyke to Co-
 riander, a floure with whyte leaves, and is in
 the myddell somewhat belowe, haung a great
 and yll sauour. also he geueth the same name
 to the herbe called Helxine, which is Perys-
 tope of the wal. The spise is of some apothec-
 aries called Matricaria. Ruellius reppoueth
 theym that suppose Parthenium to be the herbe
 called Corula foetida, which is rather Bupha-
 thalmos. For Corula hath leaves lyke to fes-
 nell, and so hath Buphthalmos, and not lyke
 to Coriander. Some affirme, that one kynde
 of Parthenium is feuerfue, called Matricaria,
 the seconde is ransy, the thirde camomell, the
 fourthe Corula foetida, the fyfte Buphthal-
 mos, that is to saye ore eye, which is lyke to
 Corula, and stinketh not: The sixte Mercur-
 rie, the seuenth Peritozie, the eyght Mothers
 wozte. Some put Maiorani for one kynde, but
 commonly it is receiued, that perthenium is fe-
 uerfue. albeit Fuchsius, and other, semeth to
 take it for stinkyng maydewede, or stinkyng
 mathes.
Parthenius, a ryuer in Pontus and Bithynia.

also the name of a poete.
Parthenius, a, um, of Parthenius.
Parthenope, the olde name of the citee of Naples.
 Also one of the meercmaydes, which drowned
 them selues, because they coulde not allure
 thirs.
Parthenopeus, a, um, of Parthenope.
Parthenopæus, a kyng of Stradie, the sonne of
 Mars and Penelippa, which was slayne at
 the siege of Troie.
Parthia, a countreie in Asia, which hath on the
 south the redde sea, on the north, the sea called
 Hircanū, on the east the people called Arii, on
 the west the realme called Media.
Parthi, people of that countrey.
Parthiarj, marchantes that byng thynges out of
 Parthia.
Parthicus, a, um, of the countrey of Parthia.
Parthini, people of Macedonia.
Parthissus, a ryuer on the north of Germany.
Partiarius, *ri, m. g.* a partyngs felowe or copers
 tener, a fellow, a partner.
Particeps, *ticipis, com. g.* he that taketh parte,
 a companion, a complice, a copartioner.
Particeps & experts, contrary.
Coniurationis particeps, one of the conspi-
 racie.
Illi in periculis particeps, his companion in
 perilles and dangers.
Facere aliquem participem alicuius rei, to
 make one partner of a thyng.
Particeps conciliorum, he to whom one hath
 tolde or reueled his counsailes or purposes.
Particeps hereditatis deripiēda, he that hel-
 peth one to take a mannes inheritance wrongs
 fully from hym.
Particeps vitij, vicious.
Meus particeps, my complice, my compa-
 nion.
Secleris in regem particeps.
Participo, *au, are*, to geue parte, to take part, to
 make one partener, or of counsaile.
Participare lucrum, to bee partener of ones
 gaynes or winnyng.
Seruum consilio participare, to tel his mynde
 or counsaile to his seruant.
Prandio aliquem participare, to make one to
 dyne with hym.
Particula, *α, f. g.* a porcion, a parcell.
Facere particulas, to dyuide into smalle para-
 cels.
Particulāris, *re*, particular.
Particulatim, by partes, by members, particu-
 larly.
Particulōnes, co heyres or coparteners, which
 haue inheritance together.
Partim, partly, in parte, sometyme parte.
Partim hominum venerunt, part of the men
 dyd come.
Partio, *ōnis, f. g.* a byrth, an olde woozde.
Partior, *uis, iri, itum*, and *Partio, rui, ire*, To
 parte,

parte, to diuide.

Paritē, aduerbium, diuided in peces or partes.

Partitio, ōnis, f. g. a partition or diuision.

Partitor, ōris, m. g. he that parteth or diuideth.

Partitudo, for partus, the byrth of a chyld.

Partitus, a, um, parted diuided.

Fœdera partita lecti, when a woman aband
doneth his selfe to othere besyde his houthande.

Partor, ōris, m. g. he that hath gotten or obtey
ned.

Parturio, parturis, rini, ire, to labour as wo
men doo in trauaile of chyld, to trauaile with
chyld.

Partus, a, um, gotten with labour, broughte
forth to the worlde, bozne.

Partus, us, m. g. the birth of a chyld. Sometyms
the chyld selfe.

Ferre partum, to be great.

Reddere partum, to be deliuered.

Adest mulieri partus, the woman is ready to
trauaile with chyld, she is ne her time.

Appropinquat partus, idem.

Dare partu, id est parere.

Partus arboris etiam dicitur.

Abigere partum, to kyll the chyld. In the mos
thers wombe, with medicines or otherwyse.

Parulis, a swelling in the gummies.

Paruifacio, fœci, facere, to sette littell by.

Paruifacio, idem.

Paruiduco, idem.

Paruipendo, idem.

Paruitas, âtis, f. g. the lyttelnesse.

Parulis, rûlidis, fœ. gen. a pushe or swelling in
any parte of the gummies.

Parum, lyttell.

Parum est, it is a small matter.

Parum decorum, not verie comely.

Si parum intellexisti, If thou diddest not pers
reue the matter well.

Parum diligenter aliquid facere, to doo a
thyng somewhat negligently.

Parum diu, a lyttell whyle.

Parum fœlix, nothyng happy.

Parum consultis, you regarde but littell, or
take but littell hede to your profyte.

Parum processit, it went shewdly forward.

Parum est vt in curiam venias, &c. It is no
great matter to come into the court, &c.

Parum benefacere, to doo amisse.

Parumper, a littell whyle or tyme. also very littel.
Sometyms quickly, speedly.

Parumper operire me hic, tarpe for me here a
lyttell whyle.

Parus, ri, a byrde, called a titmouse, wherof be
three kindes, the one called Fringillago, the
great titmouse, or the great ore eye: the other
surnamed Monticola, the lesse titmouse: the
thirde is called a nanne.

Paruulum, aduerbum: Paruulum differt, It
is but a small diuersitee, it differeth lyttell or
nothyng.

Paruulus, li, m. g. a littell chyld, a littell babe.

Paruulus, a, um, verie littell, small, pyrate.

Pecunia paruula, a small summe of monie.

Tam ob paruulam rem, for so small a matter.

Paruula manus, a small compaigne or bande of
men.

Paruus, a, um, littell or small, of littell price or
value.

Parua sunt foris arma, nisi est cōsiliū domi,
Armour is a small matter abroade, yet there be
not good counsaile at home.

Parua consuetudo, little or small acquaynt
fance.

Hic mihi paruum habet fidem, he doeth halfe
mistrust me, he dooeth not well beleue me.

Paruus & angustus locus, a straitte and nar
rowe place.

Precio paruo vendere, to sell at a low price.

Quæ eximia videntur, parua ducere, To
esteem thynges that seme to other excellent, to
be of lyttell value.

Parui æstimo, I passe littell, I care not greatly
by for, I littell esteeme or sette by.

Parui pendere, to sette littell by, not to passe
byon. Parui refert, it maketh no great matter.

In paruo, for Ferē, almoste.

Paruo breuius quā, hoc est, ferē, vel parū
abest quin, there lacked but littell.

Parui odoris res, a thyng that hath but a
weake sauour.

Paruissimus, the superlatiue, is bled of Lu
cretius.

Parysatis, the daughter of kynge Cyrus.

Pascālis, le, that feedeth here and there abrode.

Pascalis gallina.

Pasca, cæ, f. g. or Pascha, pascatis, n. g. passyng
or chyping ouer, the feast of Easter.

Pascālis, le, pertynyng to Easter.

Paschala, gammons of bacon.

Pascēcolus, li, m. gene. a leather bagge: or after
some, a littell purse or ryuet within a bagge or
great purse.

Pascito, aui, are, to fede often, to go to pasture.

Pasco, paui, pascere, to feede, to eate, neutrally,
propely in beastes, to go to pasture. also to hepe
at pasture. also to geue meate to an other, to
nouryshe, to byng by, to augmente: by transla
tion, to delite, to please.

Pascere oculos, to contente or please the eyes
with the beholdyng of a thyng, to delyte the
eyes. In priuato pascere, to gos or fede in se
uerall grounde.

Pascere sues, to kepe or feede swyne.

Pascitur herba equus, the horse is fedde with
grasse. Pascere animum, to delyte the mynde.

Ego hic pascor bibliotheca Fausti, I am
here delited, and as it were fedde and nourys
hed with Faustus libary.

Non olusculis nos soles pascere, ye were not
mont to feede vs with herbes.

Discordiis ciuium pasci, To be delited with
the

the debate and discourse of his countreie men.
Pascor, *pascoria*, *pascus*, *um*, *pasci*, to feede as
 beastes doo. Sometime to increase.
Pascuum, *cui*, *n. g.* *pascua*, *orum*, *n. g.*
 a pasture or place, where beastes feede.
Pascuus, *a*, *um*, that groweth to feede cattell.
Pascuus ager, a pasture, or a fildes, to feede
 beastes in.
Pasites, a swaddlers name.
Pasiphaë, *es*, or *Pasiphaa*, *es*, the wyfe of *Qris*
 nos hynde of Crete, who haunged compagne
 with a bulle, brought forth the monster called
Minotaurus, whiche was halfe a man, and
 halfe a bulle.
Pasiphaëus, *a*, *um*, of *Pasiphaë*.
Pasicheles, a famous grauer bozne in Grece.
Pasichea, one of the graces.
Pasirhoa, a nymphe, the daughter of *Oceanus*
 and *Cetys*.
Paspale, *idem quod* *Milium*.
Passarina, the herbe *Leucosia*.
Passer, *pascis*, *m. g.* *fig.* a sparow. also a fythe
 called a playce, or after some a sole.
Passerculus, *li*, *m. g.* a littell sparowe.
Passernices, a kynde of stones founde in Italy.
Pasilli, a littell grape called warches or fitchies.
Passim, here and there. Sometime it signifieth from
 to all places. Sometime indifferently. also ouer all.
 Sometime for *Quomodolibet*, every man as
 he listeth.
Passim & ordinatim, contrary.
Creditur ei passim, every man beleueth him,
 or he is beleued in every place.
Pasio, a passion, greefe.
Pasimus, *a*, *um*, that whiche signifieth passion or
 causeth passion or greefe.
Pasui amatores, they which do loue all wo-
 men indifferently.
Passum, *si*, *ne. g.* a wyne made of grapes muche
 withered in the sunne. it is also a licour made
 with great reasons steeped longe in very good
 wyne vntill they swell, and than to be brused,
 and the licour pressed oute and sometime they
 put thereto some water, and than is it called
Secundarium.
Passus, *a*, *um*, of *pando*, spread abrode, or open.
Capillus passus, his heare discheueled about
 his eares.
Pasis manibus, with his handes open, or hol-
 dyng vp his handes, as a man dooeth in bees
 frechynge.
Racemi pasci, pressed grapes, reasons.
Passus, *a*, *um*, of *pator*, that hath suffered.
Vux passus, grapes.
Passus, *us*, *m. g.* a pace, whiche dooeth contayne
 fure foote.
Mille passus, a myle.
Pastillum, *li*, *n. g.* a kynde of round cakes bled
 in sacrifice.
Pastillus, *li*, *m. g.* a round piece of dough, or any
 other thyng lyke a lofe.

Pastilli medicinales, pyllies.
Pastilli odoratorii, pomaunder balles, swete
 washing balles, muske balles.
Pastillico, *ui*, *are*, to make pyllies or lytle round
 balles, or to minister pyllies.
Pastinaca, *er*, *for. g.* an herbe called carrettes,
 also a fythe.
Pastinatio, *onis*, *f. g.* deluyng or dyspyng the
 grounde.
Pastinator, *oris*, *m. g.* a delurer.
Pastinatum, *ti*, *n. g.* a place that is delured.
Pastinatus, *us*, *m. g.* deluyng.
Pastino, *ui*, *are*, to delure in a gardryne.
Pastinum, *ni*, *n. g.* a dybble or scetpyng spyke,
 or *Pastinū instigare*, to delure or dyspye a ground
 to sette of plants in.
Pastio, *onis*, *for. g.* pastuepyng or feeding of cattell,
 or the pasture for cattell.
Pastomis, *pastomidis*, *f. g.* an instrument, whiche
 is sette on the nosespyles of horses, that
 they will not be ruled, called barnacles.
Pastophori, certayne pyestres in Egypt, perrey-
 nyng to *Isis*.
Pastophorium, *ri*, *neu. g.* the chawmber of the
 sceten, or hym, whiche keepeth the temple, after
 some the bryde chawmber: and therefore *Venus* is
 called *Pastophoros*.
Pastor, *oris*, *m. g.* a shepherde or heardman,
 or a pasture.
Pastoralis, *le*, perteynyng to the shepherde or
 herde man.
Pastorea bursa, an herbe, called sheperdes pouch,
 or sheperdes scrip.
Pastorius, *a*, *um*, and *Pastoricus*, *a*, *um*, *idem*,
Pastoritiam vitam agere, to be a shepherde,
 to leade a sheperdes lyfe.
Pastus, *a*, *um*, that hath eaten, fedde, nourished,
 also that hath ben eaten.
Pastus, *us*, *m. g.* meate, feeding, pasture, pastu-
 ryng or feeding of beastes.
Homines, quibus in pastu est, men whych
 eate it.
Patabelcon, the herbe *Leontopetalon*.
Patagiata, *idem quod* *Patagium*.
Patagium, *gi*, *neu. g.* a clothe of clothe of golde,
 used to bee worne on ryche garmentes.
Patagiati, they whiche doo weare ryche clothes.
Patagiarii, the craftes men that make such clothes.
Patara, a citee in the countreie of *Lycia*, where
Apollo was chiefly honoured.
Patauium, a citee in Italy called *Padua*, nyghe
 vnto *Venice*, also a citee in *Bithynia*, called
 nowe *Bolmen*.
Patauini, men of the citee of *Pauis*.
Patauinas, the propheete of the language of
 them that dwell at *Pauis*.
Patefacio, *tefacis*, *feci*, *facere*, to make open, to
 declare, to disclose, to discouer, to reuele.
Patefacere fenestram, *viam*, *aditum*, *iter*, *ia-
 nuam*, &c. to open a waie, to make a gappe or
 wyndow, to geue an occasion of any thyng.
Patefas

Patefacere viam hostibus, to leat they enne-
mies haue passage.
Patefacere aures assentatoribus, to geue eare
to flatterers.
Patefacere odium suum in aliquem, to shewe
and utter his malice and hatred agaynst one.
Patefaciendum mihi esse arbitror, I thynke
that I muste declare or reuele.
Patefactio, ōnis, f. g. an opening, a declaring,
a reuelling.
Patefactus, a, um, opened, declared, reueled,
made manifest.
Patefio, fieri, to bee disclosed or discovered, to
bee opened.
Patella, ſe, form. ge. a littell panne or a shillet,
or rather a pottynge or dyshe, as it appereth
by **Sapientia**, and the places that the reciteth. It
is also a faute in trees, that cometh of burning
of the sunne called also **Clauus**, and **Fungus**.
It is also a littell vessel vbled in sacrifice.
Dignum patella operculum, like master tyke
man; thynges are well matched.
Patellarius, a, um, belongynge to a pottynge.
Patena, loke **Parina**.
Pateo, tui, tere, to be open, to be manifest, ap-
parant, or euident, to be discovered, to be-
fy to come to, to be in daungier, or subiect to
daungier.
Patet locus tria stadia, the place to foure foor-
longes in breadthe or lengthe.
Patent omnibus ad visendum, euery man
maie see theim.
Acutis morbis adolescentia magis patet,
youth is moze subiecte to sharpe or dangerous
syckneses.
Postulo, vt tua domus mihi pateat semper,
I require that your house maye bee open for me
at all tymes.
Huc tibi aditus patere non potest, you can
not haue entraunce hither, and by translation
you can not attayne to the vnderstandynge of
these thynges.
Patere & obstrui, contrary.
Patere & in promptu esse.
Patent aures tuæ quarrelis omnium, ye are
ready to here euery mans complaynt.
Vt mihi tui libri pateat, that I may come vnto
your booke, or haue accesse into your library.
His honoribus excludi, quæ seruis pateant,
to be kepte from those promotions and digni-
tees, that be often geuen to seruauntes.
Late patet, it serueth for many thynges, or it
maye be vbled in many thynges.
Fugæ non patebat locus, they coulde not flee
any wayes, or they had no place to escape.
Omnia mea tibi patet, id est, sunt in tua pos-
testate, Al that I haue is in your handes, or at
your commaundemēt, to vse as ye will your selfe.
Mille passuum in longitudine patere, to be a
myle longe.
Patent præstigia, your disceytes or wyles bee

disclosed and euident.
Patens, entis, ōm, g. open, in daungier.
Patens vulnere, in daungier to be hurt.
Campi patentes, open feltes.
Longe latet patens locus, wylde both longe
and wyde, a large place.
Patentissimi oris dolium, a tunne with a bes-
tate hyde mouth.
Patens vulnere equus, an horse that is in dang-
er to be wounded.
Patientiore viâ, by a moze open waye.
Patienter, openly, playnly, largely.
Pater, vis, ſe, gen. a father or auncelone. **Unde**
ber this name is conteyned **Adus**, **Jabautis**,
proauus, & **arauus**.
Patres, in pories is sometime taken for the fath-
res or great men of a cite.
Paterpatrius, was he, to whom it pertaineth,
whan truce shoulde be taken, to receyue the of-
fers and appoyntment of bothe partes, and
was therein chief and principall ambassadour.
Pater patrius, he that is a father, and hath
his fatherlyng.
Gradivus pater, Mars.
Patres conscripti, the senators.
Patres aucti, senators for netherlitter, chosen
out of the order of gentylmen.
Patens, ſe, form. gen. a hyde ptece or bolle of
golde or syluer.
Paterfamilias, as, or x, in genit. the good man
of the house.
Paternus, a, um, pertainynge to a father.
Paterniana, a towne of Spayne, called common-
ly **Pastrina**.
Patesco, secere, to be open. also to be opened.
Pathos, trouble or vexation of mynde, affliction,
passion.
Pathetica oratio, an oration, mouynge the heare
to indignation or pite.
Paribilis, ſe, that maye be suffered.
Paribulus, li, of some olde wyters was vbled for
a bedde.
Patibulum, li, n. gen. a woddyn Locke of a doze,
or a barre, wherewith the doze is made fast. als
so a place of tourment, a gybber, galowes, or
crosse. also a certayne instrument that they vble
in gatherynge grapes.
Patiens, entis, that can suffer, abyde, or endure.
Patiens laboris, that can abyde trauayle and
peines. **Nulli patiensius reprehenduntur**, quam
qui. &c. None suffer moze patiently to bee re-
buked or tolde their faute, than they whiche. &c.
Patiens nauium Tyberis, Tyber may beare
shyppes.
Patiens operum, he that can indure to labour.
Patiens verustatis, that whiche endureth long.
Patienter, patiently, measurably, moderately.
Patienter amare, to loue moderately, and with
measure.
Patientia, ſe, f. g. patience, constançe in aby-
dyng or indurynge aduersitee or labour.

Patientiam præstare, to suffer and leat passe.
 Rumpere patientiam, to breake patience, to
 breake out in an anger.
 Patillum, li, n. gen. a payre of tongues or other
 like instrument, wherewith toles are taken up.
 Patina, nre, fer. gen. a basen to washe in, a dysh,
 wherin meate is caried, a vessell of pãne, whers
 in they dyd bothe seethe meate, and brynge it to
 the table.
 Iamdudum animus est in patinis, my mynde
 is on my dyner, and hath been a good whyle.
 Patinarium, meate whiche is stewed vppon a
 chaffing dysh.
 Patinarius, rñ, m. g. a glutton, one that deliteth
 to fill the bealy, or that myndeth nothyng but
 eatyng and drynkynge.
 Patinarius, a, um, that is hepte betweene twoo
 dyshes, or in a dysh.
 Patior, pateris, pati, to suffre, to endure, to su-
 steyne, to abyde, to forbeare.
 Pati a viti, to susteyn hunger, to lye poorly.
 Pati agra, to be yll content.
 Pati a quo animo, to be well content.
 Pati fortiter, to suffre patiently or valiantly.
 Pati iniquo animo, to be angry for a thyng.
 Indigne pati, to be discontent.
 Pati facile, not to bee discontent, to be verie
 well content.
 Patior non moleste, I am not discontent.
 Nullum patior esse diem, quin in foro dica,
 I dooe leat no date passe, but that I pleade
 some matter.
 Pati æuum, to endure well.
 Grauius accusas, quam patitur tua consue-
 tudo, ye doo accuse moze greuouely than ye be
 wonte, or than your custome is.
 Nec vlla segetum minus dilatione patitur,
 There is no cozne that ryppeth moze hastyly, or
 woulde moze sower be reaped.
 Pati febrem, to haue the feuer.
 Pati iacturas, to haue had losses.
 Pati impedimentum, to be lette.
 Pati imperium, to be vnder subiection.
 Pati supplicium, to be put to death.
 Pati solitudinē pro aliquo, to take thought
 for one.
 Pati poterunt oculi me cum Gabinio senten-
 tiam dicere, Maie I endure to sytte with Gas-
 binus in iudgement.
 Patimur & silemus, we suffre or forbeare, and
 saye nothyng.
 Ne istuc tam iniquo patiare animo, take not
 this so vnkynedly.
 Pati non possum, I can not abyde it.
 Non possum pati, quin tibi demulceam ca-
 put, I can not forbeare, but that I must nedes
 stroke thy head.
 Abortum pati, to traunyle before the tyme.
 Concubitus pati, forminarum est.
 Consuetudo patitur, the custome or facion is.
 Quo ad patietur dignitas, as farre as you

maye with your honour.
 Dilationem res non patitur, the matter can
 abide no delaye.
 Falcem pari dicuntur semina, to bee reaped
 or mowed at one and the same tyme.
 Exilium pati, to be banished.
 Famem pati, to susteyne hunger.
 Necem indignam pati, to bee cruelly putte to
 death.
 Pati repulsam, to bee put backe in a suite or res-
 quest, not to obteyne.
 Pati aliquem esse desertum, to forsake one.
 Patiror, suffre thou.
 Patizites, a Persian, whiche made his brother
 Smerdes kynge of Persia, after the death of
 Cambyses.
 Pator, oris, m. g. an openyng or gappyng.
 Patra, trarum, a citee in Achaia.
 Patrator, oris, m. g. he that doeth a thyng.
 Patratu, a, um, done, committed, accomplished,
 brought to passe, atchined.
 Patria, æ, fer. g. ones countrey, a citee or towne
 where one was bozne. Sometyme the countrey
 or region, but vnpropely.
 Patrianus, a, um, of the citee Patra.
 Patriarcha, chæ, m. gene. a prince or chiefe man
 of the fathers. It was also the name of dignitee
 of fise chiefe Archebischoppes, as of Rome,
 Antioche, Alexandrie, Hierusalem, and Con-
 stantinople.
 Patriarchatus, the dignitee of a Patriarche.
 Patriciatus, a, um, the state or dignitee of Sen-
 natours, or of them that descended of Sen-
 natours.
 Patricida, æ, m. g. he that killeth his father.
 Patricidium, dij, n. ge. the murder of a mannes
 father.
 Patrice, nobly, or lyke a noble man.
 Patricius, ch, m. ge. a senatours sonne, or comen
 of Senatours.
 Patricij Francie, the twelue peeres of France.
 Exire e patriciis, To be made one of the com-
 minaltee.
 Patricius, a, um, belongyng to the state of Sen-
 natours, or them that be descended of the Sen-
 natours.
 Patrimonialis, of or belongyng to heritage.
 Patrimonium, nij, n. ge. gooddes comen by ins
 heritaunce, patrimonie.
 Patrimonium dissipare, effundere, exhaus-
 re, to consume and spende awaie riottously all
 that his father lefte hym.
 Patrimus, or Patrima, he or she that hath his fa-
 ther lyuynge.
 Patrimus, a, um, of the father, or pertynyng to
 the father.
 Patritus, a, um, that which hapneth to one by his
 father, that is of or belongyng to a father.
 Patria philosophia, that he hath of his father.
 Patrius, a, um, of ones countrey.
 Mos patrius, the custome of the countrey.

Instituta patria, the ordinance of his countrey.
 Sermo patrius, his countrey speache.
 Patrius, a, um, of the countrey: also of oꝝ pꝛe-
 tynning to a father.
 Patria abligurierat bona, he had spent all his
 fathers goodes in makynge good there.
 Hoc patrium est, this is the poyncte oꝝ office of
 a father, this is a fathers parte.
 Patrissio, aui, are, to be like his father in maners,
 to be his fathers owne chyld.
 Patro, aui, are, proprie dare operam liberis, als
 so to dwe, to committe, to pꝛefourme, to accom-
 plyshe, to attchieue, to bynge to an ende.
 Patrare facinus, to committe amiskheuous dede.
 Promissa patrare, to pꝛefourme his pꝛomises.
 Patratis consiliis, whan they had taken coun-
 saile oꝝ aduise: Oꝝ whan they hadde bꝛought
 their purposes to passe.
 Necem patrare, to committe a murder.
 Victoriā patrare, to attchieue a great victorie.
 Potest bellum patrari, id est, debellari, The
 warre maie be attchieued oꝝ bꝛought to an ende.
 Pacem patrare, to make peace.
 Operibus patratis, whan they haue done, at-
 chened, oꝝ made an ende of theꝝ woꝛke.
 Patrare expugnationem, to wyne by assaut.
 Patrocinator, aris, ari, to defende theim, whiche be
 pꝛoye, oꝝ be falsely accused, to suppoꝛte, to beare
 out.
 Ut sceleroso patrocina-retur, that he mighte
 suppoꝛte and beare out a naughtie felowe.
 Patrocinium, nij, n. g. the defence of men beyng
 in trouble and suite, suppoꝛtacion, bearing out,
 mayntenaunce, atturmentshyp.
 Plurimorum patrocinijs defenditur, manye
 men speake in the defence of it.
 Suscipere patrociniū alicuius, to take vpon
 him to defende oꝝ mainteine one.
 Patroclides, a mannes name.
 Patroclus, a noble man of the greekes, compani-
 on to Achilles.
 Patronus, nij, m. g. he that is aduocate on the de-
 fendauntes parte, an attourney, a spokelman,
 he that defendeth one in trouble and perill.
 Sometyme he that manumisseth oꝝ maketh free
 a seruant oꝝ bondeman.
 Te mihi patronum cupio, I woulde sayne
 haue you to defende and helpe me.
 Patronus and Clien, contrarpe.
 Patrōna, x, f. g. the femine of Patronus.
 Patronymicum nomē, a name taken of an aun-
 cestour: as Priamides the childe of Priamus.
 Patruelis, lis, com. g. a coulyn germaine, oꝝ right
 coulyn on the fathers syde, a bꝛothers sonne
 oꝝ chyld.
 Patruelis, le, of oꝝ belonging to coulyn germans.
 Patruus, trui, m. g. the fathers bꝛother, an vn-
 cle by the fathers syde.
 Patruus magnus, my fathers vnkle.
 Patruus maximus, my grandfatheres vnkle.
 Patruus, a, um, belongyng to an vnkle.

Patragia, a ryuer in Sicile.
 Patulcius, the name of Janus, because that in the
 tyme of warre the doores of his temple stode
 open.
 Patulico, aui, are, to be opened.
 Patulus, a, um, wyde open, that is alway open,
 bꝛode, large.
 Patulus bos, an oxe oꝝ a cowe, whose hoꝛnes
 doo stonde wyde open.
 Patula arbor, a bꝛode tree that hath a great
 compasse.
 Campi patuli, bꝛode and wyde fieldes.
 Paua, x, f. g. a pꝛygh henne.
 Paucies, selbome, fewe tymes, rare.
 Pauciloquium, quij, neu. gen. littell talke, fewe
 woꝛdes.
 Paucis, in fewe woꝛdes.
 Paucitas, ātis, f. g. fewenesse, fewe in nombꝛe.
 Pauculus, a, um, verie fewe.
 Paucus, a, um, fewe.
 Ausculta paucis, harken a woꝛde oꝝ two.
 Paucis diebus, within fewe daies.
 Impaucis diebus, quā. &c. within fewe daies
 after, that, &c.
 Paucis interpositis diebus, after two oꝝ thꝛe
 daies. Pauci, was vsed of olde wyters for Bo-
 ni: and Multi, for Mali.
 Conferre in pauca, to tell in fewe woꝛdes.
 Paucissimus, the superlatiue.
 Pauendus, a, um, dreadfull, terrible, to be feared.
 Pauensio, sis, fieri, to be made asfearde.
 Pauens, tis, om. g. that feareth for a tyme, fea-
 ryng, dꝛeadyng.
 Pauco, pau, uere, to feare, to bee troubled in
 spirite.
 Ne pauce, be not asfearde.
 Nimis pauebam, ne peccaret, I was in a gret
 feare, oꝝ I feared soꝛe, lest he woulde offende oꝝ
 do amysse.
 Pauera, rē, f. g. wheate, whiche spryngeth not
 well out of the hōse, whan it groweth in care.
 Pauesco, scere, to be asfearde.
 Paucula, lē, f. g. a paupng beetill, wherewith
 stones be dꝛiuen into the grounde, in the ma-
 kyng of a pauement: oꝝ an instrument, wher-
 with the floꝛe of a barne oꝝ other place, is made
 euen and playne.
 Pavidus, a, um, that alway feareth, fearfull, ty-
 morous.
 Metus pavidus, feare that maketh one tymor-
 rous.
 Pauide, fearefully, timorously.
 Pauimento, aui, are, to make a pauemente oꝝ a
 floꝛe.
 Pauimentum, ti, n. g. a pauemente, a place pa-
 ued, a floꝛe.
 Pauimenta pꝛnica, floꝛes pꝛaued with marble
 of Numidia.
 Pauio, pauui, uire, to strike, to beate.
 Pauto, aui, are, to be soꝛe asfearde, to be soꝛe trou-
 bled in body and mynde.

Paula

Paulatim, littell end littell, by litle.
 Paulisper, a veray littell while.
 Paulisper mane, tary a littell while.
 Paulo, a litle.
 Paulo ante, a littell before, also for Dudum, or
 Nuperrime, of late.
 Paulo ante vidimus, it is not longe sene we
 sawe it.
 Paulo magis affabre, somewhat cunnynge-
 ly thought, moze artificially made, than the com-
 mon sorte of thynges be.
 Tardior paulo, somewhat to slowe.
 Paulo post for paulo minus.
 Paulo post eum numerum, somewhat fewer,
 not all thyng so many.
 Paulo magis, for nimium: as, verbis vii pau-
 lo magis priscis.
 Paulo minus, confyderatus, a littell over-
 scene, somewhat negligente, not circumspecte
 enoughe.
 Paulo minus, for Propemodum, or Ferè.
 Paulo minus octogesimo ætatis anno, the
 mozte the fourth score yere of his age, or beyng
 well nere four score yeres olde.
 Paulo minus per quatuordecim annos per-
 pessus, when he had suffered hym well nere or
 almozte, xiiii. yeres.
 Paulo minus q̄ priuatum egit, he behaued
 hym selfe almost lyke a priuate person.
 Paulo mox, id est, statim, by and by, a litle
 while after, shortly after.
 Paulo nimium, a littell to muche.
 Paulo pecunie conductus, hyed with a smal
 deale of money.
 Paulominus, litle laste.
 Paulo prius, a littell earste.
 Paululum, a diminutive of Paulum, veray littel.
 Paululum modo, neuer so litle.
 Paululum tum erat contenta, she was then con-
 tent with a veray litle.
 Paululum abscede istoc, goe a littell aside this
 waye.
 Paululum operirier, si vis, yf ye will tary ne-
 ner so litle.
 Si paululum modo quid te fugerit, yf ye be
 ouersene in any pointe, be it neuer so litle.
 Paululus, a, um, litle, veray litle.
 Homines paululi & graciles, me smal in sta-
 ture, and fewe in numbze.
 Paulum, litle.
 Paulum aliquid, a littell while, a littell space.
 Paulum hostiū impetus tardatus est, the vior
 lence of our enemies was somewhat stopped.
 Paulum cū eius villa abessemus, whā we were
 but a littell waye from his ferme or manour.
 Quasi vero paulum differat, as though there
 were but small difference.
 A te paulum allatum est noni, you broughte
 some newes.
 Paulum infra columbas magnitudine, some-
 what lesse then culners,

Post paulum, a littell while after.
 Abesse paulum, to be a littell waie of.
 Admodum paulum, a Paulum oppido, veray
 small.
 Paulus, a, um, litle, male.
 Paulus pecunia, a littell money.
 Paulo momento, with the least thyng in the
 world.
 Paulo sumptu, with littell coste.
 Paulus, a name of hyuers Romaines: one was
 most excellent, named Paulus Aemilius, son of
 Lutatius Paulus. He ascendyng by all dignities
 vnto Consul, was capteyne of the warres in
 Spayne, where he fought two batailles, wher-
 in were slayne. 36660. Spaniards, & wonne
 250. walled towne, & not withstanding retires
 ned to Rome, not one grete the riches, for he
 was liberrall and sumptuous, & not veray rich.
 Afterwarde he made warre against the Liguri-
 ans, whiche were about Ieane, where hauynge
 with hym but onely 8000. he put to flight
 30000. & brought them to subiection. Fynally
 he foughte against and vanquished Persus
 kynge of Macedonie, and broughte hym and
 his chyldren prisoners to Rome, and trium-
 phed in this forme. The senators aparapled
 in white silke, sat in stages about the market
 place, to beholde the triumphe: all the temples
 were set open, and filled with flowers and scete
 perfumes: the triumph was diuided into. iiii.
 dayes. The first daye breth sufficed to the be-
 holdyng of images, as well painted as wroughte
 in stone & metall, by most excellent workemen,
 whiche were caried in 250. chariottes: The se-
 conde daye was brought forth the harness and
 artillery of the Macedons, and the apparaple
 of hozles, which was in such sorte, that it was in
 a maner terrible to the vanquishers to beholde.
 After folowed. 3000. men, whiche bare siluer
 coppe in. 350. vessels of siluer, euerie vessel be-
 yng in weight. iiii. talentes, whiche was. 240.
 li. after. 80. li. to euerie talente, euerie vessel
 was bozne of. iiii. men. Ocher dyd beare great
 cuppes and pottes of siluer. The third daye the
 trumpettes came before blowyng bloudy soun-
 des. After them came. 120. oxen, their hoznes
 gylte, and therbypon were set filletes and gar-
 landes, and were led with yonge men, gylte and
 prepared to sacrifice them: & chyldren bare cup-
 pes of golde & siluer, to serue to the sacrifice. Af-
 ter them folowed they that bare money of golde
 in golden vesselles, euerie of them weighynge
 thre talentes. also the nombze of the vesselles
 were. 240. Than folowed they that caried the
 pottes, whiche Aemilius had let make al of pre-
 cious stones, weighynge ten talentes, whiche
 was. 800. li. also they that bare all the plate of
 the kynge Antigonus, Seleucus, Thetricus, &
 Persus, which was innumerable. After came
 the chariot, wherin was Persus harness, with
 his diademe set therbypon. Soone after his two

sonnes, and one daughter led, and with them a great number of nourished maistres & gouernours, weping and holdyng by theyr handes to the people. Whereof many were moued to teares, so that the triumph seemed to bee myngled with gladnes for the victorie, with heynesse for compassion. After his children and seruantes followed forthwith Perseus in a blacke garment, trembleng and troubled in spirite: whom insued a great company of his counsaillours and officers, beholdyng hym sorrowfully with teares, whiche moze constrained the Romans to weepe for pitee that they had of theyr misery. After him were borne .iiii. C. crownes of golde, whiche were gyuen to Demetrius by the cities of Greece for his vertue and prowesse. Then followed Demetrius hym selfe, sitting in a chariot decaytely appaile, hauing a robe of purple tinct, and bearyng in his hande a brynche of laurelle, as a man besyde that honour wozt he to be looked on. Then after came the men of warre, whiche had ben with him, in order of suche bedes and companies as belonge to battaile, every of them bearyng in his hande a brynche of Laurelle, and singyng verses mixt with mery tauntes: Some singyng the praises of Demetrius, whome they becheide, and wondered at for his excellent qualitees. But nowe becheide, Demetrius beeyng in that state and condicion, that nothing lacked in him that man coulde wyshe for: yet his lyfe was not without aduersites. He hauynge fower sonnes, of the whiche he hadde geuen two in adopcion to Scipio Africanus, and Fabius Maximus: the other two he kepte at home with hym: The one of them dyed foure dayes before the triumph, beeynge syttee peeres olde: The other beeyng twelve yeres olde, dyed the thyrde daye after the triumph. The whiche crueltee of Fortune, all men lamented, that hadde broughte so greatte heynesse in to the house replete with suche gladnesse, reioyng, and noble renoume, and had meddled teares, sorowes, and lamentacion with victorie, ioye, and triumph. But therfore Demetrius neuer abated his courage, but callyng the people together, made to them a noble oracion, declaryng that he was nothyng deceyued by fortune, for as muche as whan he seemed to hym mooste favourable, he than moze feared hir than anye thyng elles: And although he had taken from hym good sonnes, whome he appoynted to succede hym, yet sens he had shewed hir extreme malice to hym & his bloud, he had good hope nowe, that the people of Rome shoulde remayne prosperouse without any peryll. O noble herte, O valiant courage, worthy to bee left in remembraunce. He brought so muche golde and silver into the Treasorie of the Romans, that there neded no taske to be sette on the people, lxxx. yere after and aboue:

yet he left in patrimonie vnder .592. li. and in treasure littell or nothyng. This history I haue written for the notable thynges therein decreyued, with the insuetude of prosperitee, wher in all men are shapen, that theye to haue it. One thyng woulde be remembred. Although Demetrius was a fauourer of the nobilitie, yet was he better beloued of the people, than was Scipio, who onely studied to serue theyr purposes. For his humanitee equally mixt with grauitee, he was brought to the earth, not with sumptuous preparation, but with loue and fauour, not only of his countrey men, but also of his enemies. For as many of Liguria, Spayne, and Macedonia, as were than at Rome, they that were yong and strong dyd beare the corpe, the old men folowed, callyng hym benefactor and benefactor of their cities and countreies. Paulus, the apostle of Christ, borne in Iudaea, in a towne called Giscalis, of the tribe of Benjamin, the towne beeyng taken by the Romans, went with his parentes to Tarsus a citee of Cilicia, and dwelled there. But afterwarde he was sent by them to Jerusalem to learne the lawes, and was ther taught of one Gamaliel, a great learned man. He beeyng with other at the martyrdome of S. Steuen, receyued letters of the byshop, wyllyng hym to go to Damascus, there to persecute them that beleued in Christ. And in the waye, he was by reuelacion chaunged, from a persecuter to a vessell of election. Afterwarde whan he had conuerted Sergius Paulus (than beeyng Proconsull at Cypres) to the faith of Christ: by hym he was called Paulus, where before he was named Saulus. Finally he suffered martyrdome by beheadyng, after the passion of Christ. xxxvii. yeres, and the. xliii. yere of the reigne of Nero. Hec Hieronymus & Sophronius. The rest due of his lyfe appereth in the actes of the apostles. His lernyng and mysticall wysdome, is well shewed in his epistles, in the whiche (as saint Peter saith) he some thynges harde to bee vnderstande, and that men vnlearned and inconstaunt doo depraue, lyke as they doo the other partes of scripture, to theyr owne perdition.

Paulus Samosatenus, an horrible heretike, byshop of Antioche, a man of excedyng pride and intollerable vanitee, about the yere of our lord 267. His heresy was, that Christ beganne of our lady, and toke his fyist begynnynge of the earth, and was a man onely of our commune nature: Whiche heresy was condemned by a generall counsaile holden at Antioche, & Paulus excommunicate by all the counsaile, and another byshop put in his place. And he by the commandement of the emperour Aurelianus was of the people pulled out of the churche.

Paulonis, & Pauus, ui. m. g. a pectoche.

Pauonaceus, a, um, of or belongyng to a pectoche.

Pauor,

Panot, *aris, m. g.* to make one's self afraid.
Panor capis me, I am so afraid.
Incutere paucem, to make one's self afraid.
Lenire paucem, to assuage one's fear.
Pauper, *pauperis, com. g.* after some com. g.
 a poor man, poor.
Argenti & auri pauper, he that hath little
 money.
Pauper eloquentia, pro inopi & ieiunia.
Pauperies, *ei, & Paupertas, acis, form. gener.*
 poverty.
Dum pauperiem pati, To suffer great po-
 uerty.
Leuare pauperem alicuius, to ease of helpe
 one that is in poverty.
Pauper, *ra, rum, poje, is* redde in Plautus.
Pauperculus, *a, um, uerage poje.*
Paupero, *ui, are, to* make poor, an old word.
Pauperinus, *a, um, poje.*
Paula, *a, form. gener. a paulo, leysure, a* rest, a
 stoppe.
Ego pausam feci, I made a pause, I stopped.
Frigida pausa vite, death.
Pausanias, the generall captayne of the Laces-
 droniens in the great battaile agaynst the
 Perses, and yet afterwards he was condemned of
 treason.
Pausarius, *rij, m. g.* one that getteth a signe when
 we should pause or cesse in doing a thyng.
Pausa, or *Pausa, a, f. g.* a kynde of olyues that
 yeld no oyle, except they be knocked or beaten.
Pausiacus, *a, um, of* Pausias.
Pausias, a noble peincter.
Pauso, *ui, are, to* pause, to rest.
Pauxillium, by littell and littell.
Pauxillus, *a, um, a diminutive of* Pauxillus,
 very littell.
Pauxillum, an aduerbe, verate littell.
Pauxillus, *a, um, a diminutive of* Paulus, verate
 littell.
Pax, *acis, form. g.* peace, a quiete libertee. Comes
 tyme for league, also pardon, forguenesse.
Dum in faciem pacis veniretur, so that they
 would come in peaceable wise.
Explorata pax, certayne and sure peace.
Propterea pace aduenio, therefore I come to
 you in peaceable wise.
Agere aliquid cum pace, to doo a thyng pea-
 cably and quietly.
Componere & consiliare pacem inter ali-
 quos, To set men at one, to reconcile men that
 be at variance.
Agere pacem siue de pace, to intreate of
 peace.
Limittere cum pace aliquem, to leat one be-
 part peaceably.
Excutere pacem orbi, to set all the worlde on
 tumulte and warre.
Eripere pacem alicui, to consigne one to
 make warre.
Aeternam pacem exercere, To lyue alwayes

in peace, to lyue in peace.
Inspem pacis venire, to contryue an hope to
 haue peace.
Pacem & veniam petere a deo, to desyre para-
 don and forguenesse of god.
Pace tua, and pace tua dixerim, with your fa-
 uour, sayng your displeasure, with your leave.
Pax, te tribus verbis volo, God speede, I
 would speake two of thyse wordes with you.
Pax sit rebus, make no stirryng of busynesse.
Pax sequestra, a truce betwene two hostes.
Pax, adverbially, signifieth Tantummodo, as
 Vnus est dies, dum argentum eripio, pax nis-
 hil amplius, I requyre but one daie to geat the
 money from the olde man, than no more.
Paces, is used of Plautus and Horace, in the
 plurall numbre.
Pax Iulia, a towne of Hoptingall, called comuned
 by Badoioz, or Pacensis.
Paxillus, *li, m. ge. a* littell state, a pale of poste,

P. ANTE E.

Peccatum, *i, n. ge. a* syn, an offence, a fault,
 a trespass.
Recte factum & peccatum, contrary.
Si est nostrum peccatum, yf it be our fault, yf
 we haue offended.
In eo est peccatum ipsius, he is faultie in that,
 or therein it is that he hath offended.
Peccatum animaduertere, to punishe.
Peccatus, *us, m. g.* idem quod peccatum, in Cic.
Pecco, *ui, are, to* offende or synne, to faile in
 any thyng, to doe amysse, to committe a fault,
 a faute.
Peccatur, the impersonall.
Dupliciter peccare, to comit a double offence.
In matrona peccare, to comyt anoutrage with
 a mannes wyfe.
In istam partem peccato potius, Offende ras-
 ther in this poyncte.
Si quid in te peccaui, if I haue committed
 any faute toward you.
Si vnam peccaui ses syllabam, if thou haddest
 fayled one syllable.
Nihil peccare, to offende nothyng.
Magna peccare, to commit great fautes.
Magno tuo periculo peccabitur, It wyl be
 to your great peryll, yf any thyng be dooen
 amysse: Or if there chaunce any fautes to be com-
 mytted.
Peccatur, passine dictum.
Quo in genere multa peccantur, many thins
 ges ar don amysse, or many fautes ar comitted.
Pecorarius, *a, um, perteynyng to* cattall.
Pecorarius, *rij, m. g.* an heardman, also he that
 doeth hyze cattall.
Pecorinus, and *Pecoreus, a, um, of* rother beas-
 tes, or of cattall.
Pecorofus, *a, um, full of* cattall, or where be-
 many cattall.

Pecten, *pectinis*, *ma. ge.* the flay of a weathers
lome: also a combe, either to hembe the heade,
 or to dyesse hempe, or a payze of cardes to carde
 wull with all. It is also the place about the pye
 the mēches, where heare groweth. It is also the
 striches, wherewith a man striketh douleymers,
 whan he smyth plaie on them, also a sphe cal-
 led Scalop. also the long grayn of a tree, by the
 which the wood cleaueth. also a rake with yron
 teethe, a dragge or harrowe, or a facion of sy-
 thes or hookes vnto reape cothe.
Veneris pecten, an herbe the leaues wherof be
 lyke the teethe of a combe.
Pectinatum, in the facion of a combe.
Pectino, *au.* are, to hembe. also to harrow cothe
 whyles it is in grasse, or to rake cothe together,
 as they doe in haruest.
Pectitus, *pectita*, *um*, hembed, harrowed, raked.
Lana pectita, carded wull.
Pecto, *xui*, *exi*, *tere*, to hembe or trym heare,
 to carde wull, to sette an harpe or other lyke
 instrument, to strike the douleymers or harpe.
Pectere equum, to curry or hembe an horse.
Pectere lanam, to carde wull.
Pectere vestes, to reple the wull of clothe, to
 trype or cotton garments.
Pecton, a kynd of stomakers blake.
Pectorale, *lis*, *n. ge.* a breast plate.
Pectoralis, *le*, perteyning to the breast.
Fascia pectoralis, a breast herche.
Pectorium, *ri.* *n. g.* a certayne carte, sometyme
 vnto France.
Pectorosus, *a*, *um*, that hath a great and bryde
 breaste.
Pectunculus, *li*, *m. g.* a littell scalop.
Pectus, *pectoris*, *n. g.* the breast. sometyme the
 hert of courage.
Toro pectore, with all my herte.
Amicum pectus, a frendly stomake.
Nisi apertum pectus ostendas, Excepte you
 shewe or open your whole stomake and mynde
 without dissimulation.
Generosa pectora, noble stomakes.
Constanti pectore, with a constant herte and
 courage.
Ab imo pectore dedit gemitum, he set a sigh
 or groans euen from the bottome of his herte.
Obrusa pectora gestamus, we be hard herted.
Iactare curas pectore, to bee disquieted in
 minde with care of dyuers thynges.
Corpus sine pectore, a body without courage
 or herte.
Periura pectora, false and perjured persons.
Pectusculum, *li*, *n. g.* a littell breast.
Pecu, *indeclinabile*, *Pecua* in plurali, cattall,
 beastes.
Pecuaria, *orum*, *n. g. plur.* great floze of cattall,
 herdes of beastes. Also among the Romans,
 all thynges wherof reuenue came.
Pecuaria, *x*, *f. ge.* the maner of science, to reple,
 gouerne and nouryshe cattall, Grassiers crafte.

also a place of pasture where cattall doeth.
Pecuaris, *ri*, *m. g.* a herde of cattall, a grassier.
Pecuaris, *um*, belonging to cattall.
Canis pecuaris, a shepherdes dogge.
Dogge, that shepeth the herde of floche.
Rem pecuariam facere, to breed cattall.
Peculator, *bris*, *m. g.* he that stealeth a commune
 treasure, or the treasure of a prince.
Peculatus, *us*, *m. g.* robbery of the commune
 treasure of a prince.
Peculiaris, *re*, propre or speciall, apperteyning
 to one, peculiar. Sometyme belonging to ser-
 uantes, seruile.
Peculiare edictum, a pryuyar command-
 ment, a proclamation concerning one certayne
 tyme or persons.
Peculiaris quondam ratio, a certayne peculiar
 consideration.
Peculiariter, proprely, speciallly, particularly.
Pecunia, *dei*, *are*, to punishe by the purse, to take
 awaie a mans gooddes.
Peculiolum, *li*, *n. g.* a diminutive of *Peculium*.
Peculium, *li*, *n. g.* substance, that reherse,
 which is onely in money and cattall, a man-
 nes propre gooddes, also all that a man hath
 in woonne by his labour and trewple, or gathe-
 red together by sauynge and sparynge. After
 some, money or wyte, that the seruante hath
 by his mayntenance to trawple with.
Castrense peculium, gooddes that a man hath
 gotten in warres.
Peculor, *aris*, *ari*, to steale a commune treasure,
 or any thyng from a prince.
Pecunia, *x*, *f. g.* money. It is taken of the olde
 ciuilians for all thynges that we call cattall, or
 all gooddes mouable and unmouable.
Pecuniam conficere, to make monete, to leue
 moneye. **Annumerare pecuniam alicui**, to
 pay one money.
Pecuniarius, *a*, *um*, belonging to money.
Res pecuniaria, money.
Pecuniosus, *a*, *um*, rich, that hath much money.
Pecuniosus & Tenuis, contrary.
Artes pecuniosae, craftes that get money apace.
Pecus, *pecudis*, *f. g.* all maner of cattall. Comes
 tyme the multitude of floche of cattall. Comes
 tyme it is taken onely for shepe or goates, by tra-
 slation a naughty persone, not woorthy to bee
 called a man. Ennius vnto *Pecus* in the masus
 line geber. Olde wyters vnto *Pecuda*, *n. g. plu.*
Pecus, *pecoris*, *n. g.* idem quod *pecus*, *ecudis*,
 also a floche of shepe or dyone of beastes. Comes
 tyme a shepe, and as it appereth by *Poline*, it
 is proprely vnto shepe.
Peda, *x*, *f. g.* a step or token of a mans wite.
Pedrus, Antenoys bastarde sonne.
Pedalis, *le*, of a foote.
Spacium pedale, a foote space.
Pedalium, the herbe called Polygonon.
Pedamen, *nis*, & **Pedamentum**, *i*, *n. g.* a stake or
 fothe, wherby a wyne, hoppers, or other lyke
 thynges

thinge to be cryed or borne up, a prop or stay.
 Pedana, a countesse by Rome.

Pedaneus, a, um, of the quantitie of a fote in length or diſtance.

Pedane iudices, inferiour Judges, whiche went on fote.

Pedarij, were ſenatours, wherby theyd not ſhewe theyr opinion in wordes, but onely meynge theym ſelues towarde thoſe perſones, whiche had reaſoned, whole ſentences theyd approve, lyke as they do in the payement houſe. Gellius reciteth an other cauſe of this name, libro, 3. cap. 18. alſo certayne gentylmen, which came into the Senate houſe, and were not admitted by the Cenſours, to be of the numbre, were called Pedarij.

Pedaſus, the ſonne of Bucolion, alſo a ſiſter by Pylos, alſo one of Achilles hoſtes.

Pedaſim, whete one fote goeth with the other, fote by fote.

Pedario, onis, f. g. the ſettyng up of vines.

Pedarum, i, n. g. a compynge to one agayne.

Tertio pedato bellum nobis fecere, Hoc eſt tertio reuelli.

Pedecofum, full of lyce.

Pedepreſſim, a ſteppace, ſoftely.

Pedes, an aduerbe, ſignifieth on fote. ſee moze herof in Pes.

Pedes, editis, m. g. a fote man in battayle.

Pedeſter, ſtri, ma. g. he that goeth on fote, a footeman.

Pedeſtris, ſtre, on fote, that goeth on fote.

Pedeſtris oratio, a numerous ſpeaking or wytyng in the ſourthe of a verſe or meter, although it be not a verſe.

Pedeſtria auguria, ſothſayng, taken of foure footed beaſtes.

Pederentim, ſoftely and ſayze, by littell and littell, and prouerbyally, ſoſte ſpe maketh ſweete malice.

Pédica, æ, f. g. any thynge, wherewith the fote is tyed, a ſnare or gynn, a fetter, a paye of gynes or ſtookes.

Pedicillus, li, m. ge. a little worme that byedeth betwene the ſkynne and the fleſhe.

Pediculâris, re, belongyng to lyce.

Pedicularis morbus, the lousy ſyckneſſe.

Pedicularia herba, called alſo Staphis agria.

Pediculârus, a, um, any thing that hath a ſtalke, as the moſt parte of fruite.

Pediculôſus, & pedicoſus, a, um, lousy, full of lyce.

Pediculus, li, m. g. a littell fote. a fiſh, the ſtalke, of an appull or peare, or other fruite, or of the leafe of any herbe. alſo a louse.

Pedio, dire, to ſtampe with the fote.

Pediolus, li, m. g. a littell fote.

Pediſequa, æ, f. g. a woman ſeruaunt that waiteth alwaies on his mayſtreſſe.

Pediſequus, qui, m. g. a ſeruaunt that foloweth alway the maſter or mayſtreſſe.

Peditarius, us, m. g. an hoſte of footemen.

Pedo, aul, are, of olde wyllers was bled to go, alſo to underſet vines or trees.

Pedo, pépedi, pèdere, to taſte, to teat a taſte.

Pedum, i, n. g. a wepe crowne.

Pedusculus, i, m. g. a littell fote.

Péganon, m, n. g. the herbe called rue, or herbe grace.

Pegafa, a towne of Cheſſaly.

Pegafea, the wyffe of the Pegonantes was ſo called.

Pegaſeus, and Pegafeus, of Pegafos, wyſte.

Pegaſicus ſinus, a bolom of the ſea in Cheſſaly.

Pegaſides, the ſhades.

Pegaſus, i, m. g. an hoſte, which was ſeigned to haue wynges. It is alſo a ſigne or numbre of ſterres in heauen. It is alſo an inſtrument in an houſe, wheron garments and other thinges be hanged.

Pegma, or Pécma, pécmatís, a ſtage, wheron pageantes be ſet, or wheron plate and iewels do ſtande to be looked on.

Pegmates, they that play on ſuche ſtages.

Peieratio, onis, f. ge. perjurie, a forſwearing.

Peiero, aul, are, to forſweare, not to do that one hath ſwoyne to doe.

Peior, peius, warle.

Peius, an aduerbe, woole, much moze, moze vehemently.

Pelagia, a womans name of Antioche.

Pelagia, æ, f. g. a ſyſhe called alſo Purpura.

Pelagium, i, n. g. a ſpyoure or iuyce that cometh of the ſyſhe called Pelagia.

Pelâgicus, and Pelâgius, a, um, that is of the ſea, or that lyueth in the ſea.

Pélagus, i, m. g. & n. g. the ſea.

Pélamis, lámidis, f. g. ſyſhe called Cunny, becauſe it be a yere olde.

Pelargus, i, m. g. called alſo Ciconia, a byrde called a ſtoke.

Pelaſgi, people whiche came out of Grece, and inhabited Italye, they be alſo Arabians.

Pelaſgia, a countrey in Grece called ſometymes Cheſſaly.

Pelaſgias, adis, one of Pelaſgia.

Pelaſgicus, a, um, of Arcadie.

Pelaſgis, a countrey in Grece called Arcadie.

Pelaſgus, i, a bynde of laurell or baie.

Pelecanus, a birde called a Mouclard.

Pelecinum, ni, n. g. a weede growynge amonge roynes.

Pelethronij, the Lapithes were ſo called.

Pelethronium, a towne of Cheſſaly.

Peleus, the ſonne of hyng Caius, and father of Achilles.

Pelias, adis, of Achilles.

Pelias, æ, a kyng of Cheſſalye, vncle to Jaſon.

Pelicanus, i, m. ge. a byrde called a pelicane, or mouclard.

Pelicus, a prince of whome the people called

Peligni, toke theſe name.

Pelides, the surname of Achilles.
 Peligni, people in Italye, whiche came out of Al-
 luria.
 Pelignus, a, um, of that people.
 Pelion, lq, n. g. an hylle in Thessaly.
 Pelius, and Peliacus, a, um, of Pelion.
 Pella, a kynde of hermes, called the blue herme.
 Pella, a citee in Macedonie.
 Pellacia, a, f. g. fayre speche to deceyue.
 Pellax, acis, om. ge. that deceiveth with fayre
 wordes.
 Pellectus, a, um, mened, tempted, allured.
 Pellego, idem quod perlego.
 Pellene, a very auncient citee of Acha.
 Pellex, pellicis, for. gen. He that is a wedded
 mans harlotte.
 Pellicator, oris, masc. ge. a deceiver with fayre
 wordes.
 Pellicatus, us, m. g. the yll company that a wed-
 ded man leadeth with an other woman.
 Pelliceo, pellices, cui, cere, to obteyne with flat-
 terynge wordes, almost neuer bled.
 Pelliceus, a, um, of a shyne or hyde.
 Pellicio, pellicis, pellexi, cere, to disceiue with
 fayre wordes, to moue a man pleasauntlye to
 dooe a thyng, to allure or prouoke with fayre
 wordes.
 Pellicula, a, f. g. the shyne.
 Curare pelliculam, to cherishe hym selfe
 nytely.
 Veterem pelliculam retines, Thou keepest
 thyne olde facion, thou art the olde man styll.
 Continere se in sua pellicula, id est intra sua
 sortem se continere.
 Pelliculo, aui, are, to couer or stop with a shyne.
 Pellio, onis, mal. ge. a chypper, he that maketh
 thynges of skynnes.
 Pellis, lis, f. g. a skynne, a fell, a hyde.
 Sub pellibus, id est in castris stans.
 Detrahare pellem alicui, to disclose or disco-
 uer ones mynde.
 Quiescere in propria pelle, to bee contente
 with his owne condiction or state.
 Ouina pellis, a shepes felle.
 Pellitus, a, um, cladde in shyunes.
 Pello, pepuli, pellere, pulsum, to put out or ex-
 pelle, to thurst, to styrke, to dryue awaye, to
 make to recule, to styrre or moue, to bere or
 greue.
 Scipionis animum no mediocri cura pepul-
 lit, It brought Scipio not in a little care, or it
 dyd put Scipio to great care.
 Facile pellas vbi velis, ye maye easlye thurst
 hym out of the doores whan you wyll.
 Vbi lapidibus e foro pellerentur, whan they
 were beaten or dryuen out of the comon place
 with stones.
 Pellere in exilium, to banyshe.
 Pellere for Affligere, or Exagitare.
 Nulla me ipsum priuam insignis pepulit
 iniuria, No notable iniurie or affliction hath

touched or greued me particularly.
 Pelli patria, to bee chased or dryuen out of his
 countrey. Like mythe Pelli regno, agro, ciuita-
 te, domo, sedibus.
 Pellere exercitum, to dryue backe an armye,
 and make them recule.
 Animum pellit species vilitatis, the appee-
 rance of profyte or aduantage moueth the
 mynde.
 Pellere famem, to put awaye hunger.
 Pellere frigus, to put awaye colde, or to defende
 from colde.
 Sicim pellere, to quenche thyeste.
 Longi sermonis initium pepulisti, thou hast
 moued, stirred or begonne a great matter to
 common of.
 Pellos, or Pellus, li, the byrde, called also Ar-
 dea, or Ardeola, lyke Pella.
 Pelluceo, luxi, ere, to shyne byrde, to shyne tho-
 rough.
 Pellucet oratio, the oracion is playne and ma-
 nyfest.
 Pellucid, cleere.
 Pellucidus, and Pullucidulus, a, um, very cleere,
 cleere thorough.
 Pelluo, pellui, pellutum, ere, to washe cleane.
 Pellicanus, lyke Pelecanus.
 Pellunium, ij, n. g. or Pellunia, a, f. g. a bason,
 wherein mens feete be washed.
 Pelopeis, idis, and Pelopeias, the daughter of
 nece of Pelops.
 Pelopide, they that descended of Pelops.
 Pelopidas, a noble man of Lacedemonia.
 Pelopius, and pelopeius, a, um, of Pelops.
 Peloponnesius, and Peloponnesiacus, a, um,
 of Morea.
 Peloponnesus, a countrey in Grece, called now
 Morea, on the north it hath the gulph of Cos-
 rinthe, Althum, and the sea of Crete: on the
 weste and southe the sea Adriatique: on the east
 the sea of Crete: so that it is almoste cleane
 enuironned with the sea: in it were the famous
 kyngdomes of Micene, of Argine, Lacedemō,
 Arcadias, Sicionians, &c. it is nowe vnder the
 Turke.
 Pelops, pis, the sonne of Tantalus, vanquished
 on horsebacke in rennyng Demomaus, father
 of Hippodamia, and wedded hir.
 Peloris, lōridis, f. g. a kynde of shell fysh.
 Pelorus, ri, or Peloris, idis, m. g. an hyl in Si-
 cilie on the sea syde.
 Pelra, a, for. ge. a target or bucklar lyke an halfe
 moone.
 Pelasta, a, m. g. one armed with a tergate lyke
 an halfe moone.
 Pelatus, a, um, that weareth suche buckelars.
 Pelifer, ri, m. g. idem quod Pelasta.
 Peluis, uis, f. g. a bason to washe ones feete in.
 Pelusiotæ, the inhabytauntes of Pelusium.
 Pelusium, a citee in Egypte, and one of the mou-
 thes of Nilus.

Pemindus, a, um, stinking.
Penarius, rij, m. g. and after **Varro** **Panaria**, x, f. g. after other **Penarium**, rij, n. g. a cellar of storhouse, a spence.
Penarius, a, um, belonging to householde, provision for householde, vitayles.
Penaria cella, idem quod **penarium**, a storhouse of spence.
Penates, the gentiles called goddis of mannes lyfe. They bee sometyme taken for the moste secreete partes of the house. The nominatiue case singular is after some **Penas**, after other **Penatis**.
Penatiger, a, um, that beareth the householde gooddes.
Pencédamus, mi, m. ge. the webe called balde money, or hogge fenell.
Pendens, entis, om. g. that hangeth.
Vinum pendens, wyne yet in the grape.
Pendeo, pendes, pependi, dère, pensum, to hange or be hanged, to depende. sometyme to be in prime. also to weigh or be of any weight, to be in doubt or uncertaine what to doo.
Pendère animi, to be in doubt or feare. sometyme to longe or desyre to knowe.
Pendere promissis, to trust promyses.
Ego animi pendeo, quid illud sit negotij, I long to knowe what the matter is.
Pendet dragmas decem, it waiteth .x. drammes.
Pender ab eius ore, he harkeneth diligently what he saith.
Pendent opera interrupta, the woorkes remaine imperfecte, or cease for a while.
Penderet ei, is saide of them that bee sued, and dooe tary a longe tyme ere they bee dispatched.
Pendère per pedes, to hange by the feete.
Pendère de rupe, to hange on the rocke.
Salus nostra pendet tua, Our helthe dependeth on yours.
Pendet res publica è Bruto, the comune wele dependeth on **Brutus**, or is chiefly sustained by **Brutus**.
Pendere ex arbitrio alterius, to be subiecte to an other mannes wyll and pleasure.
Cui spes omnis & ratio pendet à fortuna, whiche hath all his hope and trust in fortune.
Pendère ex laude, to couete or desyre alwayes to haue prayse.
Rationes quæ ex coniecturis pendent, reasons whiche be gathered by coniecture.
Pendère spe & expectatione obscura, to be in an uncertaine hope and expectation.
Animus tibi pendet, thou art in doubt.
Pendo, pendis, pependi, pendere, to ponder or way, to poise, to consider, to esteeme or value, to examine, to paye, to susteyne or suffer.
Pendere pœnas magistro, to be beaten of the mayster.
Pendere supplicia, to recompence an offence

by death.
Nunquam ostendisti quanti penderes, thou neuer declared howe muche thou wert by hym.
Non leui coniectura res penditur, the matter is not weighed examined or considered with light coniecture.
Pendere pecuniam, stipendium, tributum, vectigal, to paye.
Vsuram pendere, to paye moneye ouer for vsury.
Grates dignas pendere, to render woorthye thanks.
Penditur, the impersonall.
Pendulus, a, um, that hangeth.
Penè, almoste, well nere.
Penissimè, the superlatiue of **penè**, or after some of **penitus**.
Penelope, es, or **Penelopea**, x, the daughter of **Teucus**, and wyfe of **Ulysses**, most chaste, wise, and constant aboue all the women of hir tyme, who in the .xx. yeres that hir housbande was absente, being sought vpon by diuers wowers, whiche (would she or no) abode in hir house, she myght neyther by saye meanes nor menaces be induced to marie, or to consent to commit any folly.
Penelopes telam retexere, signifieth to doo and vndo, to take much labour in vaine.
Penelopes, bydes called also **Melagrides**.
Peneleus, one of the greke capitaines of **Ætolia** that came to **Troie**.
Penes, with or at, in the power.
Penes te est, it is in the, it is in thy power or possession.
Penes hunc, with hym, or in hym.
Me penes est vnum, it is onely in my power.
Seruorum cura penes dominos sit, Let the maysters care and prouyde for the seruantes.
Exornat eos penes quos est, it garnisheth them in whom it is.
Penes authores sit fides, I referre me to the authours, whether it bee true or no. Or as for the truthe of the matter, I referre you to the authours.
Penes te culpa est, the fault is in the.
Quem penes est virtus, In whome vertue is.
Penes eum summa imperij est, He hath the chiefe rule or gouernance.
Istæc penes vos psaltria est, id est apud vos, Is the syngyng wenche at your house?
Penetrabilis, le, that may perce or be perced.
Penetrâle, lis, n. g. the inner parte of the house.
In ipsis penetrabilibus, in the inner partes.
Penetrâlis, le, belongynge to the inner parte of the house, or down in the inner parte of the house.
Penetrâle sacrificium, a sacrifice dooen in the inner parte of the house.
Penetrâlis Germania, id est interior.
Penetrâlius, an aduerbe, more inner, that per-

cess moze.

Pénetro, aui, are, to pence or enter.

Atlantem penetrasse, to haue passed or gone ouer the mountaine Atlas.

In maria penetrare, to enter the seas.

Penetrare in urbem, to enter into the citee.

Penetrare sub terras, to go vnder the grounde.

Ne penetrarem me vsipiam, that I might not enter or go into any place.

Penetrare se in fugam, to ren away, to flee.

Nunquam intra portam penetraui pedem, I neuer stept a foote within the gate: or I neuer came within the gate.

Quando id primum ad Romanos penetras uerit, When that came first amonge the Romanes.

Penetrare in animos, to enter into mennes myndes.

Peneus, a ryuer in Grece, that diuideth the countreys of The and Thacia.

Penicillum, i, n. ge. or **Peniculum tectorium**, a plaisterers bushe.

Penicillum, or **Peniculum**, is also a tente that is put into a wounde to kepe it open.

Penicillus, li, a kynde of sponges, wherof suche tentes are made.

Penicillus, and **Peniculus**, li, m. g. or **Penicillum** & **peniculum**, li, n. g. any thing that serueth to bushe, scoure, wype, or make cleane, a shoe cloute, a dythe cloute, also a peincters penselle.

Peniculamentum, i, n. n. g. the hemme of a garment, the skyrtes.

Peninsula, x, f. ge. a place almost enuironned with water.

Penis, is, m. ge. a tayle. also the secreete membre of a man.

Penitus, a, um, tayled, haupng a tayle.

Pénitus, inwarde, whereof cometh **Penitior**, and **Penitissimus**.

Pénitus, an aduerbe. sometime of place, depely, farre in, throughe. sometye of qualitee, vesterly, to the vttermost, greatly, wholly, all together. **Penitus me noscis**, id est intus, & in cute, throughe, euen to the bottome of myne herte.

Bene penitus in istius familiaritatē se dedit, he became veray familiarly acquainted with hym, or he made hym selfe veray familiarly acquainted with him.

Penitus insita animis opinio, an opinion depely settled in mens myndes.

Penitus insitum odiū, mostall hatred depely rooted in ones stomake.

Mandare penitus animo, to commyt a thinge surely to his remembraunce.

Non dum penitus in republica versabar, I was not yet throughe or all together occupied in affayres of the common weale.

Hanc consuetudinem penitus amisimus, we haue vterly lost that facion or custom for euer.

Penitus alias auexerat oras, farre of, to other coastes or countreys.

Penna, x, f. g. a penne or quille. sometime it is used for a wyng, not onely of byrdes, but also of fies, bittles, and suche other.

Pennæ renascuntur, By translation spoken when one recouereth the authoritee and dignitie that was taken from hym before.

Caulis pennæ, the stalk of a fether, whereon the downe groweth.

Pennarium, ri, n. g. a pennar.

Pennatus, a, um, that hath fethers.

Pennatum telum, an arrowe or dart fethered.

Penniger, a, um, that beareth fethers.

Pennipes, pennipedis, that hath rough fethered feete, or that hath wynges on his feete.

Pennipotens, a byrde.

Pennula, x, f. ge. a littell fether.

Pensa, x, that which is payde for a thing bought, the paiement.

Pensa, in the plurall numbze, threedes of flaxe or woulle when it is spunne, whiche maye be called parne.

Pensans, antis, ponderyng, weighyng.

Pensator, oris, m. g. a weyer, an examiner.

Pensatus, a, um, pondered, weyed, consyded, examyned.

Pensiculate, with good examinacion.

Pensiculator, oris, m. gen. he that examineth or pondereth a thyng diligently.

Pensiculo, aui, are, to ponder a thyng, idem quod pensito.

Pensilis, le, that hangeth or standeth on hyshes.

Pensile horreum, a granet in the upper part of ones house, where coyne is kept.

Pensilis homo, a man hanged.

Pensilis hortus, a gardyn made vpon pylers, or vpon houses, or in wyndowes.

Pensilis vrbs, a citee that is holow vnderneath, or that standeth on vaultes.

Pensilis lectus, a hangyng bedde.

Pensiles lichni, lampes or other lightes, hangyng in a house.

Pensio, onis, f. g. a pencion, or yerly rent, that whiche one payeth for the vse of any thyng, a paiement.

Pensior & hoc pensus, of more pryce or value.

Alterutra sit cōditio pensior, virginem an viduam habere, whiche thynke you the better bargayne, to haue the mayde, or the wydowe.

Pensito, aui, are, to weigh, ponder, or consyder often and diligently, also to paie often.

Prædiaque pensitant, termes that paie certayne quite rentes, or other customes out of theym.

Pensiculo, aui, are, idem quod pensito.

Pensitatio, onis, f. g. a diligent weighyng, consydyng, or examynyng also a paiement.

Pensitator, oris, m. g. a ponderer or weygher.

Verborum pensitatores subtilissimi, the most subtile ponderers or examiners of wordes.

Pensatus, a, um, diligently thought on, weighed, examined, pondered.
Pensuacula, la, f. g. a littell pencion, paiement, or rent.
Penso, ai, are, to weigh and ponder diligently and ofte, to examine, to trie the weyght. also to estimate a thyng, sometime to bie. also to recompence.
Pensare vicem alterius, To be of serue in the steede of an other.
Veteribus benefactis noua pensantes malicia, recompensyng new displeasures with olde benefites of pleasures.
Pensare singula, to ponder and consyder euery thyng by it selfe diligently.
Pensare aliquid ex alio, to change one for an other.
Pensare argento, to cheape or by for money.
Quæ criminavna laude pensar, whiche sautes he recompenseth with one thyng woorthye laude.
Pensus, a, um, weighed, examined. Sometime it signifieth good and wyle.
Pensum, si, n. g. of **Pendo**, the flaxe whiche is bounden on the distaffe, out of the whiche the threde is drawen. Sometime it signifieth the threde that is spunne, yarne. it is also the execution of ministracion of an office that is committed to one to dooe, or that one taketh vpon him to doo, a taske of worke.
Capere pensum, to spyne of the distaffe.
Trahere pensa, idem.
Pensum absoluerè, conficere, peragere, To worke out his taske that he is appoynted.
Accurare pensum, to apply his office, or that he is enioyned to.
Pensum, si, n. g. of **Pendo**, that one hath weighed, pondered, or consydered in his mynde.
Pensi habere, to consyder, to passe on, to care for.
Pensi esse alicui, idem.
Vobis quid faciatis, minus pensi est, ye passe not, care not, or consyder not what ye doo.
Neque dicere, neque facere quicquam pensi habet, He neyther passeth what he sayeth, nor what he dooeth.
Pentacontarchus, a capitaine of fifty men.
Pentadactylus, a broche or spitte in fyue partes with one handell. it is also an herbe lyke a tree of some called **Ricinus**, of some **Helioscopiū**.
Pentadōron, ti, n. g. a kinde of tyle or brycke, fyue handefull bryde.
Pentaperes, cinkefoyle.
Pentapharmacum conuiuium, a dinner or supper, where in are fyue sundry dishes of meate. reade **Sparcianum in vita Hadriani**.
Pentaphyllon, or **Quinquefolium**, an herbe called cinkefoyle, whiche hath fyue leaues. The physicians of late tyme supposen it to be **Comentill**, wherewith I am not satisfied.
Pentapolis, a countrie betwene Palestina and

Teabla, wherein were the cities of Sodome and Gomorrah, hawnd by the vengeance of god for synne agaynst nature.
Pentarchus, he that is captayne of fyue men.
Pentateuchus, chi, m. g. a volume of fyue bookes. It is vnto the fyue bookes of Moyses.
Pentathlum, li, n. gen. the exercise of fyue seates or games.
Pentathlus, li, m. gen. he that exerciseth these v. games, calling of the ball or rinde, renning, leppyn, iustling and throwyn the darte.
Pentecoste, tes, for. gen. the fiftieth. it is vnto for whitsontyde.
Pentelici hermar, were littell ymages of Merscurius made of marble, called **Pendelicus**, which was one of the most saye stones that ymages might be made of.
Pentheus, dissyl. the sonne of Echion.
Penthesilea, a queene of Amazons, whiche was slayne at the siege of Troy.
Penthemimeris, a parte of a verse, where a sentence is synghed in the last syllable of the third foote.
Penthyllus, the sonne of Demonous, whiche came to the ayde of Xerxes, with xii. ships, & was taken prisoner by the Grekes.
Pentirēmis, mis, f. g. a galee that hath fyue eyes in every state.
Pentorobon, an herbe called also **Peonia**, piony.
Pénula, la, f. m. gener. a cloke woyn whan it rayneth.
Pénulam scindere, vnto pouerbially, to holde one so fast to the end to make him tary, that he feareth his cloke.
Pénula scōtea, a cloke of leather, suche as the Flemynghes doo vse, called communely **brydes**.
Penula gausapina, a thicke frysche cloke, so weare in the wynter.
Penulárium, rij, n. g. a cloke bagge.
Penulátus, a, um, cloked.
Penúria, x, f. g. extreme necessity, penury, lacke of thynges necessary.
Penus, ni, or **Penus**, us, m. or f. g. and **Penus**, pēnoris, or **pénun**, ni, n. ge. all kinde of viatayles, meate and drynke, stowe and prouision of viatayles for householde.
Penuissimè, vnto.
Peplion, an herbe called also **Portulaca**, wylde purselane.
Peplos, an herbe haupng small leaues, lyke rue, somewhat bryder, the toppe rounde, spred on the grounde the length of ones hande, the lesse beyng vnder the leaues lytell and rounde, lesse than whyte poppy, some apothecaries name it **Esula rotunda**, in Englyshe as I iudge wertes werte.
Peplus, pli, m. ge. or **Peplum**, pli, m. g. a headdress, or other lyke coueryng of the head.
Pepo, ónis, m. gen. a kinde of Melones, called **Pompones**.
Pepsis, sis, f. g. concoction.

Péptica,

Péptica, cæ, f. g. a medicine, which maketh good concoction in a man, that the meate eaten may digest well, also a salve and ointment, whiche maketh impostumes ripe.

Per, signifieth by: sometyne in, with, also betweene vnder the pretence of colour. **Per**, compounded with a nowne or aduerbe, signifieth

Valde, as, **Perpulchrum**, very fayre. **Peropus** est, it is needefull in any wise. **Perdocte**, very learnedly. Compounded with a verbe, it betokeneth perfection, as, **Perscribere** to write to the ende.

Perpeti, to suffer to the uttermost. **Per etatem**, for or by reason of his age.

Per etatem non potuit, he coulde not he was so yonge: or he coulde not he was so olde.

Dum per etatem licet, while his age serueth him.

Per fidem, per fortunas, per dextram te oro, I pray thee for the loue of god.

Cæsar mihi ignoscit per literas, Cæsar wryteth to me, than he hath pardoned me.

Per maturitatem dehiscens, it is clouen by to muche ripenesse, or by reason that it was to ripe: or so ripe that it cleaueth.

Per me licet, I am contente.

Per multas etates, of a longe time.

Per metum, for feare.

Per nebulam scire, to know the one halfe, or not certaynly.

Per noctem lucet, it shineth in the night, or by nyght tyme.

Per omnes dies, every day, or day by day.

Per otium, at leysure.

Per potestatem, vnder colour of auctoritee.

Obsecro, vt per pacem liceat te alloqui, I pray you let me talke with you without displeasure, or I pray you here me patiently.

Per fas & nefas, by right or by wronge, by one way or an other.

Per se sibi quisque charus est, every man of nature loueth him selfe.

Per silentiū ad esse æquo animo, to here without speaking one woorde, to here quietly.

Per silentium ed deducti, brought thither without noyse.

Per stadia duo, the space of two furlonge.

Per speciem venandi urbem egressi, they went out of the towne, by making semblance to goe on huntynge, or as though they went on huntynge.

Per summum dedecus, with greate shame or diswooorthyp.

Per te stetit, it lay in thee.

Volo, ne per me stetisse credat, I woulde haue him thynke, that there was no faute or let in me.

Per tempus, all at tyme, in time, in very good season.

Per cornu faucibus infundito, poure it into his mouth with an hozne.

Per alium ostendere suam sententiā, to shew his minde vnder the colour or name of an other man.

Per ea tempora, in those daies, or during that time. **Per hos annos**, per hos dies.

Per viginti annos, the space of .xx. yeres.

Per causam, vnder the colour or pretence.

Sed prospera per deos, but make speede for goddes sake.

Per ego te deos oro, I pray the for goddes sake.

Per fas & fidem decipere, to deceiue vnder the colour of religion and faithfull promise.

Per gratiam abire, to departe with good will, or without displeasure.

Per insidias, by treason.

Per inuidiam depelli tribunatu, to be put by the Tribunes for enuy.

Per iram aliquid facere, to doo a thyng in ones anger, or while he is angry.

Consulere aliquem per ludibrium, To aske counsaile of one in mocheage.

Per ludum & iocum, in test, merely, in game, in spozte and play.

Per ludum & negligentiam peruenire ad aliquid, to attayne a thyng and neuer sue or labour for it.

Per luxuriam effundere, to spende riottously, or to consume in diete and banquettyng.

Per me nulla est mora, I am ready, there is no let or hinderance in me.

Per me percontatus sum, id est ex me ipso, of my selfe without mocion of other.

Nisi per necessitatem rem aperire noluerat, Onelesse it were of necessitee, or if necessitee did not constrainge.

Per nos, by our meanes.

Per nos egebit, qui &c. he shall lacke for vs, whiche &c.

Quasi per officium, as it were dooen for due reuerence and honour.

Singuli per ordinem, every one in order.

Per hanc rationem ei datur, id est, hoc modo, in this wyse, after this facion.

Cum ipsum Furnium, per se vidi libentissime me, tum, &c. for his owne sake, or for the loue that I beare to him selfe.

Per se aliquid posse, by it selfe without helpe of other.

Per simulationem vel speciem amicitie aliquem prodere, to betray one vnder the colour of frendshyp.

Per omne tempus, quo fuimus vna, All the whyle that we were together.

Per ver, in spring tyme.

Per viam, id est, in itinere, goynge by the way.

Per vices, id est vicissim, by course, one after an other.

Per vices annorum, every one his yere.

Per visum, in a vision or dreame.

Via secta per ambas, id est, inter, betwixt
booths.
Per enim magni aestimo, for Per magni. Per
mihi mirum for Per mirum.
Perac, a, f. g. a scrippe or bagge, a satchell.
Perabsurdus, a, um, very absurde, very foo-
lysh, contrary to reason, contrary to itselfe.
Peracer, cris, cre, very sharpe; eigre; or vehe-
menter.
Peracre iudicium, a very quicke of good iudge-
ment; a great iudgement.
Peracerbus, a, um, very eigre of lower, lyke
fruit that is not ripe.
Peracesco, cui, scere, to be very eigre of lower;
by translation to be very displeased.
Peracidus, a, um, very eigre of lower.
Peracticum, ci, n. g. a kynde of gammes.
Peractio, onis, f. g. accomplishment of peccato-
r mance.
Peractus, a, um, accomplished, perfourmed,
doen to the ende.
Peracuo, acui, acuer, to make very sharpe.
Peracut, very sharpe, very wittly, ingeni-
ously.
Peracutus, a, um, very sharpe, also wittly, fyne,
or quicke witted.
Peraea, the bittermost parte of Judea, towards
Arabia and Egypt.
Peradifico, aui, are, to builde vp, to make an
ende of an house or building.
Peraquatores, they that leape or gather head
money.
Peraque, very equally, all alyke, euen lyke, euen
the one as muche as the other.
Peraque florere, to flourish equally.
Peraqueo, aui, are, to make equall or lyke.
Peraqueus, a, um, very equall or iuste.
Perago, peragis, egi, agere, to perfourme, to
make perfite, to consider, to draw or cause to
be drawn with force, to synge. Sometime to
thrust through, also to passe thorough, to be-
te, to dyne violently.
Peragere reum, to accuse one, and to sue him
to a condemnation.
Peragere omnia secum animo, to consider,
to digest every thyng in his mynde.
Peragere cibum, to digest or consort meate.
Peragere mortem, to die.
Perageres gestas, to write all that is done.
Vbi sententiam meam vobis peragero, after
that I haue shewed you thoroughly myne opi-
nion.
Inceptum peragere, to synge or byng to an
ende that one hath enterprised.
Latus ense peragit, he thruste him through
the syde with a swoorde.
Mandata peragere, to doo or say that he was
commaunded.
Nauium peragit in portum, he brought the
shyppe into the haven.
Noctes peragere insomnes, to lie whole

nights, and sleape nothyng.
Partes suas peragere, to doo his office, dulle
or charge.
Peragere laboris pensum, to wooke out, or
make vp his task that he is appoynted to.
Peregit deinde postulata, afterwarde he de-
manded or required those thynges, that he
was sent for.
Tot volumina peregit, he red ouer or perused
so many volumes.
Peragito, aui, are, to make, moue, or stirre be-
hemely ostentymes.
Peragro, peragras, graui, are, to walke, go, or
renne about a place.
Orator in peragrat per animos hominum, an
orator in his oracion doth to touch the partes
and affections of mens myndes.
Peragrar latebras suspicionum, to seche all
coniectures, wherof suspicion may happen.
Peragrar Aham, to wander ouer all Asia.
Fama peragrauit, the rumour or byute went
abrode.
Peragrar animo, to compasse in the minde, to
consider, to imagine.
Peragratus, a, um, gone aboute.
Peragratio, onis, f. g. a goyng about.
Peramans, anis, om. g. one that loueth hettely.
Peramanter, very louingly, lyke an earnest and
hettely friende.
Perambulo, aui, are, to go thorough, sometime
to ryde through or about a countrey or fildes,
to walke thorough or ouer and ouer.
Peramo, aui, are, to loue well, to loue thought-
ly, or euen to the ende, to loue perfectly.
Peramplus, a, um, veray ample large or greate,
very honourable and magnificent.
Peranguste, very strictly and narrowly.
Perangustus, a, um, very strictly or narrow.
Peranno, aui, are, to lyue a yere to an ende.
Perantiquus, a, um, very auncient.
Perappositus, a, um, very apte, meete or fitte for
the purpose.
Perardeo, dere, to bourn out or thorough.
Perardus, a, um, very difficult and harde.
Perargutus, a, um, very subtille and ingenious,
very wittly.
Perareo, rui, etc, to dye vp, to be very dy.
Peraresco, perarui, scere, to waxe very dy,
or dye thorough and thorough.
Peraridus, a, um, very dy or thorough dy.
Peraro, peraras, aui, are, to till all thorough, to
care ouer and ouer, sometime to write.
Peraratus, a, um, tyllid ouer and ouer, or writ-
ten thoroughly.
Perasper, ra, rum, very rough.
Perastute, very subtilly and craftly.
Perastutus, a, um, very subtille and craftie.
Perattente, very attentively.
Perattentus, a, um, very attentive and diligense
to heare.
Perbacchor, aris, ari, to be ostentymes drunken,

to vse bankettyng and drynkyng very muche,
to passe the tyme in drynkyng and making good
chere.

Perbeatus, a, um, very happy and blessed, even
in heauen.

Perbelle, very well, right well.

Perbellus, a, um, very good, right good, right
honest.

Perbene, very well.

Perbenigne, very liberally, very courteously and
gentill, very graciously.

Perbibo, perbibis, perbibere, to quaffe or
drynke all out. Sometime for Bibere, to drynke.

Perbitere, for praere, to go before.

Perblandus, a, um, very pleasant and cour-
teous in wordes.

Perbonus, a, um, very good, right good.

Perbreuis, ue, very short or briefe.

Perbreuiter, very shortly, very briefly, in very
few wordes.

Perca, e, f, g. a fische called a perche.

Percalefacio, lefacis, feci, facere, to make thos
rough warme or hotte.

Percaleo, callui, lere, to be woren harde, to be
so accustomed to a thyng, that he feleth no
more the payne of it.

Percallere vsum alicuius rei, to knowe per-
fectly the vse of any thyng.

Per candidus, a, um, very white. also veray ples-
ant and gentill.

Percantatrix, traxis, f, g. a syngyng wench. also
an inchauntresse.

Percantus, a, um, very subtil or wylly, very
ware and circumspecte.

Percedere, to departe.

Percelebro, aui, are, to publyshe in all places.

Perceler, a, um, very swifte, quicke and speedy.

Percello, perculi, and percussi, lere, to stryke
and ouerthrow, to moue, to stirre, to perce.

Perculit eum illud, that abated his courage, or
strake him to the herte.

Percellere pectus pauore, To trouble one
greatly with feare, and make him soe abashed
to perce and strike one to the herte with feare.

Percussus animus & abiectus, his spirite was
troubled, and his courage abated.

Percellere & euertere.

Percussit mihi animum, it went euen to the
very harte of me.

Si te dolor aliquis perculerit, yf any grieve or
sorrow doo perce, payne, vexe, or come vpon the.
Percussit me, it delited me, it moued my spi-
rites.

Quum vnam & alteram pestis perculerit,
When the pestilence hath infected or attached
one or two of them.

Perculeris iam tu me, wylt thou ouerthrowe
me now?

Percellere, for Differre, as, Ad nouum hoc
percellit annum, he deferreth this vnto an
other yere.

Perrenseo, censui, ere, to triumph or reuen, to
reherse ouer, to number vp.

Totum perconsuit of be in, id est peragratia
Percio, percies, cui, ciere, to moue or stirre
greatly.

Percingo, cingis, gere, to gyde about.

Percino, nere, to syng or play, to continue synging
to syng to the ende.

Percipio, percipis, cepi, ere, to perceiue, to take
or receiue, to comprehend, to learne, to vnder-
stande, to know.

Negagri, heque vrbis odium me vñ percipit,
I am neuer thoroughly weary, neyther of
synging in the country, nor in the cite.

Percipere vsum alicuius rei, to vse a thyng.

Percipere opinionem, to conceiue or haue an
opinion of a thyng.

Diligenter que dicuntur percipere, to heare
and vnderstande diligently what one doeth say.

Percipere artem, disciplinas, doctrinam, to
learne, to perceiue, to vnderstande.

Acerbissimos dolores percipere, To take or
haue great sorrow and trouble.

Fructum ex arbore percipere, to haue, gather
or take fruite of a tree.

Memoria percipere, To comprehend in the
memoire.

Nomina omnium ciuium percipere, to com-
prehende and retyne in memoire all the cite-
sens names.

Oculis percipere, to see perfectly.

Percipere voluptatem, iucunditatem, latic-
tiam, &c. to take pleasure, &c.

Perclam, very proudly.

Perclamo, aui, are, to rise out.

Perceptio, onis, form, ge. a takyng, recepyng,
a percepyng or vnderstandyng.

Perceptio animi, knowledge, intelligence, whā
the mynde comprehendeth or compasseth a
thyng.

Perceptio fructuum, the takyng of the profit
or fruites.

Percnos, ni, mas, gen. the birde, whiche we call
a bald bussard.

Percitus, a, um, stirred, greatly moued or vexed.

Ira percitus, & iracundi percitus, very angry,
wood angry.

Percitus insania, madde.

Percoarcto, aui, are, to hyng into a litle roome,
to strygne very harde together.

Percoctus, a, um, wel boyled, thoroughly boyled.

Percognosco, noui, scire, to know thoroughly
and perfectly.

Percolo, lui, lere, to wozship much, to loue and
reuerence greatly, to make perfecte, to trymme
vp, to polyme, to synne.

Percolo, aui, are, to strayne through.

Percōmis, me, very gentill and gracious.

Percommode, very well, right well, very

easily.

Percommode facis, Thou doest wonderfull
wel.

Perdicium, *ch*, *m*, *g*, *m*, an herbe called pellitorie
of the wall, reade Helxine, & Parietaria.
Perdifficilis, *de*, *verie* difficile and harde.
Perdifficiliter, *very* difficultly.
Perdignus, *a*, *um*, *very* worthy, right worthy.
Perdiligens, *entis*, *very* diligent.
Perdiligenter, *right* diligently.
Perdisco, *didici*, *scere*, to learne perfectly, to
learne to the ende.
Perdire, *extremely*, *corruptly*, *desperately*, *impet-*
chedly, *greatly*, *vehemently*.
Se perdire gerere, to behaue him selfe naugh-
tily and corruptly.
Perdire amare, to loue desperately of oute of
measure.
Perdire conari, to endenour very earnestly
and spitefully.
Perditio, *onis*, *perdition*.
Perditor, *oris*, *m*, *g*, one that destroyeth or byns-
geth to naught.
Perditor & conseruator reipublice, *corrupt*.
Perditus, *a*, *um*, *losse*, *perished*, *without* recou-
rie, *out of hope*, *bitterly* *undone* and *cast away*,
desperately *naught*.
Perditus homo, *a* *mischengous* and *desperate*
knaue, *in whome* *is* *no hope of recouerie*.
Aere alieno perditus, *undone* *with debte*.
Perditus nihil est, *There is no man in the*
worlde *more desperately* *naught* *than he is*.
Tu rem impeditam & perditam restituas?
Canst thou restore a thyng intricate and
past hope of recouerie?
Perdita valetudo, *suche sykenesse* *that a man*
dispatreth of his helth.
Perdiu, *very* long.
Perdiues, *perdiuitis*, *very* riche.
Perdius, *dij*, *m*, *g*, *that abydeth* *or* *watcheth* *all*
the day *longe*.
Perdix, *icis*, *f*, *g*, *a partryche*.
Perdix rustica, *a rale*, *which is counted* *a kind*
of partryche. **Perdix** is also the name of a
lame vitailer *in Aristophane*.
Perdo, *didi*, *ere*, *to lose*, *to slea*, *to corrupt* *with*
yll maners, *and* *(as we say)* *to stroy*, *to marre*,
to caste away, *to make vnthyfty*, *also* *to as-*
cliete, *to vndoore*, *to bynge* *into* *much* *wo*
and trouble.
Perdis gnatum, *ye leese* *your sonne* *and* *make*
him *an vnthyfte*.
An id laudi sibi fore putat, si perdidit gnatum?
If he byng his sonne *to confusion?*
Cur perdis adolefcem nobis? *Why doest*
thou marre, *corrupt*, *or* *caste away* *this yonge*
man *our sonne?*
Perdere aliquem, *to byng* *one* *in* *danger* *of*
his lyfe, *or* *in* *so much* *trouble* *that* *he* *can* *not*
escape *it*.
Vbi illic est scelus, qui me perdidit? *where is*
that vngracious knaue, *that* *hath* *undone* *me?*
or *brought* *me* *into* *all* *this* *trouble?*
Quem ego capitis perdam, whome *I* *will* *slea*

or *hille*.
Aquam perdere, *monstrously* *consume* *time*,
to lose *time* *in* *bayne*.
Litem perdere, *to lose* *his* *possesse* *of* *lute*.
Famam perdere, *to lose* *his* *same* *or* *name*.
Fidem perdere, *to lose* *his* *credence*.
Formam perdere, *to be* *no* *more* *so* *well* *as*
honored *as* *he* *hath* *been*.
Gratiam perdere, *to* *have* *no* *more* *that* *grace*
that *it* *was* *wont*.
Nomen perdidit, *I* *have* *for* *gotten* *his* *name*.
Oculos perdere, *to lose* *his* *syght*.
Operam perdere apud aliquem doctorem,
to lose *his* *laboure* *under* *one* *that* *teacheth* *him*.
Operam & oleum perdere, *to* *laboure* *in* *vaine*
to lose *his* *laboure* *and* *to* *lose*.
Nisi id verbum in omne tempus perdidisset,
If *I* *had* *not* *losse* *and* *for* *gotten* *that* *word*, *for*
euer *and* *a* *day*.
Mores perdere, *to* *chaunge* *his* *maners*.
Libertatem perdere, *to be* *brought* *into* *seru-*
tude *and* *bondage*.
Prandium perdere, *to lose* *his* *dinner*.
Stomachum perdere, *to be* *in* *that* *case*, *that*
he *can* *be* *no* *more* *moued* *to* *anger*.
Perdere verba, *to lose* *his* *speache*.
Perdocere, *perdoces*, *docui*, *docere*, *to* *teache*
or *instrute* *perfectly*.
Perdoctus, *very* *cunningly*.
Perdoctus, *a*, *um*, *very* *cunning*.
Perdoleo, *perdoles*, *dolui*, *lere*, *to be* *verae*
soye.
Perdomitus, *a*, *um*, *made* *verae* *tame*, *bitterly*
subdued, *brought* *into* *full* *and* *due* *obeyance*.
Perdomo, *mul*, *are*, *to* *make* *verae* *tame*, *to* *sub-*
due *bitterly*.
Prouinciam aliquam perdomare, *to* *bynge*
a *prouince* *or* *countrey* *in* *subiection* *or* *due* *ob-*
edience.
Terram perdomare, *to* *tyll* *grounde* *that* *is*
tough, *toughe*, *and* *rubburne*.
Perdormisco, *scere*, *to* *sleepe* *a* *ful* *sleepe*, *to* *sleepe*
all *nyght* *longe* *euen* *to* *the* *morning*.
Perduco, *duxi*, *ere*, *to* *byng* *to* *an* *ende*, *to* *byng*
or *leade* *by* *force* *or* *other* *meanes*. *Sometyme*
to *induce* *or* *perswade*.
Ad centesimum annum vitam perduxit, *he*
liued *full* *an* *hundred* *year*.
Perducere ad exitum, culmen, vel summum
to *finishe*, *to* *make* *perfect*, *to* *byng* *to* *an* *ende*.
Perduxit omnes in suam sententiam, *he* *indus-*
red *or* *brought* *them* *all* *into* *his* *opinion*.
Ad mendacium perducere, *to be* *perswaded* *or*
induced *to* *make* *a* *lie*.
Rogat, ut eas ad ducenta talenta perducere,
he *prateeth* *me* *that* *I* *woulde* *induce* *or*
bynge *them* *to* *pay*. *24000*. *li*.
In odium perducere, *to* *make* *one* *hated* *or*
odious.
Oppugnatio ad media noctem perducta est,
the *assaut* *was* *continued* *til* *midnight*.
Ni

Ni alterationem in serum perduxisset, if he had not prolonged the alteration till it was long in the night.

Murum in scabellum pedum altitudinem perducere, to wryde by make up a walle, for foote height.

Perducere ad aliud iudicium, to bying before other iudges.

Nequis perducet, thou canst not be perswased by inducib.

Perducto, anare, the frequentative of Perduco.

Perductory, oris, m. ge. he that byingeth one to a man against his will, a bauder that byingeth women to men whether they will or no.

Perductus, a, um, ledde or brought throughte, or to an ende, also inducib.

Perduellio, onis, m. g. treason against the king or the countrey, also a traytoure.

et. Perduellis, lis, m. gen. an ennemie, a stubborn ennemie that mainteyneth warre.

Perduro, aui, are, to continue strongly or to the ende.

Perduratus, a, um, hardened, strengthened, conspymed.

Péredo, peres, or pèredis, peredi, peresse, vel dere, to eate all, to eate throughte.

Peredia, and Bibetia, Plautus vsed for a greedie appetite to eate or drynke.

Peregre, out of a mans propre countrey.

Peregre vado, I go out of the countrey or on pylgrimage, or into a strange countrey.

Peregre venio, I come out of strange countreys, or from pylgrimage.

Peregre sum, I am farre out of my countrey.

Peregrinabundus, a, um, that is wont to go or dwell in strange countreys.

Peregrinatio, onis, f. g. pylgrimage, goynge into strange countreies.

Peregrinator, oris, m. g. he that is wonte to go into strange countreys, a pylgrime.

Peregrinitas, aris, f. m. g. straungenesse, beyng in a strange countrey. also straungenesse of pronounciation that sheweth one to be of an or ther countrey.

Peregrinor, aris, ari, to go into strange countreys, or on pylgrimage, to dwell or be in a strange countrey.

Vestraures peregrinantur, your eares bee on pylgrimage, or you set so listell by the matters of the citie, that you heare not that whiche every man speaketh.

Longe lateq; peregrinari, to go farre abroad in diuers strange countreys.

Peregrinus, a, um, a straunger or alian, that is of an other countrey, strange.

Facies peregrina, a strange fauour.

Perelegans, antis, om. ge. very elegant, very pleasse, that hath a great grace.

Pereleganter, with a great grace.

Pereloquens, entis, om. g. very eloquent.

Perempalla, amonge Angures, were those lightnynges, whiche did bitterly destroy and putte as wether the signification of other lightnynges and tokens pcedyng.

Peremptorius, a, um, that killeth deadly.

Peremptorium edictum, a peremptory watnyng given to him that maketh default of apparence after the whiche he shall neuer have any day given him, but the iudge shall procede to the knowlage and determination of the matter.

Peremptus, a, um, slayne, killeth.

Perendie, the day next after to morow, the thirde day after.

Perendinus dies, idem.

Perendings, a, um, belongynge to the thyrde day.

Perenne, for euer, alwaies, perpetually, continually.

Perennia, orum, n. ge. certayne ceremonies obserued of the diuinours.

Perennis, ne, om. gen. perpetuall, euer durynge, continuall.

Perennis fluuius, a river that renneth alwaies lphewyse, Perennis riuus, & perennis fons. Studium perenne, continuall studie.

Perenniferus, ui, ma. gen. he that serueth and mapster alwaies.

Perennitas, aris, f. m. gen. continuance, longe abidyng.

Perenno, aui, are, to dure or continue for euer.

Pereo, iui, and perij, ire, peritum, to be loste or consumed, also to die, to perishe, to wether away, to miscarie, to be caste away, to be utterly vndone.

Perire ab aliquo, to be slayne by one.

Perierunt ades, the house is downe or in ruin.

Periit illi pudor, he is not ashamed, he is past shame.

Nullus otio perit dies, no day is loste with ydleness, or he passeth no day idly.

Tua arte viginti minæ pro psaltria periere, by thy craft I haue caste away. xx. li. vpon the spynnyng wenche.

Ne pueri periant fame, that the childzen die not for hunger.

Quod si sit, pereo funditus, if it be so, I am utterly vndone.

Perire morbo, to die of a sickness.

Peream, I would I should die than.

Perit ab animo, his courage fayleth him.

Perire mulierem, to die for the loue of a woman, to loue a woman desperately.

Prudens, sciens, viuus, vidensq; pereo, I am wilfully cast away.

Perij, alas I am cast away or vndone.

Ne illi nihil profis, & tu pceas, lest thou do him no good, and cast away thy selfe.

Male pereat, a mischief take him.

Perij animo, alas my hert is doen.

Crudelius perire, to be moze cruelly slayne.

Fortiter perire, to die manfully.

Petēquito, ani, are, to ryde rounde about of on
 every parte.
 Pererratus, a, um, that hath ben wandred of
 gone ouer.
 Pererro, ani, are, to go of ryde about, to wandre
 ouer and ouer.
 Luminibus pererrare aliquem, to loke round
 aboute one.
 Pereruditus, a, um, very counnyng, right well
 learned.
 Perexcrucio, ani, are, to torment one greatly.
 Perexiguus, a, um, very litlell of small.
 Perexiguum tempus, a very shorte time.
 Perexilis, le, very slender of small.
 Perexpeditus, a, um, verie prompte of redie.
 Perfabrico, ani, are, to make an end of a building
 Perfacere, very pleasauntly.
 Perfacetus, a, um, very pleasaunt.
 Perfacile, very easily, very lightly.
 Perfacilis, le, very easie.
 Perfacul, the quancient wryters vled for Facile,
 lightly.
 Perfamiliaris, re, very familiar, of very grente
 acquaintance.
 Perfecte, perfectly.
 Perfectissimatus, tus, masc. gen, a high dig-
 nitee of office.
 Perfectio, onis, fce. g. perfection, fully dispat-
 ching of finishing of a matter.
 Perfector, oris, m. g. he that byngeth a thyng
 to passe of to appoynte.
 Perfectus, a, um, perfect, accomplisshed, obtained.
 Perfero, pertuli, ferre, to beare of suffer to the
 ende of thynghy, to bynge in conclusion, Als
 so to byng of tell tydynes, to endure of abide
 patiently.
 Opem perferre, to ayde.
 Literas perferre, to byng letters to him, to
 whome they were sent.
 Clamor per totam concionem fertur, There
 was a great shoute of crye ouer all the concion
 of assemble.
 Laudem in urbem perferre, to cause his citee
 of countrey to haue the prayse of commendacis
 on of a thyng, of to doo a thyng to the honoure
 and prayse of his countrey.
 Legem perferre, to make a lawe.
 Mandata perferre, to beare a message.
 Nuntium perferre, to beare tydynes.
 Omnium nuntijs perfertur, every man telleth
 of every man byngeth that tydynes.
 Rumor hoc pertulit nobis, we herde this by
 the rumour and speakyng of the people.
 Patri omnem rem illuc perferat, leat hym go
 thither to my father, and tell him the whole
 matter.
 Deficere animo, & perferre, contrary.
 Perferre famem ac sitim, to suffer, susteine of
 abyde hunger and thyrste.
 Perferre crudelitatem, cruciatum, frigus, vi-
 giliis, dolorem, &c. to suffer, to abyde, to

endure.
 Supplicium pro meritis perferre, to be punis-
 shed for his offences.
 Perferre rogationem, to delate the matter to
 the people and aske their opinion.
 Perferre fructum, to beare fruite.
 Cum ad eum fama perlata esset, when he herd
 that rumoure.
 Perferuidus, a, um, very hotte.
 Perficio, perficis, feci, ficere, to accomplishe,
 to bynge to appoynte, to obteyne, to bynge
 to passe of effecte, to attieue his purpose.
 Cibum perficere, to concocte of digest meate.
 Promissa perficere, to accomplishe and pres-
 fourme promises.
 Quam rem voluisti a me, quin perfeceris?
 What thyng did you ever requyre of me, but
 that you had your purpose? Of what thyng
 haue you ever wylled me to doo, but that you
 haue had your mynde, of but that you haue
 brought it to passe of effecte.
 Perfecit sibi in inspicuendi effect copia, he did
 so muche, that he had licence to beholde it.
 Pelles perficere, to dresse selles and make les-
 ther of them.
 Perfidelis, le, very saythfull and trustie.
 Perfidia, x, fce. ge. falschode agaynst promise of
 truste, disloyaltee, vntreuth, vnfaithfulnesse,
 treason, trecherie.
 Perfidiolus, disloyally, trayterously, falsely, vnd-
 faithfully.
 Perfidiolus, a, um, full of disloyaltee, ful of false-
 hode and vntreuth, trayterous and false.
 Perfido, to haue a great confidence.
 Perfidus, a, um, false of promise, that doeth any
 thyng agaynst the truth that is put in him, dis-
 loyall, trayterous.
 Vappa perfida, venemous.
 Perfixus, a, um, perced, ricked through, thrust
 through, striken through.
 Perflabilis, le, that may be blowne through.
 Perflatus, us, m. g. a great blast of wynde.
 Perflo, ani, are, to blow vehemently of strongly,
 to blow through.
 Perfluctuo, ani, are, to flow of ren ouer much.
 Perfluo, fluxi, ere, to renne out as water dweth
 out of a broken vessell, to renne out on every
 parte, to leake on every syde.
 Plenus rimarum sum, hac atque illac perfluo,
 I am full of chappes of holes, and renne oute
 of leake at this place and that place on every
 syde.
 Perfluere voluptatibus, to swymme in sensu-
 alites, to liue all at pleasure.
 Perfluere, sometyme for Fluere.
 Perfodio, perfodis, fodi, dere, to bore of perce
 through, to strike through, to dygge through
 of to the bottome of deepe of any thyng.
 Perfodere parietem, to breake a walle, to
 make an hole through a wall.
 Perfodere montem, to make away of passage
 through

through a mountayne or hill.

Perfodi gladie, to be sliced or goied in with swoordes.

Perfodere terram, to digge deepe in the grounde.

Perforata, an herbe, called also of Diosco. Hipericon, vel herba S. Iohannis.

Perforatus, a, um, boied or perced through, that hath an hole made through.

Perfore, to come well to passe.

Performidatus, a, um, greatly feared.

Performo, aui, are, to facion out a thyng.

Perforo, aui, are, to prece or make an hole through, to boze through.

Perfortiter, mightily, veray manfully, right valiantly.

Perforatus, a, um, perced through, striken or digged through.

Perfracté, or after the better copies, Præfracté, stubburnely, obstinately.

Perfractus, a, um, broken in pteces.

Perfremo, fremui, ere, to make a great grunsing or troppng.

Perfretio, aui, are, to passe ouer or through.

Perfrictio, onis, for, gen. a rubbing or frotting harde.

Perfrico, fricul, are, to rub much, to rub harde.

Perfricant sale minuto, they ponder it with a littell salte.

Perfricit faciem aut frontē, aut os, is a prowerbe, as muche to say, as he hath laied a parte shame, or he is shamelesse or without abasement.

Perfrictæ frontis, without shame or honestie.

Perfrigefacio, feci, facere, to make very colde.

Perfrigeo, frigēs, frixi, gere, to be greatly or througely a colde.

Perfrigero, aui, are, idem quod Refrigero.

Perfrigesco, scere, to waxe very colde.

Perfrigidus, a, um, very colde, through colde.

Perfringo, frégi, gere, to breake in pteces.

Ne perfregerit aliquid, least he haue broken any thyng.

Perfruor, perfruitus sum, perfrui, to take all the profite or commoditee, to take greate pleasure or recreation in any thyng.

Perfruitus est, he hath taken the fruite or pleasure of a thyng, he hath vsed or exercised a thyng, or els hath leste the vse or exercise therof.

Perfuga, æ, ma, gen. he that fleeth to the contrary parte in battaile, or that forsaketh his campayne.

Perfugio, perfugis, fugi, ere, to renne vnto one for succour.

Perfugium, ij, n. g. a place, wherunto a man renneth to haue succour, or to be kept from daunger. it is also taken for any thyng, whereby a man may be succoured, a place of refuge. also a sanctuarie.

Perfugium & spes, refuge and hope.

Laborum omnium perfugium somnus est,

sleep is the rest and quiete of all laboured.

Portus & perfugium misera fortuna, a place of refuge in aduersitee and trouble.

Vni perfugio, to saue him selfe in a place.

Illo perfugio vti possit, he may vse this excuse.

Perfalcio, ciui, ire, to flay or holde by well.

Perfunctio, onis, f. g. a doyng or exercysinge of a thyng euen to the ende.

Perfunctio laborum, indurynge of labour and traunple euen to the ende.

Perfunctorie, passyng ouer lightly, negligentely, for a facion onely, to bee quited or dispatched of it.

Perfunctorie munus suū implere, to doo his dutie, or that is committed to his charge, negligentely, and only for a facion to be discharged.

Perfunctorius, a, um, that which passeth lightly away, or tareth not longe. That is done negligentely, and onely for a facion.

Perfunctus, a, um, he that hath done his dutie of office diligently. also dispatched, deliuered.

Perfunctus consulatu, he that hath been consull.

Perfunctus honoribus, he that hath bene in great office and authoritie in the comon weale.

Perfunctus fato, dead.

Perfunctus laboribus, he that hath endured labour euen to the ende, that hath dooen his labour deliuered of his labours.

Perfunctus a febris, deliuered of a feuer, whole of the feuer.

Perfundo, fudi, dēre, to poure out, droppe out, or still out, to poure out on euery parte, to waste all about, altowasthe, althoed vpon, to poure vpon all ouer and ouer.

Perfunditque genas lachrymis, the teares dropped downe on his chiekes.

Perfundere animum religionē, to make scrupulous or religious.

Perfundere animos suauitate, to delite mens myndes very pleasantly.

Perfundere tecta auro, to gylt houses.

Aceto quempiam perfundere, like Acetū.

Perfundere iucunditate, læticia, &c. id est repleri, to be verie forunde and pleasant, to be mery, &c.

Perfundere voluptatibus, to lyue all in voluptee and pleasure.

Perfundere aliquem iudicio, to force one to come before a iudge and make his answer.

Qui me horror perfudit, how soze a feare was I, how dyd all my body tremble.

Aqua feruenti perfunditur, he hath hot water cast or poured vpon him.

Perfundor, to be all embued.

Perfungor, functus sum, fungi, to doo his dutie, office and charge euen to the ende.

Perpeti & perfungi, to suffer and endure euen to the ende.

Perfuro, perfuris, perfurere, to be in a great

Per equito, ani, are, to ryde rounde about of on
eury parte.
Pererratus, a, um, that hath ben wandred of
gone ouer.
Pererro, ani, are, to go of rīde about, to wandre
ouer and ouer.
Luminibus pererrare aliquem, to loke round
aboute one.
Pereruditus, a, um, very counnyng, right well
learned.
Perexcrucio, ani, are, to torment one greatly.
Perexiguus, a, um, very littell of small.
Perexiguum tempus, a very shorte time.
Perexilis, le, very slender of small.
Perexpeditus, a, um, verie prompte of redie.
Perfabrico, ani, are, to make an end of a building
Perfacere, very pleasantly.
Perfacetus, a, um, very pleasant.
Perfacile, very easily, very lightly.
Perfacilis, le, very easie.
Perfacul, the auncient wryters vled for Facile,
lightly.
Perfamiliāris, re, very familiar, of very greate
acquaintaunce.
Perfecte, perfectly.
Perfectissimatus, tus, masc. gen, a high dig-
nitee of office.
Perfectio, ōnis, fce. g. perfection, fully dispat-
chyng of finishing of a mattier.
Perfector, ōris, m. g. he that byngeth a thyng
to passe of to appoynte.
Perfectus, a, um, perfect, accomplisshed, obtayned.
Perfero, pertuli, ferre, to beare of suffer to the
ende of throughe, to bynge in conclusion, also
to byng of tell tydynges, to endure of abide
patiently.
Opem perferre, to ayde.
Literas perferre, to byng letters to him, to
whome they were sent.
Clamor per totam concionem fertur, There
was a great shoute of crye ouer all the concion
of assemble.
Laudem in urbem perferre, to cause his citee
of country to haue the prayse of commendaris
on of a thyng, of to doo a thyng to the honoure
and prayse of his country.
Legem perferre, to make a lawe.
Mandata perferre, to beare a message.
Nuntium perferre, to beare tydynges.
Omnium nuntijs perfertur, eury man telleth
of eury man byngeth that tydynges.
Rumor hoc pertulit nobis, we herde this by
the rumour and speakyng of the people.
Patri omnem rem illuc perferat, leat hym go
thether to my father, and tell him the whole
mattier.
Deficere animo, & perferre, contrary.
Perferre famem ac sitim, to suffer, susteine of
abyde hunger and thyrste.
Perferre crudelitatem, cruciatum, frigus, vi-
gilias, dolorem, &c. to suffer, to abyde, to

endure.
Supplicium pro meritis perferre, to be puni-
shed for his offences.
Perferre rogationem, to bestow the mattier to
the people and aske their opinion.
Perferre fructum, to beare fruite.
Cum ad eum fama perferretur, when he herd
that rumoure.
Perferuidus, a, um, very hotte.
Perficio, perficis, feci, ficere, to accomplishe,
to bynge to appoynte, to obtayne, to bynge
to passe of effecte, to atchieue his purpose.
Cibum perficere, to conceite of digest meate.
Promissa perficere, to accomplishe and per-
forme promises.
Quam rem voluisti a me, quin perfeceris?
What thyng did you euer requyre of me, but
that you had your purpose? Of what thyng
haue you euer wylled me to doo, but that you
haue had your mynde, of but that you haue
brought it to passe of effecte.
Perfecit sibi in inspicundi esset copia, he dyd
so muche, that he had licence to beholde it.
Pelles perficere, to dresse felles and make les-
ther of them.
Perfidelis, le, very faythfull and trustie.
Perfidia, a, fce. ge. falsehood agaynst promise of
truste, disloyaltee, vntreuth, unfaithfulness,
treason, trecherie.
Perfidiose, disloyally, trayterously, falsely, vnd-
faithfully.
Perfidiosus, a, um, full of disloyaltee, full of false-
hode and vntreuth, trayterous and false.
Perfido, to haue a great confidence.
Residus, a, um, false of promise, that doeth any
thyng agaynst the truth that is put in him, dis-
loyall, trayterous.
Vappa perfida, venomous.
Perfixus, a, um, perced, ricked through, thrust
through, stricken through.
Perforabilis, le, that may be blowne through.
Perforatus, us, m. g. a great blast of wynde.
Perfio, ani, are, to blow vehemently of strongly,
to blow through.
Perfluctuo, ani, are, to flow of ren ouer much.
Perfluo, fluxi, ere, to renne out as water dwerly
out of a broken vessell, to renne out on eury
parte, to leake on eury syde.
Plenus rimarū sum, hac atque illac perfluo,
I am full of chappes of holes, and renne oute
of leake at this place and that place on eury
syde.
Perfluere voluptatibus, to swymme in sensu-
alites, to liue all at pleasure.
Perfluere, sometyme for Fluere.
Perfodio, perfodis, fodi, dere, to boze of perce
through, to strike through, to dygge throughe
of to the bottome of deepe of any thyng.
Perfodere parietem, to bytake a walle, to
make an hole through a wall.
Perfodere montem, to make away of passage
through

through a mountayne of hill.
 Perforadi gladys, to be ticked or gozed in with
 swoordes.
 Perforare terram, to digge derpe in the
 grounde.

Perforata, an herbe, called also of Diosco. Hiper-
 ricon, vel herba S. Ioannis.

Perforatus, a, um, bozed or perced through, that
 hath an hole made through.

Perfore, to come well to passe.

Performidatus, a, um, greatly feared.

Performo, aui, are, to facion out a thyng.

Perforo, aui, are, to perce or make an hole
 through, to boze through.

Perfortiter, mightily, veray manfully, right bas-
 tlyantly.

Perforatus, a, um, perced through, stricken or dig-
 ged through.

Perfractē, or after the better copies, Perfractē,
 or stubbornly, obstinately.

Perfractus, a, um, broken in pieces.

Perfremo, fremui, ere, to make a great geun-
 nyng or roppng.

Perfreto, aui, are, to passe ouer or through.

Perfrictio, ōnis, fœ, gen. a rubbing or frottyng
 harde.

Perfrico, fricui, are, to rub much, to rub harde.

Perfricant sale minuto, they ponder it with a
 littell salte.

Perfricit faciem aut frontē, aut os, is a pro-
 uerbe, as muche to say, as he hath laied a parte
 thame, or he is thamelesse or without abashe-
 went.

Perfricta frontis, without thame or honestee.

Perfrigefacio, feci, facere, to make very colde.

Perfrigeo, friges, frixi, gere, to be greatly or
 thynghly a colde.

Perfrigero, aui, are, idem quod Refrigerero.

Perfrigesco, scere, to waxe very colde.

Perfrigidus, a, um, very colde, through colde.

Perfringo, frēgi, gere, to breake in pieces.

Ne perfregerit aliquid, least he haue broken
 any thyng.

Perfruor, perfruitus sum, perfrui, to take all the
 profite or commoditee, to take greate pleasure
 or recreation in any thyng.

Perfruitus est, he hath taken the fruite or pleas-
 sure of a thyng, he hath vled or exercysed a
 thyng, or els hath lestie the vse or exercise therof.

Perfuga, æ, ma. gen. he that fleeth to the con-
 trary parte in battaile, or that forsaketh his cas-
 pitayne.

Perfugio, perfugis, fugi, ere, to renne vnto one
 for succour.

Perfugium, ij, n. g. a place, wherunto a man ren-
 neth to haue succour, or to be kept from daun-
 ger. it is also taken for any thyng, whereby a
 man may be succoured, a place of refuge. also
 a sanctuarie.

Perfugium & spes, refuge and hope.

Laborum omnium perfugium somnus est,

sleep is the rest and quiete of all labourers.
 Portus & perfugium miseræ fortunæ, a place
 of refuge in aduersitee and trouble.
 Vn perfugio, to saue him selfe in a place.
 Illo perfugio vti possit, he may vse this ex-
 cuse.

Perfalcio, ciui, ire, to stay or holde by well.

Perfunctio, ōnis, f. g. a doying or exercysinge of
 a thyng euen to the ende.

Perfunctio laborum, indurynge of labour and
 trauaile euen to the ende.

Perfunctorie, passynge ouer lightly, negligentely,
 for a facion onely, to bee quited or dispatched
 of it.

Perfunctorie munus suū implere, to doo his
 dutie, or that is committed to his charge, negle-
 gently, and only for a facion to be discharged.

Perfunctorius, a, um, that which passeth lightly
 away, or tarieth not longe. That is done neg-
 ligently, and onely for a facion.

Perfunctus, a, um, he that hath done his dutie or
 office diligently. also dispatched, deliuered.

Perfunctus consulari, he that hath been
 consull.

Perfunctus honoribus, he that hath beene in
 grea office and authoritee in the comon weale.

Perfunctus fato, dead.

Perfunctus laboribus, he that hath endured la-
 bour euen to the ende, that hath doon his la-
 bour deliuered of his labours.

Perfunctus a feбри, deliuered of a feuer, whole
 of the feuer.

Perfundo, fudi, dēre, to poure out, droppe out,
 or still out, to poure out on every parte, to wash
 all about, altowasthe, altowasthe vpon, to poure
 vpon all ouer and ouer.

Perfunditque genas lachrymis, the teares
 dropped downe on his chiekes.

Perfundere animum religione, to make scrup-
 pulouse or religious.

Perfundere animos suauitate, to delite mens
 myndes very pleasantly.

Perfundere tecta auro, to gylt houses.

Aceto quempiam perfundere, to ke Acetū.

Perfundi iucunditate, lætitiā, &c. id est res-
 pleri, to be bette torunde and pleasaunt, to be
 mery.

Perfundi voluptatibus, to lyue all in voluptee
 and pleasure.

Perfundere aliquem iudicio, to force one to
 come befoze a iudge and make his answer.

Qui me horror perfudit? how soze a feare
 was I? how dyd all my body tremble?

Aqua feruenti perfunditur, he hath hot was-
 ter cast or poured vpon him.

Perfundor, to be all embzued.

Perfungor, functus sum, fungi, to doo his busi-
 tie, office and charge euen to the ende.

Perpeti & perfungi, to suffer and endure euen
 to the ende.

Perturo, perfuris, perfurere, to be in a grea

furie of woodnesse, to rage extremely.
 Perfusio, ōnis, f. g. a sheddyng vpon.
 Perfusorie, confusedly, obscurely, not with sufficient declaration of the matter.
 Perfusus, a, um, all washed, embayed.
 Perfusus cruore, all bloudie.
 Perfusus metu, soze astrapde.
 Vestes perfusæ ostro, died scarlet.
 Perga, a towne in Samphilia, wherof Diana was called Pergæa.
 Pergama, ōrum, the toures of Troy. It is taken also for the citee of Troy.
 Pergameus, a, um, and Pergamenus, a, um, of Troye.
 Pergamena charta, parchment.
 Pergamus, or Pergamum, the citee of Troy, the ryuer Silenus passeth through it.
 Pergaudeo, gauisus sum, gaudere, to reioyce greatly, to be very glad.
 Pergigno, pergeni, Pergignere, idem quod Gigno.
 Pergo, perrexi, pergere, to go, to procede, to endeavour to doo a thyng, to continue as one hath begonne, to make haste, to assay.
 Perge, go to, passe forth.
 Perge in virum, play the man, go to lyke a man, go to hardily.
 Pergin, wilt thou not leaue? wilt thou not be gone?
 Si pergis, abiero, if thou make any more a do I will be gone.
 Quo pergam, whether I go.
 Qui huc pergit, which cometh hither.
 Hac pergit, go on thys way.
 Obuiam pergere alicui, to go to meete with one.
 Pergam quo corpi hoc iter, I will continue in this journey as I haue begonne. or I will procede in the matter that I haue begonne.
 Ad littora pergens, goyng forwarde towarde the sea syde.
 Perge porro dicere, tell on thy tale, goe to tell vs.
 Eadem via pergere, quo cæteri, to procede or go on the same way that other dooe.
 Tenere viam quam institui perge, goe to, kepe on the way that thou hast begonne.
 Perge ad cætera, goe to, tell on the residue that is behynde.
 Pergit ire ad Phauorinum, id est incipit, he begynneth to go.
 Pergunt domos eorum, &c. they go to theyr houses. &c.
 Pergo præterita, I will let passe and will not speake of those thynges which are passed.
 Domum ire pergam, I will make hast to go home.
 Pergracilis, le, verie slender or small.
 Pergracor, aris, ari, to be riotous in eatyng, dymnyng, and hauntyng of harlots.
 Pergrandis, de, very great.

Pergrandis natu, very ancient.
 Pergraphicus, a, um, very cunningly made, as it were wrought with a pensell.
 Pergratus, a, um, very acceptable, very pleasant.
 Per inquam gratum feceris, you shall doo me great pleasure I say, or ye shall do euen as I would haue it.
 Pergrauis, ue, very greuouse.
 Pergrauiter, very greuouely.
 Pergula, æ, f. g. a close or open galerie, wher men vied in olde time to set wares to sell, or to teache. It is also the place in a shippe, wher men doo walke, the hatches. Also a vine railed in the southe of an hearber. Sometime the company of workemen obeying to the chief workman, after Calepine.
 Pergulanus, a, um, that resteth on a frame.
 Pergulana vitis, a vine cunnyng on a frame.
 Perhibeo, perhibes, perhibui, ere, to saye, to geue, to affirme, sometime for Exhibere, or offerre.
 Nolentibus nobis se perhibet, it offereth it selfe to vs, whether we will or no.
 Precium perhibere, to set a price.
 Perhibere testimonium, to beate witness.
 Vt verba perhibes, so far as I heare you say.
 Si vos vultis perhiberi probos, if you wyl be called good and honest men.
 Vt perhibent, as they say.
 Suo nomine aliquem perhibere, to call one by his name.
 Potius quam cibum perhiberem, rather than I woulde geue meate.
 Alia verba perhibeas, thou wouldest say or ther wyse.
 Honorem perhibere, to giue honour.
 Perhibendus, a, um, worthy to be spoken of.
 Perhonorifice, very honourable, very woorthfully, with great honour.
 Perhonorificus, a, um, very honourable, that byngeth great honour and woorth.
 Perhorreo, perhorruui, perhorre, to be soze as fraide, to shake or tremble in all the body for feare.
 Perhorresco, idem.
 Perhorrus, a, um, very horrible.
 Perhospitalis, le, that vseth greete hospitalitee.
 Perhumane, & perhumaniter, right gently.
 Perhumanus, a, um, very gentill, very husmayne.
 Perhyemo, aui, are, to endure all the wynter.
 Peri, a greke preposicion, significynge Cometyne.
 De, sometime Ultra, sometime Circum.
 Periander, one of the vii. wysemen of Grece and kyng of Lozinthe.
 Periboeton, famous, much spoken of.
 Peribolus, a compasse or circuite.
 Pericarpum, pi, n. g. a kynde of herbes that haue rounde heades lyke oynons.
 Pericles, the noble and valiant capitayne of the Athenes.

Pericles, excellent in witte and naturall eloquence: he was instructed in philosophie by Anaxagoras, so that thereby he attained unto maruailous great knowledge, noble courage and patience, in so much that when a Iewish person followed him to his house, reuylng him all the way: when he was come to his doore (than being night) Pericles commanded one of his seruantes to take a torch, and bring him (who had rebuked him) home to his house. Also he being in great estimation and authoritie among the people of Athens, would neuer be at any feastes or banquettes, nor receiue of any man, any presentes or gifts, nor did go to euery assemble or counsaile, or being there, dyd speake of reason in euery matter, but reserved him selfe to thynges of very great importance. And yet seemed he than to be very timorous. But yet his eloquence was so excellent, his voyce and pronunciation so pleasant, his sentences so ponderous and vehement, that he neuer spake, but that shortly all men consented. And therefore it is written of him, that he did fulminate his wordes, that is to say, that they proceeded from him as thunder, and lightnyng. He was of such temperance, that all though he seemed to haue all the Atheniens at his commandment, yet he neuer increased his owne reuenges, the worthe of one saythyng, but augmented the common treasure excedyngly. And such spoyle as came to his parte in the warres, he dyd employe vpon graue and vittayle, diuidyng it amonge the people in the time of necessity. He was unfortunate onely in his owne children, his eldest sonne Xantippus, persecutyng him with sundry displeasures, and openly mockyng him. Notwithstandyng (as it was reason) he died miserably before his father. Finally Pericles being lyke vnto death, the noble menne came to comforte him, speakyng softly they communed of his prowes, where he had victorie in myne great battayles. He hearyng what they spake, sayed vnto them: that he muche meruayled, that they so greatly extolled that thyng, whereof the moze parte perteyned to fortune, and had hapned to diuers other capytaynes as well as to him, and that they spake nothyng of that which was most to be prayse. For neuer man, said he (by myne occasion) had cause to put mourning garment vpon him. Plutarchus in vitis. He was also the incarnation of Christ. 4.4.1. peres.

Periclitatio, onis, fcm. g. experience or assay, a proufe, aduenturyng.

Periclitatos mores, for Spectatos, dixit Tullius, proued, tried.

Periclitatus, a, um, put in daunger. also proued, saied, aduentured.

Periclitator, aris, ari, to be in peryll. also to experience or proue a thyng, to assay, to aduenture,

to leoparde.

Periclitator fama, I am in daunger to lose my good name.

Periclitare sui, I am almost dead or lyke to die for thyself.

Periclitari cancro, to be in daunger of a canker.

Periclitari omnia, to aduenture or assay all thynges.

Rumpi periclitatur, it is in daunger to be broken.

Ne inops fieri periclitetur, lest he bee in daunger to be made a beggar, or a very poore man.

Periclitatur capite, he is in daunger of his life.

Periclymenon, ni, n. ge. an herbe called wood hyne, whiche beareth the hangfurdle.

Periclymenus, for Proxibiother.

Pericornos, ni, m. ge. a kynne that compasseth all the shulle.

Periculator, aris, ari, to be in daunger, or to putte him selfe in daunger.

Periculose, daungerously, peryllously, with great daunger.

Periculose facere, to dooe a thyng with great daunger.

Periculose agrotans, so sicke that he is in leas perill of his life.

Periculosus, a, um, daungerous, perillous, full of daunger, full of perill.

Periculum, i, n. g. peryll or daunger, sometyme experience or proufe.

Periculum facere, to proue, to assay, to leoparde a toynce.

Periculo, meo, tuo, suo, one myne, thyne or his peryll.

Subtrahere periculo, to deliuer out of daunger.

Huius periculo fit, all is done on this mans peryll.

Venire in periculum, to come in daunger.

Creare periculum, to put one in daunger.

Facere & facere periculum alicui.

Ducere and Adducere in periculum, & Adferre alicui periculum, to bring one in daunger, to worke one mischief.

Inijcere alicui periculum mortis, to put one in daunger of his life.

Moliri periculum alicui, to go about or endeavour to worke one displeasure or mischief.

Periculum fortunaru negligere, not to passe for the hasard, daunger and losse of all his gooddes and substance.

Propulsare periculum, to put away daunger that is like to ensue.

Subijcere periculo, to put in daunger.

Haud sane periculum est, there is no daunger or it is not to be feared.

Nihil tibi periculi est a me, I will doo the no harme, thou needest not to feare any thyng that I will doo to thee.

A securi negat ei esse periculum, he saied he

Ggg ij was

was in no daunger to lose his life, or to be be-
headed, or that he needs not to feare the daun-
ger of his lyfe.
Fac periculum in literis, p^roue him in lea-
nyng.
Alis aliunde est periculum, some be in dan-
ger one way, some an other.
Periculum famæ mihi est, I am in daunger to
lose my good name.
Si periculum vllum in te est, if you be in any
daunger.
Non procul abuit à periculo vitæ, he was in
great daunger of his lyfe, or it had almost cost
him his lyfe.
Peridoneus, a, um, very fitte or convenient.
Peridromis, idis, f. g. a walke or galacie about
the place of exercise.
Periegêsis, sis, f. g. a compasse or circuite.
Periergos, very curious.
Periergia, æ, fœm. gene. to much curiositee, to
much diligence.
Perileucos, a certayne p^recious stone.
Perillus, an arteficer, which made a bull of brasse,
wherinto (beyng glowyng hotte) men shoulde
be put, that in tormentyng of them, by they
cryng, a noyse shoulde issue out lyke the lowes-
yng of bellowyng of a bull. The whiche en-
gynne whan Perillus had geuen unto Phala-
ris the cruell tyranne: he caused him fyre to
be put into it, to p^roue his owne experience.
Perillustis, stre, very noble, ryght notable and
famous.
Perimbecillus, a, um, or Perimbecillis, le, vtry
weake or feble.
Perimetros, id est, immensus.
Périmo, emi, ere, to kill, to take away.
Perimere reditum alicui, to let or stoppe one
of his way.
Perimere consilium alicuius, to breake or
disappointe ones enterpryse.
Perincommodus, a, um, very yll or incom-
modious.
Perincommode, very incommodiously, very
vnhansomely.
Perinconsequens, entis, nothyng consequent or
agreeyng.
Perincertus, a, um, very vncertayne.
Périnde, so in lyke wyse, euen lyke, very muche,
euen as, in this facion: and requireth after
him. Aci, or atque si, and with a negacion
quam, if it haue none of these, it is taken for
æque.
Perinde atque capta vrbe, lyke as if the citee
had been wonne.
Nulla re perinde motus quàm resposso, he
was not so much moued with any thyng, as
with the answer.
Sed perinde erit vt acceperis, but it shal be e-
uen as thou wilt take it.
Aduentus non perinde gratus fuit, his com-
yng was not very pleasaunt or acceptable.

Perinde quasi factum sit, as though it had ben
doen.
Hoc perinde est, tanquam si ego dicam, this
is euen as though I should say.
Eperinde dum nos laudaret, castigaret,
id est, ita, and so, or, and by that meanes.
Eperinde reliquas commiser, and lyke wyse
shoulde chaunge the other.
Perinde vt dicam, euen so as I will speake
them.
Clarissimi ciuis & perinde felicit, id est, æ-
que, or pariter.
Fac sis perinde adeo, vt me velle intelligis, se
that you be euen as you know that I woulde
haue you.
Perinde tuebar, ac si vltus essem, I bidde de-
fende it, euen as though it had bene me ser-
uice.
Perinde coniecturam de moribus suis homi-
nes facturos, pro vt hoc vel illud egerint,
that men wyl so coniecte of theyr maners, as
they doo behaue them in this or that.
Perinde diuquàm lauant, so longe as they
walke.
Non perinde, id est, non multū, non valde.
Perindulgens, entis, he that is very gentill and
pardoneth muche. Perindulgens in patrem,
very obediens, and shewyng great reuerence to
his father.
Perinēphra, æ, f. g. the fat plates about the kid-
neys.
Perinfamis, me, that hath a very yll name.
Perinfirmus, a, um, very feeble, of small force
or value.
Peringeniosus, a, um, very wittie.
Periniquus, a, um, very vniuste.
Perinignis, ne, very notable.
Perinteger, gra, grum, verie entier, pure and
vncorrupte.
Perinthius, a, um, of Heraclia.
Perinthus, a citee of Thrace, which now is cal-
led Heraclia.
Periocha, chæ, f. g. a bylese argument, contrys-
nyng the summe of the whole matter.
Periódicus, a, um, that goeth and commeth by
courses.
Periódica febris, a feuer, which cometh by cours-
ses, as tercians, and quartans.
Periodus, di, f. g. a clause, a circuite in woordes,
or continuance in speakyng, a periode, a full
sentence. also a certayne game or exercise amōg
the Grekes.
Periæci, companions or dwellers together in one
house.
Peripateticus, a philosopher of Aristotles secte or
opinion.
Peripetasma, âtis, n. g. the hangyng of a house,
tapestry, or other lyke thynges.
Periphas, a mans name in Virgill.
Peripheria, a circumference.
Peripherōma, or Periplerōma, âtis, n. g. a fy-
gure,

gure, when a parte of a word is nothing necessary, is added unto a word.

Periphrasis, *seos*, f. g. *circumlocutio*, some wayes expressed by many.

Peripneumonia, *a*, f. g. an impostume in the lunges, proceedinge of thicke humours, and commonly followeth pleuresie.

Peripneumonicus, *a*, um, that hath that distemper.

Peripsēma, *ma*, n. g. the powder of butter that cometh of filpge of thynge of metall or wood also the paring of a house, entre, or other place, which cometh by reason of goyng.

Perisclis, *lidis*, f. g. stoppes, which women were wonte to weare.

Perissologia, *a*, f. g. a superfluous speaking.

Perisson, *unequall*, *uneuon*.

Peristerie, *house* *colours* of *doodes*.

Peristereon, *a* *conluer* *house*.

Peristereos, *rei*, f. g. of *Peristerion*, *onis*, m. g.

of *Peristereum*, *rei*, n. g. an herbe called also *Verbenaca*, or *Verbena*, *Meruin*.

Peristerotrophium, *h*, n. g. *glidem* *quod* *Peristerion*.

Peristrōma, *itis*, n. g. *tapete* of *conuolides* of *head* of *Verbenae*.

Peristylum, *li*, or *Peristylum*, *li*, n. g. a place set aboute with pillars, a cloyster: also a longenserie in an house.

Perite, *aduerb*. *wisely*, *cunningly*.

Perito, *aut*, are, to *perish* or *be* *losse*.

Perithous, the companion of *Theseus*.

Peritia, *a*, f. g. *cunning* in any science.

Peritus, *a*, um, *cunning* perfect in a science, *experte*.

Mularum rerum peritus, *experte* in manye thynges. *Peritus*, *operum*, *iuris*, *legum*, &c.

Peritus *vsq*, *cunning* and *readie* by experience and *vse*.

Periucunde, *very* *pleasantly*.

Periucundus, *a*, um, *very* *pleasaunt*.

Periuratio, *onis*, f. g. *forswear*ing.

Periuratiuncula, *ix*, a *diminutive* of *Periuratio*.

Periuriōsus, *a*, um, that is often *forsworne*.

Periūro, *aut*, are, to *sweare* *vntruely*, to be *perswured*, to *breake* ones othe, not to doo that he hath *sworne* to dooe.

Periūrus, *a*, um, *forsworne*, *perjured*, that hath *broke* his othe.

Periurior, *more* *forsworne*.

Periurium, *ri*, *neu*. *gen*. *perjury*, *forswearing*, *breahing* of ones othe.

Perizōma, *itis*, n. g. a *bysterie*, a *rodplece*.

Perizōnium, a *coise* of *brode* *girt*he, wherewith *maidens* were wont to be *girt* vnder their *pappes*, after come a *vesture* much like an *apron*, which *maidens* woze *scd* their *breastes* *downes* *warde*.

Perlabor, *lāberis*, *bi*, to *flow* or *ven* by a *place*, to *syde* *downe*, to *slide* by.

Perlatus, *a*, um, *very* *weary*, *very* *glad*.

Perlare, *very* *broade*, *saue* a *brode*.

Perlare *saue*, to *perpene* to many *brode*.

Perlatus, *a*, um, *very* *broade*.

Perlecebrare, *g*, g. a *thyng*, which *pleasauntly* *draweth* a *man* to *saue* it.

Perlecebrare, *aut*, are, to *saue* *one's* *owne* *offen*.

Perlego, *perlegis*, *legi*, *legere*, to *reade* *ouer*, to *saue* from the *beginning* to the *ende*.

Perlegere oculis, to *viewe* and *beholde* *dispa* *rausly* *ouer* and *ouer*.

Perlepidaspe, *um*, *very* *pleasant*, that hath a *good* *grace*.

Perleuis, *ar*, *very* *lyght* or *todayne*, of *very* *litle* *value*.

Perleui sape momento fortuna, with the *least* *change* of *fortune* *than* can be.

Perleui momento victi sunt, they were *ouer* *come* with the *least* *thyng* in the *woyde*.

Perleuiat *perit* *rightly*, *very* *quickly*.

Perlibens, *bentis*, that doeth a *thyng* with a *very* *good* *will*.

Perlibenter, with a *very* *good* *will*, *very* *gladly*, *ryght* *gladly*.

Perliberāsis, *le*, *very* *liberall*.

Perliberāter, *very* *liberally*.

Perlicio, *perlicis*, *lexi*, *licere*, *idem* *quod* *Pelicio*.

Perlicere in amicitiam, to *allure* *one* by *sayis* *meanes* to *his* *friende*.

Perlibro, *aut*, are, to *weighe* *diligently*, to *make* *ruen*, to *leanell*, to *trie* by the *plumme* *rule* or *leanell*.

Perligo, *aut*, are, to *bynde* *harde* or *faste*.

Perlinio, *perlinis*, *lini*, *nire*, to *rubbe* or *ans* *nointe* *harde* with any *lycours*.

Perlino, *lini*, *lini*, or *leui*, *linere*, to *annoynt* or *anre* *all* *about*.

Perlirō, *aut*, are, to *doe* *sacrifice* *solemnely* with *all* *accustomed* *ceremonies*, to *please* *god* with *sacrifice*, and *obteyne* *his* *desyre*.

Perlirus, *a*, um, *annoynted* *harde*.

Perlonge, *very* *farre*.

Perlonge est, it is *very* *farre* *hence*.

Perlonginquus, *a*, um, *farre* *of*, that is a *great* *way* *hence*.

Perlongus, *a*, um, *very* *longe*.

Perlongum est, it is *very* *farre* *hence*, it were *very* *longe* to *tary*.

Perloquor, *qui*, to *speake* *out* *all* to an *ende*, to *speake* *perfectly*.

Perlubet, it *lyketh* me *well*, with a *very* *good* *will*.

Perluber hanc hominem colloqui, I woulde *very* *sayne*, or I haue a *great* *desyre* to *come* *mon* with the *man*.

Perlubens, *entis*, that is *very* *well* *content* to *do*, or *suffre* a *thyng* to be *dooen*.

Perlūceo, *lūces*, *lūxi*, *lucere*, *idem* *quod* *Pellus* *ceo*, to *shyne* *bright*, to *shyne* *thorough*.

Perlucidulus, *a*, um, a *diminutive* of *Perlucius* *dus*.

Perlucidus, *a*, um, and *Pellucidus*, *a*, um, *clere*, *Ggg* *ij* *tho*

that a man may see thorough, as water, glasse,
horne.
Perclutuosus, a, um, very lamentable, full of
sorrow.
Perludo, lusi, ludere, idem quod Ludo, to play
all aboute.
Perlucio, perlui, luere, to walke ouer al, to rine
of walke cleane.
Perlustro, aui, are, to beholde al about diligently.
Perlustrare oculis, to viewe of looke round ab
bout diligently.
Perlustrare animo, to regarde of consider ex
actly in the mynde.
Perlucius, a, um, washed all ouer, rined cleane.
Permacer, cra, crum, verat leane, veray bare
reine of dyse.
Permadesco, idem quod Permado.
Permadesco, defacis, feci, cere, to make very
mope, or to mete muche.
Permado, permades, dui, dere, to be welte of
uer and ouer, to be thorough welte.
Permagnus, a, um, very great.
Permagnas tua agitur, a greate matter of
pours is in controuersie: of the controuersie is of
a weightie matter of pours.
Permagno aestimare, to set at a high price, to
value a thyng very deere.
Permagno vendere, to sell very deere of at a
high price.
Permagnus existimare, to thynke it a very
great matter.
Permagni inter est, it maketh a great matter.
Permagni referre arbitror, I iudge it to make
a great matter.
Permagni nostra interest, it is very necessarie
of requisite for vs.
Permaneo, permanes, mansi, nere, to abyde to
the ende, to abyde tyll all be dooen, to remaine
tyll, to continue.
Stabilem permanere, to continue sure and
stedfast to the ende.
In incepto permanere, to continue in his pur
pose that he hath enterprised.
Permanere in eadem mente, to be in the same
mynde still.
Permanere in officio, to continue in due obe
dience.
Permanesco, scere, to come to ones knowlage.
Vnde ad eum potest permanescere, wherby
it may come to his knowlage.
Permanenter.
Permâno, aui, are, to renue all ouer, to renue in
to, to be declared openly, to be divulgate of
known abroad, to come to ones knowlage.
Ne permânet palam, that it come not abroad
to the knowlage of men.
Ne aliqua ad patrem hoc permânet, least it
come to my fathers eares by any meanes.
Permanare ad plures, to come to the know
lage of many.
Permanavit in hanc ciuitatem doctrina Py

thagora, the doctrine of Pythagoras came in
to this citee.
Permanio, onis, f. g. a continuing of abyding
longe in a place.
Permaturo, surui, scere, to mure through
an hole.
Permediocris, cre, very meane.
Permeo, aui, are, to go, to passe over.
Permenus, a, um, measured diligently.
Permerdo, to defile ouer all.
Permessus, aut Permessis, isidos, a river in
Grece, dedicate to the Muses.
Permetior, tiris, tiri, to measure, to measure di
ligently, to passe of go through of ouer.
Permetiri equor, to passe of saile ouer the sea.
Permetuo, metui, meture, to be sore aftere.
Perminutus, a, um, very littell, very small, of
very littell value.
Permirus, a, um, very meruylous.
Mihi permirum videtur, it is great meruyle
to me.
Permisco, miscui, mistum, of mixtum, misce
re, to mixe all together.
Permiscere omnia, to make a great busynesse,
to trouble and confounde all thynges.
Permiscere Græciam, to trouble all Grece,
and set it in an hyppocrite.
Permiscere & Confundere.
Permisceri connubio, to be married.
Permisceri vino, to be tempered with wyne.
Permissio, onis, f. g. a sufferaunce.
Permissus, a, um, permitted, suffered.
Permissus, us, m. g. and plu. Permissa, orum,
n. g. sufferaunce, permission, licence, graunt.
Permistus, one with an other confusely.
Permistio, onis, f. g. a mixture of mingling.
Permistus, a, um, mixed, mingled.
Permitis, te, very gentill and milde. Also the
rouge type.
Permitto, misi, mittere, to suffer, to permitte, to
graunt, to geue licence, power of authoritee to
doe a thyng: also to pardone, to yelde of de
liuer, to thrust in, to throw downe, to commit,
to sende forth, to let downe, as to let downe
one by a rope, or other lyke thyng. Sometime
for Immittere: as, Concitant equos, permit
tuntque in hostem, they thrust the spures to
theyr hoxses, or fetched by theyr hoxses with
the spures, and galopte forth agaynst their
enemies.
Permittere equum, to geue the hoxse the dy
ble, or to let him goe at his pleasure, to galope
forth.
Permittere sese, to yelde him selfe.
Permittere se in deditionem alicuius, idem.
Permittere iracundia alicuius, to geue place
to one whan he is angrie, to beare with one in
any poynte whan he is angrie.
Permittere omnia iudicio alterius, to submit
him selfe to the iudgement of one: Or to make
one iudge, and suffer the whole matter to be
tryed.

Permittere se fidei, or in fidem alicuius, to
 yelde, or submitte him selfe into ones handes,
 to put him selfe in ones tuition.
 De eo permissum ipse erat, faceret, quod, &c
 as concerning that matter, authoritie or leave
 was given to him, to doo as, &c.
 Neg enim liberum id vobis permittit Phi-
 lippus, for Philip will not suffer you to do:
 or, Philip will not permit you to doo therein
 as you will your selfe.
 Equo permittere habenas, to let the horse
 have the bydle.
 Inimicitias cum aliquo suscepias, reipublica
 Permittere, for the common weales sake to leave
 of displeasure or enmitie, that he hath wrongs
 ued agaynst one.
 Precibus alicuius permittit aliquid, to
 graunt a thyng at ones besyer.
 Permodestus, a, um, very modest, very demure.
 Permodice, in very small pteem, very moderate.
 Permodicus, a, um, very littell.
 Permolestus, very grievously.
 Permolestus, I was very greatly displeas-
 ed.
 Permolestus, a, um, very greivous, that com-
 eth byteth or letteth a man much.
 Permocio, onis, f. g. a motion or mouing.
 Permouet, permoues, moui, mouere, to moue
 or stire greatly, to anger.
 Permouus, a, um, moued, stired.
 Permotus mente, madde, out of his witts.
 Permotus metu, feare, afraid.
 Permotus iracundia, very angry.
 Mare permotum ventis, the sea troubled
 with wyndes.
 Permulseo, mulsi, cere, to appease, addulce, to
 mitigate a mans displeasure, to please, to so-
 lite, to stroke one softly.
 Aures permulcere, to please or delite the
 eares.
 Perque manu permulsi eum, and thys he
 stroked him with his hande.
 Permulseo iras, to mitigate or asswage ones
 angre.
 Permulseo atq; tractare plebem, to please the
 people and handell them gently.
 Permultus, very many.
 Permultus, a, um, very much, very many.
 Permulto, and Permultum, aduerbes, very
 muche.
 Permultum interest, there is a very greate
 difference.
 Permundus, a, um, very cleane and pure.
 Permutatio, onis, niui, nire, to fortifie strongly,
 to finish the fortification that one hath be-
 gunne.
 Permutus, a, um, strongly fortified, fenced
 rounde about.
 Permutatio, onis, f. g. an exchaunge, barterynge,

exchaungeing one thyng for an other, chaunge-
 yng from place to place.
 Permutator, onis, m. g. he that exchaungeith.
 Permutatio, aui, are, to chaunge one thyng for an
 other, to chaunge from place to place, to bar-
 ter. Sometime to bin.
 Permutare locum cum altero, to chaunge
 place with an other.
 Nomina facit vos permutastis, you have
 chaunged your names one with an other, or
 one of you hath taken an others name.
 Permutare rem publicam, id est perturbare,
 to trouble and alter the state of the common
 weale.
 Permutare pecuniam, to exchaunge money
 or with bankers.
 Permutare precio vel merce, to chaunge for
 money or for merchandise, to barter.
 Permutare aliquid are alieno alteri, to take
 a thyng of a man to the entente to discharge
 and pay that he oughth.
 Perna, a, form, gener, the pestill, and also the
 gaunche of bakon, also a certayne kynde of
 chylde.
 Pernuigo, aui, are, to sayle or passe through.
 Perniciabilis, a, um, very necessary. Also ve-
 rie familiar, a great friende.
 Pernego, aui, are, to deny thysely, to deny bet-
 terly.
 Perneo, nes, denyre, to spinne out the threds
 to an end.
 Perniciabilis, le, deadly, mortall.
 Perniciâlis, le, that bringeth destruction, that
 causeth death.
 Pernicies, ei, f. g. death, great damage, destruc-
 tion, vndoing.
 Ut scias, quam instructa pulchre ad perniciem
 em sit, that thou mayst knowe, howe goodly
 she is appoynted to vndoe or caste away any
 man: or to bring any man to nought.
 Ipse sibi perniciem accersuit, he was cause of
 his owne hurte, or he made a rood for his owne
 sayle.
 Pellere perniciem a patria, to save his couns-
 try.
 Incumbere ad vel in perniciem alicuius, to
 labour all that wille one can, to caste a man as
 way or to wooke his destruction.
 Incipere sibi perniciem, to be occasion of his
 owne destruction.
 Perniciose, naughtily, hurtfully, to ones des-
 truction and destroyng away.
 Perniciose de republica mereri, to be cause of
 great mischief to the common weale.
 Perniciosus, a, um, deadly, mortall, that infer-
 reth death, destruction, greates hurte or da-
 mage.
 Pernicitas, atis, f. g. swiftnesse.
 Perniciosissimus, a, um, warste, moste daung-
 erous.
 Perniciter, swiftly, quickly.

Perniger, gra, grum, very blacke.
Pernimium, very much, wonderfull muche.
Pernimium interest, there is a wonderfull great difference.
Pernio, ónis, m. g. a hybe on the heele.
Perniunculus, li, m. g. a littell hybe.
Pernix, nicis, om. g.狡猾, flyghty, sometime stubburne.
Vento, pernicio, swifter than the wynde.
Pernobilis, le, very noble.
Pernocto, aui, are, to tary at the night, to watch, to pray, to reste, to walke, to stande, to dwell, to sleape, to lie out of his owne house all night longe.
Pernoctare in publico, to be at night abroad.
Pernoſco, noui, noſcere, to know perfectly, to know thoroughly.
Non ſaris me pernoſti, etiā qualis ſim, thou doest not yet know me thoroughly, what a man I am.
Pernox, noctis, om. g. that continueth wate cheth or abideth all night longe.
Pernumero, aui, are, to tell out money, to reken to the ende, to make an ende of numbynges or tellyng.
Pero, the daughter of Heleus, and ſiſter of Peleus, a woman of exceeding beautie.
Pero, ónis, om. g. a shoe of raw leather, also a lacke, a ſtartup.
Perobſcurus, a, um, very obſcure or darke.
Perobſcura fama, a fame or byrite that very few men here of.
Perodióſus, a, um, very odious.
Perogigomus, mi, m. g. he that putteth the ſtalion to the mare to ſeaſon hir.
Peroleo, péroles, olui, or oléui, olére, to ſavour or ſinke muche, to haue a ſtronge ſauour.
Peronátus, a, um, that weareth raw leather ſhoes, hoteur, ſterups, or cohars, lyke a plough man.
Peroportúnus, a, um, verie conueniente and meete for the purpoſe, that cometh in every good tyme.
Peroportune, very oportunately, in very good ſeaſon.
Péropus eſt, it is very neceſſary or expedient.
Peróriga, gr, he that putteth the ſtalion to the mare.
Perórrior, vris, vtri, to begynne, ſpyng or grow by the occaſion of ſome thyng.
Perorno, aui, are, to adourne greatly, to dooe greate honour, to ſet foorth the ones commendacion greatly.
Perornátus, a, um, adourned, eloquent.
Peroratio, ónis, f. g. the laſte parte of an oracion, wherein the effectes of the herets are chiefly ſtered.
Peróro, aui, are, to ſpeake or reaſon to an end, to reaſon perfectly, to tell a tale to an ende, to make an ende of an oracion. ſometyme to moue the herets to indignacion.

Perorare in aliquem, to pleade agaynſt one, to accuſe one.
Concludere & perorare, to conclude.
Nunquám perorari potuiſſe, that he coulde neuer pronounce his oracion to an ende.
Perorare cauſam, to pleade a cauſe thoroughly to the ende.
Perorare orationem, to pronounce an oracion to the ende.
Perosi, a people of Aethiopia.
Peróſus, a, um, that hateth extremely.
Perpáco, aui, are, to ſet all thynges in peace and quiet, to make calme.
Perparum, very littell.
Perparce, very ſparely, very nighly, or very ſparily.
Perparius, a, um, a very littell one.
Perpaſco, qui, ſcere, to ſeede to the bittermoſt.
Perparuulus, a, um, a very littell pretie one.
Perpáculus, a, um, very fewe.
Perpáucus, a, um, very fewe.
Perpauſacio, pauſacio, fécí, facere, to make ſore a fraide.
Perpaulum, very littell.
Perpáculum, and **Perpáculum**, wonderfull littell.
Perpáuper, very poore.
Perpello, perpuli, percellere, to conſtraine, to moue or endite one to doo a thyng.
Donec perpulſe viderem, vntill he hadde made or cauſed me to ſay ſo.
Perpellere ad additionem, to make to yelde by.
Perpendicularis, re, that is directly downe right that hangeth ſtreight downe.
Perpendicularum, li, m. g. a plumme lyne, ſuch as maſons and carpenters haue with leade at the ende, whereby they dooe proue the euenneſſe of their ſquares and walles.
Ad perpendicularum facere, to make even with the plumme lyne.
Perpendo, di, deſe, to examine or conſider diligently, to weigh the matter exactly.
Perpenſe, aduiſedly, with good conſideracion.
Perpenſus, a, um, weighed or conſidered diligently.
Perpenſa, an herbe called Cabaret.
Perperam, amiſſe, ouerthwartly, unhappily, wrongfully.
Perperam inſimulatus, accuſed wrongfully, and without cauſe.
Perperam pronunciare, to pronounce roguſly and falſely.
Perperus, a, um, ſhewed, rude, a lier.
Perperitudo, dinis, ſhewdneſſe, ſolitiſhneſſe.
Perpes, perperis, om. g. perpetual.
Noctem perperam dormire, to ſleape all nyght longe.
Perpeſſio, ónis, enduryng, ſuffering, abyng.
Perpeſſus, a, um, that is accuſtomed to endure ſuffre or abyde.
Perpeſſus, a, um, that hath ſuffered or ſuſtained.

Perpeſſu

Perpetua asperum, very painful and grievous to be suffered.
Perpetim, perpetually, without ceasing.
Perpetior, pessus sum, **perpeti**, to abide; endure, or suffer patiently.
Nunquam perpetiar, I will never abide it.
Perpeto, tui, tibi, **perpetere**, to aske impossible natly without ceasing, to persourne, to continue.
Perpetro, aui, are, to doe, or to committe an acte properly ill, or moſte commonly ill.
Perpetrare credem, to committe a murder.
Perpetrato bello, after the warre ended.
Perpetratus, a, um, done, finished, atchieved.
Perpetratio, onis, an acte good or badde.
Perpetualis, le, perpetuall.
Perpetuarius, ri, m. gen. he that hireth a ferme, house, or ground in perpetuitee, for ever. Some tyme he that alwaye attendeth his worke or labour.
Perpetuitas, aris, f. g. eternitie, an everlasting continuance, perpetuitee.
Sermonis perpetuitas, continuall speache without interrupcion.
Perpetuo, aui, are, to continue on a thing without ceasing.
Perpetuare verba, to speake on still without fetchyng of breathe.
Perpetuo, and **perpetuum**, aduerbes, signifying continually, alwaye, for ever, evermore, still, without any ceasing or intermission.
Perpetuo perij, I am viterly vndone, I am viterly cast awaye for ever.
Perpetuus, a, um, perpetuall, everlasting, continuall, whole, not in porcions or divided.
Triduo hoc perpetuo, al these thre daies continually without ceasing.
Si perpetuam vis affinitatem hanc, if you wilt haue this affinitee to continue for ever.
Aedes perpetue ruunt, the whole house falleth downe.
Alimentis perpetuis donari, To haue meate and drynke founden all his life of free coſte.
Febris perpetua, a continuall feuer.
Præda hæc perpetua est mea, id est, tota.
Trabes perpetue, beames that bee all of one piece.
Non est perpetuum, it cometh not alwaie so to passe, it is not alwaie true.
Perpetui montes, continuall hilles, loggnyng one to another.
Perpetua oratio, a continuall oracion without interrupcion or stoppyng.
Palus perpetua intercedebat, There was betwene a continuall marſhe, and no other grounde.
Perpictus, a, um, peincted.
Perplaceo, **perplace**, **perplacui**, **placere**, to content very muche, to please right well.
Perplexè, ambiguously, intricately, doubtfully.

Perplexè loqui, to speake now one thyng, nowe an other, that a man wotteth not what he meaneth, to speake ambiguously.
Perplexè & palam, contrary.
Perplexim, idem quod **Perplexè**.
Perplexor, aris, ari, to speake doubtfully, as wordes wherein are two intendementes, to bynde of twyfe hard and fast, to mingle so together, that a man can not knowe what the thyng meaneth.
At scio, quo vos pacto soleatis **perplexari** pactum; non pactum est; non pactum, pactum est, quod vobis lubet, wel I know well enough, in what faction you are wont to speake that a man can not tell how to take you: it was promised, it was not promised: it was not promised, it was promised, even as it listeth you.
Perplexabilis, le, a word spoken, whiche hath two diuers vnderstandynges: or that whiche is one thyng in heyyng, an other in vnderstandyng.
Perplexabiliter, doubtfully, with great perplexities.
Perplexus, a, um, perplexe, twisted together, or harde to bee lousd, intricate, doubtfull, ambiguous.
Perplicatus, a, um, platted together.
Perpluo, pluui, pliere, to rayne through, to let the rayne come through.
Perplurimum, very muche more.
Perplus, pluris, n. g. muche more, many more.
Perpol, an oyle, signifying by Pollux. Sometyme the wordes, **Per**, doeth pertaine to the wordes following.
Perpol quam paucos reperias meretricibus fideles euenire amatores, by god thou shalt see very fewe true louers happen to comen with women, where **per** belongeth to paucos, and not to pol.
Perpoleo, **perpolis**, lini, lire, to polye the trimme, to make very nete, to make perfect.
Perpolio, onis, f. g. a polishing.
Perpolitus, a, um, polished, trimmed by pers.
Perpolitus literis, of great knowlage and lernyng, a man excellently well learned.
Perpopulo, aris, ari, to destroye; waste and spoyle other althynge.
Perpoto, aui, are, to drynke all daie, or to drynke still or continually tyll one be drynke, to dooe nothyng but drynke.
Perporatio, onis, f. g. a continuance in dryndyng, drynkerie.
Perprurisco, riscere, to haue a great itche, or desyre to clawe or scratche hym selfe.
Perpulcher, chra, chrum, verge faire, verge goodlye.
Perpulchrè, very well done, solly well.
Perpurgo, aui, are, to make all thyng cleane or nete.
Perpurgare locū aliquem, id est, expedire.

to dissolve all doubts and difficulties that be
in a matter.
Perpusillus, a, um, very littell.
Perpusillum, an aduerbe, very littell.
Pérputo, aui, are, to declare all.
Nunc operam date, vt ego argumētum hoc
vobis plane perputem, nowe take ye heede,
that I maye plainly declare all this matter to
you.
Perquām, added to any nowne adiectiue, aug-
menteth his power.
Perquām doctus, very well learned.
Perquām stolidus, very folye.
Perquām flebiliter, very lamentably.
Perquiro, quisiui, quirere, to make diligente ser-
che, to examine, to aske and enquire diligently.
Perquisitē, with diligēt serche and inquirie.
Perquisitor, ōris, mas, gene. one that inquirēth
or sercheth.
Perquisitus, a, um, sought or inquired out.
Perraro, very selde.
Perrarus, a, um, that is very selde times seen.
Perrēpo, répsi, répere, to crepe into or throughe.
Perrepto, aui, are, to crepe about in euery corner,
and serche diligently.
Perreptauī vsq; omne oppidum, I haue gone
about all the towne to seke.
Perrideo, perrisi, perridere, to laughē hertily.
Perridicule, very folyshly.
Perridulus, a, um, very folysh, woozthy to be
mocked and laughed at.
Perrōdo, rōsi, rōdere, to cate or knowe throughe,
all to knowe.
Pérrogo, aui, are, to desire hertily; to require
euery mannes opinion and sentence.
Perrumpo, rupi, rumpere, to brenke in sunder,
or in the middes, to brenke in piced; to brenke
in or entre by force, to brenke throughe vio-
lently.
Perrumpere nituntur, they endeavour to entre
in by force.
Perrumpere ad suos, to brenke throughe vio-
lently to theyr kompanie.
Acem perrumpere, to brenke and disturbe
the arraye.
Perrumpere castra, to brenke in and assaile the
ennemies in their campe.
Leges perrumpere, To brenke and violate
lawes.
Perrumpere periculum, To escape & auoyde
daunger.
Perrumpit omnes difficultates, there is no
stop or leat, but that he passeth throughe it.
Perruptus, a, um, broken throughe.
Perfa, a man or woman of the countrey of Persia.
Persape, very often.
Persalse, very wittily.
Persalsus, a, um, veray salte, also veray wittly and
preaty.
Persaluto, aui, are, to salute often and much.
Persante, very deuoutely or solemnly.

Perfante deierit, he sweareth solemnly and
deuoutely, he sweareth a great othe.
Persano, aui, are, to cure by heale perfectly and
thoroughly.
Persapiens, entis, om, g, very wise, right sage.
Persapienter, very wisely, full sagely.
Persciter, right cunningly, with great knowledge.
Perscindo, perscidi, scindere, to cut in two, to
cutte or diuide in the middes.
Perscissus, a, um, cutte, diuided; or tozned in the
middes.
Perscitus, a, um, very preaty and wittly.
Perscriptio, ōnis, f, g, a bede of a mannes owne
hande wrytynge, a registre.
Perscribo, scripsi, scribere, to wryte a thyng
throughe, or to an ende, to wryte at length, to
wryte at large, to registre or inrolle a thyng.
Perscribere in tabulas, to registre.
Diligentissime, are scripta sunt, they were
wrytten of you at length with great diligence.
Perscribere pecuniam, to cause the bankers to
delpuer money to one by lōne, for dette or of
therwyle.
Perscriptor, ōris, m, g, he that registreth or kes
peth a booke, or that maketh wrytynge and
deedes.
Persca, a tree, whiche groweth verpe highe, the
woodde is blake, the leafe and floure lyke to a
peare, the leafe neuer falleth, and beareth al-
waye fruite, of the quantite of a peare; in
fourme longe, and inclosed in a hushe lyke an
almonde, greene in colour, and hath within it a
nut lyke a damān, but lesse and softer, the fruite
is swete and delectable, lyght of digestion, and
although it be exceedingly eaten, it hurteth not.
The roote is very great.
Pérseco, aui, are, to cutte throughe, to diuide.
Perfectō, aris, ari, to folow, pursue, or serche di-
ligently.
Persecutio, ōnis, f, g, persuite, persecution.
Persecutor, aris, ari, to serche or inquire dili-
gently.
Persedeo, persedes, sedi, sedere, to abyde or sit
styll euen to the ende.
Persfacal, the olde and auncient wryters used for
Persacile, very lightly, or very easily.
Persegnis, ne, very slowe.
Perseis, a nymphe, one of the daughters of Os-
ceanus.
Perseis, seidis, f, g, of Persia.
Herba, perseides, id est, magice.
Persenex, persenis, om, g, very olde.
Persentio, sentis, sentire, to feele, to perceiue.
Persensisco, sensi, scire, to perceiue.
Quoties dedere, vbi possem persensiscere?
howe many occasions gaue they, whereby I
myght haue perceyued.
Persephone, the surname of Proserpina, & sig-
nifieth the vertue of seedes in springyng.
Persephōnion, the Rhamnus.
Persepolis, a ciue in the countrey of Persia.

Persequor, eris, qui, to pursue, to continue in that, which is begunne, to followe, (a persecutor, to bee enuoyed, to doe, to fulfill, to accom-
plish.

Persequi aliquem bello, to warre against one.

Persequi aliquem vestigijs, to followe ones steps, to followe one steppe by steppe.

Vestigia persequi, idem.

Persequi numeris cursus syderu, to calculate the course of the sterres.

Persequi iniurias, to reuenge iniuries.

Persequi factis, quod dicimus, to doe as we speake of saye.

Persequi imperium patris, to doe the fathers commandements.

Persequi ius suum, to defende his right.

Persequi poenas alicuius, to reuenge ones death.

Persequi promissa alicuius, to sollicite or call vpon one to kepe his promises.

Persequi vita disciplinam recte viuendi, to lyue according to the doctrine of honest life and behauiour.

Persequi voluptates, to addicte or geue hym selfe to liue pleasantly.

Iudicio persequi, to sue one in the lawe.

Feras persequi, to hounte wyld beasts.

Incepta persequi, to pursue or continue to an ende, that he hath begunne.

Mores patris persequi, to endenour to followe his fathers maners, or to bee lyke his father in conditions.

Commodissime has res persecutus est Xenophon, Xenophon hath written very well of those thynges.

Stylum alicuius persequi, to imitate ones stile.

Versibus aliqua persequi, to write thynges in verses.

Voce aliquid persequi, to speake of a thing, to declare a thyng in wordes.

Persequi artem aliquam, to employ his studie and tyme to learne any art or science.

Persequi scriptura, to write.

Perfero, perferui, perferere, to sow all, to sow or plant about or aboute.

Perles, the sonne of Perseus, of whome came the Persians, also a kyng of Macedonie, vanquished by Demetrius: an other was brother of Hesiodus the poete: an other, brother to Peres, father of Perate.

Perseuerantia, x, f. g. a stable abidinge in any thyng reasonable, constancie.

Perseueranter, constantly.

Perseuero, aui, are, to continue with a steadfast mynde.

Perseuerare & transigere aliquid, to continue in a thyng and bying it to an ende.

Ad vltimum perseuerare, to continue constantly to the ende.

In eo perseuerat, he continueth in that mynde

style.

Perseuerus, a, um, very stout or stubborn.

Perseus, sci, a Perles, sis, or si, a noble knight, which bestrid a faire lady (called Andromeda) from a whale, & also from Medusa, which turned men into stones, Also it is a signe amonge the sterres.

Persia, x, Persis, persidis, and Persida, dx, a country in the east parte of the worlde, which hath on the north Media, on the weste Susiana, on the east Carmania, on the south the Persian sea, called Sinus Persicus, where now Sophi reigneth.

Persica poma, a fruite called peaches.

Persicaria, x, some iudge to be the herbe called artemisie.

Persiconapy, the herbe called also Raphanus maior.

Persicus, a, um, of Persia: sometyme ethe.

Persici apparatus, sumptuous and riche provision.

Persideo, persides, sedi, dère, to sitte by, to abide.

Persido, sidis, sedi, sidere, to perse or get downe vnto the bottoome.

Persigno, aui, are, to signe.

Persimilis, le, very lyke.

Persisto, persisti, sterc, to abyde: also to last, to continue to the ende.

Persius, a learned man of Rome.

Persolara, x, f. g. an herbe called clove leaues, which beareth great burres.

Persolido, aui, are, to make sounde or harde, to congele, to freeze.

Persoluo, solui, uere, to paye truly, to pay all, to accomplishe.

Persoluere grates, to geue thanks, to render thanks.

Persoluere amico, to requite a friende for pleasures that he hath done.

Quantum persoluere difficile est, as I am scant able to requite.

Persolui primæ epistolæ, I have answered to those thynges that ye wrote in your fyrste letter.

Persolui gratia non potest, it can not be requited or recompensed.

Officium receptum persoluere, to performe the pleasure or benefite, that he promysed to doe.

Persoluere poenas, to be punished, to make one amende.

Promissum persoluere, to fulfill or kepe his promise, to doe that he promised.

Ille rei publicæ poenas graues, iustasque persoluit, he was greuouly and rightously punished for the mischief or displeasure, that he had wrought to the common weale.

Persoluere votum, to accomplishe his vow.

Persoluere rationem officij, to make an account how he hath done his duetie.

Persolui

Perfoluere stipendium, to pay wages.
Perfoluere questionem, to solve a question.
Perfolus, a, um, alone without companie.
Perfolia nugæ, id est, meræ nugæ.
Perfolata, or **Perfolyton**, an herbe, wherof they make garlandes in Egypte.
Persona, æ, for. g. a visour lyke to a munes face: also person or personage, the qualites, wherby one man differeth from an other: as Hector from Priamus, by the person of a sonne. Comes tymie a man or woman.
Pacifica persona, a peaceable man.
Imponere alicui personam calumniam, to make one to be taken for an vnjust or false accuser.
Imponere alicui personam, to geue one a charge or an office to doe.
Imponere personam improbam alicui, to make one serue his tourne in committinge a naughty acte.
Mea persona ad istam pacem conciliandam minime fuit diligenda, id est, nō debui miti ei legatus, it was not conuenient, that I shoulde bee sent as ambassadour, to make this peace.
Personæ seruire, to behaue hym selfe accordyng to the parte that he playeth.
Personæ, be also gergelles and suche lyke images made in buildynges.
Personata, æ, and **personatia**, æ, an herbe, growyng by the water syde, haughe great brode leaues lyke gourdes, but greater and harder: it is supposed to be the herbe, in some countrey called *Donye*: it semeth by some herbals, to be the same that **Perfolata** is, clothe or great burr, called of Apothecaries *Lappa maior*.
Personalis, le, belongyng to the persone.
Personatus, a, um, a masker, he that weareth a visour, disguised, he that taketh vpon hym otherwise than he is.
Personata felicitas, a counterfeite felicitye.
Personata vulnera, hidden woundes.
Personatus, us, m, g. a maske.
Persono, sonui, personare, to sowne out or sowne perfectly, to make a great noyse, to crye out a lowde, or speake aloud with full mouth.
Personare aures alicuius voce aliqua, to speake a thyng often that one may here it.
Personat domus cantu tibiarum, all the house ringeth with minstrellie and ppyng.
Vlulatus personat tota vrbe, wailynge and wepyng is hearde ouer all the citee, or in euery place of the citee.
Personus, a, um, that sowneth all ouer.
Perforbo, forbui, or **forpsi**, **forbere**, to suppe all by.
Perspecte, diligently, discretely, cunnyngly.
Perspecto, aui, are, to loke well about, to behold euen to the ende.
Perspectus, a, um, playnely perceyued or known, manifest, euident.
Perspeculor, âris, âri, to beholde, biewe or loke about wpsely and diligently.

Perspergo, spersi, spergere, to sprinkle or cast all ouer a thyng, to sprinkle butt or leaues.
Perspicacitas, âris, and **Perspicacia**, æ, for. ge. quicknesse of sight, or perceyuing of a thyng, consideracion.
Perspicaciter, aduisedly.
Perspicientia, æ, for. ge. perfecte knowlage, full perceyuing of a thyng.
Perspicax, âcis, om. ge. that seeth quickly, and doeth all thynges with consideracion, quite witted, that perceyue a thyng quickly.
Perspicio, perspicis, spexi, spicere, to see or vnderstande playnly, to perceyue manifestly and clearly.
Perspicue, clearly, openly, euidently.
Perspicuitas, âris, for. ge. cleerenesse, propertie in wordes or sentences, easinesse, perspicuitye.
Perspicuus, a, um, that one may see through, also clearly, playne, easy, euident.
Perspicua aqua, cleere water, that one may see to the bottome.
Perspicuum facere, to make euident & playnly known to euery man.
Perspicuum est omnibus, It is euident and plaine to all the worlde.
Mors perspicua, present death, when one perceyueeth there is none other waie but death.
Perspiratio, a breathyng of breath through.
Perspissio, an aduerbe, very late, slowly.
Perssterno, stravi, sternere, to pauer all through.
Persstimulo, aui, are, idem quod *Stimulo*.
Persstino, aui, are, to set a price on a thyng.
Perssto, stiti, perstitum, and **perstatum**, stare, to abide firmly, to stande surely, to continue to the ende.
Perstare incepto, to abide stil in his purpose.
Perstratus, a, um, all pained, pained through.
Persstrepo, pui, pere, to make a great noyse or rustelyng with the fette, or otherwys.
Persstrictores, iuglers, that by leiger demayne make thynges appere to men that be not.
Persstrictus, a, um, wronge harde.
Perstringo, strinxi, stringere, to wryng harde, to touche a thyng mostly in speakyng or wryting, to dull or darke with to muche light, to dafell, to repprehende in fewe wordes, to make one somewhat greened.
Perstringere aures, to fille the eares wth noyse.
Perstringere nomen aut famam, to geue a man an yll name, to geue one a shewed quips per in fewe wordes.
Perstringere oculos splendore, To dull or darken the eyes, to dafell the sight with brightnesse.
Perstringere aciem mentis, to dul, darken, or abathe the strength or quicknesse of the witte or mynde, to deceiue or delude.
Terram aratro perstringere, to labour or till the grounde.
Horrore perstringi, To bee in suche a feare, that

that all the body trembleth, or is a colde and chylleth.
Perstringere aliquem, to touche or reprehend one a littell in writing or speaking.
Suspicionem perstringere, to make one suspecte what suspected.
Perstringere rem aliquam, to touche a thyng in some wordes.
Perstudiosus, a, um, very studious.
Persuadeo, persuasi, persuadere, to persuade, to make to beleve or truste, to put or bypnyge in ones mynde, to induce or moue one to doe a thyng. sometyme for **Suadere**, to exhort.
Et (quomodo mihi persuadeo) equiore, and (as I perswade my selfe) or, (and in my phantasy) more rightfull.
Velim tibi ita persuadeas, I wolde you shulde beleue this surely.
Is mihi persuadet, nuptias quantum. &c. he exhorteth me.
Ita persuasum omnibus, every man beleueth this for a certayntie.
Persuasibilis, le, that may be perswaded, easy to be perswaded.
Persuasibiliter, in such wise as it maye perswade.
Persuasio, onis, f. g. a persuasion, a sure beleue that one hath in a thyng.
Persuasorius, a, um, that perswadeth.
Persuasor, oris, m. g. a perswader or inducer to doe a thyng.
Persuasrix, tris, a woman, whiche induceth or moueth one to doe a thyng.
Persuasus, a, um, brought in mynde, perswaded.
Mihi persuasissimum est, and persuasissimū habeo, I beleue as surely as can bee, I am thoroughly perswaded.
Persubilis, le, very subtle, very fine.
Persulto, aui, are, to leape and skip for great ioy.
Persuo, ere, to sow by all.
Pertadet, tæduit, tæsum est, tædere, to lothe greatly, to be very wery.
Pertaxus, a, um, displeased, annoyed, that lotheth or hateth, that is very wery of a thyng.
Sermonis pertaxus, wery of communicacion or talke.
Pertaxus ignauiam suam, hatynge his owne slouthfulnesse, or displeased with his owne slouthfulnesse.
Priuatam vitam pertaxus, lothynge or hating a priuate life.
Pertego, texi, tegere, to couer all, to couer ouer and ouer, to make an ende of that one hath begunne, to couer.
Pertendo, tendi, tendere, to extend, to go forth straight to a place, to contēde, to laie one thing agaynst an other, to bypnyge to an ende that one hath purposed or intended.
Ad regis castra pertendit, he went straight to the kynges Campe.
Video non licere, vt cõperam hoc perten-

dere, I perceyue well, I can not be suffered to atcheue or bypnyge to an ende that I intended, or so to bypnyge this matter to passe as I purposed.
Animo pertendens, obstinate, stubburne.
Pertentio, aui, are, to attempt, to assaie or proue muche.
Pertenuis, tenuis, very slender, very thynne, very simple, very single.
Pertenuis spes, very small hope.
Pertenuis argumentum, a small argument or proue.
Pertenui discrimine separantur, They differ very littell, or be littell or nothyng a sunder, or separated.
Suspicio pertenuis, the least suspicion in the worlde.
Perterebro, aui, are, to perre, to boze through.
Pertergo, terfi, tergere, to rubbe or wype dilligently.
Pertero, trini, terere, to rubbe or frote a thyng, to rubbe in pices, to brake in small crummes.
Perterréfacio, perterréfacio, féci, facere, idem quod perterreo.
Perterreo, terrui, terrere, to make soze aserde.
Perterrificus, a, um, that maketh a terrible noise, that with the noise thereof maketh men aserde.
Perterritus, a, um, soze asfayde.
Pertexo, texui, texere, to make an ende, to conclude, properly to weane out, or to weane perfectly.
Pertica, cæ, f. g. a longe staffe, perche or polle, wherewith grounde is met.
Perticælis, le, wherof perches, or polles be made.
Pertimeo, pertimes, mui, timere, to feare much, to be soze aserde.
Pertimesco, scere, idem.
Pertinacia, æ, f. g. obstinacy, stubburnesse, stiffnesse in opinion. sometyme in the good parte, perseuerance, constance.
Pertinaciter, obstinately, stiffely, stubburnely, constantly.
Pertinax, æcis, om, gen. that holdeth fast, stubburne, obstinate, stiff in opinion, opinatiue, and in the good parte, continuynge or abydyng constantly, constant in his purpose.
Vincit omnia pertinax virtus, vertue cõstant and continuynge still in goodnesse, ouercometh all thynges.
Pertinax non ero, I will not be stiff in myne opinion.
Pertinax certamen, a soze and continuall batayle, with great stomake, on bothe the parties, or where neither parte will geue ouer.
Pertinax fama, a constant byrite or fame, that alwaie continueth.
Tam pertinaci odio dissident, they hate one an other so mortally: or theyr natures bee so disagreeynge.
Studio pertinaci, with continuall studie.
Pertinax clamor, cõtinuall or incessant cryng.

Pertinax

Pertinacior, **pertinacius**, **pertinacissimus**, more and moſte obſtinate. ſome tyme conſtant.
Pertineo, **pertines**, **pertinet**, **pertinere**, to extend to a thyng; to touche a thyng.
Sylua longe introrſus pertinet, the woodde is extended oꝝ goeth farre in.
Gratius mihi futurum, quam ſi ea tua liberatitas **pertinuiffet** ad rem familiarem meam, It ſhall be to me more pleaſure, then if ſhe had extended oꝝ ſhewed that your liberalitee toward myne owne propre commoditee.
Qua ex aribus eius in tuas pertinet, whiche cometh out of his houſe into yours, oꝝ euen to yours.
Qua ad poſteritatis memoriam pertinet, whiche might continue to the remembraunce of the poſteritee.
Via, qua pertinent ad iecur, the paſſages oꝝ waies, whiche extend oꝝ go euen to the luer.
Deus pertinet per naturam cuius q rei, god ſhewyng oꝝ extendyng his vertue to the nature of euery thyng.
Ad quem ſuſpicio malefici pertineat, who is to bee ſuſpected foꝝ this naughty act.
Ad rem publicā pertinet, it is foꝝ the profite of the common weale, it is expedient foꝝ the common weale.
Summa illuc pertinet, the whole matter is ſpoken to this ende.
Hoc eo pertinet, this is the effecte oꝝ intent of that, whiche is ſpoken.
Eodemque pertinet, quod ſententiam eius probo, and to the ſame effecte oꝝ intent it is, that I doe allowe his ſentence.
Nec oratio mea pertinet ad inſirmandū foras. &c. the intent of my oracion oꝝ wordes is not to breake oꝝ hinder the league. &c.
Quot ſum quid q pertineat, to what intente euery thyng is ſpoken oꝝ done.
Cur non pertineat ad literas ætas, qua ad mores iam pertinet; why is not that age conuenient foꝝ lernyng, which is already mete to be inſtructed in god maners and behauiour.
Si nihil ad eos pertinere arbitrantur, if they did thinke the matter to touche them nothing, oꝝ to belonge nothyng to them; oꝝ that they had nothing to doe with it.
Pertinet, a verbe impersonall, it belongeth, it appertayneth.
Pertinet ad te, it belongeth to the, it concerneth the.
Pertinet ad rem, it appertayneth oꝝ belongeth to the matter.
Pertinet ſomnium ad hoc, it is euen as I dreamed.
Eadem bonitas etiam ad multitudinem pertinet, it becometh as well the people to haue that goodneſſe as other men.
Pertingo, **pertigi**, **tingere**, to touche muche, to ioyne harde vnto a thyng, to come euen to.
Ad cerebrum pertingit, it cometh euen to the

brainne.
Pertisum, olde wyttres bleſed foꝝ **pertisum**.
Pertolero, **ani**, are, to endure to the ende, to ſtoppe patiently.
Pertondeo, **tondi**, **ere**, to clip oꝝ ſheare off.
Pertorqueo, **torſi**, **torqueo**, to greepe oꝝ turne.
Petractatio, **onis**, f. g. often handling.
Petractio, **ani**, are, to touche oꝝ handle muche oꝝ ofte, to conſider oꝝ thynke on a matter diligently, to diſpute, to rehearſe oꝝ reaſon of a matter.
Omni cogitatione petractans, debating the matter with himſelfe diligently.
Petratio, **traxi**, here, to draw to with force.
Petrare vitam, to prolonge the lyfe.
Petranteo, **fui**, & **ſij**, are, to paſſe through.
Petrantūcidus, a, um, to cleare that one maye loke throught it.
Pertibuo, **bui**, **ere**, to geue.
Testimoniū pertinere, to beare witneſſe.
Petriftis, **te**, very ſad oꝝ heauie.
Petrivus, a, um, all to broken oꝝ crummed in ſmall peeces.
Pertumuloſe, with great trouble and diſturbe, with great ruſſyng and ſturyng.
Pertumuloſus, a, um, full of ruſſyng & buſyneſſe, that maketh great ſturyng and trouble.
Pertundo, **pertudi**, **ere**, to ſtepe hard oꝝ breake a thyng in ſtrikyng, to poune harde oꝝ ſmall, to beate oꝝ petre throughte.
Pertundo, **tuſi**, **ere**, to beate with hammers.
Perturbare, with trouble of mynde, diſquiete.
Perturbatio, **onis**, f. g. troublouſe affection of mynde, trouble, diſturbaunce, diſquietyng.
Quanta in conuerſione ſerum; & perturbatione verſemur, in howe vnconſtant & troublouſe a worlde we bee; oꝝ in howe great alteration an trouble of the worlde we bee; oꝝ howe great alteration and trouble of the worlde there is nowe in our tyme.
Perturbatio cæli, and ſerenitas, contrarie.
Perturbatio valetudinis, ſickneſſe.
Perturbatio animi, and ſedatio & tranquillitas, contrarie.
Afferre perturbationem, to trouble.
Perturbator, **oris**, m. g. he that troubleth oꝝ diſquieteth all.
Perturbatrix, the feminine.
Perturbatus, a, um, troubled greatly, all out of quiete.
Perturbata res rei, a thing myxted oꝝ mingled with an other.
Perturbo, **ani**, are, to trouble muche, to breke.
Perturbaui omnia, I haue troubled all togedther, I haue brought all out of frame.
Magno animi motu perturbari, to be greatly troubled and diſquieted with affections of the mynde.
Orium perturbare, to make buſyneſſe and ruſſyng where quietneſſe was.

Perturbare mentes & animos hominum, to
 turne men to busynesse and inquietnesse.
Perturpis, pe, verie filthy and dishonest.
Pertussis, isis, a cough that alwaye vexeth a
 man.
Pertusus, a, um, broken or pouned in pieces, per-
 red through.
Pertusa vasa, vesselles cracked or broken in
 some parte.
Pertusæ margaritæ, peles that be perced or
 boyled throughte.
Peruado, uasi, dere, to go ouer all, to go throughe
 or into, to scape or passe throughe or by.
Quum peruasisset castra rumor, when the
 souldiours in the Campe hearde saie thus, or
 when this was spred amonge the souldiours in
 the Campe.
Peruaserat interim fama, in the meane season
 a rumoure was spredde or shewen amonge them,
 or it was tolde amonge them.
Ad castra cõsulis peruadit, he passeth throughe
 euen to the consulls Campe.
Murmur totam concionem peruasit, there
 was a murmuring of multetyng ouer all the
 assemblie.
Peruasit opinio per animos hominum, men
 byd thynke commonly, or this opinion was
 commonly in mennes mindes.
Pauor & trepidatio totam urbem peruasit,
 all the wholle citee was in a soze feare and great
 dreade.
Peruagatus, a, um, that wandzeth, strageth, or
 goeth far abrode, spred commonly among men.
Peruagor, aris, ari, and peruago, qui, are, to
 wandze about, to be published.
Peruagus, a, um, that wandzeth about.
Perualidus, a, um, verie valiant and stronge.
Peruarie, verie diuerselye, in diuers sortes.
Peruarius, a, um, that is of diuers sortes and
 factions.
Peruasto, aui, are, to destroye cleane.
Peruectus, a, um, caried throughe or to.
Perueho, vexe, vehere, to carie or byng to.
Nauigatione secunda peruehi, to sayle pros-
 perouslye.
Peruehi in portum, to be brought into the
 hauen.
Peruello, elli, and peruulsi, ellere, to touche or
 plucke at, to picke, to molest or greue some
 what.
Perueller aliquem, to touche plucke or pull at
 one, to molest or greue one.
Perueller ius, to depaue the lawes.
Perueller fidem alicuius, To styre or collette
 one to kepe his promise.
Peruenio, peruenis, ueni, ire, to come to a place
 or to an ende, to come to the place that one
 goeth to, to attayne to.
Peruenire ad nummos, To gette obteyne or
 come to the money that is owyng.
Si ad heru hæc res peruenit, peristi pulchre,

If this thyng come to thy maisters eare, thou
 hast spon a saye thyng: or if this bee tolde thy
 maister, thou maist geue thy lyfe for an haulte
 penie.
Sine me peruenire quo volo, let me speake
 that whiche I intende to speake, let me come
 to that poynte that I wolde, or suffer me to
 saie that I would saie, or suffer me to tell out
 my tale.
Peruenire ad manus, to come to hand strokes.
Peruenire ad primos, to be rehened or num-
 bryd among the beste.
Peruenire in potestatem, to be in subiection.
Peruenire in tutelam, to be in warde.
In crastinum peruenire, to lyue or continue
 tyll the morowe, or tyll the next daye after.
Ad maturam frugē peruenire, to continue
 tyll it bee throughte ripe.
Ne in illius manus perueniret, that it might
 not come into his handes, or that he myght not
 get it into his handes.
**In meam notitiam decem modo perueni-
 runt**, I knowe no more but ten.
Magnū in timorem perueniunt, they are soze
 affraide, or they be in great feare or doubte.
Fama ad aures meas peruenit, it was tolde
 me.
Peruenire in desperationem, to be in ve-
 ter despayre.
Peruenire in maximam inuidiam, To bee in
 great hatred and displeasure of men.
Peruenor, aris, ari, to hunt ouer all, to hunt or
 serche diligently.
Peruerse, maliciously, mischeuously, ouerthwart-
 ly, peruersely, frowardly, contrarie wise to that
 he shoulde doe.
Peruerse vides, thou seest naughtily, thy eye
 syght deceyuerth the.
Peruersitas, atis, f. g. frowardnesse, ouerthwart-
 nesse, naughtinesse of nature, whan one deliteth
 to do contrarie to that he shuld do.
Peruersus, a, um, frowarde, ouerthwart, vnfor-
 tunate, corrupt, naught.
More peruerso aliquid facere, to do a thyng
 ouerthwartly and naughtily.
Peruerto, ti, tere, to make yll, to peruert, to des-
 ptaue, to corrupt, to marre, to turne vpside
 downe, to subuert, to caste downe.
Peruerrere aliquem, to destroy or cast awaye
 a man with false accusations.
Vestigalia peruerrere, id est subuerrere.
Labefactare & peruerrere.
Peruestigatio, onis, f. g. a diligent serchyng,
 or sekynge out.
Peruestigator, oris, m. ge. he that seketh or loo-
 keth for a thyng.
Peruestigo, aui, are, to fynde in sekynge, to serche
 out diligently.
Peruetus, veteris, om. g. verie olde.
Peruetus epistola, a letter that hath ben verie
 longe wrytten.
Peruetustus, a, um, verie olde.

Peruaciter, obstinately, stubbornly, constantly.
 Peruacitor, ōis, more obstinate, more stub-
 borne, sometyme more constant.
 Peruicax, ācis, om. gen. harde, ouerthwarte, yll
 to intreate, stubburne, obstinate, headdie, cōten-
 cious, sometyme constant.
 Ite peruicax, he that kepeth his anger longe.
 Peruacitā, a, f. gen. obstinacie, heddinesse, stiff-
 neckednes: but sometyme it is vsed in a good
 part, and taken for perseuerance, and constan-
 cie in a good acte, Pertinacia, alwaye in an yll
 parte, as Nonius descreyneth them.
 Peruico, oꝝ Peruicus, for Peruicax.
 Peruideo, peruides, uidi, ere, to se and regarde
 diligently.
 Peruigeo, peruiges, uigui, uigere, to bee of
 great vertue and strengthe.
 Peruigil, lis, om. g. that watcheth alwayes, also
 diligent and industrious.
 Peruigilatio, ōnis, fcm. gene. a watchyng all
 night longe.
 Peruigilātus, a, um, watched from the begyn-
 nyng to the ende.
 Peruigiliū, lij, n. g. muche watche, also a wat-
 chyng oꝝ wigile befoze solemne daies.
 Peruigilo, aui, are, to watche all night, not to
 sleape all night long.
 Peruillis, le, veray vile, of no valur, of a verie smal
 price, excedyng good cheape.
 Peruinca, lohe vinca peruinca.
 Peruinco, uici, peruincere, to surmount, to passe
 oꝝ excede, to ouercome.
 Dictis peruincere aliquid, id est, probare.
 Peruiridis, de, very greene.
 Peruitere, the olde wyters vsed for Perire, to be
 losse, to perishe.
 Peruiuo, uixi, uiuere, to lyue longe, oꝝ vntyll the
 vtermost, to lyue to the ende.
 Et si peruiuo vsqꝫ ad summam ætatem, tamē
 breue spatium est perferendi, quæ minitas
 mihi, although I lyue euen to the vtermoste
 age: yet is the tyme litle to suffer all, wherewith
 thou threathnest me.
 Pēcula, a, f. g. a little scrippe oꝝ catchell.
 Pēuius, a, um, that maie be gone in, penetrable,
 that maie be gone throughe.
 Aedes sient peruiæ, ye maie come into the
 house whan ye lust.
 Peruiæ naues, when one may goe from one in
 to an other.
 Peruia ventis domus, open to all wyndes, a
 windie house.
 Id angiportum non est peruium, you can not
 passe through that lane.
 Perunctio, ōnis, f. g. an noyntyng.
 Perunctus, a, um, annoynted all about.
 Perungo, unxi, ungere, to annoynte muche, to
 annoynt rounde about.
 Peruólito, aui, are, the frequētatiue of Péruolo.
 Peruolgo, aui, are, to wander about.
 Péruoco, aui, are, to call them all,

Péruolo, peruis, peruult, to despye earnestly.
 Peruelim scire, I woulde veray sayne know.
 Péruolo, aui, are, to flic out oꝝ to the ende, to flic
 swiftly, to come to go a pace.
 Peruoluo, uolui, ere, to tumble oꝝ rolle apace
 with great violence.
 Peruoluere librum, to reade ouer a booke dis-
 ligently.
 Peruóluto, aui, are, to tumble oꝝ rolle often.
 Peruolutare libros, to reade ouer booke with
 great diligence.
 Perurbānus, a, um, veray cūstie and gentyll,
 veray ciuile and of honest behauiour.
 Perūro, uisi, urere, to burne all oꝝ euery where,
 to burne much oꝝ vehemently.
 Perurere coralicuius, to burne ones stomake,
 oꝝ set ones herte on fyre, with doyng a thyng
 displeasante to hym.
 Perusia, a citer in Italle called commonly Peru-
 gia, Perouse.
 Perusinus, a, um, of Perouse.
 Perútilis, le, veray profitable.
 Peruulgātus, a, um, veray commonly vsed oꝝ
 knowne, muche accustomed.
 Peruulgo, aui, are, to publishe oꝝ sowe a booke.
 Se omnibus peruulgat mulier, the womā ma-
 keth hit selfe commune to all men.
 Peruulgare librum, to publishe oꝝ set a booke
 a booke.
 Pes, pedis, m. g. a fote, the measure oꝝ space of a
 fote, whiche now conteyneth. xii. ynches: the
 olde fote conteyned. xvi. fyngers breadth. Some-
 tyme it is a louse. Also the halter in a ship, wher-
 with they hoyle vp the sayle.
 Pedes, aduerbium, on fote.
 Pedibus, idem.
 Pedibus stipendia facere, to bee a footeman in
 warre.
 Pedem nusquam, I moued not one fote.
 Pedem efferre, to go forth.
 Per me pedibus ista trahantur, hwe what they
 wyl with these matters, I passe not.
 Pedem referre, to retrayte oꝝ retye.
 Pedibus ire in sententiam, to be of the opinio
 that other ar. It was the facion of the Romais
 nes, that the Senate whan diuers had shewed
 theyꝝ opinio, the residue (loke what parte they
 leaned vnto) wente from theyꝝ places to those
 whiche had reasoned accordyng to theyꝝ myn-
 des and opinions, and these were called Pedes
 nij Senatores.
 Pede presso, saye and softe, a softe pace.
 Pedes agmen circumibat, the host went about
 on fote.
 In agmine, nonnunqꝫ equo, sapius pedibus
 anteibat, in the hoste he wente alwaye afoze,
 somtyme on horsebacke, but more often on fote.
 A pedibus, vel seruis a pedibus, a fote man.
 Imus pes, the sole of the fote.
 Tardó pede abire, to go awaye slowly.
 Adijcere se ad pedes, Accidere ad pedes.

a wyld rose in colour, and hath fyve small leaues, the bud of dyuers colours, haung with in it yelow seedes.

Pétimen, timinis, n. g. a faze in the shoulders of beastes, whiche I suppose is a facion.

Petiolus, l. m. g. a litle fute, also a perch, wher on frutes or onyons be hanged, or rather the stalk of fruite, wherby it hangeth on the tree.

Petisco, scere, alie wyrtes bled for Peto, to aske or demaunde, to go to.

Petitio, orum, n. g. a certayne kynde of appyles.

Petitio, ónis, f. g. a petition, a labourynge of suynge for an office or some, an assaut or violence setting upon, a suite or demaunde in the lawe.

Implere petitionem, in the lawe is to declare and proue, that to be his, whiche he claymeth or demaundeth.

Petitor, óris, m. ge. he that asketh or demaundeth, amonge lawyers he is called the demaunders, also it is a begger that asketh almes from doze to doze.

Petitorium, ri, n. g. a chariotte or wagon.

Petitorius, a, um, that belongeth to a petition, demaundynge or claymynge of a thyng.

Petitur, i, n. g. a thyng required or demanded.

Petitus, a, um, despyed or wished for, strepen, assaulted, set upon.

Adjicit extremo lapides oriente petitos, id est quasitos, apporatos, aduectos.

Petitus, us, mal. gen. a request, a demaunde, a petition.

Peto, tui, & ri, ere, to aske humbly, to desyre to haue, to couet, to seke for, to make suite or labour for an office or lyke thyng, to take or chole out, to strike, to poffer to strepe, or offer to geue a blowe, to assaut or set upon violently, also to get or attayne, to late awayte, to abyde, to go to a place, sometyne to reherse or mencion, after. Nonius, also to folow, to leade awai. Petere re gladio, to strike with a sword. Petere veneno, to seke meanes, or go about to poyson.

Petere blanditijs, to flatter.

Petere tactu, to seke.

Petere mutuum, to borrowe.

Petere iugulum, to hyl.

Petere auribus, to heare.

Petere naribus, to smell.

Petere oculis, to beholde.

Petere osculis, to kysse.

Petere vi, to enforce, to set upon violently.

Precibus omnibus petere, to desire as earnestly as one can possible.

Opem petere, to aske helpe or ayde.

Veniam petere, to desyre pardone or forgiveness. Quid petis istis, id est ab istis, after Seruius. Peto tibi, for Peto te.

Missionem militibus petere, to require that the souldiours maie haue licence to depart.

Accusationem in aliquem petere, to require that he maie accuse one.

Cæsar Augusti fili inde gloriâ petijt, id est

adeptus est. Petere somnum, to want or haue a desyre to slepe, to go to slepe.

Petere penas ab aliquo, id est exigere, to require that one be punished, as to be reuenged, to seke meanes to be reuenged.

Principio sedes apibus petenda, first and foremost you must take and chole out a place for the bees.

Rogasse vellem unde peterem cibum, I wolde I had asked hym, where I shoulde requyre or seke for my meate and drynke.

Consilium a se ipso petere, to take counsaile of hym selfe.

Petere exemplum, to take an example.

Petere e flamma te cibum posse arbitror, I thynke the so ppoze a hange, that to get a wofell of meate thou wilt thynke the nose in the fyre.

Exordium petere, to take a begynnyng, to besygne.

Petere ad Aethiopia vsque, to seche it enen as farre as Ethiope.

Petunt in Carmanos, id est, a Carmanis.

Petunt in Indos, id est, ab Indis, they seche it or go for it as far as Indie.

Petere in sepulchrum, hoc est, e sepulchro, to seche out of the sepulcher or graue.

Petere aliquem dextra, to streche or put out the ryght hande to one.

Aliquem literis petere, to wyte to one, to prouoke one in wytyng, to wyte a sharpe, quicke or taunting litle to one.

Petere aliquem fictis criminibus, to accuse one falsely, to lay false thynges to ones charge.

Cornu petere, to bustle with the horne.

Punctum petere hostem, to soyne with a sword or other weapon.

Cæsum petere, to strike with the edge of the sword.

Caput petere, to strike at the head.

Petere aliquem telis, to hurle darts or lanens at one.

Petere aliquem, to assaile or set upon, also to late waite for one.

Petit, used amonge portes for Petijt.

Ad hostem petendum armatus, redge armed to assaile his enemies.

Petere fraude, or Insidijs, to laye waite to destryue or kyll one.

Troianos hæc monstra petunt, id est, manent, expectant, or after Seruius appetunt.

Quem petit, & summis annexus viribus, vrs get, whom he foloweth.

Petuntur in vincula, qui parentes non alunt, they bee ledde awaye to prison, or they bee requirred to be put in prison.

Athenas petere, to go to Athens.

Cælum petere, to fleye up into the ayre.

Fuga salutem petere, to fleye awaye, to the extent to saue hym selfe.

Secretum petere, to go into a secreete place.

Periculo vehemens peti, to be assailed with

Petula, a name of a woman.
Supera semper petunt, they count alwaies to be above, or in high places.
Roman petri fons ille, that well runneth to Rome.
Altum flamma petir, the type of flame mounteth by on hygh.
Ardua petere, to clyme by hylls.
Petroleum, n. g. a kynde of wagons of charles often used in Fraunce.
Petofiris, a famous astronomer of Egypte.
Petra, n. f. g. a rocke, a stone.
Petra, a towne in Sicilie by Hybla, also a towne of Straby, wherof Petrea Arabia is named.
Petra Sirenum, a towne of Lucania.
Petracori, a people of Fraunce called commonly Perigort.
Petrea, a nymph of the sea.
Petreaia, a woman goyng before common processions in the countrey, keryng his silke dunke.
Petrelon, lei. n. gen. an oyle, whiche naturally cenneth out of a stone.
Petrus, a, um, of a stone.
Petricolus, a, um, idem quod petrosus.
Petrificatio, a disease in the eye and eye liddes.
Petrina, the herbe Tussilago.
Petroleum, an oyle, that naturally issueth out of stones.
Petronas, carles of the countrey. also wether shepe.
Petrônia, n. a littell brouke rennyng into the river of Tiber. also the wife of Vitellius the emperour.
Petroselinum, ni. neu. ge. an herbe of the kynde of Parselye, and after some hedg parsley or stone parsley. Gesner saith, it is called in the Alpes Ostrutium, whiche they use agaynst all diseases: Hieronimus Tragus calleth it Pimpinellam.
Petrophies, the herbe called Aizoum paruum.
Petrosus, a, um, stonie, or full of stones.
Petulus, anis, om. gen. wanton, dishonest, res prochetfull, proude, vicious, redy to do wrong, malapert, saucie, that passeth not howe pll he speaketh or doeth to a man.
Effuse petulus, malapert and saucie without measure, that hath no moderation in his coage and behauour.
Petulanter, wantonly, proudly, dishonestly, buschamefully, impudently, malapertly, saucily.
Petulantres inuchi in aliquem, To inurgh agaynst one with proude and reprochetfull wordes.
Petulanter inuchi in filiam alicuius, to rayle spytfully and saucily agaynst ones daughter.
Petulantia, n. f. m. gen. wantonnesse, viciousnesse, prouddnes, malapertnesse, impudencie, saucinesse, reprochetfull and proude speaking or chattyng.
Petulus, a, um, wanton, lasciuious.

Petulus, li. m. g. a diminutiue of Petus.
Petus, or petus, i. m. g. he that hath one eye lesse than the other.
Petiscum, a part of the citee of Rome.
Peuce, an ile in the riuers Iker, also the wilde pine apple tree.
Peucedanum, or peucedanus, an herbe, whiche hath a lytle stalk, lyke a fennell, but the by the ground, and hath a peolowe flour, a blacke roote, a great sauour, and is full of iuite, he that doeth gather it, feleth peine and whysling in his heade, except he haue and nosethyphes be anoynted with oyle of roses, Dioscorides. Iohn Agricola supposeth it to bee that, whiche is called Funiculum porcinu, whiche I suppose we call dogge fennell. Some call this, Peucedanum, balde money.
Pexatus, a, um, that weareth a garnet of rough frys, or frysadowe, or suche lyke cloth.
Pexias, anis, f. g.
Pexo, aui, are, to kerme.
Pexus, a, um, kemed, carded, curled, stylen with the flape in weayng.
Pexa vestes, some men in expounding Plinie, suppose to be of suche thyng as is shorne, as fynes woullen clothe or veluet, but it seemeth rather to bee garmentes fyled, or that haue longa woulle, as thyche frys or frysadowe.
Pexa toga, a gowne of frysadowe, or other clothe that hath the woulle ryled.
Pexamunera, garmentes of frysadowe, or other lyke clothe geuen to men.
Pexa folia, leaues thyche and crispe.
Doctor pexus & pinguis, a grosse and rude teacher.
Pezira, mouscheromes growyng at the rootes of trees.

Phacas, idem quod lens.
Phabiranum, a citee in Germanye called Bremen.
Phacea agria, a kynde of lintels growyng in watric places.
Phaces, people of the ile of Corcira, vnder the dominion of Alinons.
Phacus, a, um, & Phacius, a, um, of the people Phaces.
Phax, acis, Phace vseth for one that is fat, wel fed, and deyntlye brought vp.
Phacastus, a, um, that weareth shoes called Phacasi.
Phacasmus, ij. n. g. & Phacasmus, i. m. g. a kind of shoes.
Phadimus, one of the sons of Amphion & Niobe, also a portes name of Bizanthe.
Phadon, a noble man of Athens, slayne by the thyrty tyranes. an other was a philosopher, in whose name Plato made his booke of the immortallitee of the soule.

Phædra, the wyfe of Theseus, and stepmother to Hippolytus daughter of Minos, kynge of Crete.
Phædrus, one of Platos scholars.
Phæniana, a citee of Rhettia, called nowe Belenshusium.
Phænum, idem quod Anemone.
Phæstum, a citee of Crete.
Phæstus, the sonne of Bopis, slayne at Teop, also an hyll of Crete.
Phæton, tontis, a word of thre syllables, the sonne of Phæbus & Clymenes, who with long delaye, opteyned at the last of his father, that he mought one daie gouerne or leade the chariotte of the sun, but beyng unable to that offyce, the horses ouerthrew the chariotte, and burned all the world. wherof Jupiter beyng ascarde, lest he also shulde be burned, strephynge Phæton with lyghnyng, threwe hym into the riuier called Padus, and Erydanus. Phæton, is somes tyme vled for the sunne.
Phætonides, the sisters of Phæton, loke Heliades.
Phætonius, or Phætonceus, a, um, of Phæton.
Phætuſa, daughter of the sonne, reade Heliades.
Phagedæna, æ, f. g. a rennyng canker or poche, whiche moste eateth the fleshe to the bones.
Phagedænicus, ci, ma, gen. that hath that soze or botche.
Phago, a mans name, whiche was an excedynge glutton, and dydeate in one daie a whole boze, an hundred loues of breadde, a sheepe and a pygge, and dranke therto the vessell of wyne called Oera, a butte or other lyke vessell.
Phagineus, a, um, of beech.
Phagus, a beech tree.
Phalanga, æ, f. g. a staffe, wheron men do carie packes, also a playne staffe, a leauer or a roller to lyfte and conueygh wyppes or other thynges that be heauy and weightie.
Phalangarij, porters, whiche do carie packes: also souldiours of the bande called Phalanx.
Phalangium, ij, n. g. a kind of spiders, that hath in all his legges thre ioyntes or knottes, whose stingyng is perillous and all most deadly.
Phalacrocorax, acis, m. g. a water crowe, it male signifie a cote, but the birde, whiche is properly called of Plinie Phalacrocorax, is the thirde kind of y birds, that Aristotle nameth κολοιου id est graculos, loke there.
Phalacron, balde.
Phalacrus, the sonne of Æolus.
Phalæ, or Falæ, hygh towers made of symbye.
Phalangites, tæ, or Phalangium, gij, an herbe hauynge alwaies two stalkes at the leaste, a whyte flowre lyke in facion to a redde lylie, a blake seede lyke halfe a lintell.
Phalango, arc, to moue or dreyne a thyng vpon rollers.
Phalantus, the chiefe capytayne of the bakardes

that were exiled and put of theyr country Ias
Phalanx, angis, f. g. an host of. xlii. thousande
 of footemen, set in such order, that they may encounter with theyr enemies, cote to cote, man to man, mylde to mylde.
Phalanges, are the ioyntes or spaces in the fingers.
Phalangitæ, rårum, an armie of. xvi. thousande cote men.
Phalara, a towne in Attica.
Phalarica, æ, f. g. an instrument of warre, wher in wynde sye is enclosed, that whan it is by the fastened to symbye, it burneth all mostely there be of it two sortes, a bygger and a lesse.
Phalaris, a tyran of Agrigentyne in Sicilie, also a grammarians name.
Phalaris, an herbe partly lyke cozne, partly lyke grasse: and therefore may be called grasse cozne.
Phalera, an haubert in Athens.
Phalera, æ, and Phaleræ, arum, an ornamente that gentlemen, & men of armes vled in Rome.
Phaleræ, arum, f. g. plu. trappers or barbes for horses.
Phalaræus, a, um, trapped or barbed.
Phalerata dicta, gaie wordes, pleasant speache.
Phalereus Demetrius, a philosopher and gouernour of Athens.
Phalerij, a citee in Tuscan.
Phalernus, reade befoze in Falernus.
Phalisci, a certaine people in Italy on the highest part of Tuscan, called nowe Mount flacon.
Phalora, a citee of Thessalie.
Phanæus, an hyll of Chios, wheron vines are set.
Phanaticus, i, m. g. he that hath vaine visions.
Phanes, a mans name of Halicarnassus, whiche conducted Cambyses into Egypt.
Phaneta, æ, one of the names of Bacchus.
Phanias, is taken of Hyperides, and Lysias, for an vsurer.
Phanio, sainte Augustine in his epistles sayeth, was takē for one that brought good lucke with his comyng.
Phanni, fantasies, whiche happen to men in dremes.
Phantasia, æ, f. g. is diuersely taken of philosophers & phisitions. Galenus interiorum tertio, the affection called Phantasia, is none of ther thyng but the corruption of vnderstandynge. Aristotle de animalibus. 2. Phantasia is an operation of the power phantastical, that is to say, a menyng from the actuell sense. also Phantasia, is of the treasure or power animall, keeper of the formes and figures first conceived in the common sense or perceyvyng, phantasia, imagination.
Phantasma, tasmatis, n. g. a vision, properly of a thyng that is not, a vaine vision or imagination.
Phantasticus, a, um, phantastical.
Phanum, ni, n. g. a temple.

Pharus,

Phanus, ni, a mans name.

Phanon, a large yonge man.

Pharaz, a cite in Arie.

Pharao, onis, the name of all kynge of Egypte untill the tyme of Salomon. in the Egyptian tongue Pharao signifieth kynge.

Pharetra, x, and sometyne Pharetra, x, f. ge. a quiver for arrowes.

Pharetratus, a, um, that beareth a quiver.

Pharia, an yle called now Aithia. also a cite, wherof the people be called Pharienses.

Pharias, pharix, a serpente, whiche maketh a forsome in the grounds with his tayle as he creepeth, and so lifteth hym selfe up.

Pharicon, ci, n. g. a kynde of popson.

Pharisei, were amonge the Jewes certayne men, which professed a forme of luyng more strict and deuoute than other of that people, and werethere called by that name. For Phares, in the Hebrwee tongue signifieth diuided. they professed continence, virginitee, faste, and abstayning from meate wyse in the sabots daies. they slept onely upon boudes, some upon stones or els on thozes, to kepe them froo spring of firsthye appetyte. they wore on theyr foreheades crowles of parchemente, wherein were writte the x. commandementes geuen by god to Moyses, which they called Philaterias: they had in great reuerence theyr elders, in so much that they wolde not with a wynde displease them. notwithstanding they belened, that all thynges hapned by constellation, and yet toke they not away free wyll from man. they affirmed, that soules are immortall, and that god shall come in iudgemente. hereby they came into wounderfull credence with people, wherby they drew to them great multitudes, and of them were dyuers god men, amonge whome was sainte Paule, Nicodemus and other, whiche afterwarde were Chyistes disciples, althoughe the multitude, takynge that profession onely for vaine glory, peruerterd that honest forme of luyng into hypocrisie, deceyvinge the people, whom Chyiste Marpelye rebuked, and declared theyr foly. and yet with some of them (whiche by Iherlphode were god men) he dined, and of theyr wyse vled them familiarly.

Pharius, a, um, is put for Aegyptius.

Pharius, and Phariachus, cha, chum, of Pharos.

Pharmacutice, es, fcm. gen. that parte of physyche that healeth with medicines.

Pharmacutria, x, f, g. a soycresse.

Pharmacotheon, thei, n. ge. a diuine medicine.

Pharmacopola, x, a pothecarie.

Pharmachum, i, ne. ge. a medicine, sometyne it signifieth popson.

Pharmacusa, two ples by Attica.

Pharnaces, kynge Mithridates sonne, whome Cesar vanquished.

Pharphariades, parte of the mountayne Taurus.

Pharos, a little yle in Egypte agaynste the mouth of Nilus, by the citee Alexandria. in this yle was set a very high tower, wherein were great lychies all the nyght longe, for the comfote & surtee of theyr, whiche were in viage eether on the sea or on the lande. wherof all other toures made for such purpose, are called Phari.

Pharusij, or Pharusi, people of Libya, whiche are nowe exceedynge poore.

Pharsalia, a countrey in Thessalia where the battayle was betwene Cesar and Pompeie.

Pharsalos, a citee in Thessalie, nigh to the whiche was the great and sharpe battayle betwene Cesar and Pompeius, where Pompeius was vanquished and fledde. it is also called of Lucanus Pharsalia.

Phase, a wynde of Hebrwe, whiche signifieth passyng ouer. it is commonly called Paschia.

Phaselis, a citee of Pamphilia, whiche was a refuge for pirates.

Phaselinus, a, um, made of the pulse Phascolus.

Phasellus, or Phaselus, li, m. g. a little Mycocalled a galion.

Phascolus, li, a sorte of pulse cozne, wherof be dyuers kyndes. one is called Dolichus, whiche groweth in gardenes, with a longe stemie, and is succoured with stiches set aboute it, they be mostly corrupted with weate. Decius saith, that onely they amonge all other pulse were eaten with theyr hanches. Ruellius affirmeth, that it was not the common Dolichus, but they whiche were of dyuers colours, and facioned lyke to little kidneys. Alike of them in Similax. An other kynde is called Phasillus, which is bette small, some beyng white and some red, with little stalkes reynynge on the grounde, and lyng holowe, haupng leaues lyke in facion to iute, but softer and full of beines, codded lyke to fengerke, the both of them nauy meth, and maketh indifferent iuce. an other is called Similax, of whom reade in his place. an other is called Isopyron, whose leafe is lyke to anyle, and hath on the top little heades full of seedes lyke to Nigella. I haue no certayne englyshe for this pulse, excepte ye wyll call them faselles or long pease, as maister Turner doth.

Phasganon, the herbe Xiphion.

Phasianarius, ij, m. g. he that breedeth fescantes.

Phasianus, i, m. g. and Phasianus, x, f. ge. a fescant.

Phasiolos, the herbe Isopyros.

Phattaga, a beaste in Indie lyke a cokatrice, as byg as a little dogge, haupng a scalie and rough shynne, that can not bee pearled with Iron, Aelianus.

Phatinus panis, a kynde of bread made of linseeds.

Phasis, sis, or sidis, a great ryuer in the countrey of Colchos. it is also a citee there.

Phasma, asis, n. g. an horrible vision or syght.

Phaulia mala, a kynde of quinces.

Fhh ij

Phau

Hic val He
Pharm. n

Gram.
Hic val Hoc

Phaulia, a kynde of olives.

Phaoninus, a famous and eloquent philosopher bozne at Olympe in France. in him wer thye thynges principallie to be merueyled at. The fyrste, that he beyng a frenche man, was so excellent in the Greeke tounge, that besydes his great leernynge, he left behynde hym a noble remembrance of the greke eloquence. The seconde, that beyng Eunuchus or an imperfecte man he was accused of adulterie. The thyrde, that hauinge the emperour Adrian exceedingly displeased with him, he not withstanding ouerlyued him, neuer hauyng any damage by hym: whiche was to the hygh commendacion of that noble emperoure, hauynge this sentence of sentence in his mowthe (but in Greeke) the kyng is than to be esteemed mozte excellent, when he beyng displeased with his inferiour, refrayneth his anger. On a tyme when the emperoure disputed with hym, and in the ende he seemed to suffer the emperour to haue the victory: afterwarde his frendes asked of him, howe it happened that he, who applyed hym selfe to studie and letters onely, and was reputed to be the greatest philosopher in Athens: woughte he vanquished of so great a prince, who was occupied in the great assayes of the empyre. He answered, that it was no shame to be vanquished of hym, which had xxx. legions of men at his commatndemente.

Phayllus, a mas name, that would leape 55. fote.

Phechasiatus, Phecasium: loke Phacasiatus.

Phegeus, a, um, of Phegeus.

Phegeus, the father of Alpheisboea, Themon and Axion, of whome Alcmaon was purged for sleaying his mother Eriphyle.

Phelandrios, drii, m. g. an herbe growyng in marie groundes holesome to breake the stone, called of Dioscorides Helioselinon, id est apiu palustre. Some thynke Phelandrios to be Filis pendula.

Phellodris, Plinie seemeth to take it for cocke, contrary to Theophrastus.

Phemus, mi, m. g. a certayne medicine agaynst the collicke.

Phenice, phenix, or Phenicia, loke Diosc. li. 4. cap. 46.

Phellus, li, m. g. cocke.

Phemonoe, a mayden, prophete of Apollo in Delphos.

Pheneum, a towne of Ieradie.

Pheneata, people of that towne.

Phengites, tis, m. g. a certayne stone.

Phenion, an herbe, some wyte it Fremium. It is also called Anemone.

Phera, a citee of Thessaly, also a place and towne of Achaia, and a towne of Attica, betwene Megara and Thebes.

Pherecides, a famous philosopher and wyter of tragedies, whiche died of the lousie sicknesse, he was Pythagoras maister. There was an

ther of that name before his tyme.

Phereclus, the sonne of Hermonides, whiche made the Cuppes wherein Paris sailed into Grece, when he stole away Helen.

Pherecrates, a poete of Athens.

Pherenice, a womans name.

Pheretra, drum, ne. ge. thynges bozne at great feastes or triumphes, as pageantes or iewels of golde or syluer, images, and such lyke thynges.

Pheretrius, Jupiter.

Pherne, idem quod Dos.

Pheretrum, i, n. g. a thyng, wheron pageantes are bozne, also dead coypes, loke Feretrum.

Pheronobium, wilde lettuce.

Pherusa, idem quod Carduus.

Pheuxiteron, Aristolochia rotunda, vi Barb. in Coroll.

Phiala, x, f. g. the generall name to all plate that serueth for wyne or water, and properly of golde.

Phiale, one of Dianas companions.

Phidias, an excellent workeman in making great images of golde or Iuoz.

Phidiacus, a, um, of Phidias.

Phiditia, x, f. g. the suppers that the Lacedemonians vled, whiche were openly kepte with a merueylous temperance, every man bringyng his measureable porcion of meate and wyne.

Phila, lx, f. g. an yle in the frenche sea.

Philadelphia, a citee in Asya, ioynyng to Lydia.

Philadelphia, x, f. g. brotherly loue.

Philadelphus, a little butte, the bowes wherof standyng a sander, encline and ioynge together as it were for generacion, and after departyng a sander, budde and bynge forth.

Philadelfus, called Ptolomeus, kyng of Egypt, who made a librarie, wherin wer fiftie thousande booke. He also caused the v. booke of Moyse to be translated into Greeke, by lxxi. interpreters, doctours of the lawes.

Phila, arum, an yle by Egypt.

Philagathus, thi, m. g. he that loneth goodnesse.

Philagrus, a philosopher of Cilicia.

Philalethes, a louer of trouth.

Philantropia, x, f. g. ge. humanitee, gentylnesse, and fauour towardes men.

Philantropos, the herbe aparine.

Philanthropos, pi, m. g. a louer of mankynde. also so gentyll and kynde, also a kynde of burre.

Philarchus, one that loneth to beare rule.

Philaretus, a louer of vertue.

Phileleuteros, a lover of libertie.

Philargyria, x, f. g. couetousnesse, auarice.

Philargyrus, ri, m. g. couetouse.

Philautia, x, f. g. loue of ones owne personne, loue of ones selfe.

Philemon, a comical poete.

Philema, lemaris, n. g. a kysse.

Phileni, were two byetherne of Carthage, of whiche it is wyten, that where they of Carthage and they

they of Cyrene byd Arx for they boundes, if
they agreed, that at eche cite two men shoulde
stand, and where as they met, woulde be the boundes
betwene the said brethren byng sente, woulde
a great way into the boundes of the other, as
they thoughte retorne, and when they of Cy-
rene byd for that they were prevented, they toke
it displeasantly, and menaced the two brethren,
that if they woulde not go backe, they shoulde be
put quicke into the earth: but they notwithstanding
byng woulde not departe, wherfore they byng
buried on line, they cuntrymen made oure
them two altars, whiche at this daye be cal-
led *Arx Philenorum*, whiche are now within
the realme of Tunis.

Philenus, he that loveth wyne.
Phileremus, a lover of solitarie.
Phileia, temples dedicate to *Apolla*.
Phileus, a name of *Apolla*.
Phileras, a grammarian in the tyme of *Philippus*
of *Alexandrie*, instructour to *Ptolomeus Phila-*
delphus.
Phileteria, *z. f. g.* an herbe called wyld sage, in
the decrees of *Gregory* that he taketh for charmes
of enchantmentis written also in *Consilio La-*
odicensi, we haue read *Phileteria facere*.

Philetus, *is*, a hyssop.
Philetus, *a, um*, amiable.
Phileum, a citee in *Fryslande* called commonly
Groningen.

Philippi, a citee in *Thessaly*.
Philippicæ, *Demosthenes* orations against *Phis-*
lip, and *Cicero* against *Anthony*.
Phillippides, a comick poete.
Philippopolis, a citee of *Macedonie*.
Philippenses, men of that citee.
Philippeus, *ei*, a certayne coine of golde, sometime
used in *Greece*.

Philippus, *i*, a kynge of *Macedonie*, sonne of
Amyntas, father of great *Alexandrie*. A prince
from his childehode of excellent witte and pos-
wer, of whom these notable thynges be remem-
bered. after he had vanquished the *Atheniensis*
at *Cheronea*, he began to reioyce of his felici-
tee. but to the entente that he therefore shoulde
not be by more proude to injuries towards his sub-
iectes, nor to haue indignacion at them, whom
he vanquished: he then and ever after caused
a chyld to come to his chambrye doore in the
mornynge, and to saie aloud, *Philippus*, thou
arte a man mortall. Whiche he obserued so
constantly, that he neuer went out of his cham-
brye, or receyued anye counsaylours or suiters,
till the chyld had thus spoken these wordes,
notwithstandynge that he was a painime. On a
tyme the *Atheniensis* sente an ambassade vnto
hym, whiche after he had paciently hearde,
he saide to the ambassadours, when they shoulde
departe, knowe you (sayde he) anye thyng
that maye be pleasure vnto your citee? amonge
them was *Democritus* (for yll tongue cal-

led *Thersites*) he forthwith answered the
kynge: if thou (saide he) wyldest hang vpon thy
selfe: whiche answer troubled the residue of
the ambassadours, and byd for all the other be-
reave in an indignacion, with a great chere.
but *Philippus* most gently and coldly answered.
Saie you to the *Atheniensis*, that they whiche
for anger can not absteyne from such wordes,
be muche prouder of courage, than they
that suffer to be spoken withoute anye punishment.
and thus easily digressed to proude an in-
surie. also, where one named *Diachetas* had
a matter in variance before hym, *Philippus*
takeynge littell heede, what was spoken, and
sometime cleppynge, at the last gaue iudge-
mente agaynst *Diachetas*: who cryynge out
with a lowde voyce, appealed. Wherewith
Philippus byng so moued, with a greuous
loke, sayde: to whome dost thou appeal?
I appeal, (sayed *Diachetas*) vnto your selfe,
but byng better awaked, and takeynge heede
what is spoken. *Philippus* byng thorough-
ly awaked, and hearynge skilfully the mat-
ter, perceyued, that *Diachetas* had wronge,
he woulde not reuerse the iudgemente, but the
summe of money, wherein *Diachetas* was con-
demned he payed of his owne treasure. of his
patience, subtiltee of witte, and valiant cou-
rage, many haue written abundantly, whiche
in the readynge are bothe pleasaunte and pro-
fiteable. he was afore the incarnation of *Christ*
358. yeres.

Philistæ, certayne robbers, amonge the *Aegypti-*
ans, whiche inbrace a man to the ende to stran-
gle hym.

Philistus, an historiographer.
Philo, a philosopher of the secte *Academick*, and
a Jewe, borne at *Alexandria*, a man of great
eloquence and wysedome.

Philocalus, *li, m. g.* a good man, a clemently man
or elegante.

Philocolia, *f. ge.* delight in fauour and cleane-
nesse.

Philocares, an herbe called horehounde.
Philocles, a tragick poete of *Athens*.

Philocompus, *pi, m. g.* a dragger, a craker.
Philocrates, constant in loue.

Philocratias, a courteous man.

Philoctetes, the sonne of *Phan* was *Hercules*
companion, and buried hym, and had his ar-
rowes.

Philodamus, a noble man of the people called
Lamfaceni.

Philodici, they whiche desyre to bee prynces in
the lawe.

Philanus, a lover of wyne.
Philodulus, he that loveth his seruantes.

Philogracus, he that delighteth or hath a pleasure
to vse greke wordes.

Philoginia, *z. f. g.* doctryne on women.
Philoginos, he that docteth on women.

Philolaus, one of Epichure, whiche gate lawes to
the Thebanes.
Philologia, a, f. g. loue of studie, babylinge, des-
lectacion in to muche talke of many wordes.
Philologus, gi, m. g. studious, of a louer of let-
ters, also a great speaker.
Philomachies, desirous to learne.
Philomachia, desyre to learne.
Philomela, a, f. g. a nyghtengale. also a fayre
mayden that was bewowred by Theseus, but
bande to her sister: whome poetes feigne to be
transformed into a nyghtengale.
Philomusus, si, mal. g. amorous of the muses,
that loueth of fauoureth good letters.
Philonicus, a brawler. sometyne a louer of vic-
torie.
Philonides, a great bigge lubbour of Melite, so
victoriously and vniuersally, that of hym grew
a proverbe, in doctour Philonide.
Philonium, a newe frende.
Philopamines, a famous capitaine of the people
Athens, whiche vanquished the Lacedemonians
and Athenians in diuers battailes.
Philopes, he that loneth children to dishone-
re.
Philopolemus, mi, m. g. a louer of warre.
Philopolites, a louer of his countrey.
Philoponia, loue of labour.
Philopsychia, a, f. g. desire of liete.
Philosarchus, voluptuous, sensuall, desirous of
pleasure.
Philoponus, ni, m. g. laborious, painefull.
Philosophaster, stri, mal. g. he that woulde be
like a philosopher, a matterer in philosophie, a
counterfayte philosopher.
Philosophia, a, f. g. philosophie, the loue of sa-
uouringe of wisedome.
Philosophice, like a philosopher.
Philosophicus, a, um, philosophicall.
Philosophor, aris, to study wisedome, to dispute
and reason of philosophie, to seeke the causes
and natures of thynges.
Philosophus, i, m. g. a philosopher.
Philostorgia, the loue of parentes towards the
children.
Philostatus, a learned man in the tyme of Se-
uerus the emperour.
Philothoros, ri, m. g. one that is geuen to spe-
culation and contemplacion of thynges.
Philothesia, a solemne feast among the Greekes.
Philotimus, desirous of honour.
Philoxenia, a, f. g. hospitalitee.
Philoxous, verie desirous to liue.
Philoxenus, he that kepeth good hospitalitee. also
so the name of a grammarian, of a poete, of a
famous pyncter, and of a parasite, which wis-
hed hym selfe to haue a necke as long as a
crane, that he myght haue moze delectacion in
swete meates and drinckes.
Philteron, of some is taken for carrets.
Philtrum, i. n. g. a drinke charmed, whiche causeth

Phylara, or Philara, a fount. g. a chimney pipe be-
tween the furnace and the wood of the hearth called
Phylar, wherein they often in olden times to waste,
after some it is the way it calls.

Phylax, a nymph, son of Pan, Saturnus begate
Phylon, who therefore is sometimes called Phi-
lides.

Phyma, acis, n. gen. a toxe on the finger, which
maye be called a wheblowe.

Phimus, est prædilio hosti-um vulue.

Phimus, quem glans membrum virilis ita tegit
ut vi nudari non possit.

Phineus, king of Bœotia, who by the enticement
of his seconde wyfe, put out the eyes of his son-
nes, which he had by his first wyfe. But by the
iust vengeance of god, he was also made blind,
and the foule euident birds called Harpie,
despyed and deuoured the meate that was pre-
pared for hym. But those byrdes were at the
last driven away by Zetes and Calais, whome
he had curteysely enterteyned. An other Phi-
neus was brother of Siphnus, that was turned
into a stone by Perseus. An other of that name
as Schenten, was turned into a byrde.

Phison, one of the riuers of paradise, which some
calle Ganges, some Nilus.

Phlanates, people of Illiria.

Phlebe, phlebis, f. g. a byrde.

Phlebotomia, æ, f. g. bloodletting.

Phlebotomum, mi, n. g. the instrument, wher-
with bloude is letten, a fleume.

Phlegeton, ontis, a river of hell, which allowe
bourneth.

Phlegetontes, a, um, of Phlegeton.

Phlegias, the sonne of Mars, a kynge in Thessa-
lie, and father of Ixion.

Phlegma, mātis, n. g. fleume.

Phlegmaticus, a, um, fleumaticke.

Phlegmone, ones, ferri, g. an inflammation of
bloudd, which groweth into an impostume
in some parte of the body or members.

Phlegon, one of the hostes of the sonne.

Phlegontis, tidis, f. g. a precious stone, wher-
in appereth as it were a flame of fyre.

Phlegra, græ, or Phlegre, græ, a citie of Mas-
sedonie.

Phlegreus campus, after some a felde in Thes-
salie, after some in Macedonie, after Plinie
and Strabo in Campagne, by the citie Lus-
me, where the gigantes were overcome by Hers-
cules.

Phlegyas, loke Phlegias.

Phlegiæ, people of Thessalie, named of Phle-
gias Ixions father, which were dyspeters of
god and man, and therefore destroyed with a de-
luge by Neptune.

Phleos, phlei, f. g. a certayne herbe.

Phlias, the son of Bacchus, that sailed into Tolo-
chis with Jason.

Phliasius, a, um, of Phlius.

Phlius,

was named, where he reigned. Also one which was tutour to Achilles.

Phoenix, as Dioscorides describeth it, seemeth to be the weede, that is called way bents, it is lyke barley in the eare.

Pholoe, a mountayne in Arcadia, full of wood.

Pholus, one of the Centaures, the sonne of Arion and Rubeus.

Phollis, lis, m. g. a certayne tribute, whiche noble men payed: also a weight called Balantium, weighyng. 250. Denos, that is. 312. libras, and sixe ounces: There is an other Phollis, containing. 208. of weightes named Ceratium.

Phollis in Suidas, is the same that Obolus is: loke there, & in this sense is it taken in S. Augustine de ciuitate dei.

Phonos, idem quod Atractilis.

Phonascus, ci, m. g. he that teacheth one to pronounce and moderate his voyce.

Phorbas, banis, a shepherde, that found Oedipus, after that he was hanged up by the feet.

Phorcus, one of the sonnes of Neptuneus, whiche was taken for a god of the sea.

Phorcys, Medusas father, of whome she was called Phorcyne.

Phorcys, phorcydos, patrony. of Phorcys.

Phormio, a capitayne of Athenes, in the warre of Peloponnesus. Also a philosopher in the time of Anniball.

Phormium, an herbe holseome agaynst the pinne and the webbe in the eye: and to draw out thinges, that sticke within the flesh.

Phorinus, a comical poete of Syracule of Sicile.

Phoroneus, the most auncient kyng of Grecia.

Phoroneus, a, um, of Phoroneus.

Phoronides, patrony. mascul.

Phornois, nidos, patrony. femi.

Phosphorus, ri, m. g. the day sterre.

Phragmon, the name of an ymagemaker and painter.

Phraortes, a kyng of India, a man of great temperance. An other Phraortes was kyng of Persia, who slew his owne father Derode.

Phralis, sis, f. ge. the proppre fourme or maner of speache, whiche in one countrey is oftentimes diuerse, as Sotherne, Noztherne, deuynthe, kentthe, frenche, Picarde, Gascoigne, walon. Some doo set the negatiue befoze th'affirmatiue, some contrary: some speeche is quicke, some graue, some flourishyng, some temperate.

Phratria, conuencions or assemblies of men, haunyng peculiar sacrifices or facions of religions.

Phregema, a citee in Hetturia, an other in Asia.

Phrene, the midriffe, whiche diuideth the vmbles of a man or beaste from the bowels. Aristotle semeth to take phrenes for the intrals.

Phreneticus, a, um, that is vexed with a phrenesie.

Phrenitis, tidis, or Phrenesis, sis, f. ge. a sickness called frenesie.

Phronimus, prudent, wise, iustitie.

Phronesis, sis, f. g. prudentie.

Phrygia, a province in Asia the lesse, hangyng on the east Cappadocia on the south Lycaonia, on the west Troas, on the north Galatia, also to the west Asipeniam.

Phrygianus, a, um, embrodered.

Phrygianus vestes, garmentis embrodered.

Phrygio, onis, m. g. a prophete.

Phrygius, a, um, of Phrygia.

Phrygium melos, a melody or tune in instrumentes, wherein seemed to bee Cos Lucianus sayeth a maner of diuine tune, all be it: Porphyrius calleth it barbarous. Cassiodorus saith: that the melody, called Doxius, giveth wisdom, and good chastite. Phrygius saith: to beate notes, and instrumentes the best of nature. Neos lius appeareth the tempestes of the mynde, and byngeth in weape. Lydius quencheth understandyng in them that be dull, and induceth appetite of celestiall thynges.

Phryne, a famous harlotte at Athenes.

Phrynichus, an Athenien writer of Tragedies.

Phrynonas, a mans double, so discrefull and wylly that of him was a proverbe.

Phrynon, the herbe, whiche some call Lunaria minor.

Phrygos, a lysarde. Some take it for a kynde of great frogges.

Phryx, gis, a man of Phrygia.

Phryxus, the son of Athamas, kyng of Thebes.

Phthia, a citee in Thessalie, Achilles countrey.

Phthiota, one that dwelleth in Phthia.

Phthiochia, one of the foure partes of Thessalie.

Phthiasis, sis, f. g. a sickness, in the which luse do grow in such multitudes, that they deuoure the body, the lowly cupill.

Phthirophagi, people dwellyng nigh to the great sea, which lyued only by fische.

Phthirion, the herbe Strassagria.

Phthificos, he that hath the consumption of the lunges.

Phthisis, sis, f. g. a disease in the lunges, with a consumption of all the body, comyng of a feuerous heate consumyng, or of a heate artificiall and humours in the stomache. The cause is a reume, Harpe and long continuynge of choller or sale fleume, it happeneth of a squince or impostume in the vuula, when by the rupture of the, the putrifid matter descendeth to the lunges, or of a pleurisie, or Peripneumonia, wher they beyng healed, the putrifid matter is not purged within the space of. xl. days, or by long stopping of hemeroides or flours: or by the coldnesse of the ayre receiued, straignyng the spirittuall membrs: or by the heate of the ayre, dryng and scorcheyng the lunges: or by a grate and longe cough: or by other inforcemente, in conyng bygh, or bearyng a heauy bourden.

Phthisis, the peionie.

Phthonia, medicines, that procure abortion, or des

desperance before the time.

Phihongus, gi, m. g. a towne.

Phis, a plant of herbe, whiche is called valerian
mammariorum: some call it setwall of capons
egge.

Phy, an interfection of mercury.

Phycis, a certayne fische.

Phycites, a precious stone.

Phycos thalassiom, called in latine Fucus ma-
rinus, an herbe lyke unto lettuce, very good as
against all Joyntes diseases: of it be, three kin-
des.

Phycus, untis, a promontorie of Cyrene.

Phygethlon, li, n. g. a littell swelling of botche,
harde and redde, burning and prickynge.

Phylaca, ex, for. g. a pylon, a warde, a gayle.

Phylacista, ex, m. g. a gaylour, a keeper of a pil-
lon.

Phylace, a citee of Thessalie.

Phylacteria, scrolles of parchment, that the Phar-
isees used, wherein the commandementes
were written.

Phylarchus, the chiefe of the people.

Phyleus, one of the grecke capitaines, that came
to Troy.

Phyllandriion, vide Barb. in Coroll. lib. 3. cap.
141.

Phyllanthion, an herbe used to dye purple.

Phyllantes, an herbe, looke Barb. in Phyllinidis.

Phyllis, lidis, the daughter of Lycurgus, hynde
of Thrase, whiche hynde hte selfe, despayning of
the couplinge of Demophoon, whome poetes
seigne, to be turned into an almon tree, wherof
that tree is called Phylla. Phyllis is also a cy-
ner of Bithynia.

Phyllitis, an herbe called hartes tongue, looke
Fuchsius in Hemionitis.

Phyllon, li, a leafe, also a kynde of mosse.

Phyllus, a citee of Thessalie.

Phylodoce, an nymphe.

Phylura, looke Philura.

Phyma, a beast, on whiche if a man dooe looke
he falleth into a greate palenesse and leannes
for many daies space.

Phymosis, looke Phimosi.

Physeter, teris, m. g. a great fische in the frenche
ocean sea, whiche riseth lyke to a pillar aboue
wppes, and spouteth out water.

Physica, ex, f. g. the science of thynges naturall.

Physica, oram, n. g. booke that treateth of natu-
rall causes.

Physice, naturall.

Physicus, ci, m. g. a naturall philosopher, he that
studieth the causes of thynges naturall.

Physiognomia, ex, f. g. a rule to know a mannes
naturall affections by his visage or fourme of
his membres.

Physiognomus, mi, or Physiognomon, monis,
he that iudgeth ones maners and affections by
his visage and facion of his body.

Physiologia, ex, f. g. reason of naturall causes.

Physiologus, gi, m. g. he that disputeth of nat-
urall causes, a naturall philosopher.

Physis, nature.

Physionus, bene mentulatus.

Phytecusa, an yle in the sea Tircenum.

Phythion, or Phytion, looke Pythion.

Phytonicus, and Phytonica, he or she that hath
a spirite within them, that geueth answers of
thynges to come.

P. ANTEAH.

P iabilis, le, for the which satisfaction maie
be made, and god pleased.

Piacularis, re, that which pertaineth to pur-
gynge of sinne, or is geuen or offered to god for
satisfaction.

Piacularia auspicia, tokens in sacrifice of some
heauy chance to come.

Piaculum, li, n. g. any thyng done for satisfacti-
on of some greuous sin. Sometime a great and
happens offence.

Piāmen, minis, or Piamen, ti, n. g. that whiche
was geuen or occupied about satisfaction.

Piatio, ōnis, for. g. a sacrificynge, a purgynge by
sacrifice.

Piator, oris, m. g. he that purgeth sinne by sa-
crifice.

Piatrix, tricis, for. g. she that made sacrifice to
purge sinne.

Pica, ex, f. g. a byrde called a ppe: a Jay is also
contained vnder this name, which in Italye as
this day is called Pica granata, Pica, is also
the lothyng of the stomake in them that bee
with childe.

Picātus, a, um, pitched or rased with pitche, also
that saoureth or smacketh of pitche.

Picea, ex, f. g. a pitche tree.

Piceastrum, stri, n. g. a wilde pitche tree.

Piceātus, a, um, pitched, smered with pitche.

Picenum, a countrey in Italy called Marca Ane-
conitana.

Picenus, and Picentinus, a, um, of Picenum.

Picentes, or Picentini, people of that countrey.

Piceus, a, um, of pitche, or blache lyke pitche.

Picinum, a kynde of oyle made of pitche.

Picra hiera, a bitter medicine, commonly cal-
led Hiera pigra.

Picras, the herbe Androsace.

Picrocholi, amarx bilis homines.

Picris, cris, f. g. wylde lettise or Lichozie.

Pictacium, cij, n. g. a table pertainynge to iudges
or bishoppes: it is sometime a plaister for the
stomake or head.

Pictes, a wastlar.

Pictones, a countrey in Fraunce called Poes-
ters.

Pictor, ōris, m. g. a peinter.

Pictūra, ex, f. g. peyntynge, thecraft or scate of
peyntynge.

Picturatus, a, um, peincted, that hath diuers co-
lours.

lours.

picture vestes, embroidered apparell, or rather of handekyn.

Pictus, a, um, peincted, garnished, gaily sette toozthe, that hath in it diuers colours.

Picumnus, a god amonge the Romaynes.

Picus marinus, a birde whiche maketh a hole in trees, wherein he breedeth. Of this be thre kyndes, the fyrst is called a specht, the seconde a herway, the thirde, which Aristotle saith is as bygge as a hen, is not in Englande. Plinie maketh the fourth kynde, whiche seemeth to bee the witwall. Picus, was also the name of an olde kyng of Latines.

Picunus, a pie.

Pic, mercifully, deuoutely, louyngly, godlie, with a naturall and honest loue and affection.

Pieria, a mountaine and citee of Beroia dedicate to the muses.

Pieria, a mayden bozne at Myose a citee of Ionida, daughter of an honorable man, called Pythes, of whome is this historie woorthy of remembrance, there happened to bee warre betwene the inhabitantes of Miletum, and them of Myos, but in such gentill facion, that the women of Myos might alway, on the solemne feast of Diana, come to Miletum, and doe sacrifice to Diana, which was there chiefly honoured: Pieria comyng thither with her mother, one Phrygius, the eldest sonne of Ares deus duke of Miletum, beholdyng hir beautie, beganne to loue hir exceedingly, and after the manner of louers, desirynge to doo some thyng thankfull to the mayde, demaunded what he myght doo to hir most pleasaunt and acceptable. The mayden byng witty, and also loyng to hir countrey and friends, answered that to hir it shoulde bee the greatest pleasure, yf he woulde endeavour hym selfe to byng to passe, that she woulde oftentimes, with a great softe of hir companions repayre to Miletum without any damage. Phrygius perceyvinge, that nothyng might so muche contente the mayden as peace, he callynge the people together, exhorted them to conclude a peace with them of Myos, to be with them in alliance: wherevnto they accorded, and the name of Pieria was euer after in so honorable a remembrance, that all honeste women vsed for a proverbe, to wyshe so to be loued, as Phrygius loved Pieria.

Pierides, were daughters of one Pierus, whiche compared in syngeyng with the Muses: but byng vanquished, and geuyng to the Muses reprochfull woordes, they were by them turned into pies. They be sometyme taken for the Muses of an hill in Thessalie, called Pieris, or Pierus.

Pierides, the Muses.

Pierius, a, um, of the muses.

Pierus, the father of the foresaid maidens Pies

rides.

Piens, is, mercifull, &c. Piennor, piensissimus, more and more mercifull, made lounge towards his parentes or countrey.

Pietas, âris, fœm, g. the reuerende loue towards a mans proppre countrey and parentes, of whiche it is taken for the loue and honour due vnto god. Lactantius calleth it iustice and deuoute worshippyng and knowlege of god, gods synne, godly affection, naturall loue towards the parentes or kynfolke, naturalnesse, natural zeale of affection.

Pigeo, gui, gere, to be softe or agreened, to bee lothe, to be ashamed: it is most commonly vsed impersonally, sometime to be slow, also to repente.

Obsecro, ne quid plus minusue faxit, quod nos postea pigeat, I requyre you, let him not doo any thyng more or lesse, wherof we may after repent vs.

Id non piget, he repenteth not of that he hath doone.

Quin me pigeat perdere, but that I woulde be lothe to leste it.

At re nullo modo piguit facere, but thou were nothyng lothe or ashamed to do it.

Num facti piget: is he any thyng softe for that he hath doone.

Piget me laboris, I am lothe or vnwylly to labour.

Piger, gra, grum, slowe.

Piger annus, a yere that passeth slowly away.

Bellum pigrum, a longe warre.

Pigmalion, the sonne of Belus, kyng of Tyre, and brother of Dido.

Pigmalioneus, a, um, of Pigmalion.

Pigmentum ti, neu. ge. peinctyng that women vsed. Also peincters coloure.

Pigmenta, are also false colours in speakyngs deceitfull woordes, pleasant lies.

Pigmentarius, ri, masc. gen. a maker or seller of peinctyng.

Pignatoxatis, veratrum album.

Pigneratio, ônis, f. g. a pledgyng or gageyng.

Pigneratitius, a, um, that whiche is laied in pledge.

Pigneratitius creditor, he that maye take a pledge, or gage.

Pignero, au, are, to lay to gage.

Pigneror, âris, âri, to take a pledge or a gage of a man for suretee of rente or payement of money sometime to lay to gage.

Mars ipse ex acie fortissimū quēq; pignerari solebat, the most valiant men be they, whiche in battayle be soonest dispatched: or Mars vseth to leise for him selfe the valiaunttest men.

Pignerati animi, the mindes of herres of men in daunger, and as it were layde to gage.

Pignus, pignoris, or pigneris, n. ge. a gage or pledge geuen for suretee of dette or rent. also a pawne

patrone in layng a wager: by translation a les-
 tapne when, of surety, of testimony of some
 of friendship.
 Dare pignus cum aliquo, to lay a gage a-
 gainst one.
 Ponere pignori, to lay in gage or pledge.
 Pignori opponere, to gage or lay to gage for
 suretie of rent or payment.
 Pignora auferre, To take a distresse. also to
 receiue of some gooddes for disobedience.
 Pignus amoris, a token of loue.
 Beneuolentie pignus, a token of fauour.
 Pignora capere, idē quod pignora auferre.
 Ager oppositus est pignori, the piece of
 grounde is laied to mortgage.
 Contendere pignore, to lay a wager.
 Pignus rei publice, id est fiducia & secu-
 ritas.
 Pignora, is sometime taken for childzen, being
 as pledges betwene man and wife.
 Alcita pignora, childzen by adoption.
 Pignoris captio, a nouns, signifieth taking of
 a distresse.
 Pignorator, oris, m. g. he that taketh a gage for
 suretie of dette or payment.
 Pigrē, slowly.
 Pigrēdo, grēdinis, fcm. ge. slouthfulness, vn-
 lustines.
 Pigrēdo, fieri, to be made slow.
 Pigrēdo, scere, to be or waxe slow or vnlusty.
 Pigrēs, the brother of Artemisia.
 Pigritia, æ, f. g. slouthfulness.
 Pigrities, ei, f. g. idem.
 Pigritudō, dinis, and Pigritas, aris, f. ge. slown-
 esse, vnlustinesse.
 Pigno, aui, are, to holde backe or tarie one.
 Pignor, aris, ari, to be slow, to be tothe or vn-
 luste to doo a thyng.
 Scribe ne pigrere, be not slow, lothe, or ill
 willing to write.
 Pila, læ, f. g. a moztar, wherein any thyng is beas-
 ten with a pestill. also a pillar, a balle, or any
 thyng rounde as a balle. also a pile, heape, or
 damme made in the water.
 Pila ludere, to play at tenyse.
 Pila se exercere, idem.
 Mea pila est, the ball is in my handes, prouer-
 bially, I may doo now with it as me liketh.
 Pila lanuginis, a littell rounde ball of Moly-
 nesse, such as is in gourdes when they be ripe.
 Pilades, a gentill man of Phocæa, which was so
 feithfull a friende to Orestes, (with whome he
 kepte companie whiles he was madde) that he
 wolde neuer forsake him, but folowed him in-
 to the countrey called Taurica, where strans-
 gers were sacrificed vnto Diana, where Ores-
 tes beyng apprehended, when he shoulde bee
 slayne, Pilades would nedes die for him, that
 he might escape.
 Pilani, they whiche fight with dartes.
 Pilarius, rij, m. ge. a iugglar, whiche maketh as

he did by legerdemayne contriuy littell ballen.
 Pilates, tis, masc. gene. a certayne stone that is
 white.
 Pilanus, ni, m. g. a capitayne in warre, leading
 a certayne bande of men.
 Pilatim, one pillar by an other, by or at euerie
 pillar.
 Pilatus, a, um, armed with dartes.
 Pileatus, a, um, capped, that weareth a cappe.
 Pileatus seruus, a slave that is solde with his
 cappe on his head.
 Pilentum, ti, n. ge. a wagon or chare with foure
 wheles, wherein women were wont to be caried.
 Pilcolus, li, m. g. a littell bonette.
 Pileus, lei, m. g. or Pileum, lei, n. g. a cappe or
 bonette. sometime libertee: for as muche as
 bonde men, when they were enfranchised, were
 capped cappes.
 Pilicrepus, pi, m. ge. he that in hote baynes cast
 steth littell rounde ballen into the fire, to make
 it burne.
 Pilo, aui, are, to beginne to be heary, or grow in
 heare. also to pull of ones heare.
 Pilosella, æ, fcm. ge. an herbe, called common-
 lie mouse eare.
 Pilosus, a, um, heary, full of heare.
 Pilula, læ, fcm. ge. a littell balle. also a pille made
 for purgations.
 Pilum, li, n. g. a barbour hnyfe or rasour, also
 a darte or iacelyn of fyre scote longe and a half.
 also a pestill, to bzaie or powne in a moztar.
 Primum pilum, the chiefe bande of the Ro-
 mains about the standerd, whiche were chieflie
 armed with dartes.
 Pilmnus, ni, m. gen. a man whiche founde the
 maner to dong lande, and to grinde cozne.
 Pilus, li, m. g. an heare.
 Pili non facio, I set not a heare by it.
 Pilus, or Pilum, a pestill, to bzeake or bzaie any
 thyng in a moztar.
 Pimpinella, læ, fcm. gene. an herbe, called
 Pimpernel.
 Pimpla, a place by the mountayne called Pernas-
 sus, of the whiche the Muses be called Pim-
 pleides.
 Pimpleus, a, um, of Pimpla.
 Pina, næ, a fyre that hath two great Welles.
 Pinaces, per diminutionem, Pinacidia, tables
 in booke: Pinaces be also wrytyng tables.
 Pinachotheca, cæ, fcm. g. a case or place, wherein
 painted tables, plate, iewelless, and ornaments
 were kepte.
 Pinarij, an auncient house or familie in Italie, of
 the whiche were the priestes, that sacrificed to
 Hercules.
 Pinarius, and Potitius, two olde men, to whome
 Hercules reueled, how he would be worshipped.
 Pinastallus, the herbe Peucedanum.
 Pinaster, a wilde pine tree of excedyng greates
 height.
 Pincerna, næ, a butlar, or one that wayteth on a
 mannes

mannes cuppe at the table.
 Pinceria pluuiarum, the southwynde, so called, because it byngeth much rayne.
 Pindarus, a Theban poete, and chiefe of them which were called Lirici, wherfore Alexander, when he destroyed the citee of Thebes, caused the house of Pindarus to be preserved, with all his familie. an other Pindarus was a bypmanne of Ephesus.
 Pindo, dis, di, dere, idem quod pinso.
 Pindus, a mountayne in Thessalia. also a citee there.
 Pineæ, æ, f. g. a pine apull of a pine tree.
 Pinetum, ti, neu. gen. a wood of a groue of pine trees.
 Pineus, a, um, of a pine tree.
 Pingo, pinxi, pingere, to pyncte, to denise, to set in order, to drawe oute the Mappe of some of a thyng, to distyncte with diuers colours: by translation, to distynce.
 Pingere humum variis floribus, To strowe flowers of diuers colours vpon the grounde.
 Pinguedo, guedinis, f. g. fatte of fatnesse.
 Pingue, guis, n. g. fatte, moyt fatte, grease.
 Pinguetio, guetio, feci, facere, to make fat.
 Pinguetio, pingues, of Pinguetio, scere, to bee fatte, to become fatte.
 Pinguetius, rij, m. g. he that loneth that thyng that is fatte.
 Pinguis, gue, om. ge. fatte, that is fatte, coyle, vnweldy, grosse, also fruitefull, fertile.
 Pinguis ferina, fatte venison.
 Mensæ pingues, tables furnished with manie good dishes.
 Pingues horti, gardenes that byng forth good herbes.
 Pingui Minerua, grossely, rudely.
 Pingue orium, much ease of rest.
 Pinguis toga, a gowne of coarse clothe.
 Pingue & concretum cælum, thicke ayre.
 Pinguiter, greatly, grossely, with a fattynes.
 Pinguitudo, dinis, f. g. fatnesse.
 Laborare nimia pinguitudine, to be to grosse.
 Pinguis, is sometime vsed in the ciuile lawe for Plenius and Largius.
 Pinna, næ, f. g. a quille of penne, the harder parte of a fether, the battilment of a wall, the finne of a fische, and a certayne shell fythe. sometime the cresse of the helmette.
 Pinnaculum, li, n. g. a pinacle of a towre.
 Pinnatus, a, um, that hath feathers of wynges, of that hath finnes of battilmentes.
 Pinnatus Cupido, id est, alatus.
 Pinnata folia, leaues jagged on bothe sides lyke feathers.
 Pinniger, ra, rum, that hath finnes.
 Pinnirapus, he that plucketh away the cresse of his enemies helmette.
 Pinnothères, m. g. a shell fische, called also Pinnæ, byedyn in muddy places.
 Pinnula, læ, f. gen. the ouer parte of the eare, a

littell quill, a littell feather, a littell quill, also a parte of the fische growynge ouer the nagle in the eare of synners.
 Pinstro, aui, are, to byge in a moyle.
 Pinstus, a, um, beaten in a moyle.
 Pinstro, sui, sese, to byge of synne, to make of bake synne.
 Pinstro, aui, are, idem.
 Pinstor, oris, m. g. he that grindeth in a quene, of beate in a moyle, also a baker.
 Pintia, a towne in Spayne called Valladolid.
 Pinton, an ile betwene Sardinia and Corsica.
 Pinus, nus, or ni, f. g. a pine tree.
 Canna pinus, is taken for a Shippe.
 Pinus triuia, the herbe Astragalus.
 Pio, aui, are, to reuerence of honour, sometyme to pollute of defile, also to beate a natural scale of affection to a man. also to purge synne, of please god with sacrifice.
 Piones, people in Spina, named of the citee Pione.
 Piper, piperis, n. g. pepper.
 Piperatus, a, um, peyered, condite with pepper.
 Piperitis, f. g. called also Siliquastrum, an herbe, whiche Ruellus saith is alerost.
 Pipio, iui, ire, to perpe like a chicke.
 Pipio, onis, m. g. a sponge pigeon.
 Pipilo, aui, are, to chirpe like a sparow.
 Pipo, aui, are, to clothe like a henne.
 Pipo, idem quod picus martius.
 Pipleus, an hill, called also Pimpleus.
 Pipulum, li, neu. gen. a rebuke, a checke, a scoldynge.
 Piquentum, a citee of Istria.
 Pirata, tæ, masc. gene. a rouer of robber on the sea, a pirate.
 Piratica, cæ, f. ge. the practyse of pirates of robbery on the sea.
 Piraticam facere, to vse robberyng and conynge on the sea.
 Piraterium, rij, neu. gen. a place where pirates dwell.
 Piraticus, a, um, of or belongynge to pirates of robbers on the sea.
 Bellum piraticum, warre agaynst pirates, and them that trouble the seas.
 Piræa, a famous citee, sometime called Aminus.
 Piræus, an haven of Athens, whiche may receyue 400. Shippes. There is also an haven of the same name at Lozinthe.
 Pirithous, the sonne of Ixion, one of the Lapithes, whiche wente to hell with Theseus, and was there deuoured of Cerberus.
 Pirrhica, loke Pyrrhica.
 Pirum, ri, n. g. loke Pirum.
 Pirus, a pynt of Thrace, slayne at the siege of Troy.
 Pisa, a citee in Greece, betwene the two mounntaynes Olympus and Ossa. also a citee in Sardinia, from whiche came the people that inhabited Pisa in Italy.

Pisc, *arum*, a city in *Italia* called *Pisc*.
Piscani, people of the city of *Pisc*.
Pisandrus, a poet of the city *Lamiae* in *Thrace*, before the time of *Hesiodus*: an other *Pisandrus* was in the time of *Alexander* the great.
Pisaurensis, that dwelleth in the city *Pisaurum*.
Pisaurus, a river in *Italy*.
Pisaurum, a city in *Italia* called *Pesero*.
Piscaria, *x*, form. g. the *fish-market*, or *fish* selling.
Piscarius, *a*, *um*, pertaining to *fish*ing.
Hamus piscarius, a *fish*ing hook.
Piscaria copia, great abundance of *fish*.
Piscarius, *rij*, m. g. a *fish*monger.
Piscatus, *us*, m. g. the act of *fish*ing.
Piscatio, *onis*, f. g. idem.
Piscator, *oris*, m. g. a *fish*er.
Piscatrix, *trici*, the *fish*eress.
Piscatorius, *a*, *um*, pertaining to a *fish*.
Pisciculus, *li*, m. g. a little *fish*.
Piscina, *nae*, f. g. a *fish* pond, it is also generally every pond, although therein be no *fish*: also a place with warm water or cold made for men to swimme in. also a grate built of wien vessel, to holde water.
Piscinalis, *le*, of or pertaining to a *fish* pond.
Piscinarius, *rij*, m. g. he that nourisheth *fish*. he also hath divers *fish* ponds.
Piscis, *cis*, mascu. gene. a *fish*, properly that hath scales.
Captare pisces arundine, to angle for *fish*.
Pisces, also one of the twelve signs.
Piscor, *aris*, *ari*, to *fish*.
Piscari in aere, proverbially to labour in vain.
Piscosus, *a*, *um*, that may be *fish*ed, or is full of *fish*.
Pisculentus, *a*, *um*, idem.
Pisci, people of the city *Pisa* in *Greece*.
Pisenor, a Centaure, the sonne of *Hyron*.
Pisens, he that first invented the brazen trumpet.
Pisidæ, people in *Asia*, called before time *Soly-mi*, of *Solimus* *Jupiter*'s sonne.
Pisidia, *x*, a countrey of the lesse *Asia*.
Pisistratus, a noble man of *Athens*, which changed the common weale of that city from the rule of the people, to the rule of one governor: and therefore was called a tyrant, not with standing (as he wrote unto *Dolon*, which maintained the popular estate) he ruled by their owne lawes, and was righteous and gentle unto the people.
Piso, *pis*, *pisere*, to purge or beate of the huske of corne, or other graine, as they did with powning in olde tyme.
Piso, *avi*, *are*, idem.
Piso, *sonis*, the name of a noble familie of house in *Rome*.
Pissa, *sa*, f. g. *pitche*.
Pissaphallus, *is*, m. g. *pitche* and the lime called *Bitumen*, mingled together.

Pistachon, *lat*, n. g. an oyle made of *pitche*.
Pistacum, *ri*, masc. gene. a saile or humour of wood or pither made with gumme of rosin, and is the sweeter parte of bees labours in making honey and waxe.
Pistacium, *ch*, n. g. a kinde of nuttree.
Pistillum, *li*, neu. gen. a pestle to pound or bray with.
Pistilochia, the like kinde of *Aristolochia*.
Pistor, *oris*, m. g. he that was wont to pounce corne in a miller, now a baker.
Pistorium, a city in *Italia*.
Pistoricus, *ca*, *com*, and *Pistorius*, *a*, *um*, pertaining to baking.
Ars pistoria, bakers craft.
Pistrilla, *la*, f. g. a mill.
Pistrinensis, *se*, belonging to a bakers house, or grinding house.
Pistrinum, *ni*, *ne* g. and *Pistrina*, *nae*, f. g. a bakers house, a mill, or grinding house. it was a place, where they used to bray, pounce, or grinde corne, and make breads, where (because it was a painful thing) was used to put their servants for a punishment, and therefore it is sometimes used for a prison or prison full service.
Pistris, *tris*, f. g. a whip: also a sign of planet, called *Cetus*, and *Pistrix*.
Pistrix, *trici*, f. g. a woman baker. also a monstrous *fish* in the *Indian* sea, and a planet in the firmament.
Pistura, *x*, f. g. the craft of baking.
Pistus, *a*, *um*, grounden or brayed.
Pisum, *si*, n. g. a pease.
Pisus, *a*, *um*, powned, brayed.
Pitane, a city of *Scolis* in *Asia*, the people whereof be called *Pitanei*, or *Pitanix*.
Pithecium, *ch*, n. g. used of *Plautus* for a beloved or ill favoured woman like a *she* ape.
Pitheculia, an ile in the sea against *Campania*, so called for the great plenty of apes there bred, after some.
Pithecus, *ci*, m. ge. an ape.
Pithera, f. g. a comete or impression in the firmament, which is like a tunne, and doeth appere as it were through a mist.
Pitheus, the sonne of *Delops*, which builded the city *Carcena*.
Pitho, or *Pithus*, the lady and president of eloquence to persuade, called of *Ennius* *Suada*, of *Horace* *Suadela*.
Pithodemus, a famous wrestler.
Pithodicus, idem quod *Vascularius*.
Pithurgia, *orum*, n. ge. a certayne sacrifice, used in *Greece* in the month of *Januarie*, at the setting or setting of wyne abrother: in the which they gave wyne to their servants and slaves.
Pithonoscopes, a place in *Asia*, where after the Idus of *August*, great flocks of storks doe assemble together.
Pithumnus, a god among the *Romans*, which

first invented to gynde coine to make breates
Pitiso, aui, are, to suppe and drynke litell.
Pitpit, in the olde tongue of Oltes, signified
quicquid, what so euer.

Pitracium, cn, neu. gene. a litell clothe, whiche
being nopped with some salve, is layed some-
tyme to the forehead, sometime to the stomake,
to ease peyne.

Pittacus, one of the seven sages of Grecia, and
was of the cite Mitylene.

Pituita, tr, form. g. fleume of regyme descending
from the head, as in them that haue the poise,
also the pippe, which cheetins haue.

Pituitaria, x, for. ge. called also vna agrestis, an
herbe, which dyeth by the regyme in the mouth.

Pituitosus, a, um, fleumaticke.

Piturum, ri, n. g. a kynde of Olive trees.

Pityides, the innermost burnell of the pine apull.

Pitylisma, maus, an exercise, where a man goeth
fast on his tocs, and moueth his armes for-
warde and backward.

Pityliso, aui, are, to exercise in that forme.

Pityocamparum, f. g. woundes, which be in
a pine apull tree, whose byrre is venemous.

Pityonices, eis, m. g. he that was victour in the
games of Grece, and had geuen to him a gar-
land of pine tree, which was celebrate in the ho-
nour of Archemorus.

Pityon, ri, n. g. bianne.

Pityri panes, horse headde, or headde made of
bianne.

Pityrisifis, the herbe Aiuza.

Pityusa, an yle by Grecia, called also Myletus: it
is also an herbe of the kynde of Spurge, whiche
the apothecaries call Bsula. Acuarus writeth,
that the barbarous people call the roote of Pi-
tyusa, Turbit: but it is the Turbit, whiche is
white and thicke, and cometh from the hyl of
Garganus, whiche is of the seconde kynde of
Spurge, and is not that Turbit, whiche apothec-
aries now haue, rede more in Turbit.

Piulcum, ci, an instrument to draw out matter.

Pius, a, um, religious, deuout, piteous, genyll,
mercifull, benigne, chaffe, he that loueth his pa-
rentes or countrey, naturall comynge his pa-
rentes, countrey or children.

Pixacanthum, a kynde of thorne, called also Chi-
ronium.

Pix, picis, f. g. pitch.

Pixliquida, tarce.

Induere poltes pice, to lay pitch upon.

P. ANTE 1.

Placabilis, i. e. easy to be pleased, genyll,
softe qualified.

Placabilis and Irritabilis, contrary.

Præbere i. e. placabilem alicui, to shew him self
gentill to one, and easy to be pleased.

Placabile ingenium ad preces, a gentill na-
ture, soone entreated to be contente.

Te ipsum purgare ipfis coram placabilis
est, you shal please them the better, if you make
your faults knowne to them.

Placabilis, aui, f. g. gentleness, the vertue to
be soone contente and pleased.

Placæ, plates of golde or syluer.

Placamen, cam, ius, and Placamentum, u, n. g.
a thyng that one is pleased in, or qualified with.

Placare, peacefully, quietly, gently, without any
hate or affection of the mynde.

Placatio, onis, f. g. a swagging, mitigating,
pleasing.

Placatus, a, um, pleased, gentill, quiete, appeas-
ed, pacified, qualified, also calmed.

Placendus, a, um, that ought to please and be
thankfull to a man.

Placenta, x, f. g. a tart, a water, a fine cake, a
munket, or any pleasant thyng made of paste.

Placencia, a cite in Liguria.

Placentini, people of the cite of Placentia.

Placeo, cui, cere, to please, to delight, sometime
to flatter, to like, to glorie.

Postridie placuit, ut breviter, &c. the nexte
day after they mynde was, or then thought it
best, that &c.

Ut sapientissimis placuit, after the opinion of
the most discrete persons, or as the wisest men
thought convenient and best.

Fac ut placeatur nobis, let that he be qualified
to be.

Expecto, quid istis placeat de epistola ad
Cæsarem, I desire to know, what their mynde
is concerning the epistle that was sent to Cæs-
sar.

Placitum est mihi, I thought it good, or my
will and opinion was.

Placet, the impersonall, it lyeth me, or him, or
it is his pleasure or advise, he or I thinke it
best, he is of this opinion.

Senatus placet, the Senate hath ordered or
thynke it best.

Placet tibi, he standeth well in his owne con-
science, he is vngregarious.

Placia, a towne of Africa.

Placide, quietly, patiently, peacefully, pleasantly,
gentilly, still without noyse or trouble, softly.

Placide pulsare fores, to knocke softly at the
dore.

Placide aperire fores, to open the dore softly,
without noyse.

Ferre placide iniuriā, to take or suffer wrong
or displeasure patiently.

Vt placide accubat canis, how still the dogge
lieth, without baying or barkyng.

Placide currere, to runne softly without
strenyng.

Loqui placide sedate, to speake quietly and
temperately, without baying or crying out.

Placiditas, atis, f. g. quietenesse.

Placidus, a, um, gentill, meeke, patient, quiete,
calme, still, without trouble, also tame, tract-
able.

caulme, still, without trouble: also tame, tractable.
Placidus dies, a pleasant and sope day.
Fervere & placidum esse, contrary.
Annus placidus, a yeare that cometh very quietly, a still yeare.
Animalia placida, tame beastes that be tractable.
Arbor placida, and **Sylvestris**, contrary.
Placidum celum, a calme weather without tempest or wynde.
Mare stat placidum, the sea is calme & quiet.
Venti placidi, gentill and softe wyndes.
Urbes placida, cityes quiete without trouble or busynesse.
Placidis moribus boues, oxen that be tractable and not wyld.
Placidissima pax in animo, when a man is without all trouble and affliction of mynde.
Placito, aui, are, the frequentatives of **Placere**.
Placitum, ti, n. g. a firm consent in an opinion or ordinance, a decree.
Placitus, a, um, that is full of contentment.
Placo, aui, are, to pacifie, to appease, to quiet, to please with sacrifices or gifts, to consent, to quiet, to make calme.
Pladatores, a disease, whereby the eie liddes waxe feeble, and will bneeth be plucked by.
Plarunq, looks plerunq.
Plaga, x, f. g. the fyfte syllable longe, signifieth, a wounde, a cutte, a chappe in a tree, a stripe, the pinto of a stripe: and by translacon a great losse, hurte, or displeasure, an heauie chaunce: the fyfte syllable beyng shorte, it signifieth a great net to take wyld beastes in: also the arminge corde of a nette: also a great space of heauen and earth, called **Etima**.
Accipere plagam, to be wounded.
Nodi plagarum, the pynthes of stripes.
Altae plagæ, a deepe wounde.
Graviorem plagam accipiebat, vt leuiorem depelleret, he tooke the greater hurte, that he myght put away the lesse.
Luculenta plaga, a soe and greuous wounde and by translacon, a greuous losse and displeasure.
Facere plagam, to cut, to lounce.
Imponere plagam insanabilem alicui, and **Affligere plagam mortiferam alicui**, to geue one his deathes wounde: to dooe one such a displeasure or hurte, as he shall bee neuer able to recoure.
Ferre plagam, to stryke.
Crepitus plagarum, the noyse of sowne of stryppes.
Tendere plagas, to pische or sette nettes to take beastes.
Cadere, and Incidere in plagas, to come by chaunce into the net, to fall in daunger.
Texere plagas contra se, to make nettes to take him selfe in, to bynge argumentes to cons

founde him selfe.
Plaga, x, f. g. a certain point, carpeted.
Plagator, r, m. g. he that beateth a man for a fault, knowynge him to be free: also he that in strength or craft is more than his master, or heperth him secretly, without the knowledge of his master, or straleth away a mans chyldren, also a straler of booke.
Plagator, r, m. g. a thief, a robber.
Plagaria lex, a law made agaynst them that were so called **Plagari**, whiche for their offence were whipped.
Plagiger, g, m. g. as it were boyned to be whipped and beaten.
Plagium, g, n. g. the offence of **Plagiaris**, the stealing of ones seruantes or chyldren.
Plagiosus, a, um, full of stripes, also beaten, also to be that beateth much, a great beater.
Plagula, x, f. g. a shepe of paper, a counterpoint, a couerynge, a carpet.
Plagula, x, f. g. a certayne fyfthe.
Planaria, an yle beyonde Corsica.
Planasia, an yle in the sea **Tyrrhenum**.
Planca, ca, f. g. a planke.
Planctus, us, m. g. stryking, beating, knocking, wayling, sorowynge.
Influentia planctu brachia, armes blake and blew with beating.
Planicus, a, a noble man of Rome.
Planus, ci, m. g. he that hath a spay foote.
Plane, truely, sincerely, evidently, manifestly, plainly, certainly, without fayne utterly, all together, quite and cleane.
Parum plane aliquid dicere, to speake a thing obscurely.
Non possum planius commemorare, I can not reherce them moze plainly and evidently.
Plane ea est, certaynely or without fayne it is euen the.
Tu quidem illum plane prodidis, thou dooest euen plainly or utterly betray him.
Ad restim res mihi redijt planissime, I am lyke to be hanged by for this without fayne.
Si plane, a nobis deficiis, if you utterly forsake us.
Vt ibi te plane confirmares, that you myght there strengthen your selfe thoroughly.
Nisi plane nihil sapit, excepte he be a sturche ideote.
Plane hercule hoc quidem est, certeynly, without faille, it is euen it.
Planeta, x, f. g. a planette.
Planga, x, f. g. a birde, by the description of **Plinie** and **Aristotle**, most lyke to be that, whiche we call a balde bussarde.
Plango, xi, plangere, to wepe or bewaile, to strike or hit, to thumpe, to knocke.
Plangunt littora fluctus, the waues beate agaynst the bankes.
Pectora plangere manu, to knocke ones brest with

with his hande,
 Humum pectore plangere, id est, percutere.
 Plangere aliquem, to wepe & lament for one.
 Nunc nemora ingenti vento, nunc littora plangunt, id est, resonant, inquit Serrinus.
 Plangor, plangoris, m. g. a crying, beating, also weeping, wayling, crying out.
 Planiloquus, a, um, that speaketh his mynde boldly and freely.
 Planipedia, æ, f. g. a comedie, wherein the players play barefooted.
 Planipes, nipedis, om. g. that goeth without shoes, also one that playeth in an interlude bare footed.
 Planities, ei, f. g. a plaine fild, a level ground.
 Plantatio, onis, a setting of yonge plantes.
 Planta, tæ, f. g. the foote with the tare. sometimes onely the sole of the foote. also a plante of tree newly sette. sometime an herbe, that groweth lowe.
 Plamago, taginis, form. g. an herbe called plantayne.
 Plantarium, rij, n. g. a set of plante, or the place where plantes be set.
 Plantaris, re, pertaining to the foote.
 Plantarius, a, um, meete of reys to set.
 Plantiger, ra, rum, that beareth plantes or grasse.
 Plantigeræ arbores, trees which bynge forth fettes.
 Planto, aui, are, to set, or plante.
 Planula, a, a playne, a toyners instrument.
 Planula, arum, bynges of a doore.
 Planus, a, um, playne, enen, cleere, apparante, evident, manifest, if it bee applied to a countrey, champion.
 Planum facere, to declare or expounde.
 Planipiscis, scythes, whiche be flatte and not rounde.
 Planior aditus, a more open or easie way to entre.
 Ad planum reducere cicatrices, so to take as way scarres of woundes, that they be nothing seene.
 Iudicesque aut e plano, aut e questoris tribunali admonebat, id est, e solo, in quo populus stabat, or sittinge in the questours seate or beyng where the people standeth.
 De plano interlocutus est, he spake to him beyng amonge the people, and not in the iudgement seate.
 De plano quoque libellus dari potest, id est, iudice non sedente, & diebus feriatis.
 Planipedis ædificium, an house that hath no celar, nor vault.
 Planidentes piscium, and Serrati, contrarie.
 Venter planus, id est, non rugosus, smothe or playne without wyndles.
 Quum planum fieret, whan it was evidently declared and proued.
 Planus, ni, m. g. a deceiuer or mocker, a false accuser, a tale bearer, a waderer, also a jugglar,

which maketh thynges to seme in apparence, where in deede no suche thyng is: as water to come into the house, or trees to growe, or money of leanes or stones.
 Plasma, plasmatis, & Plasmatis, ti, n. g. the work of a pottar, or of him, whiche worketh in earth.
 Plasma, is also a playster.
 Plasmio, aui, are, to make pottes, or any other thyng of earth.
 Plastes, tæ, m. gen. a worker of ymages by other lyke thyng in earth.
 Plastice, es, tæ, g. the crafter of working or making of ymages in earth.
 Plachorialis, sis, form. gen. a disease that hoyses haue.
 Platalea, læ, f. g. a byrde, which followeth water foules that doo take fyshes, and dooth pecke theym so on the heade, that they let goe theyr pray, which she taketh and lyueth therewith, he is called a Honelar.
 Platanetum, ti, n. gen. a place where plane trees doo grow.
 Plataninus, a, um, of a plane tree.
 Platanista, æ, fæ, g. a fysh in the river of Ganges. 15. cubites longe, and hath a beke and a tayle lyke a Delphin.
 Platanodes, a promontorie of hill of Achaia.
 Platanus, ni, f. g. a plane tree.
 Platea, æ, form. gen. a hygh way or strete, also a court in great places, moreover the birde called Platelea, looke there.
 Platea, a citee in Scotia, not far from Thebes.
 Plateenses, people of the citee of Platea, in Greece.
 Platiophthalmos, mi, n. g. a kynd of white stone or alabastræ, founde in syluer mynes.
 Platiophillon, li, n. g. a kynde of spurge.
 Plato, the prince of all philosophers (in wisedome, knowlage, vertue, and eloquence, farre exceeding all other gentyles) was borne in Athens, his father was named Arison (of an aunciente and honourable house) his mother Perictiona, descended from Solon. Lying in his cradell, bees were founden to bynge hong into his mouth, without hurtynge the chyld: whiche diuinours did interpret, to signifye, that from him shoulde flowe eloquence moste sweete and dilectable. Socrates dreamed, the night before he was brought to him to be instructed, that he helde betweene his knees a whyte cygnet, who hauynge feathers quickly growen, flew by toward heauen, and filled the ayre with most sweete tunes: So the day after, Plato bynge brought by his father, Socrates beholding him well, saied: This is the byrde, whose ymage I behelde the laste nyght. His name was fyrste Aristocles, and after called Plato, because (as some suppose) he was boode in the shoulders: other wryte, because he had a brode visage. In his youthe he exercised wyllyng and other seates of actiuitee: and

Byll he was 17. yeres olde, he was him self to make amorous verses, whiche after he came to heare Socrates, he came into the citye and bourned, and then most aruently and assiduously hearde Socrates doctrine, during the time that he liued. After that, he not onely hearde the most famous philosophers and Geometricians in Grece, but also went into Italy, into Sicilye and Egypte, to heare the mystical sciences, and it is thought, that he hearde some of the prophetes, sens there bee founden in his mooungs sentences not abhorring from our catholicke faith. He was experte in martiall exercises, for he had fought in thye greates battailles. He chose a place by Athens, called Academiia, where he taught: and therefore his disciples were called Academicke. There was in him a maruailous sharpnesse of witte, with an incomparable dexteritee in disputynge and makinge of answers: his constancie, temperance and grauitie, with courtysie in language, were of all other incomparable: he was so desirous of knowlage, that he was no lesse studious to learne, than he was to teach.

Wherefore beinge scorned of one, whiche asked of him, how longe he woulde be a scholar, so longe (saied he) as I repente not to bee wiser and better. He is called diuinus Plato, for his excellent doctrine, whiche conteyneth many thynges (as saynt Augustin saith) which accord with holy scripture: so that therein is persuaded the first parte of Genesis vnto Spiritus domini ferebatur super aquas, and the miste rie of thye persons in diuinitie is there explysed. He dyed wytyng, of the age of 81. yeres, afore the incarnation of Christe. 342. yeres, reade moze of him in Dionysius.

Plaudi, they which haue great hangyng eares.

Plaudo, plausi, plaudere, to reioyse with countenance, to clappe the handes together for ioy.

Pedibus plaudunt choreas, they daunce.

Nec ipse tibi plaudis, you doo not please your selfe.

Plaudere aliquem, to shewe with clappinge the handes, that they doo allow & prayse one.

Ne victoria quidem plauditur, The victorie was not receiued with ioy and clappinge of the handes.

Plausibilis, le, that whiche the people dooeth receiue with ioye and clappinge of their handes, acceptable, pleasaunt, plausible.

Plausito, aui, are, to cpe or synge lyke a woodde culuer.

Plausor, oris, ma. gen. he that sheweth ioy with clappinge of their handes.

Plausus, us, mascu. gen. the consente of people with voyce, clappinge of the handes, or other noyse.

Galli, cantum plausu laterum, indicant, coehes clappe their wynges befoze they crow.

Plangor & Plausus, contrarie, bewailynge and

reioysynge.

Capric, and querere plausus, to seeke for laude or prayse.

Comprobare plausu & clamore, To allowe with Montynge and clappinge of the handes.

Dare plausum, to clappe with the handes, to prayse, to allowe.

Dare plausum pennis, to clappe the wynges together.

Eucipere aliquem plausu, to clappe ioyously with the handes at ones comynge.

Plaustrum, stri, neu. gen. a cart, a wayne, a chariot.

Vnda hospita plaustris, when rices beyng frozen haue carres passing ouer them.

Plaustrarius, ri, m. g. a wayne man.

Plautius, a certayne poete.

Plautus, ti, m. g. one that is play footed.

Plautus, a comical poete, bozne in Umbria whan he had spent all his substance on players games, and thereby was brought to extreme pouertie, he was sayne for his iuyng to be a baker in tounyng a quene, or handmill.

Whan he was vacante from that labour, he wrote mozte eloquent and pleasaunt comedies wherein he was reputed to excellen, that Cypius Stalo saied of him, he doubted not, but that the muses woulde speake as Plautus did write if they woulde speake latine. He was in the tyme of Caro Censorius.

Plexaura, a nymph, the daughter of Oceanus.

Plebécula, e, f. g. the poore people.

Plebeius, a, um, of the common or meane people, of the common sorte, also poore, meane, of littell value.

Purpura plebeia, purple, not of the best and fynest sorte.

Plebeij philosophi, meane philosophers.

Plebeius sermo, the simple and homely speech, that the common people vse.

Vestis plebeia, a poore garment.

Plebeius fieri, whan a gentill man is adopted into the familie of a commoner.

Plebeius, plebeij, one of the comminalltes, not beyng a gentyll man.

Plebeus, idem.

Plebicola, le, m. g. a fauourer of the comminallte.

Plebisctum, ti, neu. gen. a lawe, statute or ordinance, made by the onely consent of the common people of Rome, without the auctorite of the Senate.

Plebs, bis, seu, plebes, plebei, f. g. the common or meane people. It is sometime taken for Plebeius, and is spoken of one.

Plectilis, le, that is platted or wounden.

Plecto, plexui, plectere, to inangle, to knitte, to platte, to weaue.

Plecto, plexi, plectum, after Plutian, or after other, plexi, plexum, plectere, to punyhe, to strike, to beate.

Plecti capite, to be beheaded.

Multis in rebus negligētia plectimur, in many thynges we be punished, or haue displeasure for our owne negligence.
 Iure igitur plectimur, therfore we be worthily punished.
 Plectronia, the great Centaure.
 Plectrum, tri. neu. g. an instrument, wherewith men played on the harpe, or dulcimers, for hurting of their fingers. also a spurre set on a figh-tyng cocke, when he lacketh naturall spurres.
 Plectrum coxae, the holmes of the huchyll, or hyppie bone.
 Pleiades, the. vii. sterres, which mariners vse in cryng of coastes, poetes feigne them to bee the. vii. daughters of Icyneus, or Atlas.
 Pleias, pleiadis, Maia, the chiefe of the. vii. sterres, called Pleiades.
 Pleione, the daughter of Oceanus, and wyfe of Atlas.
 Plemmyrium, a ryuer in Sicilia.
 Plene, largely, abundantly, fully, perfectly.
 Plenissime dicere, To speake largely of a thyng, and as much as can be saied of it.
 Quam plenissime ad me scribas, write to me all the matter at large.
 Plenes, a braunche of the male date tree.
 Plenilunium, nij. n. g. the full moone.
 Plenitudo, dinis, for. g. fulnesse, sometyme for Crafsitudine, thickenesse, grossenesse.
 Plenus, a, um, full, perfecte, also ryche, that hath all plenty and abundance.
 Plena manu, abundantly, liberally.
 Illum ingressu pleno gradu cohortari non intermitteremus, we wyll not ceasse to exhorte him diligently, beyng ones fully and thowghly entred into the matter.
 Graue & plenum carmen, a verse whiche fylleth well the eares.
 Pleniore ore laudare, To geue more abundance of prayse, to prayse more earnestly and effectuously.
 Plenissimum testimonium, a very large testimony or witnessse.
 Plenus animi, very couragious, full of courage or stomacke.
 Plenus officij, redy to do pleasure and seruice to every man.
 Plenus vini, drunken, lyke wyse plenus crapulae.
 Plenus sanguinis, a great murderer, a bloudy persone.
 Plenus somni, sleapy, drowisie.
 Adolescentia plena spei maxima, yonthe, wherin men haue a special hope.
 In plenum dicere, to speake generally, or of all.
 Ieiunus & plenus orator, contrarie.
 Corpus plenum, id est repletum cibo.
 Plenus a summo, full to the toppe.
 Plenus ad marginem, full to the brimme.
 In alienam pecuniam plenam ac praelaram inuadere, to entre by force & wrongfully into

an other mans house, repleished and well furnished with goodes and substance.
 Ire vici malices plenis vis, I sawe the malice full of faultes going to marre.
 Velis plenissima navigare, to haue a prosperouse and good voyage in sayling.
 Grandis & plena vox, a great and full voyce.
 Aetatis plenus, very aged.
 Amoris plenus, very amorous, greatly in loue.
 Animorum & irarum plenus, very fierce and angry.
 Plenus annis, he died beyng very aged, or a very olde man.
 Plenus corporis, externisq; bonis, hangynge all gyftes of the body, & worldly felicitie abundantly.
 Plenus sum expectatione, I would very faine know, or I haue a great desyre to know.
 Gloriarum plenus, awayne glorious man.
 Ingenij plenus, very witty.
 Quis plenior inimicorum fuit? who had more enemies?
 Vxor plena lachrymarum obtestans, his wife all blobbering and weeping, beseeching him for goddes sake.
 Litium plenus, a bryd fellow, alway in suite and contention.
 Negotij sum plenus, I haue as muche busynesse as I can turne me to.
 Plena festinationis epistola, a letter written in great haste.
 Plenus spei, that hath conceined a great hope.
 Plenissimum temeritatis, dooen with greates rashnesse, and vnadvisednesse.
 Domus plena, id est, referta opibus, ryche and full of gooddes.
 Plenam operam exigere, to requyre the full taske.
 Plena proprietate, when one hath the full propriete, with the whole vse and profyte of a thyng.
 Pled, ples, pleui, to sell.
 Pleonasmus, a figure, wherin is superfluitie of wordes.
 Pleriq; pleraq; pleraq; many, a great sorte, most parte.
 Plerique, signifieth some.
 Plerique omnes, all, or all for the more parte.
 Plerus, plera, plerum, of olde tyme was vsed for more.
 Plera pars, the more parte.
 Plerunq; ofientymes, sometimes.
 Plethora, ia, f. g. abundance of humours in the body.
 Plethoricum corpus, a bodie full of humours.
 Plethrum, thri, n. g. a measure of lande conteynyng a hundred fette: or, after Valla, idem quod iugerum, that is .242. fette.
 Pleuritis, tidis, f. g. a sykenesse in the syde, called the pleuresie.
 Pleuriticus, a, um, that hath the pleuresie.

Pleuritas,

Plenitas, or after Sipontinus, Plenitas, atis, was
 vnt of olde wyne for Ignobilitas.
 Pleuron, onis, a cite of Betolia.
 Pleuronius, a, um, of Pleuron.
 Plexus, a, um, wounden or bounden, wouen,
 platted, tied together.
 Plico, au, vel plicui, are, to fold, to knit, to plate
 Plicatilis, le, that may be folded, knit or platted.
 Plicatura, a, f. g. a folding or plaiting.
 Plinius, the name of two noble leaured men, the
 one wrote the moste excellent woork, called
 the historie of Nature: the other wrote eloquent
 epistles, & an oration to Traiane in his com-
 mendacion, whiche oration is called Panegy-
 ricus. There is also a woork of the practise of
 phisicke in the name of Plinius, but whether it
 were of the first Plinie or no, it is not be-
 spece: some call him Valerianus.
 Plisthenes, an vnhaste and wanton person.
 Plistonium, ci, n. g. a certayne disease.
 Plistonius, the name of a learned man.
 Plodo, si, dere, to make nysle with handes or
 feete, idem quod plaudo.
 Plorator, oris, m. g. he that weepeth.
 Ploratus, a, um, wepte for.
 Ploratus, us, m. g. weeping, crying out, wailing.
 Plorabundus, a, um, that wepeth much.
 Ploro, au, are, to weepe, to waille, to cry out.
 Plostellum, li, n. g. a littell waine, a littell carre
 that children play with.
 Plostrum, stri, n. gen. for Plaustrum, a wayne
 or carre.
 Plostrarius, a, um, that belongeth to a wayne or
 carre.
 Plora, a lamprey.
 Plora, two isles of Aeolia, called also Strophades.
 Plorina, a woman of greate vertue and courage,
 wife to Traianus the emperour.
 Plotinus, a philosopher of Platons secte.
 Plotius, a Rhetorician that taught Cicero.
 Plorus, looke Plautus.
 Ploxemus, a mans name, after some a chest of
 coffer.
 Pluma, a, f. g. a fine or littell feather.
 Plumarius, a, um, of feathers.
 Plumarius, ri, m. g. an embroiderer.
 Plumatilis, le, made of feathers.
 Plumatus, a, um, feathered.
 Plumbago, aginis, fœ, ge. a beyne of mettall or
 ooze, wherein is both syluer and leade: it is also
 an herbe, whiche hath leaues lyke sorrell, and
 a great rough roote. also a faule in the buddes
 of wyne, whan they serue in the sunne of a rude
 die colour.
 Plumbarius, ri, mas, gen. a plummer or worker
 in lead.
 Plumbata, a, f. g. a pellet of lead, or a plummet
 of lead, vnt in olde time for a weapon in the
 warres, and had yron pikes in it lyke caltrops.
 Plumbatio, onis, f. g. souldying.
 Plumbatus, a, um, belongyng to lead or plums

mens traite.
 Plumbatura, re, f. g. souldying with lead.
 Plumbeus, a, um, of the colour of lead, leadie
 or heauie as lead, any thyng that is of the pro-
 pter of lead: and by translation, blunt, dull,
 lumpsie.
 Plumbeus homo, a lumpsie man, without cou-
 rage or spirite, an heauy head, a dull head.
 Plumbea ira, wrath which longe continueth.
 Auster plumbeus, that maketh men heauy &
 drowie.
 Plumbeo iugulare gladio, to cut ones throte
 with a leaden swoorde: by translation to con-
 uince with a weake argument.
 Si quid peccatu est, plumbeas iras gerunt, if
 any offence be doen, their displeasure is as hea-
 uie as lead, or continueth longe in their bos-
 mache.
 Plumbeum ingenium, a dull witte.
 Plumbeum esse in re aliqua, to be very bloc-
 kysh, and to vnderstande littell or nothyng
 in a mattier.
 Plumbo, au, are, to lead, to souldier or idgyne
 mettall.
 Plumbosus, a, um, full of lead, that hath much
 lead mixed with it.
 Plumbum, bi, n. g. lead, somtyme a plummet or
 ball of lead. Also a disease in the eyes: sometime
 a crudite pipe.
 Plumefco, icere, to be or waxe feathered.
 Plumeus, a, um, of feathers.
 Plumea culicra, a feather bedde, a bedde of
 downe.
 Plumipes, mipedis, that hath feathers on the
 feete.
 Plümiger, a, um, that beareth feathers.
 Plumo, au, are, to beginne to haue feathers, also
 so to embroider.
 Plumofus, a, um, full of feathers, that hath ma-
 ny feathers.
 Plümula, a, f. g. a littell feather or plume.
 Pluo, pluui, and plui, plüere, to rayne.
 Lapidibus pluere, to rayne stones.
 Pluralis, le, plurall, that containeth many.
 Plurarius, a, um, idem.
 Plurifarius, a, um, of diuers facions.
 Plurifariam, many waies, in many places.
 Plurimisacio, feci, facere, to set much by.
 Plurimum, very muche. also for vt plurimum,
 moste commonly, for the moste parte, often
 tymes.
 Pariunt plurimum quinos, they bynge forth
 for the moste parte fyue.
 Hoc ego vtor vno omnium plurimum, that
 one thyng I do vnt more than any other man.
 Ibi plurimum est, he is most often there.
 Plurimum atatis, the more parte of my lyfe.
 Plurimus, a, um, moste of all, very muche, ma-
 ny: sometime for Longus.
 Plurimi æstimare, to set most by, or to set vnt
 rie much by.

P A N T E L.

Plus, n. ge. singulariter, in plurali, plures, & hæc pluria, or plura, more, many.

Pluris vendo, I sell for more, or deere.

Plus decem millia capta, there were taken more than ten thousande.

Vt cum matre plus esset, that he myght be the longer with his mother.

Plures, for Multi.

Plusue minusue, more or lesse, or about that number.

Pluris æstimare, to set more by.

Pluris ædificare, to builde deere.

Plurima stragula, good store of tapestrye.

Ne quid plus minusue faxit, that he doe neyther more nor lesse.

Plus virium habet alius alio, one is more puissant and stronger than on other.

Plus quingentos colaphos infregit mihi, he gaue me aboue .500. blowes.

Ne plus pateat palmum, that it be not passing a hande broad.

Plus annum obtinere prouinciam, to haue the gouernance of a prouince a yere and more.

Tecum anno plus vixi, I liued with you a yere and more.

Media plus parte, more than halfe.

Plus æquo, more then enoughe.

Adbibit plus paulo, he hath drunk a littel to muche, he hath taken a cuppe of malus.

Plus proficit, it more auapleth.

Plus scis quid facto opus est, you know better what is expedient to be doen.

Dies plus minus triginta, id est, circiter.

Eum plus plusq in dies diligo, I loue hym every day more and more.

Calesces plus satis, thou shalt be as hotte as coles.

Non pluris refert, it maketh no more matter.

Eoq est nostra pluris autoritas, and so much the more our autoritee is more esteemed and set by.

Pluris est, it is more woorthie, it is a greater matter.

Plúsculus, a, um, a littell more.

Plúsculum, li, n. g. a littell more, somewhat a greater porcion.

Plúsculum, an aduerbe, somewhat more, a littell more.

Plutarchus, a noble philosopher in the tyme of Cræpane.

Plutealis, le, that whiche is kepte or set in a table or case.

Plutealia sigilla, small images in tables or cases.

Pluteus, rei, m. g. an ingin of watre made of hurdles, heuered with leather or sacke clothe, whiche kept men whyles they wrought, from danger of ordinaunce: and vnder the whiche men approche to the walls of a towne. also a hutche, a great cosser, or other lyke place, wherein

P A N T E N.

bookes, tables, or such thynges are kept. Suetonius semeth to vse it for a bedstede. also it is a littell holowe beside like a cosser, wherby men do write. also a space or distaunce, wherby the lower pillers were diuided from the hygher in the front or foreparte. Plutei be also houses, with the whiche a thyng is compassed or shut in.

Pluto, uel Pluton, tónis, & Plutus, ti, called god of hell, and of riches, the sonne of Saturnus he was prynced bynde.

Pluuia, æ, f. g. rayne.

Pluuiális, le, raynie, or of rayne.

Pluuiatilis, le, idem quod pluuiális.

Hedæ pluuiiales, two serres, that the Cygne Sariga holdeth in his hande.

Aqua pluuiális, rayne water.

Pluuius, a, um, raynie, of rayne, that is rained.

Arcus pluuius, the rayne bowe.

Auster pluuius, id est, pluuiam inferens.

Pluuium cælum, raynie weather.

Pluuiæ aqua, rayne water.

Pluuiália, æ, one of the ples called Fortunatæ.

Pluuiósus, a, um, full of rayne, raynie, that hath muche rayne.

Plysisma, auncient wryters used for plurima, besy many.

P A N T E N.

PNeuma, pneúmatís, n. ge. spirite, winde, or bzeath.

Pneumática, the partes, wherein the bzeath is and passeth.

Pneumaticus, a, um, wherein wynde or bzeath is used, or belonging to wynde or bzeath.

Pneumatophali, they whiche by wynde or inflation in the bealy haue theyr nauil thrust out.

Pneumonici, they whiche be sicke of the longes.

Pneumon, monis, m. g. the longes.

Pneumonia, æ, f. g. a dis ease, an inflammation of the longes.

P A N T E O.

POcillator, óris, m. g. he that byngeth cuppes to the table, a cup bearer, or he that waiteth on ones cuppe.

Pocillum, li, n. g. a littell cuppe.

Pocernium, a banquet after supper.

Póculum, li, n. g. a cuppe, sometyme a draught, a porcion, a drynke.

Amoris poculum, a drynke charmed to make a man to loue.

Desyderij poculum, idem.

Administrare, and Miscere pocula, to serue one of drynke, to waite on ones cuppe at the table.

Exhaurire poculum, to quaffe, to drynke by.

Inficere pocula veneno, to put poison in ones drynke.

In-

Inuitare aliquem poculis, to dlynke to one.
 Ponere pocula, to sette dlynke on the table.
 Tingere aliquem poculis, to make one dlynke.
 Poscere maioribus poculis, to dlynke muche,
 to quaffe to other largely.
 Poculentus, a, um, al thynge that may be dlynke.
 Some wyse is Potulentus.
 Podager, gra, grum, thus hath the goutte.
 Podagricus, and Podagrosus, a, um, idem.
 Podagra, a, f. g. a peynfull disease in the legges
 of fete, called the goutte, whiche cometh of a
 superfluous humour, specially flume raw and
 viscus, mixte with chole or Marpe blood, con-
 uynge by the beynes Capillares, and the fleshy
 partes of the membes, untill it be come be-
 twene the bones of the ioynctes: yf the humour
 be hotte, the place is red and exceedynge hotte,
 the peyne very greivous, with muche swells-
 lynge, the vyne red: if the matter be sanguine,
 and the humour colde, the rednesse of the place
 is littell, but moze tending to white, muche
 swelling and bletynesse of moche metanolicke:
 also moze hardenesse, and the vyne moze cleere.
 Podalirius, one of the sonnes of Esculapius, and
 a great surgeon, he came to the siege of Troie
 with his brother Machaon.
 Podarge, one of the Harpyis.
 Podéris, ris, o, reos, f. g. a streite garmente of
 linnen clothe downe to the fete, without pleis-
 tes or wyndles, whiche souldiours in olde tyme
 used in warfare.
 Podex, pódicis, m. g. the arse hole.
 Poda, a, f. g. the coide, wherewith the saule
 is spedde.
 Podium, dij, n. g. a place made without a walle
 for men to stande and beholde thynges, as on
 pen galerie. also a stage, wheron is set candels
 or bookes.
 Podoniptum, tri, n. g. a vessell, wherin mens
 fete were washed.
 Pœan, anis, the father of Philoptetes, of whom
 he was called Pœantius.
 Pœcilastrum, a citee of Crete, called commonly
 Pœulalo.
 Pœcile, les, f. gen. a place in Athens, where the
 stouche philosophers did reade and teache.
 Poëma, ematis, neu. g. a poetes inuencion, a
 poeme.
 Poëmenis, a dogges name in Ouide.
 Pœna, nœ, f. g. peyne, tourment, execution, pun-
 nishment.
 Pœnam pendere, dependere, expendere, das-
 re, exoluere, persoluere, to be punished, to
 suffer punishment, to pay a forsaite.
 Petere pœnas in imperatorem, to require
 the captayne to be punished.
 Pœnas reddere, ferre, perferre, sufferre, Lue-
 re, subire, sustinere, suscipere, to be punished
 to suffer punishment.
 Afficere pœna, irrogare pœnam, sumere
 pœnas, multare pœna, to punyſhe.

Committere pœnam, to renne in the daunges
 of payne for doynge or not doynge a thynge.
 Conſurgere in pœnam, to arſe to punyſhe
 one, or to ſe one tourmented.
 Exigere pœnas, to cauſe one to be punyſhed,
 to requyre that one be punyſhed.
 Perſequi pœnas, to be reuenged.
 Repetere pœnas homicidii, to hyng an ay-
 gent agaynſt one for murder of his father.
 Pœnz relinqui, to be leſſe for to ſuffer punyſh-
 ment.
 Pœnz exolui, to be deliuered or diſcharged of
 punyſhment.
 Pœnas imponere, to punyſhe.
 Nec Tiberius pœnam eius palam auſus, Ti-
 berius durſt not punyſhe him openly.
 Pœnas capere, id eſt, ferre, ſubire, to endure
 and take peines.
 Pœnas capere, to punyſh, to take punyſhment
 of one.
 Haſ vbi verborum pœnas cepit when he
 thus punyſhed hym for the wooordes that he
 ſpake.
 Cœſare pœnam in hoſtem, id eſt, hoſtem
 afficere ſupplicio.
 Dare pœnas temeritatis, to be punyſhed for
 his raſhneſſe.
 Cupiditatis ſuæ pœnas luere, to be punyſhed
 for his courtouſneſſe.
 Reddere aliquem pœnz, to deſpyer one to be
 punyſhed.
 Pœnalis, le, penall, painfull, belongynge to peine
 or punyſhment.
 Pœnalis opera, labour ordeined for a peyne or
 punyſhment.
 Pœnarius, a, um, perſeynyng to peine or puniſh-
 ment.
 Pœnaria actio, a ſuite to haue one condemned
 to punyſhment.
 Pœnica pauimenta, ſtodes paved with mar-
 ble of Numidia.
 Pœnio, auncient wyters uſed for Punio.
 Pœnitendus, a, um, to be aſhamed of, to be liſt
 tell eſteemed or miſphed.
 Pœnitentia, a, f. g. repentaunce, penance, for
 thyngynge. Somtyme contempt, diſpyſynge.
 Pœnitet, tebat, nituit, tère, to repente, to be ſor-
 rie, to ſortheynke, to be aſhamed, to wyl that
 a thyng had not be doen. Somtyme to thynke
 all to littell, or for Parum videri, to ſeeme but
 littell.
 Me haud pœnitet, I care not, I am not ſor-
 therſore.
 Pœnitet ambarum, ornata vt ſumus, I am a
 ſhamed of vs both, that we be thus apparailled.
 Eum pœnitet deformem eſſe natum, he is a
 ſhamed that he is ſo deſourmed, or he is aſha-
 med or ſorie, that nature hath made hym ſo deſ-
 ſourmed.
 Noſmet noſtri pœnitet, wee be not contente
 with our ſelfes, we be aſhamed of our ſelfes.

Quum iam virum haud poeniteret, when he thought he had gathered a sufficient power.
 Senectutis eū suae poenitet, he taketh his age impatiently, or he is soze that he is so aged.
 Tam diu autem velle debetis, quoad te quātum proficias, non poenitebit, thou shouldest haue wyl to tary so longe, untill thou shalt be well contente and pleased with the profite that is in that studie: or so longe thou oughtest to be willing as thou shalt not thynke thy selfe to do littell good, and to leaue thy tyme, but to profite.
 Malo me fortunae poeniteat, quam victoriae pudeat, I had liefer be soze for my mysfortune, in losyng the victorie, than ashamed of an vn honest victorie.
 Poenitet me meae fortunae, I am soze, or it greueneth me to be in the state that I am.
 Poenitet me verbi tui, thy speakyng doeth not contente or satisfie me.
 Poenitet me hominis, I am ashamed of the man.
 Me quantum hic operis fiat, poenitet, I am not wel contente with that that is doen, me thynketh all that is here doen to be to littell.
 Nec te poeniteat calamo triuissse labellum, & thynke it not a small thinge to haue learned to play on the pype or recorder.
 An poenitebat flagitij, te autore, quod fecis set adolescens: didst thou not thynke that offence, whiche the yonge man had dooen by thy counsaile, to be enough? but that. &c.
 Si horum, quae adsunt, poenitet, if these that be here doo not please or lyke you.
 Quarum rerū si quem poeniteat, which thinges if any man be soze to haue chaunced: or if there be any man, that woulde not haue hadde these thynges come to passe.
 Nec me poenitet hoc potius tempore, q̃ illo causam Cluentij defendere, I am as wel content, or I hadde as life to defende Cluentius cause now at this time as at that.
 Poeniticus, a, um, of Aegypte, reade Punica.
 Poenitens, entis, om. g. he that repenteth him.
 Poenitendum, a gerundiue.
 Non est eius praecceptoris poenitendū, he needeth not to be ashamed of that mayster, or may be contente with such a maister.
 Poeniturus, a, um, that shall repent or be soze.
 Poenus, ni, a man of the citee of Carthage, or an Africane.
 Poenus, a, um, of Carthage or of Aegypte.
 Pocephagus, gi, m. g. a beaste twyle so bygge as an horse, and hath a fayre blacke tayle, with the whiche women of India vled to garnyshe their heades.
 Poësis, sis, f. g. a poetes woork.
 Poëta, tæ, m. g. a poete.
 Poëtica, cæ, and Poëticae, ces, f. g. poetrie, the arte of poetes.
 Poëticae, after the maner of poetes.

Poëticus, a, um, poeticall, or of pertainyng to poetes.
 Poësticus, a, um, that maketh a poete.
 Poëtor, aris, ari, to expresse poetrie, to play the poete.
 Poëtria, or poëtris, tidis, f. g. a woman poete.
 Pogonia, or Pogonias, a, f. g. a blaynde sterre with a long beame aboue lyke a beard.
 Pol, an aduerbe of comparisyn, as it was by Pollux.
 Pola, a citee of Achaia.
 Polea, æ, f. g. the downe that the the ass boys haue betwixt the eies.
 Polemon, a philosophie of Athens, whiche was first a wanton and dissolute person: an other was named Helladicus, a famous historiographer.
 Polemonia, or Polemonium, an herbe. Leoniceus, and Manardus suppose it to be Ruta agrestis, wilde rue: some call it woode sage: it hath a square stalk, on euery syde leaues lyke sage, hore and somewhat rougher, and a taste on the toppe, wherein is a blacke stede, a roote a cubite longe, and somewhat white: some suppose it to be the stocke of clofoure.
 Quellius sapeth, it groweth on highe groundes and barreyne.
 Polemonium, a citee of Cappadocia, called commonly Leona.
 Polenta, tæ, f. g. barley ordered in this sort.
 They steeped it in water one night, and dried it and the next day they fried it, and then ground it, and so kept it longe, whiche their slaves and pultrie did eate.
 Polentarius, a, um, pertainyng to barley ground as is aforesaid.
 Polentia, a citee of Liguria, called commonly Palanza.
 Polimenta, drum, n. g. plu. the stones of hogges when they are gelded.
 Polio, liui, lire, to garnyshe, to trym, to polishe.
 Polio, onis, m. g. he that scourerh or trymmeth harneys.
 Poleon, idem quod Polea, also a certayn herbe, that Apuleus and Hesiodus did greatly esteeme the leaues wherof be in the moynyng white, at noone purple, at night blew.
 Polis, lis, f. g. a citee.
 Polite, freshly, gayly, cleanly.
 Politia, æ, form. gen. ciuilitæ, politike gouernance.
 Politicus, a, um, ciuile or pertainyng to a citee, or politike gouernance.
 Polio, onis, f. g. diligent trymmyng or decayng, cleanlyesse.
 Politiones agrorum, diligent housbandyng and tendyng of the groundes.
 Politulus, a, um, a diminutiue of Politus.
 Politura, tæ, polytryng.
 Polirus, a, um, polyshed, freshe, gay, trimme, smothe, fyne.
 Omnibus virtutibus politus, garnished with all

all honest vertues.
Pólium, lij, n. g. an herbe called polyp.
Polen, linis, neu. g. of **Pollis**, pollinis, m. ge.
 wheate flour, sometyme poulver.
Polla, the wife of **Luan** the poete.
Pollens, leuis, om. ge. he that doeth muche, he
 that hath great power.
Pollens vini, he that drynkeh muche wyne.
Pollens medicina Hippócrates, Hippócrates
 was excellently lerned in phisike.
Opibus pollens, very riche.
Herbe pollentes, herbes of great strengthe.
Polleo, pollai, lere, to maie oych, to be of power
 of puissance, to be of vertue of strength, to beare
 a rule, stroke of auctoritee.
Plurimum mari pollent, they be very stronge
 on the sea.
Pollere moderatione & constantia, to be very
 moderate and constant.
Pollere questu, to yelde muche gayne of ad-
 vantage.
Plus poller, it is of moze force, puissance of
 vertue.
Poller eius auctoritas, he is of great auctoritee,
 or in great estimation.
Pollent, they are very good.
Poller ad fidem faciendam, it is of greete
 strengthe to perswade.
Contra anginas poller, it is of greete vertue
 and force agaynst the quynce.
Pollere in remediis, to haue great vertue in
 phisike..
Pollenta, e, f. g. puissance of power.
Pollentia, a towne in one of the iles called **Baleas**
 res: an other nere the **Alpes**, whete as is excel-
 lent good wine.
Pollentinus, a, um, of **Pollentia**.
Pollex, pólicis, m. g. a thumme of the hande, or
 the great toe. it is also an inche, whiche is a fin-
 ger byeth and an halfe.
Rosa meritar quæ pollice primo, the rose cut
 whiche is of the first gatherpng.
Leui deducens pollice filum, spynnyng of
 threde.
Premete pollicem, prouerbi ally, to fauour.
Conuertere pollicem, to owe ill will or dis-
 pleasure.
Pollicâris, re, that is of a thumbe, or inche bryde
 or thicke.
Polliceor, cêris, cêri, to promise, sometyme to
 affirme certapnely, to assure.
Prolixè polliceri, to promise liberally.
Alicui operam suam polliceri, to promise one
 to helpe hym.
Erat per te mihi pollicitus, he promysed to
 you, that he woulde doe it for me.
Bene polliceri, to make saye promise.
Illud tibi non possum polliceri, that thyng I
 can not promysse or assure you of.
De ipso Annio tantum tibi polliceor, as cos-
 teryng **Annus** this muche I assure you.

Pollicitatio, ônis, f. g. a free promysse of one that
 professeth willingly.
Pollicitor, aris, ar, to promise often, to make
 many promysse.
Pollicitum, ti, n. g. a promise.
Pollicitus, a, um, promised.
Pollinarius, a, um, prestynnyng to flour.
Pollinaria cribra, a sangepng sieue, wherwith
 the flour is sifted from the branne: it maie be
 called also a baulster.
Pollinceo, lincui, lincere, to deuide or parte
 slowe that is sette in the bake house.
Pollincio, linci, lincere, to dresse a dead bodie
 with oymetmentes. it maie be nome taken for
 the chespyng and drespyng of men with sweete
 gummes, that the dead bodies maie be the long
 get without ill canout.
Pollinctor, ôris, m. ge. he that doeth that man-
 nre of businesse.
Pollinctura, e, the ministracion in baulmyng of
 chespyng dead bodies.
Pollinctus, us, m. g. idem.
Pollinatio, ônis, form. gen. a deuising of parting
 of meale.
Pollintor, ôris, mal. gene. a baker that sifteth or
 baulseth meale.
Pollio, a noble man in Rome in the tyme of **Ju-**
gustus.
Pollis, póllinis, ma, ge. & **Pollen**, linis, n. ge.
 meale or flour.
Pollit, for pila ludit.
Pollubrum, take **Polubrum**.
Polluceo, lûces, luxi, cêre, to minstre sacrifice,
 specially to **Hercules**. also to provide and make
 redy a sumptuous and costly bankette.
Pollucere, for **Pellucere**, to shine bryghte, to be
 faire and beautifull.
Pollucibilis, le, sumptuous, gale.
Pollucibilis cœna, a costly and sumptuous
 supper.
Pollucibiliter, costly, gozgronsely, deyntily,
 gately.
Polluctum, ti, neu. ge. a magnifike, and costly
 bankette.
Si esset quicquid pollucti domi, if there were
 any good fare or deintie meate at home.
Polluo, pollui, luere, to pollute or defyle, to dis-
 honest, to make filthy.
Pollutus, a, um, polluted, defiled, dissteined, cor-
 rupted.
Pollulus, a, um, used of olde wyters for **Paulus**,
 or **parulus**.
Pollux, lûcis, was brother to **Lastro**, bothe beynge
 bozne at one burthen: whiche poetes feigne to
 come of one egge, leighed or brought forth of a
 woman, called **Leda**, with whom **Jupiter** com-
 panied in likenesse of a swanne.
Polubrum, bri, n. g. a bason to washe ones hand
 des in.
Polus, li, m. gene. the pole. There be imagined
 to be two certayne popnetes in heauen, as it
 was

were the endes of an exte, whereabout heauen is meaued: the one is in the nozthe, and is called Polus Arcticus: the other is in the southe, and is called Polus antarcticus. It is sometime taken for heauen.

Polus Agrigentinus, a sophister, the scholar of Gorgias.

Polutricus Apuleianus; the herbe called mais den heere.

Polyacanthos, thi, m. g. an herbe that hath rough prickng leaues, whiche Plinie mencio- neth.

Polyarnus, a lerned man in the tyme of Julius Cesar: an other bozre at Macedonie, whiche wrote of Thebes and of the feates of warre.

Polyandrium, dri, n. g. a place where be many common sepulchres.

Polyanthemum, an herbe called of some Batrachion: Ruellius suppoeth it to be that, whiche they call commonly pes coruinus, of some visceraria.

Polyarna, a, m. g. he that hath many lambes.

Polybius, a lerned man of Megalopolis in Arcadie, master to Scipio Africane: he wrote the Romayne historie in 40. bokes.

Polyanodinos, the herbe Cicuta.

Polyandros, dri, m. g. haung many men.

Polyantropon, pi, n. g. a populous citee, a citee that hath muche people.

Polybotes, a gygant, whom Neptuneus slewe.

Polycarpia, frutefulnesse, fertilitie, abundance.

Polycarpus, pi, m. g. he that hath muche fruite, frutefull: also a mans name.

Polyceros, ri, m. g. hoined, that hath many hornes.

Polycletus, a notable image maker or grauer.

Polycnemom, mi, neu. g. an herbe called wilde organie.

Polycrates, a tyran so fortunate, that he neuer suffered any aduersitie or grieve: wherfore he at the laste, dyedng the change of fortune, haung a ryng with a stone of an excellent value, did cast the same into the sea, to the intent he wolde suffer some displeasure, and so sacrifice fortune. but a fishe deuourng the ryng, was the same date taken of a fishe, & geuen to the kynge, for the greatnesse of the fishe: which beyng opened, the sayed ryng was founde and brought to the kynge, wherat as well he, as al other about him, meruayled. Some after the same kynge was taken of Orontes a Persian and hanged.

Polycrématos, ti, m. g. well monyed, that hath muche money.

Polychronius, nij, m. g. that liueth longe, that continueth a long tyme.

Polydamas, a Troian, one of them that betrayed the citee with Aeneas and Antenor. Polidamas, was also a famous weztlar, a ma of great strengthe.

Polydorus, the son of kynge Priamus and Hecuba, who was by his father (in the tyme of the

warres at Troie) sente to Polynestor kynge of Thace, with a great summe of golde, to be kepte out of the perill of warres. but the citee of Troie beyng taken, Polynestor, to inioye the treasure, slewe the childe, wherfore afterwarde queene Hecuba scratched out the eyes of Polynestor.

Polydora, a nymphe, the daughter of Oceanus: also an yle of Propontis.

Polydoria, a, f. gen. magnificence, liberalitie, bountee, largesse.

Polydectes, the sonne of Magnes, which nourished Perseus, the sonne of Jupiter and Danae.

Polygala, lx, or Polygalon, an herbe, which beyng dronke, causeth great abundance of mylke in womens brestes.

Polygnotus, an auncient peincter.

Polygonaron, an herbe, which Ruellius sayth is called commonly Sigillum Solomonis. Masnardus affirmeth it to be that whiche the Arabians call Secacul, of some Genicula, or Sigillum sancte Mariæ. of John Agricola it is supposed to be that, which Italians call Fraxinella, some name it scala cali.

Polygonius, a, um, that hath many corners.

Polygonoides, semeth to Plinie to be that, which Dioscorides calleth Polygonaton.

Poligonum, ni, n. g. an herbe, which is also called Sanguinaria, and hath leaues lyke to rewe, but it tenneth on the grounde lyke gras, the iuice therof put into the nose, stoppeth bleedinge. It is suppoled to be the grasse called swynes grasse, or knot grasse.

Polygrammos, a pterious stone lyke to smaragdus, haung many white lines ouerthwarie.

Polyginæcon, a greate assemble or companie of women.

Polyhistor, oris, he that knoweth muche or many thynges done.

Polyidés, an herbe called of Dioscorides, Staphisagria. Erasmas saith, they call it Draco.

Polylogia, a, f. g. muche talke, many wordes.

Polylogus, he that hath many wordes.

Polymedia, a towne in the countrey of Troas.

Polymitarij, a, um, of or belongng to the wea- yng with threedes of dyuers colours, or byzotheryng.

Opus polymitarium, embzoderyng.

Polymitarij, embzoderers, or weauers with threedes of dyuers colours, workers with silke and golde.

Polymitus, a, um, of twyne or twisted threde of dyuers colours.

Vestis polimita, a garmente made of twisted threde, or silke of dyuers colours, a garmente embzodered.

Polynestor, oris, a kynge of Thace, to whom kynge Priamus sente his sonne Polydorus, with a great summe of golde.

Polymnia, one of the muses, whiche twode signifyeth

nisteth muche memoie.
Polymorphus, phi, m. ge. of many fourmes or
 factions.
Polymyxos, a laumpe with diuers matches, or a
 branch, where dyuers candles or lightes be
 made in one.
Polynices, the son of Oedipus, hynde of The-
 bes, who contended with his brother Ethioles
 for his fathers kyngedome.
Polyphagus, gi, m. g. a great eater.
Polypharmachus, that hath many medecines or
 popsons.
Polyphemus, a gegante that had one eye in his
 foreheade, whiche was put out by Uliſſes.
Polyphissus, sij, m. ge. one that is very ryche, a
 ryche cobbler.
Polyplussios, well monted.
Polypodium, di, n. g. an herbe lyke to fernes,
 growyng on trees, polipodec, or oke fern.
Polypofus, he that hath the soze in the nose called
 Polypus.
Polypetes, the sonne of Perithous and Hypo-
 damia.
Polyptoton, ti, n. g. that hath many cases, also
 a fygure, where one woꝝde beginneth diuers
 clauses, and at euery one varieth his case.
Polypus, i, or ypodis, m. g. a fishe hauing man-
 ny feete, which changeth his colour often. The
 heade of this fishe is most pleasant meate: but
 it breedeth heauy and wonderfull dreames. And
 therof cometh the pꝛouerbe, Polypi caput. al-
 so a piece of fleshe growyng in the ouermoste
 parte of the nose, which causeth a stinkyng eye
 out of the nose.
Polypi, is vsed pꝛouerbiually epyther for folles
 and idoles, or else for suche as holde faste that
 they haue gotten, whether it bee by ryghte or
 wronge: it may be taken also for vncōstant and
 mutable persons.
Polypyron, of muche frute: or that hath great
 plentie of coꝝne.
Polyrrizon, zi, n. g. that whiche hath many roo-
 tes. an herbe called Epimedium, of Dioscori.
 the fourth kynde of Aristolochia. also a kynde
 of the blacke Elleborus.
Polyyndeton, a fygure when a sentence is knit to-
 gither with diuers coniunctiōs, as Tectumq;
 Iaremq; armag; Amicleumq; canem, cress
 samq; pharetram.
Polyyntheton, a fygure where as a sentēce is aptly
 knit together with diuers articles, as Ille tra-
 hebat, hic vociferabatur, he dꝛewe, and he cris-
 ed out.
Polyteba, a citee of Mesopotamia.
Polytes, one of kyng Priamus sonnes, slayne
 by Pirrus, when Troie was taken.
Polytrichon, an herbe called Venus heare.
Polyxena, the daughter of kyng Priamus,
 whom cruell Pirrus slewe on the tombe of A-
 chilles his father.
Polyxenus, one of the greke capytaynes that came

to Troie.
Polyxo, polyxus, one of the Amazons and pꝛos-
 phete of Apollo.
Polyzonos, a pꝛious stone hauing many blacke
 circles.
Pomarium, rij, n. g. an orcharde: sometyme a
 place, wherein frutes be kepte, an hourede hous.
Pomarius, ij, m. g. one that selleth frutes, a col-
 larde mungre, a heper of an orcharde.
Pomeridianus, & postmeridianus, a, um, any
 thyng done at after none.
Pomifer, or pomiferus, a, um, bearyng apples,
 hauyng plentie of Apples.
Pomilius, & pomilio, onis, m. g. a little person
 nage, a dwarfe, and is spoken as well of beas-
 tes as men.
Pomarium, ij, neu. g. the grounde without the
 walles of the citee, whiche mighte neither bee
 plowed nor inhabited, the territorie.
Pomona, na, f. g. the goddess of frutes.
Pomofus, a, um, that hath muche frute or many
 apples.
Pompa, x, form. g. a pompe or solemne sighte, a
 longe companie of men goyng in order, a pꝛos-
 cession, a solemne trayne or companie goyng
 with a great man, any maner of glorious or so-
 lemne ostentation & shewe, as well in pꝛosperis-
 tes and triumphe, as in aduersitee and fune-
 ralles.
Pompeius, called Magnus, for his incomparable
 victories (whose father was called Pompeius
 Strabo) had so good a grace in his visage, that
 from his childehode, he meued the people of
 Rome moste entirely to fauour hym for his sin-
 gular beneuolence, continencie of lyuynge,
 martiall experience and knowlage, pleasant-
 nesse of speache, fidelitee of maners, and easi-
 nesse in speakynge to. He neuer requyred any
 thyng without shewynge, nor granted
 any thyng but with a glad countenance. In his
 visage appeared alway both nobilitie and gen-
 tilnesse, so that in his flourishyng yowth, there
 shined in hym maners bothe princely and reuer-
 rende. Scilla, the cruell and pꝛoud tyrane had
 hym in suche estimacion, that where he woulde
 not asple to any other mā, yet he neuer so high
 in dignitee, he met with Pompeius comyng
 towarde hym. And puttyng of his bouet, salu-
 ted hym by the name of great capytayne, called
 in latine at that tyme Imperator. he triumphed
 for his victories in Affricke, beyng almoste a
 chylde. nor yet admitted into the Senate, con-
 trarie to the aunciente order of Rome: he van-
 quished the valiant capitaine Sertorius, a man
 at that tyme moste famous in pꝛowesse, beyng
 an exile in Spaine, and before was inuincible.
 he also vanquished Mithridates, the greatte
 kyng of Pontus: and where a great numbre
 of the concubines of Mithridates, women of
 excellent beautie, were taken and broughte vnto
 hym, he woulde not compagne with any of
 them.

them, but sente them to theyr frendes. The subdued these realmes, Armenia, Cappadocia, Paphlagonia, Media, Cilicia, Mesopotamia, Iudaea, Arabia, Chalcidias, Iberia, Albania, Syria, for the whiche he triumphed after he had twyfe defoze triumphed, for the wyngynge of Spayne & Affricke, in this triumph he brought into the common treasure of golde and syluer in money and plate. 2000. talentes, whiche if they were common talentes, amounted to. xx. hundred thousand pound, if they were the great talentes. xxvii. hundred and. xxi. thousande. 600. xl. li. xiii. s. liii. d. in our money: bees sydes that was given to the men of warre, whiche had serued hym, and that was to euerye one a. 1500. byasen pence, of our money. vi. li. v. s. whiche in so great an host as perteyned to the conquest of so many countreies, extended to a wonderful summe of money, whereby may appere the riches of the Romaynes. afterwarde by the mediation of the frendes of bothe partes, Pompeie toke to wyfe Julia, the daughter of Julius Caesar, whiche lyued not longe, and the amitie betwene Pompeie and Caesar detresased, and at the laste the insatiable ambition of them bothe brake out, the one not sustaining the others honour, wherof came the warre civile, wherein Caesar with a fewer numbre vanquished Pompeie, who priuile fled by sea into Egypt, where vnder the faulke conduct of the kyng Ptholomeus, he was slaine in a bote, his head beyng strepen of, and his bodie cast on the stronde, where it was poyntly buried, when he had lyued. lx. yeres and aboue, and from his youth in moste hyghe honour, welthe, and prosperite, on whome it did seme, that fortune had powred all his treasure moste prodigally.

Pompeianus, a, um, of Pompeius partie, or a fauourer of Pompeius.

Pompeopolis, a citee of Cilicia, called afterward Traianopolis.

Pompholix, as Manardus writeth, is that, whiche the apothecaries doe call Apyl. loke Manardus in the epistle de spodio, and Dioscorides, li. 5. cap. 76.

Pompelon, the chiefe citee of Nauar called Pampilona.

Pompilius, the surname of Roma seconde kinge of Romayns.

Pompilus, li. m. g. a certayne fythe.

Pomponia, Scipios mother.

Pomponiana pyra, a kynde of peares.

Pomponius Atticus, an honozable Romayne, of a gentle and aunciente house, from his childehode amiable of visage, with a sweete voyce and pronounciation, and therewith haugynge a sharpe wyt and apte vnto learnynge: for the dimission and partes taking at Rome, he went and dwelled at Athens, where the people moste tenderly loued hym, as well for his honozable vertues, as for his benefites towardes them, for beyng

leste by his fathers substance and greates reuerence, he often tymes relused the necessities of the commune people. wherfore he was there had in a singular reuerence, and for his abode in Athens and excellencie in their eloquence, he was called Atticus, he dyd not onely with his treasure kepe the people out of blurie: but also in a tyme of scarcitee, he gaue to euery citizen, vii. measures of wheate, called Medimni, whiche was of due measure. v. bushelles and halfe, one perke, one gallon, and one quarte to euerye one: he was loued of euerye man, and he was charitable to all men: when Cicero wrote in exile, he gaue hym. 250000. Sesterces, whiche amounted to our money to M. xli. li. xiii. s. liii. d. Scilla, notwithstanding his great pride had hym in reuerence: he moste loued Hortensius and Cicero, princes of eloquence: and though he hym selfe were as well in the latine tonge, as in greke, perfect as anye man, yet woulde he neuer practise in matters, nor woulde aske or sue for auctoritee. he releasued with his money contrarie partes, as Antonius and Brutus, one to the other mortall enemies. he lent great summes of money without taking of blurie, and holpe ladies, whose houses bandes were banished, as well with money as with his counsaile and consolacion. of Pompeie and Caesar he was equally loued when they were enemies together. finallye his quiete lyuynge was to no man auoiance, but to euerye man thankfull. his house was pleasant & not magnifike, newe, and not verie sumptuous, all his seruauntes were verie well learned, red wel, and wrote verie faire, nor there was so symple a boye in the house, but he couide doe bothe. the residue were artificers, suche as made thynges necessarie and conuenient for his house. when Augustus Caesar moste flourished, he made alliance with him for his excellent temperance and honestie in lyueynge, for the whiche all noble men fauoured hym. also he married his wyue Sonne Tibrius (who was afterwarde emperor) to the daughter of Atticus, and no daye escaped that the emperor wrote not vnto him: semblablye dyd Antonius the emperours enemye, suche grace had he to be fauoured of all men, to liue out of the danger of enuious auctoritee, to passe his tyme in the moste delectable paradise of knowlage, and to haue as well thereof abundantlye, as also lyueynge sufficient for the maintenace of his estate beyng a knight, and to aide his frendes and countrymen in theyr necessities. when he had lyued. 77. yeres, he dyed of a fistula, with a wonderfull patience, and voluntarie abstinence, and was buried at Rome, all good men folowynge the corpe, & the people and all other lamentynge he wrote diuers excellent warkes in greke & latine, which are perished, to the inestimable detriment of them that be studious.

Pomum,

Pomum, i, n. g. the general name of all fruites, it is moste used for an apple. Plinie rompinge hath written with these words and besides under that name.

Pomus, i, f. g. an apple tree.

Pondero, ut, me, to weight, to ponder, to examine, to consider, to esteeme.

Ponderare fidem ex fortuna, To esteeme of iudge a mans faithfulness & honestie accordinge as he is rich or poore.

Officia alicuius ponderare, to ponder of consider the benefites of sundry pleasures, that one hath done.

Consilia eueris ponderare, to esteeme of iudge a mans counsailes by that that cometh to pass of them.

Ponderosus, a, um, weighty, ponderous.

Ponderosa epistola, a long epistle, conteyning manie weightie matters, of pietye and substantiall in wordes.

Pondo, indeclinabile, n. g. a pounce weight.

Olei pondo octoginta, four score pounce weyght of oyle, sometyme for **Pondus**, weyght of poynt.

Corona aurea libra pondo, a crowne of golde of a pounce weyght. Sometyme it signifieth a value of moneye, whiche lye as Mina among the grekes contained an hundred Dragma: so **Pondo** amonge the Romaynes conteyned an hundred Denarios of sylver.

Quot pondo te esse censes nudum: how manie pounce weyghtest thou beynge naked?

Amomi pondo quadrans, a quarter of a pound of Amomum.

Adde pondo libram, put a pounce weyght more.

Cum dodrante pondo mellis, with .ix. ounces of hunny.

Bina aut trina pondo non dicimus, sed duo aut tria.

Pondus, pōderis, n. gen. poise or weight, also the thinge that is weighed in a balance. Sometyme a burden of lode, a charge, also grauitie, estimation, authoritie.

Magnum auri pondus, a greate weight of summe of golde.

Habere pōdus apud aliquem, to haue authoritie aboue some man, to be in great estimation with one.

Eius filius eodem est apud me pōdere, quo fuit ille, his sonne is with me in the same, or as muche estimation, as euer he was.

Gemit sub pondere cimba, the bote beynge overladen cracked.

Cedere ponderi, To be unable to beare the burthen.

Magnum pondus omnium artificum, id est, numerus, pondus conscientie, the charge or burthen of conscience.

Testimonij pondus, substantiallness or auctorite of testimony or witness.

Verborum ponderibus vendum, we muste be weighty, discorde, and grauitie of wordes.

Pondus habere, to be weightie & substantiall. The heuie maxims sunt apud me ponderis, I haue greatly esteemed your letters.

Pondiculum, li, n. g. a little of small weight.

Pone, after or behynde.

Pono, posui, ponere, to put, to set, to place, to esteeme, to build, to laye as one layeth a foundacion, to laye downe in wager or gage, to leaue of, to laye ashy, to laye ashy, to put of, as one doeth his clothes, to set before one as they do meate at the table, to employe, to bestowe, to plant, to set. also for **Proponere**, to propose, or put forth a questiō or doubt. Sometyme to printe or drawe out the fourme of a thyng in a table.

Ponere spem, to hope. also to hope no longer.

Accusatorem ponere, to suborne or hyre one to accuse a man.

Ponere ante oculos rem aliquam, to set before his eyes, to cause hym to remembre, to make a thyng appeare euident and playne.

De rebus ante oculos positis disputare, to dispute of thynges cleare and out of question.

Quod erat ante oculos positum, that no man had any doubt in, or that no man doubted of.

Bene ponere beneficium apud aliquem, To doe pleasure to one that will requyte it.

Castra ponere, to pitche or sette a campe in warres.

Positum consilium in fortuna, fortune hath thereof the disposition, or it is at the will and pleasure of fortune.

Ponere curam, to set asyde care.

Ponere curam in re aliqua, To take care for a thing, to studie, labour, and take payne about a thyng.

Custos in frumento publico est positus, he had the charge giuen to him of the common graynes.

Ponere dies multos in rem aliquam, to employe or spende muche tyme about a thyng.

Est. n. positum in te totum, it is in thy handes wholly, whether it shall be don or not.

Ponere exemplum, to alledge an exemple.

Ponere se extra culpam, to discharge himselfe of that whiche is layed vnto him.

Ponere fundamenta, to laie the foundation.

Ponere in admirandis, to tel it for a meruaile.

Ponere aliquid in admiratione, to meruaile at a thinge.

Ponere aliquem in æquo duobus summis, to esteeme one equally; as muche as two of the greatest, or to be equall with two of the greatest and most excellent.

Ponere in æqualitate, To esteeme the one as muche as the other.

Neque ego hoc in tua laude pono, alia sunt tua facta atque consilia summa laude digna, and

and I accompte not thys amonge thy prayles,
there bee other of thyne actes and procedynges,
that doo deserue as muche prayse as maye bee
geuen.

Ponere in promptu, to disclose to all men.

Ponere in solem, to set agaynst the sunne.

In optima spe sibi ponere aliquid, To haue good
hope in a thyng.

Ponere in vitio, to cause a thyng to be taken
in the yll parte, or to interpret a thyng to the
warste.

Ponere mala initia, to begyn ill, to make an yll
begynnynge.

Ponere loco contumelie, to repproche one of any
thyng, to laye a thyng to one as a repproche or a
rebuke.

Ponere in beneficij loco, to take it for a frendlye
tourne or pleasure.

Tantum in ea arte ponitis, ye set so muche by
that arte.

Munus bene positum, a gifte well bestowed.

Ponere nomina rebus, To geue names to
thynges.

Ponere omnia in voluptate, to esteeme nothyng
so muche as voluptie or carnall pleasure.

Ponere operam, to bestowe labour.

Bene opera posita, paynes well bestowed.

Ponere operam alicui, to attend about ones bu-
sinesse.

Ponere oua, to laye egges, as an hen doeth.

Ponere pro certo sum veritus, I dare not as-
surme it for trouthe, I dare not assure you that it is
so, I dare not wryte it for a certentie.

Bene ponere officium apud aliquem, not to lose
his labour in doeyng one pleasure.

Sumptus nusquam melius potest poni, a man
could neuer haue better bestowed his money.

Ponere multum temporis in aliquo loco, to tar-
rie a great whyle in a place.

Vbicunq; posuit vestigia, by all the way that he
passed, where so euer he wente.

Ponere iubebam, de quo quis audire veller, I
had theym pourpose what so euer they lusted to
heare.

Tum venti posuere, than the wynde ceased.

Ponere consilium, to leaue his enterpryse.

Ponere de manibus, to lay out of his handes.

Ponere dolorem, to cease to be sorrowfull.

Ponere feroces animos, to leaue his fiercenesse
and crueltie, to waxe moze tractable or gentle.

Ponere arma, To laye asyde theyr weapons or
harnaile.

Ponere metum, to take a good herte.

Ponere pudorem, to be shamelesse.

Ponis mihi porcum, thou seruest me at the table
with porke.

Ponere pallium, to laye his garment in pledge.

Pone eum esse victum, put the case that he be
vanquished.

Ponunt philosophi, The philosophers dooe
wryte, &c.

Ponere in gratia vel gratiam, to bryng into fau-
our, to reconcile.

In auribus omnium positum, spoken throughe all
the worlde, or that euerie man heareth of.

Tantis beneficiis in re publica positus, When
he had done so great pleasures to the common
wealthe.

Castella in his locis posuit, he builded castles or
towers in these partes.

In conspectu ponere, to set before one that he
may see it.

Ponere in infamiam, to bryng in an infamie, or
obloquie of the people.

In nefario crimine aliquid alicui ponere, to lay
a thyng to ones charge as an haynouse or greuous
offence.

Ne in suspitione ponatur stupri, that he be not
brought in suspition of detestable auourtrie.

Custodias portis ponere, To set watche men to
kepe the gates.

Diem tecum libentius posuerem q, &c. I had
rather lyue or abyde one daye with you then, &c.

Fidem pignori ponere pro aliquo, To pledge
his sayth and trouthe for one, to be suretie or vn-
dertake for one.

Maiorem fructum ponere in perpetuitate lau-
dis, to esteeme moze worth that his renoume and
praysse continewe for euer.

Qui ciuitatis incommodum in gloriam suam
ponit, whiche esteemeth the hurte and incommo-
die of his conntrey, to be glorie and prayse to hym,
or which turneth the hurte of the citee to his praisse
and glorie.

Non in gloria posuerim, I would not compt or
esteeme it a glorie or honour.

Ponere insidias contra aliquem, to lay waite for
one to deceyue him, or to worke him displeasure.

In pari laude ponere, To geue euen as muche
praisse, to praisse or esteeme the one as muche as the
other.

Ira in lege posuere, they dyd this enacte, or beine
and decree.

Id ego in lucris pono, that I take for aduun-
tage, or for a good turne moze then I loke for.

Rem in medium ponam, I wyll open the mat-
tier manifestly to you.

Ponere in metu aliquid, to feare.

In minimis suas res ponere, to esteeme or reken
his owne matters nothyng.

Modum ponere, to keepe a meane.

Mortem in malis ponere, to reken death an yll
thyng.

Est hoc in more positum instituto q maioru,
this is a thyng that was accustomed and ordeyned
of our forefathers.

Opus ponere, to make a warke, to builde.

Longam oratione ponere in re aliqua, to make
many wordes or a great long tale of any thyng.

Quam in oratione mea ponere, then to speake
or wryte of it my selfe.

Pecuniam ponere, to lend out money to vsurie.

Principi

Principem ponere aliquē, to esteeme a mā no-
ble and excellent aboue other.
Salus nostra in vno reposita est, our helth
and safegarde conserued in you onely.
Positus extra omnē ingenij aleam, that hath
not his lyke in all the worlde.
Se totum in re aliqua ponere, to geue oꝝ ap-
plye hym selfe wholly to a thyng.
Posita in coniectura, thynges that one maye
conferre of.
Semina ponere humo, to sowe seedes.
Omnes in fuga sibi subsidium posuerunt,
they all had none other hope to saue them selfe,
but onely by flyght.
Ponere summum bonū in virtute, to esteeme
the chiefe felicitie, blisse oꝝ godnesse, to be in
vertue.
In culpa sunt ac suspitione ponendi, they are
to be suspected and blamed.
Ponere tempus, studium, sumptum, operā,
diem, curam, diligentiam in re aliqua, to be-
stowe, to employe, to spende.
Verbum diuinit in quo homine ponimus? to
whom doe we geue the name of a wyse man, oꝝ
what man doe we call wyse?
Ponere verba alicuius in re aliqua, to cite oꝝ
alledge ones owne wordes in a matter.
Vitem ponere, to set oꝝ plant a vine.
Dum tunicam ponit, while he putteth of his
cote.
Barbam ponere, to be shauen, to leaue of his
bearde.
Consilium ponere, id est, desistere a cōsilio.
Odium ponere, to lay asyde grudge oꝝ malice.
Onus vteri positum est, the is deliuered.
Pons, pontis, m. g. a brydge.
Iungere ponte fluium, to make a brydge oꝝ
uer a water.
Pons, is sometyme bled for the ladder in a
shyppe.
Pontia, an yle in the sea called Ligusticum, on the
south parte of Italie, wherein Pilatus was
borne, and therof was called Pontius Pilatus.
Ponticus, a poetes name.
Pōnticus, a, um, of Pontus.
Pontica nux, a kynd of sylberdes, which came
from the countrey called Pontus in Asia.
Pontica radix, that whiche we dos nowe call
Rheuponticum.
Ponticulus, li, m. g. a litle brydge.
Pōntifex, tificis, mascu. gen. an archebysshop, a
pzelate.
Pontificālis, le, pontificall, belongyng to an ar-
chebysshop. also lordely, sumptuous, costly.
Pontificālis cœna, a sumptuous and costlye
supper.
Pontificātus, ātus, m. gene. the dignitee of a
bysshop, pzelate.
Pontificium, ij, neu. ge. the power oꝝ office of a
bysshop.
Pontificius, a, um, of a bysshop,

Pontificia, orum, n. gen. the byshoppes booke,
wherin thynges of religion were written.
Ponto, ōnis, m. g. a whittie bote, a ferie bote.
Pontus, ti, m. g. the sonne of Neptune, of whom
the sea Pontus is named.
Pontus, ti, f. g. is the sea, whiche is betwene the
sen called Maxotis, and the yle Tenedos. it is
also a great countrey ioyning to the same sea,
which cōteyneth these royalmes, Colchis, Cap-
padocia, Armenia, and other diuers countreies.
it is sometyme put generally for the sea.
Popa, æ, m. g. he that hath beastes oꝝ other thinges
for sacrifices to sell, oꝝ he that kylleth the
sacrifices at the altar. by translation a glutton
oꝝ foule eater.
Popana, fat syntmetes, after Calpine. but the
place in Iuuenal, hath Poppeana.
Popanum, i, n. g. a broade, rounde, and thynne
cake, which they bled in sacrifice. it may be now
taken generally for eury cake of bread.
Popellus, li, m. g. the litle oꝝ poore people.
Popili, the name of dyuers Romaynes, one of
them slewe Cicero.
Popina, nœ, f. ge. a tauerne oꝝ bittaillyng house,
where meate is eaten out of due time, a cokes
shop.
Popinālis, le, perteynyng to riote oꝝ places of
riote.
Popinatio, ōnis, f. g. riote oꝝ gluttonie, oꝝ much
reioyng to tripling houses.
Popino, nōis, m. g. a commune haunter of vi-
talyng houses.
Popinor, aris, ari, to eat out of due tyme, to be
riotous.
Poples, pōplitis, m. gen. the hamme of a mans
legge behynde the knee.
Poppea, feros seconde wyfe.
Poppeānus, a, um, of Poppea, oꝝ that Poppea
was wont to vse.
Poppisma, pismatis, n. ge. the noyse made with
the mouth and handes in ryding, oꝝ wanton
dalliance, a whistlyng with the mouthe, and
strokeyng with the hande, as men vse to handle
hoyles that be couragious and fierse.
Poppismus, mi, m. gen. a sowne made with the
two handes clapped together, a clappynge of the
handes togyther.
Popizon, ontis, m. ge. one that whistleth to an
hoyse, and stroketh hym gently.
Populabilis, le, that may be destroyed oꝝ wasted.
Populabundus, a, um, wasteyng the countrey,
oꝝ he that goeth in forageyng oꝝ robbage of
countreys.
Pōpulus, antis, wasteyng, destroyng.
Populāris, re, perteynyng to the people, accepted
oꝝ fauoured of the people, that deliteth & pleas-
eth the people, that fauoureth the parte of the
people. also it signifieth a familiar friende, a
companion of the same towne oꝝ citee, a citizen,
oꝝ as we vse to call countreyman. also one of
the meane people, oꝝ commynaltie,

Nihil tam popolare q̄ bonitas, nothing more
pleaseth the people then goodnesse or vertue.
Præstat diuitem esse ac populare, q̄m no-
bilem ac mendicum, it were better to be of the
comminaltie and riche, then of the nobilitie and
a beggar.
Popularia loca, places where the comminaltie
doeth assemble, or places where the common
people doe sit in a theater.
Populari nomine a nobis appellatur, in the
common forme of speaking they be called so.
Populare ingenium, holdyng with the liber-
tie of the people.
Aura, and Fama popularis, the p̄p̄le and
commendacion of the people.
Lex popularis, a lawe made by the people.
Ad vsum populare, after the vse and facion
of the common people.
Sacra popularia, solemnities kepte of all the
comminaltie, and not of certain families onely.
Popularis ciuis, a citizen that fauouryth the
parte of the people.
Fieri populaire, to become a maintener and
fauourer of the libertie of the common people.
Tentare popularium animos, to feele & p̄p̄one
the mindes of his subiectes.
Popularis meus, my companpon, of my estate,
haciour or condicion.
Populares coniurationis, the companions or
confederates of any conspiracie.
Popularis, id est, Assentator & leuis ciuis.
Popularia, id est, nugatoria, puerilia, boyes
playes, childys the games.
Popularitas, āis, f̄c. g. frendethp̄, by occasion
that they be countrey men. also the fauour that
one beareth to the comimon people, and fauour
of the people towardes one.
Populariter, homly, like the people, according to
the maners of the people, with fauour & loue of
the people, after the facion of the people.
Populatum, of all the people, also euerie one alto-
gether.
Populifugia, was a day in the moneth of June,
at the whiche daye by reasone of a rumour the
people fled.
Populatio, ōis, f̄c. gen. a wastynge of the coun-
tre, a distroyng, p̄lling, or robbynge of the
countrey.
Populātor, ōis, m. g. a robber, wastre, destroyer,
or spoler of the countrey, a forrager.
Populatrix, tr̄cis, f. g. the feminine.
Populātus, us, m. g. idem quod populatio.
Populātus, a, um, wasted, distroyed.
Populētum, ti, neu. gene. the place where pop-
lars growe.
Populeus, a, um, of a poplars tree.
Populifer, a, um, that beareth poplars.
Populus, & populneus, a, um, idem.
Populonia, a citee of Etruria, called nowe
Plumbinum.
Populonium, a promontorie of the Tuscians.

Populo, aui, are, to get the fauour of the people.
Populo, aui, are, and Populor, aris, ari, to wast
or destroy a countrey, to robbe, to spoile.
Populosus, a, um, full of people, populous.
Populus, li, mas, g. people, properly it is all the
states of the people, besides the souerayne go-
uerneur. all be it the Romans made a dis-
tinction betwene the senate and the people, wry-
tyng in theyr banderdes and copie, Senatus
Populusq; Romanus, the senate and the pro-
ple of Rome.
Populus, i, f̄c. g. a tree called a poplar, whereof
one is called white poplar, whose stamme is
longe, and playne, and the leaues alwaye sh-
hynge, greene within, and white on the backe.
the other is called blake poplar, which hath the
backe rough, and fewer leaues then the white.
Porca, a, f̄c. g. a sowe, a ridge of lande betwene
two forowes, a halke after Harro, they called
it also Porca, when it was in breadth 30. fute,
in length. 125. Porca is also a plot of bed in a
garden.
Porcarius, a, um, of a swyne.
Porcarius, ri, m. g. a swine herde.
Porcellus, li, m. g. a pigge.
Porreo, ere, v̄sd of olde wryters to prohibite.
Porcetra, a ponge sowe or pelte.
Porcia, a noble woman of Rome.
Porcinarius, ri, m. g. he that selleth porke, bad
hon, or other swynes fleshe.
Porcinus, a, um, of an hogge.
Porcius, the surname of the riber Lato.
Porculatio, ōis, f̄c. g. bringynge vp of swyne,
fattynge of swyne.
Porculātor, ōis, m. g. a fatter of swyne.
Porculētum, i, n. g. idem quod Porca, a plot in
a garden, wherein be diuers beddes.
Porculum, li, n. g. a thyng set in the parte of a
vine presse called sucula.
Porculus, li, m. g. a pygge, a swyne, a swete, a
porke.
Porcus, i, m. g. an hogge.
Porcus lacteus, a suckynge pygge.
Porcus troianus, an hogge roasted, with many
other beastes and fowles in his bealy.
Porgam, v̄sd of the auncient wryters for Porri-
gam, I wyl deliuer or take to one.
Pori, pores in the bodie, out of the whiche issueth
sweatte.
Porphyra, a, f. g. purple.
Porphyriacus, a, um, of purple colour.
Porphyrio, ōis, f. g. a byrde which drinketh as
though it dyd byt the water, he hath longe red
legges and byll, some call it Pellicanus.
Porphyrtion, a gyantes name.
Porphyrtione, an ile in Propontis.
Porphyris, an ile in the goulfe Laconicum, called
after Cythera.
Porphyris, idis, f. g. a purple garment.
Porphyritis, tis, m. g. a red marble.
Porphyriticus, a, um, of red marble.

Porphi-

Porphyrus, a serpent that hath no teeth.
Porphyrius, a notable philosopher, and enemy to christian religion.
Porreus, a, um, of lecke blades, like to lecke blades.
Porreus color, the colour of lecke blades.
Porrecte, stretcht out.
Porrectio, ōnis, f. g. a stretchyng out.
Porrectus, a, um, extended in length or breadth, stretcht out.
Porrectiore fronte loqui, to speake more meely and boldly, to speake with a meepe there and countenance.
Porricio, porricis, ricere, a worde used properly in sacrifice, for porrigere, to stretch or press for by.
Porriginosus, a, um, sturtie.
Porrigo, porrexi, gere, to spreade out, to stretche out, to offer, to overthow, to lay on longe.
Herba porrigere, to confesse to be vanquished.
Porrigere manum, to geue ayde or succoure.
Dextram porrigere alicui, toke Dextra.
Sol porrigit horas, i. Product.
Porrigere manum ad aliquid faciendum, to put out his hande to do a thyng.
Porrigere in longitudinem, to stretche out in lengthe.
Porrigere poculum, to proffer or reache one the cuppe.
Porrigo, sginis, f. g. scurfe in the heade, beards or browes, schales that fall fro the head, beards or browes.
Porrima, the sister of Carmenta Euanders mother.
Porro, an aduerbe, surely, certainly, also longe before, far of, after, in tyme comyng, beyonde, forsothe, moreover, hereafter, after this, from henceforth, afterwarde, notwithstanding.
Si ire porro pergas, if ye go further, yf you continue and goe on forwarde.
Vt quiescant porro moneo, fynally I aduise them to leaue or sette still, or I aduise them, from henceforth or hereafter to cese & be content.
Quid restat, nisi ut hiam porro miser : what remaineth, but that in the ende I bee vndone, or become wretched and miserable.
Etiā ne est quid porro : is there any thyng elles? **Quid deinde porro** : what moze folowed after?
Porro, is sometyme a coniunction, & is as much as Sed, sometyme it is a coniunction expletive, to fill by onely the nombe of the sentence.
Porro autem, for Et vero, Et porro, and that moze is, and moze ouer, and further moze.
Neg porro for Neg etiam.
Porro, for valde, as:
Et porro minima, for valde minima, and that moze is, very small or littell.
Se porro pueros a senibus audisse dicebant, that they hearyng veray yonge, hearde olde men saye, &c.

Porro hortantis, as Perge porro, nam de isto magna dissensio est, go to, take on I praye you, for of this matter, &c.
Porro, aduerbium temporis: as, Licurgus non porro ab Homeri temporibus fuit, not longe after, or from the tyme of Homere.
Porro aduerbium ordinis: as, ut quid velim porro intelligas, that you maye know what I woulde haue you doe afterwarde.
Eunuchum porro dixi velle te, than afterwarde, or moze ouer thou saydest, thou wouldest saye haue an Eunuche.
Quod ad hanc rem opus est porro consule, id est, in futurum, in reliquum, hereafter: or after some, afoze hande.
Iace pater talos, ut porro nos iaceamus, that we maye caste afterwarde.
Porro for Tandem, as Cessatum est, usque ad huc, nunc porro Eschine expurgare, id est, tandem vel certe deinceps.
Porrus, i, m. g. & porrum, i, n. g. a lecke.
Portena, the name of a hyng that besieged Rome, to haue brought in Tarquinus.
Porta, x, f. g. a gate.
Porta angusta, a citie of Spaine called Torques mada.
Portendo, di, dere, to signifie before a thyng hapneth.
Portentiferus, a, um, that signifieth strange or monstrous thynges comyng.
Portentificus, a, um, idem.
Portentifus, a, um, monstrous, signifyinge pillucke or aduenture to come.
Portentifus, a, um, idem.
Portentum, i, n. g. a thyng monstrous, or bestrange seldome sene, whiche maie signifie some what to come, a signe of some edell chaunce or misfortune to come, sometyme a vaine phantasie or inuencion.
Portentum malum, id est Praemonstratum.
Portimeus, mei, m. g. a ferie man, one that rotheigheth ouer in a wypp or bote.
Portimis, midis, f. gene. a ferie bote, a wyppie bote, a littell wypp to passe ouer in.
Porticula, x, f. ge. a littell porche, or gallerie to walke in.
Porticulus, li, m. g. a littell haue.
Porticus, us, f. g. a porche, a walke, a gallerie, or large place made to walke in, either for pleasure or for the rayne, philosophers taught and disputed in suche.
Portio, ōnis, f. g. a porcion, a parte.
Pro portione rerum, accordyng to the proportion, measure or quantitee of thynges.
Pro virili portione, as muche as late in the.
Vocem habet portione maximam, it hath a veray bygge voyce for so small a beast or flie.
Cerebrum habent omnia animalia, quae sanguinem, sed homo portione maximum, all beastes that haue bloude, haue also the brayne, but man for his quantitee and bygnes, moze than

than any other. Circa quod magna mortalium portio haeret, the most parte of men.
 Portisculus, li, m, g. the pplate of a shipp, which ruleth the mariners.
 Portito, aui, are, to beate about with a man.
 Portitor, oris, m, g. the customer of an haven, also a portier that dooeth beate thynges that be bought, whither as the byer wyl haue hym, also he that beareth men from the haven to the shipp, or from the shipp to the shore.
 Portiuncula, x, f, g. a littell porcion.
 Porto, aui, are, to beate, to bynge, to carie, to ether on a beaste, or his owne backe.
 Ex toto portare, to beate all together, or quite and cleane from the grounde.
 Collo portare, to beate on his necke.
 Pellago portare, to conuey by water.
 Auxilium portare, to succour.
 Bonum portare, to bynge good thynges.
 Boni quid porto: what good thynges dooe I bynge?
 Porto hoc iurgium ad vxorem, I wyl goe chyd with my wyfe for this, or my wyfe shall be sure to here of this.
 Hic me credit aliquā sibi fallatiam portare, this man thinketh that I come now with some craftie or wile to deceyue hym.
 Omnia mecum porto, I beate all that is myne owne about me.
 Nescio quid peccati portat hac purgatio, this purgation or excuse makynge imposeth, as gueth, signifieth or proueth some offence or fault to be done, what so euer it be.
 Portorium, ii, n, g. the fraite payed for passage or cartage of marchandise, also custome or tallage.
 Portula, x, f, g. a littell gate.
 Portulaca, cx, f, g. an herbe called parselane.
 Portunus, a god of the sea, and hath tuicion of the hauens.
 Portuosus, full of hauens.
 Portus, us, m, g. an haven, and by translation a place of refuge and succour.
 Res est in portu, the matter of thyng is saule, the matter is out of daunger.
 Ego in portu nauigo, I am out of daunger.
 Aditus & os portus, the entrans into y^e haue.
 In portu impingere, to offende or doe amisse, to erre at the veray begynnyng.
 Portus & perfugium.
 Portus fugae erat in tuis castris, thy rāpe was a refuge or place of succour for all the worlde to flee to.
 In otij portum confugere, to geue hym selfe to lyue quietly without busynesse & trouble of the worlde.
 Nisi me in philosophiae portum cōtulissem, except I had geuen & bente my selfe to the studie of philosophie, wherein I quiete my mynde.
 Porus, a kynge of India, whom Alexander vāsqwished.
 Porus, the passage of the seede of man or beaste:

also the fundament.
 Pos, was vsed either for Pons, or for Potens.
 Posca, x, for, g. a kynde of saure or bynke made with vineger and water, or a kynde of wyne, mixed with water in the pisse, small wyne, householde wyne.
 Poscinumius, a, um, that which requereth monie.
 Posco, poposci, scere, to aske, to requyre, to prouoke, to assay, also to desyre, to clayme.
 Poscunt pugnam, they offer to fight or do batte taile, they requyre battayle.
 Poscere maioribus poculis, To quaffe or bynke deepe one to another.
 Poscere aliquem clamore, to crie after one.
 Vbi res poscit, where it is requisite.
 Cum vius poscit, whan neede is, whan it is expedient. Filiam tuam mihi vxorem posco, I requite to haue your daughter to my wife.
 Poscere adraim, to aske, crie or call for a thyng tyll one be hoarse.
 Poscere & flagitare. Honorem deū sibi poscere, to requite to be honoured like a god.
 Opem poscere, to desyre helpe or ayde.
 Questionem poscere, to byd men aske what question they wyl of hym.
 Poscere reum, to accuse one.
 Veniam peccatis poscere, to desyre pardon for his offences.
 Puerum aliquid poscere, to aske a thyng of a chyld.
 Veniam deos poscere, to desyre pardon of the goddes.
 Acram in praelia poscere Turnū, to prouoke the valiant and fierse Turnus to fyght with hym hande to hande.
 Possidippus, a comickall porte.
 Posidiū, a towne of Syrie called cōmonly Pualo.
 Posidonius, the name of a philosopher, and certayne other learned men.
 Positio, a setting, a placeyng, the situation of a thyng: also an argument or theme to declaim on, a case amonge lawyers.
 Positio vrbis, the situation of a citee.
 Positiuus, a, um, positue, that is of it selfe, and not diuied of an other.
 Positor, oris, mas, gen. one that putteth or setteth in a place.
 Positura, x, f, ge. a placeyng or situation, a putting, a poinctyng of sentences.
 Syllaba longa est positura, the syllable is long by position.
 Positus, a, um, put or set, laide asyde, loke Pono.
 Posirus, us, m, g. a setting or putting, a placeyng, a situation.
 Possessio, onis, for, g. possession, the propriete or rightfull vse of a thyng, sometyme substance or goddes immouable possessed.
 Possessio fiduciaria, a possession, whiche one geueth to an other vpon condicion, that he shall redeliuer the same possession, vpon certayne thynges perfourmed, or whan he were therto

thetto required, of them which gave possession,
at straight have bene called a possession in
the law. Cedere possessione, To leave the
possession of a thyng to an other.

Depellere, deturbare, exturbare, dimovere,
deicere, induere, pellere aliquem possessionem
a me, or de possessione, to put one wrongfully
from his lawfull possession.

Possessio, a, f, g, a small possession.

Possessio, a, um, possessio, that is possessed.

Possessor, oris, m, g, he that hath the possession,
the owner, the possessor.

Possessus, a, um, possessus, that is possessed.

Possibilis, le, possible, that maye bee brought to
pass.

Possidio, possides, sedi, dère, to possesse, to
have in ones vse of possession.

Bona ex edicto possidere, when one hath
goodes gotten hym by iudgement of iudges.

Bona publice possidere, id est, in manu re-
giam ponere, to confiscate or take goodes
forfeited to the kynges vse.

Possidere palmam, to gette the pryncesse; to ob-
taine victorie.

Brevi tempore totum hominem totamque eius
praturam possederat, in a littell while, he had
gotten into his handes, bothe the man and his
office wholly, or he had in short space so gotten
into the mans favour, that he might enjoye both
hym and his office even as he lusteth.

Regnum possidere, to have a kyngedome, to
be a kyng.

Forum armatis cateruis possidere, to bee in
the common place with great routes of compa-
nies of harneyed men.

Possessum publice in bona alicuius mittere,
to sende men to take ones goodes into the kin-
ges handes, or to the vse of the people.

Possidere aliquid communiter cum aliquo,
to possesse a thyng toynctly with an other.

Possun, tui, posse, to mate or can.

Non potuit, quin suo sermone aliquem fa-
miliarium participaverit, he coulde not for-
beare, but with his talkyng he woulde nedes
make some of his companions pryue, or of his
counsaile.

Huc fac ad me ut venias, si quid poteris, do
what ye can to come hyther to me, if it be possi-
ble, or if you can bringe any thyng to passe; see
that you come hither to me.

Potest plurimum apud Cæsarem, he maie do
much, or is in good credence with Cesar.

Potius es ut desinas, canst thou not let alone?
Incende hominem amabo te quoad potest,
on godd felloshipp incense or prycke forwarde the
man, as muche as is possible.

Assequi nullis literis possum ut exprimam,
I can not expresse in wrytyng.

Quid ad morsus serpentum possit, what be-
lieve or strength it hath agaynst the biting of

serpentes.

Potest per se, he can of hym selfe.

Aliquid ad perniciem innocentis posse, that
he can any thyng do of pynnyll; to the confu-
sion or vndoyng of an innocent person.

Si potest fieri, if it maye be, if it be possible.

Fieri potest ut fallar, I maie be deceived.

Nō possum quin exclamem, I can not choise
but crye out. Non potest, it is not possible.

Quam possum maxima voce, with as lowde
a voyce as I can.

Quam possunt molissime, as softly as they
can possible. Quoad possem, and ut possum,
as farre as I can, or as well as I can.

Ut potest in tanta hominum perfidia, as wel
as it wyl be.

Tantum autoritate potuit, he was of so great
auctoritee, or he might dooe so muche with his
auctoritee.

Poterat viranque præclare, id est, utrumque
fieri poterat.

Graua & largitione plurimum potest apud
Sequanos, he is in great auctoritee, or he can
doe muche with the people Sequans, by meane
of his liberalitee and great pleasures, that he
hath shewed them.

Ingenio parum possum, my wit or inuencion
is but small.

Possunt oculi, potest caput, latera, pulmones
possunt omnia, id est, Bene valent, they bee
not sicke or diseased, they take not, they be not
weyned.

Post, afterwarde, after, after that, behynde.

Post diem quartum quam ab urbe discessimus,
four daies after we departed from the citee.

Post id locorum, for Postea. Post iudicia
hæc constituta, id est, ex quo constituta sunt.

Post hominum memoriam, sens man were
men, sens the world beganne, that euer man
coulde remembre, that euer man hearde of.

Post homines natos, idem. Optimus longe
post homines natos, the beste that euer man
coulde remembre sens the world beganne.

Vinxerat post terga manus, he had bounde
his handes behynde his backe.

Repente post tergum equitatus cernitur, id
est, a tergo, at theyr backes.

Ne nostros post tergum adoriretur, that they
might not set vpon our men at theyr backes.

Post, adverbially, afterwarde.

Venit post infaniens, he came after stamping
and staryng, lyke a mad man.

Post aliquanto, a littell while after.

Post deinde, than afterwarde whā that is doen.

Postea, afterwarde.

Quid tum postea, what than, what matter
maketh that.

Postea aliquanto, a littell after.

Posteaquam, after that, whan that, as sone as.

Posteaquam mihi renunciatum est, after that
it was tolde me.

Postergatio, ōnis, f. ge. a contempting or neglecting, a casting behynde.

Postergator, oris, m. ge. he that casteth a thyng behynde his backe, he that regardeth or esteemeth not a thyng.

Postergo, aui, are, to leane behynde, to caste backe, not to regarde, to regarde lesse, to esteeme lesse.

Posterius, ōrum, m. g. plura. they that do succede vs in bloude, as sonnes, cheylde, and their succession.

Posterior, posterius, that cometh after, inferior, later, slower, byler.

Nō posteriores feram, subauditur partes, I will not be the last, I will not be inferiour to any, I will not be the worst.

Paulo etate posterior, a littell yonger, not althyng so ancient, somewhat after his time.

Omnia liberate posteriora ducere, to regard nothyng, or passe vpon nothyng but libertee, to esteeme nothing moze than libertee, or so muche as libertee, or to sette moze by libertee, than all other thynges.

Salus patriæ posterior illi suis commodis, he setteth lesse by the sauegarde of his countrey, than his owne aduantage: or he esteemeth moze his owne profite, than the welch of his countrey.

Posteriorem ducere, for **Posthabere**, to esteeme lesse, to set lesse by, not to regard so muche.

Posterius, an aduerbe, afterwarde, hereafter, in tyme to come, an other daye.

Ne posterius in me culpam transferas, laye not afterwarde the faulte in me.

Si posterius fuisset, if he had ben in the tyme after. **Sentiet posterius**, he shall feele it or perceyue it in tyme to come, or an other daye.

Posteritas, tātis, f. ge. the world to come, posterites, men that shall come after vs.

Posterio, aui, are, to shewe it selfe inferior or worse then an other in any thyng.

Posterius, a, um, that cometh after, that followeth after. **Postera dies**, the nexte daie after.

Posteri pedes, the hynder fete.

Posteriorum tempus, the tyme to come.

In posterum differre, to deferre or delate tyll an other time. **In posterum prospicere**, to prouide for the tyme to come.

Hæc in posterum gratiora erunt, these thynges will be moze pleasant hereafter, or in tyme to come.

Postfero, postuli, postferre, to sette after or behynde, to set lesse by, to esteeme lesse.

Postfuit, it was lesse set by.

Postgeniti, posterites, men that come after vs.

Posthabeo, posthabes, habui, habere, to putte backe or set lesse by, to esteeme lesse.

Seria ludo posthabere, to set moze by playe and pastyme, than by serious matters.

Posthac, aduerbium, from hens forth, hereafter, after this.

Posthinc, afterwarde, whan this is doen.

Posthumia, a virgin heall.

Posthumus, i, the soune of **Postus**, by **Antioch**, called also **Postumus**: also the name of agues or other men.

Posthumus, mi, m. gen. a childe borne after the father is dead.

Posthumus, a, um, folowynge, or to come.

Postica, æ, f. g. and **Posticum**, ti, n. g. a backe doze, a posterne gate.

Postico recedere, to steale awaye secretly.

Posticulum, li, n. g. a diminutive of **Posticum**.

Posticus, a, um, that dwelleth on the backe syde of ones house, also all that is behynde vs.

Postica linea, a line that denideth the fildes from the east to the west, and in diuision of landes, that whiche is towarde the east is called

Antica, that is towarde the west **Postica**.

lykewyse that parte of the syment that is from the sun towarde the southe, is called **Antica**, that is towarde the north **Postica**.

Postica fama, a moche of scoone behynde one.

Dextram Anticam, **Sinistram Posticam** dicimus.

Postidea, in **Plantus**, for **Post id**, or **Postea**.

Postilena, æ, f. g. a crupper.

Postilla, for **Postea**, afterwarde.

Postis, tis, m. g. a poste.

Postliminium, ij, n. g. a lame, by the whiche we receyue agayne that which we losse in warres, or was aliened from vs by anye other vnlawfull meanes.

Postliminio recipere, to recouer agayne the possession of a thyng that was aliened from vs.

Postliminio redire, is whan a man hapneth to go fro vs to our enemies, and after returneth agayne: or whan anye thinge that we haue losse or ben put from, cometh into our handes agayne.

Postmeridianus, a, um, that is done in the after none.

Tempus postmeridianum, the after none.

Postmitto, si, tere, to leane behynde, to neglecte, to set littell by, to contemne.

Postmodum, and **Postmodo**, afterwarde.

Postomis, idis, f. g. a snaffle or rather a barnacle set on the horse nose, to make hym gentyll

and stande styll, or a brake, wherewith an horse mouthe is broken, and is made to beare his heade gently.

Postpono, pōnis, pōni, ponere, to set behynde, to esteeme lesse, to omitte.

Postprincipium, the conclusion or ende of a thyng, as saied in the beginning or prohemie.

Postquam, afterwarde, after, after that, whan that, as soone as, also sens that.

Postquam a me abiit, after he departed from me, or sens that he departed from me.

Nūquam postquam sum natus, neuer sens I was borne.

Hic annus sextus est, postquā huic rei opes ram damus, this is the sixte yere that I haue laboured and studied about this matter, or it is

Anno postquam primum consul fuerat, a
 year after he had ben first consull.
 Vndecimo die postquam, &c. the xi. daie
 after.
 Postquam poeta sensit scripturam, &c. soz so
 muche as, or because that, after Donatus.
 Postremissim^o, olde wyters used for Postremus
 Postremo, finally, laste of all, after all this, at
 the last.
 Postremum, superlatiuum aduerbium, the laste
 tyme, last of all, neuer after.
 Si id facis, hodie postremū me vides, if you
 so doe, you shall neuer see me alyne after this
 daie.
 Postremus, a, um, the last, the vilest, the basest.
 Postremi homines, moste vngacious and
 naughty persons.
 Non in postremis esse, not to be one of the
 worst, or vilest sorte.
 Postridianus, non dicitur.
 Postridie, the daie folowynge the daie before ex-
 pressed, the nexte daie after.
 Postridie eius diei, the next daie after that.
 Postridie nundinas, the nexte daie after the
 saye of market.
 Postridie idus, the nexte daie after the Ides.
 Postridiequam tu es profectus, the nexte daie
 after ye wente forth.
 Postriduo, plautus used for Postridie.
 Postuenio, postuenis, postueni, to come after.
 Postularia fulgura, lighenynge that signifie re-
 ligious of sacrifices and vowes to be neglected.
 Postulatio, ōnis, f. g. a request, a demaunde, a
 complaynte, a supplication made to a pynce.
 Postulationibus vacare, to dispatche suiters,
 to here complayntes.
 Postulationibus respondere, idem.
 Postulationes decreta Ioui, supplications ap-
 poynted to Iupiter.
 Postulationes, supplications or billes of com-
 playnte.
 Postulatus, us, m. g. a requeste, a demaunde.
 Postularius, a, um, that belongeth to requestes
 or demaundes.
 Postulātor, ōris, m. g. he that requireth or de-
 maundeth, a suiter, one that maketh a supplica-
 tion or complaynte.
 Postulārum, ti, n. g. a request, a demaunde, some-
 tyme an accusation, a complaynte.
 Intolerabilia postulara referre, to shewe that
 one requireth thinges intolerable, or that ought
 not to be graunted in any wyse.
 Postulārus, a, um, required, demanded, accused.
 Postulo, aui, are, to require, to demaunde a thing,
 whiche is due to the asker. also to accuse or sue
 one in the lawe, to complayne on one. sometyme
 to desyre, to will, to couet.
 Abi intro & vide quid postulent, go thy way
 in, and see what they lacke, what they woulde
 haue, or what they call or aske for.

Res, locus, persona, tempus, causa, ratio pos-
 tular.
 Per oppressione hanc mihi eripere postulet,
 id est, velis, aut speret, that he shoulde couet
 or desyre to take hyt awaye from me wronge-
 fully by violence.
 Familiariter postulare, to require a thyng of
 a man familiarly.
 Quam maxime abs te oro atq; postulo, I
 desyre and praye you with all my veraye herte.
 Me presentem advocatū postulauerunt, they
 required me, there beyng present, to bee theyre
 attourney.
 Fidem publicam postulare, to require a faulte
 conducte.
 Impietatis reum postulat, he accuseth him of
 vnnaturalnesse towardes his parentes, or coun-
 trey.
 Repetundarum postulavit, he accused him of
 wrongfull retaynyng of mens gooddes, or ex-
 tortion.
 Qui postulabatur iniuriarum, which was ac-
 cused of trespass.
 Papinius de ambitu est postulatus, Papi-
 nius was accused of vnlawfull suite to opeyne
 his office.
 Postulare quæstionem, to desyre that the par-
 ties mought be strictly examined, properly by
 tortures or tourmentes.
 Postulare reum, to accuse one.
 Postulare ius, to make a reasonable requeste.
 Postulat pro fratre Scipio, Scipio maketh
 intercession for his brother.
 Postulatum est, they requyred.
 Potamus, a towne of Attica.
 Potatio, ōnis, f. g. a drynkyng.
 Potamentum, ti, n. g. idem.
 Potātor, ōris, m. g. a great drynker, a drunkard.
 Potātus, a, um, drunke.
 Pote, for Potis.
 Qua pote quisque, id est, quantum quisque
 potest.
 Siue id non pote, siue pote, whether that be
 possible or not, whether thou canste not doe it,
 or doe it.
 Potens, entis, adiectiuum, that can doe muche,
 that hath great power, myghte, puissance, a-
 ble.
 Potens, entis, partic. of possum, that can or
 may, that is able.
 Potens maris, that is of great power on the
 sea, that hath dominion of the sea.
 Potens corporis, able to rule his body, able to
 stande vpyght.
 Imperij potens, that hath empyre or domi-
 nion.
 Neq; pugna, neq; fuga satis potentes, they
 coude neyther well fyght nor yet flee.
 Regni potens, id est maurus regno, able or
 of age to take vpon hym the kyngedome.
 Dum mei potēs sum, whyle I am able to rule

my selfe, whyle I am myne owne man.
 Armis potens, puissant in armes.
 Potentissimus odor, a very stronge sauour.
 Potens, entis, substantiuum, a great man, a man
 of great power.
 Potentia, æ, f. ge. power, puissance, habilitie,
 great rule, force, might, auctoritee, great might,
 rycheesse.
 In magna potentia esse, to be in great aucto-
 ritee, to beare great rule.
 Potentatus, us, m. g. idem.
 Potenter, myghtely, puissantly, with great pos-
 wer, substantially.
 Potentia, a citee in Italie called Sancta Maria de
 Lorretto.
 Potentilla, læ, f. g. wyld tanke.
 Poterium, terij, a grecis dicitur, quod nos po-
 culum dicimus, a cuppe: also a certayne herbe
 full of prickes, called of Galene *Æuras*, be-
 cause it helpeth the sinewes: it is also named
 Phrynon, because it is of great vertue against
 todes.
 Potestum, for possum.
 Potesse, for posse.
 Sed nihil potesse, but that they coulde do no-
 thyng.
 Potestas, atis, f. g. power, auctoritee, office, do-
 minion, rule, also abilitie, facultee, leaue, coun-
 saile and reason.
 Potestatem sui facere, to suffer men to come to
 hym, or to speake with hym.
 Potestatem gerere, to exercise an auctoritee or
 office.
 An erit hæc optio & potestas tua, shall it bee
 at thy choise. &c.
 Præsertim cū tota potestas huius rei tua sit,
 specially sens all the matter resteth in the, or is
 in thy power to byng to passe.
 Quæ tum erat potestas, accorbyng as it was
 leefull at that time, as it mighte haue been do-
 than.
 Vix adipiscendi potestas modo fuit, bneeth or
 with great payne I might come by it.
 Potestas mittendi non fuit citius, I could no
 sooner sende.
 Quoties mihi certorum hominum potestas
 erit, quibus recte dem, non præmittam.
 &c. whan or as often as I may haue sure men,
 to whom I may deliuer my letters, I wyl not
 forget to wyte to you.
 Cum potestate proficisci in prouinciam, to
 go into the countrey appoynted hym, haupnge
 auctoritee to rule there.
 Potestatē dare, to leat or suffer, to geue leaue.
 Potestatem facere, idem.
 In potestate alicuius esse, to be vnder an other
 mans rule or obedience, or to bee at his com-
 maundement.
 Peruenire in potestatē alicuius, to be brought
 in subiection, to come vnder ones handes or
 subiection.

Ponere in potestate alicuius, to put hym to
 hys mercy.
 Potestates, magistratus, rulers, men in aucto-
 ritee, noble men of a realme.
 Eligendi potestatem date, to geue the choise,
 to geue one leaue to choise.
 Exisse de potestate iratos dicimus, id est, de
 consilio, de mente, de ratione, to bee besyde
 theym selfe, not to bee able to rule theyr affec-
 tions.
 Magna ex parte tua potestas erat, it was
 chiefly in your handes, whether it shoulde bee
 or no.
 Habere summā potestatem in aliquo loco,
 to bee chiefe ruler or gouernour in any place.
 Habere potestatem alicuius, to haue one in
 subiection.
 Habere aliquem in sua potestate, idem.
 Vitæ necesse potestatem habere in aliquem,
 to haue power of lyfe and death ouer one.
 Patet latē potestas eius, he is of great power,
 and dominion.
 Permittere potestatem, to graunt libertee, to
 geue auctoritee.
 Id oportet totum poni in potestate sapientis,
 that muste be wholly put in the handes and pos-
 wer of a wise man, or leste and permitted whols-
 ly to his choise, rule or obeyng.
 Reddere potestatem, to make that one maye
 do a thyng agayne.
 In suam potestatem redigere, to byng vnder
 his subiection or obedience.
 Cum potestate esse, loke Cum.
 Seruandi mei summa potestas tibi datur, it
 lieth vnto you in your handes to saue my
 lyfe.
 Potestas fuit liberius viuendi, he mighte lyue
 somewhat moze at his libertee.
 Priuare aliquem potestate faciendi aliquid,
 to make that one can not doe a thyng.
 Sita est in eorum potestate nostra salus, our
 lyfe or saulsegarde is in theyr handes.
 Potestas tibi fuit, you myghte.
 Quasi non ea potestas sit tua, id est quasi non
 possis.
 Suscipere in potestatem, and Dimittere ex
 potestate, contrary.
 Tradere potestatem alicui, to geue one aucto-
 ritee.
 Simul ac potestas data erit, incontinēte as
 soone as I can haue opportunitie and leysure:
 or as soone as I can conueniently.
 Potesta, used of Plautus for Potestas.
 Potestur, for Potest, he maye.
 Potidea, a citee of Macedonie, called before Cas-
 sandria.
 Potidius, a mans name.
 Potina, a citee of Scotia.
 Porio, onis, f. g. a bynke, a bynkyng, a pos-
 sion.
 Potiono, aui, are, to geue a medecine.

Potidnor, *itis, ari*, to haue a dynke of potien ministered to him. Sometime to be poisoned.
Potior, *poteris, vel potiris, potius sum, potiri*, to haue in possession, to opteyne, to wyne, to conquer, to stichus, often tymes in the presente tense for Fruor, to take pleasure of a thyng. Potior gouerneth euer moze the genitive plural of this nouns Res, when it is set alone without an obiectiue, and signifieth to haue a rule, to haue in our subiection, to haue in our dominion, or to gouerne the empyre: as, Augustorum potior, when Augustus had or ruled the empyre. It is also ioyne with other genitiue cases, besides Rerum: as, Postquam rex hostium potius erat, after the king my master had subdued, conquered or gotten the upper hande of his enemies. With other casuall woordes Potior will haue an obiectiue case, and signifieth to opteyne or get a thyng by labour. Sometime it hath an accusatiue: as, Fortiter malum qui potitur &c. he that suffereth and manfully subdueth the sorowe. Hic potitur gaudia, he hath all the ioye and pleasure.
Sine labore patria potitur gaudia, without payne of labour he hath all pleasures and commodities belonging to a father, or that a father shulde haue.
Potiri urbis, or urbe, to wyne, or conquer the citee, or to be iorde of it.
Potiri voluptatum, to liue in pleasure.
Potiri rerum, to be ioyne or master of all.
Potiri regni, to wyne the countrey, to make hymselfe ruler of any countrey.
Potiri laborem, to endure payne.
Qui bello potiri sunt, whiche haue wonne it of the swordes poynte.
Potiri hostium, to conquer his enemies. Sometime to be taken prisoner of his enemies.
Potius sum victoria, I had achieved and wonne the victorie.
Miseriam omnem capio, hic potitur gaudia, I endure all the payne and trouble, and he hath all the ioye and pleasure.
Voto potiri, to opteyne a desyre, to haue achieved.
Potior, & hoc potius, better.
Potior sit, qui prior ad dandum est, leat him be in better condicion, or haue moze advantage, that syteth geneth.
Indicabit nulla ad legedum his esse potiora, he shall iudge none moze worthy to be redde, then they.
Nihil mihi potius fuit, q̄ vt Masinissam conuenirem, there was nothyng, that I moze longed for, than to merite with Masinissa, the first thyng that I dyd, I went to see Masinissa, I desyred nothyng moze than to see Masinissa.
Potissimus, a, um, the best of all other, the chiefe of the principall.
Potis te. o. q. indestinabile, to be able.

Potissimum opus, id est, precipuum, the best of all other, the most singular.

Quod est potissimum, that is the speciall and chiefe thyng of all.

Potis, & hoc pote, able, good.

Si tibi placere potis est, if it may please you.

Potis sum, I maye.

Neg ferri potis est, neyther can any man as byde his unreasonable faction.

Potissimum, or Potissime, most specially, chieftly, principally.

Nescio quid expediam potissimum, I can not tell what is best to doe.

Ex consularibus te creauit potissimum, he created you before all other of the senators, as a person most meete.

Potina, a citee in Beotia, not farre from Thebes.

Potius, rather.

Potitij, was an auncient familie or kinde among the elde latines, whome Hercules called to his banquet, after he had slayne Larcus: & they were afterwarde constituted the priestes of Hercules. reade *fructella*.

Potitius, Hercules priest.

Potito, potitas, aui, are, to vse to dynke, to dynke often.

Poto, aui, are, to dynke: also to geue dynke to one.

Potare totos dies, to sit all daye dynkyng, to be dynken.

Potatum dare, to geue dynke to one.

Potor oris, m. g. a dynken knane.

Potorius, a, um, that belongeth to dynkyng.

Amphilla potoria, a dynkyng glasse.

Potorium, rij, n. g. a cuppe.

Potulentus, a, um, any thyng that may be dynke, also halfe dynke.

Potis, a, um, that whiche hath dynke, and that whiche is dynke.

Potus, us, m. g. dynke: sometime dynkyng.

P. ANTE. R.

Practicus, a, um, actiue, practiue, that conserueth in workyng or doynge.

Practius, a citee of Ponte.

Præ, a prepositiue, serving to the ablatiue case, signifieth before, in regarde, or in comparison, for: and is veray eloquently vled, imposinge a certayne respecte and comparison to an other thyng.

Præ amore, for loue, by reason of loue.

Modestior nunc quidem est de verbis, præ vt dudum fuit, he is moze softe or gentle of wordes, than he was wont to be, or than he was late: or he is moze softe in his wordes than he was while ere.

Præ se ferre, to make semblaunt, to shewe by his countenance and visage his affection and phantasie in a thyng. also to confesse and acknowledge.

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knowledge.
 Sanus si sim, præ te medicum mihi expectam,
 if I be well advised, I wyll loke to haue a bet-
 ter physician than thou arte.
 Nil hercle hoc quidem præ ut alia dicam,
 this is nothyng in regarde of that that I wyll
 tell the.
 Præ formidine, for great feare that he had.
 Præ gaudio, for ioye.
 Præ manu, & præ manibus, before hande.
 Præ se armentum agens, dnyng the herde
 of beastes before hym.
 I præ, sequar, go before, I wyll follow.
 Sed præ nobis beatus, but in respecte of com-
 parison of vs, euen in heauen; or moze happye
 and fortunat than we.
 Ego illum contempsi præ me, I thought my
 selfe muche better, and muche moze honest man
 than he.
 Qui omnia sibi post putarit esse præ meo cõ-
 modo, whiche regarded of ser by nothyng so
 muche, as my commoditee and profite.
 Præ tuis facultatibus maxima putentur, id
 est, si cum tuis facultatibus conferantur.
 Præ his, quæ à te, &c. in comparison of those
 thynges, whiche, &c.
 Nō possum præ lachrymis, I can not for wep-
 yng.
 Fiduciam præ se ferat orator, leat an oratour
 shewe in his countenance a sure confidence and
 trust that he hath in his matter.
 Res omnes relictas habeo, præ quod tu ve-
 lis, I laye asyde all thynges, to dooe that you
 woulde haue me doe.
 Vide, si iniquus sis præ studio, see how vnre-
 sonable ye are for affection.
 Sed hoc etiam pulchrum, præ si ubi sumptus
 petunt, but euen this is a toly of goodly thing,
 in comparison of whā they requyte cost, charge,
 or expence of money.
 Parua res est voluptatum in vita, præ quam
 quod molestum est, there is small pleasure in
 this lyfe, in comparison of trouble and cares
 that be in the same.
 Parum etiam, præ ut futurum est, Prædicas,
 thou saiest or speakest euen veray littell, or in a
 manner nothing, in comparison of that shall be
 in dede.
 Præcūsus, a, um, very sharpe.
 Præaltus, a, um, veray deepe, veray hygh.
 Præbeo, bui, bère, to geue, to shewe.
 Præbere aurem, to hearken.
 Præbere aures conuitijs, to suffre patiently res-
 bukes.
 Seruices præbere, to offer his head to be stry-
 ken of.
 Præbet errorem, it geueth occasion of errour.
 Præbere indignationem, to be cause of indig-
 nation.
 Iusta præbere, to hepe tache, to geue that is
 due.

Non possum satis narrare, quos lûdos præ-
 bueris intus, I can not well tell, howe manye
 moches thou hast gotten amonge them, or howe
 they laughe at the within the house: or I can not
 well expresse, what spoyle and laughynge we haue
 had at the within.
 Os præbere, to take blowes, or suffer to bee bob-
 bed.
 Os præbere ad male audiendum, to suffer one
 to speake ill to his face, to be in presence when he is
 ill spoken of.
 Strenuum hominem præbuit, he played the
 man, he shewed hym selfe valiaunt, or hyde bas-
 liantly.
 Se æquum præbere, to be indifferent, to doe in-
 dice without rigour.
 Se æquabilem præbere, to be alwaies of one sort,
 to kepe alwaies one facion.
 Se attentum auditorem præbere, to be a dili-
 gent heere.
 Quoquomodo se in ea questione præbebat.
 &c. howe so euer he behaued hym selfe in that mat-
 tier, &c.
 Se credulum præbere, to geue hastie credence, to
 beleue a thyng quickely.
 Se docilem præbere, to be easily taught.
 Se aliquid facilem præbere, to graunt gentilly to
 ones desyre.
 Se facilem præbere in hominibus audiendis,
 admittendisque, to bee willynge and gentyll to
 heare men, and to be spoken with all.
 Gladij speciem præbet, it is lyke in facion to a
 swynke.
 Erroris speciem præbere, to geue occasion of er-
 rour.
 Speciem triumpho præbere, to sette forth the
 triumphe to the best shewe.
 Tyrannum præbere, to behaue hym lyke a ty-
 rane, to plaie the tyranne.
 Vim glutini præbet, it is as good as glewe, or it
 is of the same force that glewe is.
 Baculorum vsum senectuti præbet, it serueth
 olde men in the steepe of a staffe.
 Præbere de manu cibum, to feede, to put meate
 in ones mouth with his hande.
 Pro pontibus, præbere accessum possum, men
 maie entre or go in vpon them euen as it were vpon
 bridges.
 Præbere auxilium, to ayde.
 Præbere curam, to make solicitous and careful.
 Peccandi locum præbet, it geueth occasion to
 offende or doe amysse.
 Iusiurandum præbuit, he swoze to hym.
 Metum præbere, to cause to feare.
 Lumen præbere dicitur fenestra, to geue lighte.
 Operam præbere reipublicæ, to helpe or serue
 the common weale.
 Miraculum præbere, to make men wonder.
 Ut modeste orationem præbuit, howe modestly
 or temperately he spake.
 Duriores se præbere, to shewe hym selfe rigo-
 rous

Præbenda, orum, neu. gen. plur. all things necessary provided for magistrates, or ambassadors coming into any countrey: after some it is wadded and false onely: & they whose office is to make the said provision, are called **Parochi**, or **Copiarj**.
Præbia, orum, n. g. plur. thynges geuen to sicke men, medicines.
Præbitere, to passe by or passe forth in tourney. sometyme **Perire**, to leste, to cast away.
Præbitor, oris, ma. gener. a geuer, an almoner, a pursebearer.
Præbitus, a, um, genen.
Præcaluus, a, um, balde before.
Præcantatio, oris, form. g. a syngyng before, a charmyng, an inchaunting.
Præcantrix, tris, f. g. an inchauntresse, a sorceresse.
Præcans, a, um, that hath a hoze head before he is aged.
Præcans, a, um, very deere.
Præcauco, præ caues, cūi, uere, to provide that a thyng happen not; to beware of take hede before hand.
Vt ab insidiis præcaueret, that he should take hede, that he fell not in an ambushment ere he were ware, to take hede of deceites; to beware that no treason be wrought.
Præcautus, a, um, forseen, well taken hede of.
Sed præcauto opus est, but we must take good heed.
Præcautor, oris, m. g. he that taketh good hede, he that provideh for a thyng aforehande.
Præcedo, cessi, dere, to go before; by translation, to be moze excellent, to passe, to excell.
Præcedere autoritate, sapore, suauitate & similibus.
Præceler, celeris, re, very swifte; exceeding swifte, very sodaine or quicke.
Præceller, aui, are, to renne before.
Præcello, luti, lere, to excell, to passe.
Præcellere alicui, pro imperare & dominari, to be maister or ruler.
Præcellens, entis, om. gen. extellyng, passyng, much better then other.
Præcellus, a, um, very high.
Præcentio, oris, f. g. that is songen or played at the begynnyng of a song or balade, volunearie.
Præcentor, oris, m. g. he that first syngeth: it may be taken for the chaunter in a quire.

Præcept, cipitis, om. g. headlong, very sodaine, very hasty, exceeding swifte, withoute consideration, on head, very rash.
Præcept homo, he that is so hasty in his business, and doeth thynges vnaduisably.
Præcept ingenio in iram, hotte or hasty, greatly inclined to anger.
Præcept in auariciam & crudelitatem animus, the mynde greatly inclined to rousousnesse and crueltee.
Quod iure, quodque iniuria, præcipitem me in pistrinum dabit, he will, he will, he will, he will thrust me headlong into the mill house to grinde.
Præcipitem dare, to thrust one our headlong.
Præcipitem abire, to come to miserie; to come to extreme pouertie and needynesse.
Agunt cum præcipitem pueri ciuili Roma norum, quos securi percussit, the cruel punishment of the Romans, whom he hath beheaded, causeth him to fall so hastily, or byngeth him headlong to confusion, ruine, or mischance.
Præcipite ferri, to renne down, or fall downe from a high place, to renne headlong or with great violence.
Præcept in occasum sol, the sunne goinge downe.
In præcipiti esse, to be in great danger.
Præcipitem trahere, to pull him downe from a high place, or estate; to pull downe with is violently.
In præcept, for Deorsum, downward with a great fall or descent, also sodainly, hastily.
Bis patet in præcept tatum, it is twice or twos tymes so drepe.
Præcept animi, to the and hasty in doinge a thyng, he that doeth a thyng withoute consideration and aduise ment.
Præcept senectus, olde age almost at the pites bynke.
In præcipiti est egrotus, the sicke man is in great peryll and daunger.
Præcipiti facit die, when it was toward night, when the sunne wente downe.
Præcipiti fossa, depe ditched.
Præcept periculum est, the daunger is very perillous.
Præcept in terram datus, falling downe headlong to the ground.
Delicere præcipitem, to fall downe headlong.
Fertur præcept in hostem, he renneth against his enemies; with great violence.
Præcept amētia ferebare, thou wast in suche a furie or madness, that thou passed not what thou didst.
In præcipitem locum se committere, to venture him selfe in a very dangerous place to fall in.
Præceptio, oris, f. g. idem quod **Præceptum**, **Præceptor**, oris, m. ge, a maister, a teacher, an

instructour.
 Præceptrix, the feminine.
 Præceptum, ti, n. gen. a precept, a rule given, a
 commandment, an admonition, a good lesson
 or instruction.
 Præcepta virtutis, good lessons of vertue.
 Præcepta medicorum, the counsailes of phy-
 sicians.
 Monita & præcepta.
 Dare præcepta, to geue instructions.
 Facessere alicuius præcepta, for facere.
 Præceptus, a, um, take up before, take before.
 Præcepto, aui, are, to geue commandment or
 charge often.
 Præcerpo, cerpsi, cerpere, to take, to gather or
 plucke before an other.
 Non præcerpo fructum officij tui, I do not
 present you, and take from you the benefite of
 your dutie and office.
 Præcursatio, onis, f. g. a contending before.
 Præcidens, a, um, that which is fyrst killed,
 that is cutte before.
 Præcidanea porca, a swyne which the pay-
 nims dyd sacrifice, before they dyd cut downe
 their coyne.
 Præcido, cidi, dère, to note or make a thyng, as
 a carpenter dooth tymer or boudes with a
 strike or chaulke line, before he saweth it of, or
 to cut a lyttell before, as dyapers doo in sellynge
 their clothe, after they haue measured it, to rent
 out the residue: by translation to tell or shewe
 precisely, what matter one will speake of or
 agaynst, to strike, to cut or choppe of, to beate,
 to denie stiffely, to take awayne cleane.
 Plane sine ulla exceptione præcidit, truly he
 stiffely denied it without exception.
 Præcidere spem, to put out of all hope.
 Præcidere causam belli, to present and take
 away cleane the occasion of warre.
 Dubitationem præcidere, to take away all
 doubt.
 Præcinctus, a, um, compassed or girded in bes-
 foze.
 Præcingo, cingi, cingere, to gyrd about, to be
 passe or inclose in before.
 Præcino, cinui, nère, to begynne the songe, to
 syng before or fyrst, also to tell a thyng before
 it happeneth.
 Præcipio, præcipis, cèpi, cipere, to present or
 take first, to take before an other, to geue com-
 mandment or charge, to instruct, to teache,
 to geue instruction or counsaile, to shew how,
 to aduertise, to commaunde, to forsee, to con-
 ceive in the mynde before.
 Præcipere animo, and animis, to conceive
 before in the mynde.
 Præcipere cogitatione futura, to forsee in his
 mynde and imaginacion, what wyll come or
 chaunce hereafter.
 Spe iam præcipit hostem, he imagineth in his
 mynde all ready, that his enemye is come.

Hic artem nandi præcipit, this man teacheth
 to swynne, or sheweth the fashion how to
 swynne.
 Si lac præcepit æstus, If the heat of the
 sonne dooth drye up the milke afoze hande.
 Præcipiunt medici, the physicians doo coun-
 saile, entygne, or charge.
 Præcipitur, the impersonall.
 Præcipitans, antis, casting or falling downe
 headlong.
 Amnis præcipitans, a river that reneth downe
 violently from any high place.
 Præcipitante republica, when the common
 weale decated or fell in ruine.
 Præcipitantiæ, æ, f. g. tumbling or falling
 downe from any high place.
 Præcipitatio, onis, f. g. a casting downe head-
 long, also overmuch the rashnesse, and vnad-
 uisednesse in doyng a thyng.
 Præcipitatus, a, um, decated, fallen in ruine, cast
 downe from high places.
 Præcipitata ætas, olde age, when it dyaweth
 nere his ende.
 Præcipitanter, headlong, vnadvisedly, without
 consideration, rashly.
 Præcipitium, ti, neu. g. a downe right place or
 steepe, dangerous to bee gone one, a steepe
 downe pitche or fall.
 Præcipito, aui, are, to caste, hure, bynge, or
 throwe downe headlong: sometyne to falle
 downe headlong, to renne downe violently, to
 draw toward the ende, to do vnadvisedly and
 rashly, to doo to hastily.
 Præcipitare palmitem, flagellum, & huius-
 modi, id est, deorsum flectere, to bow down
 worde.
 Quæ pars palmitis præcipitata est, fructu in-
 duitur, that parte of the vine byannche, that ha-
 geth or is bowed downewarde, beareth muche
 fruite.
 Ex altissimo dignitatis gradu præcipitati, to
 be brought or cast downe, from high auctorities
 and dignities.
 Præcipitare ad mortem, id est, præcipitem as-
 gere, to bynge to death todaynly.
 In insidias præcipitatus, brought into the ha-
 des of his enemies ere he was ware, or falling
 into the ambushment ere he was ware.
 Præcipitar hyems, id est, vergit ad finem, win-
 ter draweth toward the ende.
 Præcipitar Nilus, the river Nilus calleth steepe
 downe with great swiftnesse and violence.
 Præcipitare moras, id est, festinanter abiice-
 re, to cast away all delay, to make haste.
 Præcipitare se in flumen, to leape downe into
 the river.
 Priscosq; referre labores præcipitat, id est,
 festinat.
 Præcipue, chiefly, specially, principally.
 Præcipue sum ab illo adiutus, I was holpe of
 him chiefly, or more than of any other.

Præcipuus, a, um, chief, speciall, principall, cosuraghe, singular. also peculiar, p[ro]p[ri]e, p[ar]ticu-
lar, not common to other.

Commune & præcipuum, contrarie, p[ro]p[ri]e
of peculiar to one, and common to other.

**Negas præcipuum mihi incommodum im-
pendere**, you say, that I shall have no pecu-
liar incommodete of displeasure: or that I shall
have no hurte; but that other shall have it as
well as I.

Præcipua remedia, souveraine and excellent
medecines.

Idem ius cum cæteris, & præcipuum, con-
trary.

Contra morsus præcipuum remedium, a
very holsonie of singular remedie agaynst bit-
tynges.

Præcisè, p[re]cisely, determinately, cuttedly, short-
ly, hardely, with two much brevitee.

Præcisè dicere, to speake a thyng briefly, so
that somewhat is to be understande.

Præcisè negare, to deny strictly.

Præcisum, harde, intractable, cutted, very short.

Qui præcis conclusionibus obscuri, Salu-
stium atque Thucididem superant, they whis-
che be so obscure in their short and cutted sen-
tences, that they passe bothe Salust and Thu-
cidides.

Præcisus, a, um, cutte of, cutte short, taken a-
way cleane.

Præcisa narratio, a briefe narration.

Præciso omni verborum ornatu, takynge a-
way all garnishyng of wordes cleane.

Præcisum, si, a parte of the intrayles.

Præcisus, one abused contrary to nature.

Præcisio, ðnis, fæ. ge. a brevitee in wytyng of
speakyng, whan somewhat is left to be under-
stande.

Præclamatōres, criers, that wente before Jupit-
ters p[re]ste, named Flamen Dialis, callyng to
men, that they shoulde cease from theyr wor-
kes: because it was not lefull for him to see as
ny man workyng.

Præclamo, aui, are, to reie before.

Præclare, very excellently, very nobly, very well.

Præcare nobiscum actum erit, it shall bee
eyght well with vs, or we shall be right wel dele
withall.

Dicitur Præclare à sapientibus, it is wonders-
fully well said of the wyse men.

Præclare dantur, they be very good to be ges-
nen in medicine.

Præclare medetur, it healeth or cureth excel-
lently well: it is very medicinable or holsonie.

Præclare facere, to do right nobly, to doe bes-
ty well.

Præclare gessit suum negotium, he atchieved
his mattier right honourably or he did eyghte
well.

Præclare memini, I remembre as well as can
bee: or I remembre eyghte well.

Præclare, is oftentimes used in approuynge,
allowynge or consentynge, as one shoulde say,
wonderfully well done or sayed of you. also in
mockage, toghly well said.

Præclarus, a, um, very clere and bryght, also bes-
ty noble: sometime very excellent, right good.

Optima & præclara præda, a riche and won-
derfull good bootie.

Op[er]æ claram defensionem, a goodly defence
of a cause.

Præclara indole iuuenis, a yong man of ex-
cellent towardenesse.

Præclauum, ui, n. g. a part of a senators gar-
ment, called Latus clauus.

Præcludo, clusi, cludere, to shutte or stoppe by,
that one can not entre or passe.

Iter præcludere, to stoppe ones iourney, that
he can not passe.

Præclusus, a, um, shutte, stopped before, that
one cannot passe.

Præco, cōnis, m. g. a common crier, a publisher
of thynges, he that in postsale notifieth the
goodnes, that are to bee solde, and setteth the
p[ri]ce on them: it may be used for a preacher.

Præco feralis, the bell man, whiche in some
towne goeth about, declaryng who is late dead.

Sub præcone subijcere, to comit to the crier,
to be published and solde.

Per præconem vendere aliquid, to sell a thing
by the common crier or officer.

Voci præconis bona ciuium subijcere, To
cause the citizens goodes to be solde by the crier
or common officer.

Præco virtutum alicuius, he that with al his
endenuor publisheth or setteth foorth a mans
vertue and noblenesse.

Præcognitus, a, um, knowen before.

Præcognosco, noui, noscere, to know before,
seldome used.

Præcolo, colui, colere, to trymme, to decke be-
fore, to prepare.

Præcompōitus, a, um, facioned before, p[re]s-
pared.

Præconceptus, a, um, conceived or taken in
before.

Præconium, nij, n. ge. a solemn crie, the criers
office, publishyng of a thyng to be solde. some-
tyme it signifieth p[re]yse, glorie, renowne.

Facere præconium, to be a common crier, to
make cries, to publish the proclamations, or other
thynges, to dooe the criers office in common
sale of thynges.

Tibi præconium deferam, I wyl make you
crier or publisher of the mattier, or I wyl geue
you the charge to sell it.

Tribuere alicui præconium, To geue one the
office to p[re]yse or laude.

Præconsumo, consumpsi, sumere, to consume,
waaste, or spende before. sometyme to con-
sume onely.

Præcontracto, aui, arc, to handle before, some-
tyme

time to view or consider before.
 Praecoquo, coxi, coquere, to make ripe before.
 to sicke of boyle.
 Praecoquor, queris, qui, to be soone ripe.
 Praecoquus, a, um, idem quod praecox.
 Praecordia, oram, n. ge. plu. the skynne, which
 diuideth the ouer parte of the body from the
 neither. It is also taken for the place vnder the
 ribbes: sometime all the nimbles, as the herte,
 the spleene, the lunges, the liuer, the inteynes.
 Aperit praecordia, he telleth the secretes of his
 herte.
 Praecorumpo, rupi, rumpere, to corrupte be-
 fore.
 Praecox, cocis, or after some, coquis, om. gen.
 soone ripe, or timely ripe, ripe before the time.
 Praecoquem maturitatem contrahere, to wax
 ripe before the time.
 Odi pueros, praecoci sapientia, soone ripe,
 soone rotten: a pouerbe noying to muche wit
 in a child for his age.
 Praecox ingenium, a wit to wyle for his age.
 Praecox fuga, a fleyng before one hath neede.
 Praecrassus, a, um, very grosse, very thicke.
 Praecurro, curri, currere, to renne before, to
 ouerrenne, to go before quickly, to go before
 as a sygne or token before any thyng that fo-
 loweth. also to preuent, to passe, to excell.
 Fatare vno te praecurri exemplo, suffer one
 example to be mencioned before you.
 Appetitus ne praecurrant rationem, let not
 the sensuall appetites renne before reason, or
 ouerrenne reason.
 Quarū maturitas, praecurrat hyemem, which
 be ripe before winter.
 Horum uterque Isocratem aetate praecurrit,
 bothe these were before Isocrates time.
 Vita praecurrere aliquem, to liue a better lyfe,
 to haue a moze happy lyfe.
 Praecurrere alicui, to ouer renne, to preuente,
 to passe.
 Qui mihi studio praecurritis, whiche be moze
 ardent and desirous then I.
 Praecurrere aduentum alicuius in aliquē lo-
 cum, to preuent ones coming to any place, to
 come thither before him.
 Vobis illum tanto minore praecurrere, vix
 honestū est, it is scant for your honestie, that
 he beyng so much yonger, should passe or excell
 you.
 Praecursio, onis, f. g. and Praecursus, us, m. g.
 a rennyng before. sometime a cause or matter
 that goeth before.
 Praecursor, oris, m. g. one that renneth or goeth
 before, afoze messenger, a foze rider or goer.
 Præda, æ, f. g. a pray, a thyng gotten or taken in
 the warres, a bootie.
 Accingere se Præda, to prepare them selues
 diligently to take their pray or bootie.
 Præda esse, to be a pray or bootie.
 Prædabundus, a, um, goyng on forageyng in

time of warre, that robbeth or spoyleth.
 Prædaceus, a, um, of or belonging to a pray or
 bootie.
 Prædamno, ani, are, to condemne or gene iudges-
 ment on one before.
 Prædamnata spe dimicandi, id est, præscisa.
 Prædator, onis, f. g. a robbynge, a forageyng, a
 sealyng a way of meate.
 Prædatorius, a, um, of a pray or bootie.
 Pecunia prædatoria, or Prædacea, money that
 the bootie is tolde for.
 Prædator, oris, masc. gene. a scheker for a pray, a
 robber, one that goeth aboute to gette a bootie
 or praye.
 Prædatrix, tris, f. g. the feminine.
 Prædatorius, a, um, that belongeth to robbynge
 or spoyleyng.
 Naues prædatoria, pirates shippes, that rob
 and rouse on the sea.
 Prædasso, ani, are, to make wepy or seynt be-
 fore, to breake, to weaken afoze.
 Incursus prædassat aquarum, it breaketh the
 course or violence of the water.
 Prædensatus, a, um, made very thicke.
 Prædensus, a, um, very thicke.
 Prædes, vide Præs.
 Prædestinatio, onis, f. g. predestination.
 Prædestino, ani, are, to purpose before, to pre-
 destinate, to ordeyne or appointe before what
 shall come of one.
 Prædiator, oris, m. g. a man of lawe experte in
 actions real, or matters concernyng landes.
 Prædiatorius, a, um, perteynyng to landes.
 Prædiatus, a, um, that hath good landes or mas-
 noure.
 Prædicabilis, le, to be tolde or spoken of abrode.
 Prædicatio, onis, f. g. a publishyng or open de-
 claracion, a common talke, or an open talke.
 Prædicator, oris, masc. gene. a teller or publishe
 or abrode.
 Prædicatus, a, um, published or tolde abrode.
 Prædicoyani, are, to publishe, to tell a thyng
 openly, to tell abrode, to make good repoyte to
 talke, to tell out, to prayse.
 Prædicat hominibus, thou tellest to them that know
 it already.
 Siquidem hæc vera prædicat, if it be true that
 this woman saith.
 Prædicat præco, dum aliquid promulgar.
 Taceam, an prædicem? shoulde I tell it, or
 holde my peace and say nothyng?
 Prædico, dixi, dicere, to tell before.
 Hoc primum tibi prædico, I tell the this first
 and foremost.
 Prædictio, onis, f. gen. a prophetic in telling of
 thynges to come.
 Prædictum, u, neu. gene. a prophesie, a thyng
 tolde before.
 Prædicta cœna hora, an houre appoynted to
 go to supper.
 Prædicto, absolutly for Cum prædictū esset.
 Præ-

Prædictum, li, n. g. a little manour.
Prædisco, didici, discere, to understande befoze, to leane of cunnyng befoze.
Prædictus, a, um, that hath abownded.
Prædictus maxore, repleanished with beautie, heape of fadde.
Prædictus lachrymis, washed with teares, of full of teares, weeping, of that weepeth.
Prædictus autoritate, in authoritee.
Prædictus spe optima, that hath a very good hope.
Prædictus sum humanitate, virtute, diuinitis, dignitate, viribus, id est, habeo.
Quid faceret illa ætate prædictus? What should he dooe beyng of that age?
Amensia prædictus, madde, delude him selfe, in a furie, out of his witt.
Sensibus prædictus, that hath sense of feeling.
Audacia prædictus, presumptuous, bolde, hardy.
Summo ingenio prædictus, that hath an excellent good witt.
Paruis opibus ac facultatibus prædictus, poore and of small substance.
Prædictus crudelitate, cruell.
Prædictus leuitate, light, vnkonsant.
Prædiues, diuitis, om. gene, very riche, very abundant.
Prædiuinatio, ðnis, f. g. a diuination of getting of thynges to come.
Prædiuino, aui, are, to diuine a thyng befoze it chaunce.
Prædiuinus, a, um, very diuine and godly.
Prædium, dii, n. gen. a manour, a place in the countrey haung ground about it, a ferme.
Optimo iure prædia, fermes of manours, whiche be cleane discharged from all taches, customes, quiterentes, and other paymentes.
Prædia bona, looke **Præs**.
Prædomo, domui, are, to tame of quiete befoze to misrigate of aswage befoze.
Prædonulus, li, m. g. a littell robber.
Prædo, ðnis, mascu. gener. a robber, a spolar, a pillar, a theefe, he that entereth on a mannes gooddes of heritage, haung no lawfull clayme of title to it.
Prædor, aris, ari, to robbe a countrey of to take pates.
Præduco, duxi, ducere, to leade befoze.
Præducere fossam homini obsessio, to caste a ditche about one that is besieged.
Vallum præducere, to make a trenche.
Prædulcis, ce, very sweete, very pleasant.
Præduro, aui, are, to make very harde.
Prædurus, a, um, very harde.
Prædura ætas, and tenera, contrary.
Præeo, ini, ire, to go befoze. sometime to trade, speake, of say befoze.
Præi verbis quod vis, tell me befoze what you would haue me say of doo.
Præire verba, to speake of pronounce certaine

woordes, that an other must say after.
Præire obsecrationem, to pronounce of say befoze, a pater of petition, that an other must say after.
Præire voce, to speake befoze, to let what one should say.
Præire de scripto, to reade upon a paper, that one must say and pronounce after him.
Præire iuramentum, to minster of gene an othe.
Præire alicui de re aliqua, to tell befoze what one should doo in any thyng.
Præeunt discipulis præceptores, they tede befoze of tell them befoze, what they should doo in every thyng.
Præiens, præeuntis, goyng befoze.
Præeunte natura, nature hir selfe leadyng of goyng befoze vs.
Præfacilis, le, very easy.
Præfacio, præ facis, feci, facere, to set more by, after **Calpine**: the place of **Quintilian** hath now **Præstare**.
Præfari, velre, fatus sum, fari, to speake of say befoze.
Præfari honorem, to speake woordes of reuerence befoze.
Præfari honorem auribus, to saye, saynge poore reuerence.
Præfari diuos, to pray to god befoze one enterpris any thyng.
Præfari veniam, to aske licence afoze.
Præfari pacem, to shew that he cometh in peace able wise.
Præfari carmen, to speake of pronounce woordes befoze, that other must say after.
Præfari aliquem in scribendo opere, to speake reuerendely of a man in the beginnyng of his booke of worke that he maketh.
Præfatio, ðnis, f. g. a pteface, a thyng spoken of witten befoze.
Præfectura, ra, f. g. a capitayne thpp, a lieutenant thpp, an auctoritee of rule.
Præfecture, may be called **threestropkes**: amonge the **Romaines** it signified the prouinces, where the said officers had iurisdiction.
Præfectorius, a, um, that belongeth to a capitaine or lieutenant.
Præfectorius vir, he that hath bene great mayster of the emperours palaice.
Præfectus, ti, m. g. a ruler, a capitaine, a lieutenant, an officer appointed to doo a thyng, of that hath the ouersight and charge of a thyng.
Præfectus moribus, he that hath the charge to see ill maners reformed and amended.
Præfectus annonæ, he that hath the charge to prouide coyne and vittayle.
Præfectus prætorio, was with the emperours the principall officer in his court: as now in **fraunce** the great maiester, and was captayne of the consoulers called **Prætoriani**, whiche were as a garde aboute the emperours palaice and

and person. *Præfectus urbis*, was a great officer in Rome, to whom it belonged, to see that the high waies to the citie were well maintained, that the waters were kept cleane, that the channell of the river of Tiberis were scoured and kept from Melues, also to deliuer grayne out of the comen grainiers, and diuide it among the people. he was also called *Præfectus latinarum*, as Gellius wryteth.

Præfecti prouinciarum, lieutenantes and deputies of prouinces: it may be taken among vs for such as haue lyke iurisdiction, as the cheames berlaue of Southwales, and the high shewarde of Southwales were wonte to haue, that is to say, peculiar authoritie to determine matters within the compasse of their office.

Præfecti ærarij, wer thei, which had the charge of keepng the common treasure.

Præfectus fisci, was he, which kepte the emperours treasure.

Præfectus icriniorum, was a lyke officer, as the maister of the tolles is now, and was also called *Præfectus libellorum*, in the whiche office was Papinianus the greates lawier, in the tyme of Severus the emperour.

Præfero, *præ tuli*, *ferre*, to beare before, to extreme moze, to pferre. Sometime for *Præ se ferre*.

Præfert cunctas manus, he gropeth with his hâdes before him, as men doe in the darke.

Præferre facem alicui, to carie a toxe before one.

Præferre alicui facē ad libidinem, to aide of conducte.

Præfertur opinio, id est, *iactatur*.

Qui meæ menti lumina prætulistis, whiche haue inspired me.

Salutem reipublicæ suis cōmodis præferre, to esteeme the safegarde of the common wealthe moze then their owne profites.

Glans Syriaca præfertur bonitate olei, it is moze esteemed for the good oyle that cometh of it.

Multi prætulerunt catere poematibus, many haue thought it better to lacke the moothes of poëtes.

Qui sapientiæ studium habitu corporis præferunt, id est, *præ se ferunt*, which shew them selves to be philosophers by their apparayle of facion and state of their body and countenance.

Vultus tuus nescio, quod ingens malū præfert, thy visage of countenance sheweth some great euill what so euer it be.

Præfericulum, li. n. g. a great balon, which was caried before him that did sacrifice.

Præferox, rôcis, om. g. very fierce or hasty.

Præferratus, a, um, that is pointed or shodde with iron, as a speare or other lyke.

Pilum præferratum, a pestill, that hath iron at the one ende.

Præferratus, is sometime used for bounde in chains.

Præferuidus, a, um, very hott.

Præfestinatio, and *Præfestine*, to hastily, with to much haste.

Præfestinatus, a, um, done to hastily, or to tyme.

Præfestino, aui, are, to make to muche haste, to make haste before the tyme.

Præfica, ex, f. gen. a woman, which is byed to lament at the hurtyng of men or women, and to praye their actes.

Præficio, *præ fici*, *feci*, *ficere*, to put in authoritie, or to geue rule, to ordeyne one a capiteyne, ruler, lieutenant, or depuie, to make ouersee of chiefe doers.

Cheriam aui præfecimus, we made Cheria capiteyne, ouersee, or doer of the matter: and hauing referred to that place of Terence, we made Cheria our shewarde and maister of prouider of the feaste.

Imperatorem alicui bello præficere, To appoint one to be chiefe capiteyne in any warre.

Præfido, *fidi*, *fidere*, to truste very muche, to haue a greates confidence, to put to much truste in a thyng.

Præfigo, *fixi*, *figere*, to fasten or stiche before, to shut vp.

Capistris ora præfigere, to mouill, to tie by the mouthes.

Præfixus, a, um, fastened or set on the fore part of a thyng.

Præfixa ferra iaculo, darts that be headed.

Præfixa ferra cornua, hoznes tynned with iron.

Præfinio, *præ finis*, *niui*, *nire*, to determine bes fore, to assigne or appoint what and how much shall be done.

Præfinire diem, to appointe a day.

Præfinito, the aduerbe, accordyng as it was appointed.

Præfinito loqui, to speake at the tyme appointed: or to speake no moze then an other doeth bydde him.

Præfinitus, a, um, appointed afore, determined.

Præfloro, *flōres*, *flōri*, *flōere*, to blossom before the tyme.

Præfloro, aui, are, to take the firste floure, also to take summe parte of the profite or fruite bes fore an other.

Præfluo, *fluxi*, *ere*, to flow or renne before a place.

Præfoco, aui, are, to strangle or choke.

Præfodio, *præ fodis*, *fodi*, *fodere*, to digge, to digge depe, to digge before.

Præfodere portas, to digge before the gates.

Præfecundus, a, um, very fruitefull or plentifull, ranche.

Præfor, non dicimus, loke *Præfari*.

Præformido, aui, are, to be a ferde ere the stroke come.

Præformo, aui, are, to make, facion, or forme.

a thyng befoze, to shewe the faction of a thyng to one befoze.

Præfractè, obdurate, stubbornly.

Præfractus, a, um, harde & inflexible, that wyl rather breake then bowe, stubbornne, obdurate. also that which was befoze broken.

Præfrigidus, a, um, very colde.

Præfringo, fregi, gere, to breake, to breake open, to breake in pieces, to breake befoze.

Præfulcio, fulsi, cire, to fortifie, to make strong, to fence, to stay or vndersee.

Præfulgeo, fulsi, gere, to shine much, to shine to much, to be to bright.

Præfulguro, aui, are, to lighten befoze, to make a glistering befoze.

Præfurnium, ni, neu. gen. the mouth of an oven or fornaise.

Præglidus, a, um, exceeding colde.

Prægermino, aui, are, to bud befoze the tyme.

Prægestio, stare, to reioyce, to leape for ioye, to haue a very great desyre or appetite.

Prægigno, nui, gignere, to begyn, to byrge in fyre, to beget befoze.

Nolebam ex me morem prægigni malum, I wold not that an ill custome shuld be brought up by me, or I woulde not be the first author of an ill custome.

Prægnans, anti, om. ge. a woman wilde child, it is the same of any beast, great with child, or with ponge.

Prægnans sus, a sowe with farrowe.

Canis Prægnans, a bitch with whelp.

Prægnans arbor, a tree hauing good sap, or iuice, befoze it bud or blossom.

Prægnatio, onis, f. g. a byrge great with chyld or with ponge.

Prægrandis, de, very great, exceeding great.

Prægrauatio, onis, f. g. a great grieve.

Prægrauis, ue, very greuous or heauy.

Prægrano, aui, are, to make very heauy, to make moze heauy, or to payle downe one syde moze then an other.

Corpus prægrauat animum vitij, the bodie burtheneth or lodeth the mynde with vices.

Quum prægrauaret multitudo, seeyng that the multitude of his enemies was greater then his.

Prægredior, gressus, gredi, to go or come befoze. sometyme for **Prætergredi**, to passe by, also to puenent, to passe, to excell.

Non solum nuntios sed etiam famam aduentus sui prægressus, not only puenentyng and compng befoze the messengers, but. &c.

Viprægressi hominũ vestigia occupent, for **Prætergressi**.

Qui tantum alios prægressus est, whiche so farre passed and excelled other.

Prægredi gregi, to go befoze the flocke.

Prægrisio, onis, f. g. a goyng befoze.

Prægressus, a, um, that puenented or went befoze.

Prægustator, oris, m. g. that taketh the saye or taste befoze, a taster.

Prægusto, aui, are, to take a taste, to assay befoze.

Præguth, people of Italie, called commonly **Abruzi**.

Præiaceo, præ iaces, iacui, ere, to lie befoze.

Præiacio, cui, ere, to caste befoze.

Præiudicio, onis, f. g. a geuyng of a iudgement or sentence befoze, the conceyng of a iudgement befoze the tyme, afore iudgement.

Præiudicatus, a, um, iudged or condemned by a former iudgement.

Præiudicium, ij, n. ge. a thyng, whiche beyng ones decider and determined, maketh a rule or example to men that do folow, to discusse sems blabie in a lyke matter, as those whiche wee do call ruled matters or cases in the law, whiche bee as examples to iudges. also a sentence geuen befoze the iudgemente either with or agaynst one, as if twoo did contende for any office, and the magistrate (because the controuersie wyl continue longe) dooeth appoynte the one to ministrate the office in the meane tyme, wherby he seemeth to geue a iudgement befoze for him whome he fauoureth. it is also taken for hurte or losse.

Præiudico, aui, are, to iudge befoze the tyme, sometyme to iudge by example of an other lyke matter befoze iudged or decider, to conceyte an opinion or iudgement of a thyng or person, befoze he knoweth the cause.

Præiudicare alicui, To hurte or hynder ones cause.

Præiuratio, onis, f. g. the othe that is taken by him that first sweareth.

Præiurator, oris, m. gen. he that fyrst taketh an othe, as the forman of a iurie, or the fyrst witness, or any other, after whome other men doo sweare, accordyng to the othe geuen vnto him.

Præiuro, aui, are, to sweare befoze other.

Præiuuo, iuui, are, to helpe befoze.

Prælabor, beris, bi, to fall first, to slide befoze.

Prælambo, lambi, lambere, to liche or lay besyde, to taste befoze.

Prælego, legi, gere, to rede to, as a maister doeth in expownyng to the chyldren. also sometyme to gather befoze the tyme, sometyme to passe by.

Prælectio, onis, f. g. a lecture, a redyng to other.

Prælector, oris, m. g. a reader to other.

Campaniam prælegebat, he passed by **Lampania**.

Præliaris, re, pertaynyng to battayle.

Præliator, oris, m. g. a warriour.

Prælibo, aui, are, to taste or say befoze.

Prælicenter, very wantonly, very licenciously, with to muche libertee.

Præliganeum vinum, a præligando, whiche I suppose to be so called, either because it is fyrste tunc

tunned or put into vessels, or els because it is put into a sacke, whiche is faste knit afoze. but it is so named rather of *Prælegendo*, because it is made of grapes eyther tyme befoze their time or els gathered befoze other.

Præligo, aui, are, to binde afoze or in the insyde.

Prælior, aris, ari, to fight in battaile, by translation to contende or strive in wordes.

Prælium, lij, n. gene, a battaile, also the fight in battaile, somtyme (by translation) the act of generation.

Aduersum prælium, an ouertypowe or disconstitute.

Dubium prælium, an vncertayne battaile, wherein one cannot tell which hath the better.

Conserere prælia, to ioigne battaile, to fight.

Secundum prælium facere, to fight pposetously, to put his enemies to the worse.

Dirimere prælium, to ende the fight or battaile.

Detrectare prælium, to refuse to fight.

Prælongo, aui, are, to make very longe.

Prælongus, a, um, very longe.

Præloquor, eris, præloqui, to speake or tell befoze.

Præluceo, præluces, luxi, cære, to beare light befoze one, as a torch or candell, also to geue more light then an other, to geue a greate lycht befoze.

Præluce alijs virtute, to shine in vertue befoze other.

Præluce maioribus suis virtute, To make his auncestours renowned and famous by his vertue.

Præluçidus, a, um, very bygh, that geueth a great light.

Præludium, ij, neu. g. a pproheme, or that which musicians and ministralles play at the begynnyng or they come to the songe, which they purpose to plaie, a voluntarie, the men of fence call it a floziſhe. sometime it is taken for a preamble, or entraunce to a matter, and as ye woulde say, signes and pposers: it may also be called a preparatiue.

Prælúdo, si, dere, to play befoze, in muscalle instruments to play a voluntarie, at the weapōs to floziſhe.

Prælúſio, ōnis, idem quod *Præludium*.

Prælum, li, n. g. a ppeſſe.

Prælumbo, aui, are, to bpeake ones loynes.

Præluo, lui, ere, to purge or washe cleane afoze, to floue or renne befoze.

Præluſtris, ſtre, very famous and notable, verie high, in the syght of all men.

Præmando, aui, are, to sende befoze, to geue charge befoze.

Præmature, to ſone, or befoze the iust tyme.

Præmature vita cære, I die afoze my tyme.

Præmaturus, a, um, not yet tyme, also tyme befoze the tyme, also out of season, that cometh to ſoone.

Præmaturus fructus, fruite that is ripe befoze the time or befoze other.

Præmatura mors, vntimely death, death befoze naturall time.

Præmatura hyems, a partly wynter.

Præmaturum & ſerum, contrary.

Præmatura denuntiatio, a deuoucing befoze the time or season.

Præmedicatus, a, um, that hath medicines pseruatiue befoze hande.

Præmeditatio, ōnis, f. g. a meditation, musing or thynkyng on thinges befoze they come or chaunce.

Præmeditor, aris, ari, to aduise befoze a man do the thyng, to muse and thinke on a thyng befoze hande.

Præmercor, aris, ari, to bpe afoze hande, to ſeek ſtall markettes, or to bie a thyng oute of ones hande that chepeneth it.

Præmeſus, a, um, measured befoze, or paſſed ouer befoze.

Lucis præmeſæ tempora, the parte or time of ones lyfe that he hath paſſed or liued.

Præmeſſum, ſi, neu. g. a ſacrifice or offeryng to ſetes, of the eares of cozne that were byt reaped.

Præmeto, meſſui, mētere, to reape ſpyt or befoze.

Præmiator, ōnis, maſ. g. a thefe that ſtealeth by nyght, as wee mought ſay, whiche committeth burglarye. also a rewarder.

Præmigro, aui, are, to go befoze.

Præmior, aris, ari, to geue rewardes. Sometime for *Lucrari*.

Præmiōſus, a, um, riche of money.

Præmiſſio, ōnis, f. g. a ſendyng afoze.

Præmiſſus, a, um, ſente befoze.

Præmitto, miſi, tere, to ſende afoze.

Præmium, ij, n. g. a rewarde geuen to him that hath doon any notable and laudable thyng, a recompence. Sometime it is taken for money, also wages that one hath for goyng a iourney.

Digna præmia ferre, to be worthly rewarded.

Legis præmio licet, id est, legis beneficio.

Sine præmio ſum, I am without money.

Præmoderor, aris, ari, to play befoze on an instrument.

Præmodum, an aduerbe, aboue meaſure, beſpōnde all meaſure. Sometime for *Admodum*, very muche.

Præmolēſtia, æ, ſcām. gene. feare of a thyng to come.

Præmollio, lini, lire, to make ſoft or tēdye befoze.

Præmolior, liris, ri, to make all pprouſion afoze hande for a thyng that can bee, to prepare, to goe aboute to make a thyng redie befoze.

Præmolliſ, le, very tender or delicate.

Præmolliſus, a, um, made very ſoft or tēdye, made very fauourable or gentill.

Præmonere, præmones, ul, ire, to forwarne,
to give the warning before the thing come; to
tell of a thing ere it be done.

Præmonitio, ònis, f. g. a warning of a thing
erent before hand.

Præmonitum, a, um, warned of to be before the
thing come or chaunced.

Præmonitus, us, mal. ge. a warning of a thing
erent given before hand.

Præmonstrator, òris, m. g. he that telleth a thing
before that it hapneth, he that goeth before a
man to guide him and shew him the way, and
as who should say, to leade him by the hande,
a leader of poynter of the way. **Hic adiutor
meus, & monitor, & præmonstrator**; this
myne helper and counsaylour, and leader of
poynter of the way.

Præmonstro, aui, are, to shewe or tell before, to
teache, to go before one and shew him the way.

Præmordeo, præmordes, idi, of mors, dēre, to
bite of rebuke before.

Præmoriator, itis, of mōretis, ri, to die ere the
tyne come.

Præmoriatur visus, auditus, incessus, whā the
sight, hearyng, or goyng saile before the time.

Præmunio, præmunis, iui, ire, to prepare to for
see a place, before that the enemies come.

Prænarro, aui, are, to tell before.

Prænato, aui, are, to swimme afoze, sometime
for Præterfluere, to passe of floure by.

Prænauigo, aui, are, to saile of rowe by, to passe
by in a shyppe.

Prænauigatio, ònis, f. g. a sailyng before or by
a place.

Præneste, a citee in Itali.

Prænestini, people of Præneste.

Prænestinus, a, um, of Præneste.

Prænimis, to farre, to muche.

Præniteo, prænites, nitui, rēre, to be very
bright and cleare, to shyne bright.

Prænomen, inis, n. g. the first name, as Marc^{us},
Quintus, Lucius, & as we haue now the name
of baptisme.

Prænosco, nōui, noscere, to know afoze.

Prænotio, ònis, f. g. the knowyng of a thyng
before.

Prænoto, aui, are, to make annotations of ins-
criptions.

Prænubilis, le, very cloude and darke.

Prænuntio, aui, are, to shewe afoze.

Prænuntius, a, um, that fyrt byngeth tidynges,
that goeth before and byngeth tidynges; that
sheweth a thyng to come.

Præoccido, occidi, occidere, to go downe be-
foze, as one sterre before an other.

Præoccupatio, ònis, f. g. a figure in Rhetorike,
whan we will say that we will not tell a thyng,
and yet thereby covertly we wil declare the mat-
ter of make it suspecte.

Præoccupo, aui, are, to take of possesse a thyng by
preuencion, to preuent, to take before an other.

Præoccupatio partes alterius, to take up him
to be that an other man should do before him.

Præoccupatio terre legem, to preuent him
in paynting and making the lawe.

Præoccupatio charitatis, to bynde a man to
of him, by to make his fauour before an other,
by some benefite of pleasure.

Præopto, opto, are, rather to desyre, to wylle rather
a thing, to desyre greatly.

Præopto mortem, to chafe rather to die.

Præordinatio, ònis, f. g. the first ordynance.

Præordinator, òris, m. g. he that made the fyrt
ordynance.

Præordino, aui, are, to ordeyne afoze.

Præpando, pandi, pandere, to open before,
somenime for Præcedere, to shewe of afoze.

Præparatio, ònis, f. g. a preparation.

Præparatio, an aduerbe of ablative case set aduers-
bially, with preparation of provision.

Præparatus, us, m. g. a provision of preparation
before hande.

Præparatus, a, um, provided, prepared of made
redie before.

Præparatus, a, um, very scarce of nigarde, a great
spare.

Præparo, aui, are, to prepare, to make redie, to
make provision for thynges necessaries before
hande.

Præparare hyemi cibos, to prepare meate as
gaynst winter.

Animos præparare ad aliquid, to make the
mynde afoze or ready to a thyng.

Præpedimentum, it, n. g. a let before.

Præpedio, præpedis, diui, ire, to tie or binde of
nes legges, & by translation to let, to let much.

Præpeditus, a, um, let.

Aut gaudio sumus præpediti nimio, aut a-
gritudine, we be letted, that is to say blinded,
that we can not see or iudge, by reason of to
muche ioyfulness, or els of sorowfulness and
disquiet of the mynde.

Præpendeo, pendi, ere, to hangge or be hangged
before.

Præpendo, pendi, ere, seemeth to be used of Cæs-
sar in the thirde coniugation, and actively, to
hangge before.

Præpendet mento tibi barba, thou haste a
bearde growyng on thy chynne.

Præpes, præpetis, om. g. swifte, light in flight.

Præpetes aues, the byrdes which shewed them-
selues fyfte to the diuinours called Augures,
wherby they supposed to knowe what should
ensue.

Præpeto, tiui, tere, to beginne first, to go fyrt.

Præpilatus, a, um, headed with pylon, as a lance
line of dartte, also sharpe afoze, lyke the head of
a dart, though it haue no pylon, as the hornes of
a topster, wherewith he sommetyme.

Præpinguis, gue, om. g. very fatte.

Præpelleo, lū, lere, to excede other, to be of
greater

greater power, authoritie or riches than other.
Præpondero, *ui*, are, to ponder or examine before, to poyse or weigh more, to be of greater price or value, to be more woorthie, to be more esteemed, sometyme for **Anteferre**, to preferre or take for the better.
Præpono, *sui*, ere, to put or set before, also to preferre, to esteeme, to geue one the charge of a thyng, to make one overseer or doer of a matier, to make ruler, to set more by.
Se ire præpositū tibi apud me, that he should be preferred before you, or more esteemed with me than you.
Præponere aliquem negotio, to geue one the oversight or charge, or doyns of a thyng.
Bello præponi, to be made chiefe capitayne of the warre.
Nūquam præponens se aliis, neuer esteeming him selfe more than other, or aboue other.
Luchrum præposui sopori & quieti, I did set more by, or did more esteeme my gayne or aduantage, than slepe and rest.
Præporto *ui*, a, to carie or beare before.
Præpositio, *ōis*, *term. ge.* a setting or putting before.
Præpositum, *i*, *n. g.* that is set or preferred before other.
Præpositus, *a*, *um*, set or aduanced aboue other set in authoritie.
Præpositus, *ti*, *m. g.* he that is in authoritie, or chiefe in any office.
Præpossum, *præpotes*, *potui*, *posse*, to be more able than other, to be of greater power than other.
Præposterē, backwarde, ouerthwartely, asliners sie, contrary to all good order.
Præposterē fieri, to be doen against all good order, as when the seruant commaundeth his myster, the people their rulers, or a foole a wyse man.
Præposterus, *a*, *um*, ouerthwartely, out of order, cleane contrary to all good facion and order.
Also for Contrarius or Aduersus, agaynst.
Præposterij homines, they that doo that thing last, that they should haue doen first.
Præpostera consilia, counsaile cleane contrarie to the purpose.
Obsequium præposterum, id est, importunum & exitiosum.
Præpotens, *entis*, *om. gene.* very puiſſaunte or myghtie, of great power, also very riche.
Præpropere, to hastily.
Præproperus, *a*, *um*, very quicke or hasty, to haste, easie.
Præproperum ingenium, a easie witte.
Præputium, *ij*, *n. g.* the skinne that couereth the head of a mannes priuy membze.
Præradio, *ui*, are, to shine or cast bright beames afore.
Prærado, *raſi*, *radere*, to shawe or scrape.

Prærandos, *a*, *um*, very vnsauoury, very yllwill that hath a very synkyng colour, like thyngs benewed and rotten, by translation, very vnsauoury, out of use.
Prærapidus, *a*, *um*, very swift.
Præreptus, *a*, *um*, taken or caught away before.
Præreptus immatura morte, dead before his tyme.
Præripio, *præripis*, *pui*, ere, to pzeuent, to catch away before an other, to take fro an other, to haue it him selfe.
Inter præripere, id est, **præoccupare**, to go afore.
Præripere hostiū consilia, to spie out and pzeuent theyr ennemies intentes and purposes.
Coniugem præripere, to marie the woman that an other should haue married.
Præripuit tibi ne esset primus, he tooke this praise from you, that ye should not be the chiefe or most excellent.
Præripere, to take to his owne vse, **Eripere**, to take from an other that he can not vse hym selfe, as **Eripuit illi vitam**.
Prærodo, *si*, ere, to gnawe, to gnawe or cate be- raye muche, to gnawe all aboute, to gnawe the utter parte of a thyng.
Prærogatiua, *a*, *f. ge.* and sometyme **Prærogatiuum**, a prerogative, where one is preferred afore an other, authoritie or prehemynence, also pzeiudice or fauour shewed more to one than to an other.
Prærogatiuus, *a*, *um*, that is demanded or asked his sentence before an other, that whoso voyce or consent is of more authoritie and respect than other, that hath prerogative or prehemynence aboue other.
Prærogatiua tribus, The tribe that geneth voyce first.
Prærogatiua beneficia, benefites afore employed.
Prærogo, *ui*, are, to aske a mans sentence, opinion or voyce before other, to paye or geue before hande, to pay money before his day.
Prærumpe, *rūpi*, *rumpere*, to breake a lander, to breake in pieces.
Prærupta, is sometyme taken for roches.
Prærupte, styte without any bending.
Præruptus, *a*, *um*, all to broken, it is sometyme taken, where an hill is broken by the side and harde to go on.
Prærupta loca, places broken here and there that no man may passe.
Præs, *prædis*, *m. gen.* a suretee, which beyng asked of the magistrat, vndertaketh for any common recepuour, or one that hath the dispensation of the treasure of a prince or comminaltee, and is bounde to make full satisfaction, what so ever shall befall. It is also a substantiall man, bounde for any persone before a iudge, that he (misstryng his cause) shall not impeyre the thyngs that he hath in his hande, for

for the which the suite is, also he that is sure
for one in a money matter.

Bona prœdia, the gooddes of him that is su-
retyer for any common receitour, whiche bee
solde, if the person (for whom he is bound) fall
in arreare.

Prædes, is sometyme used for Bona Prædia.

Prælagio, prælagis, giui, ire, to divine or tell
what shall happen, to perceive or have a gosse
before what will folowe, to perceive a thyng
that is towarde before it come.

Prælagibat animus, frustra me ire, cum exis-
sem domo, when I went out of my house my
herte gaue me, that I should go in vayne.

Nescio quid profecto mihi animus prælagit
mali, in good sayth my heart geueth me, that
some ill shall happen, I wot not what, or I can
not tell howe my mynde geueth me that all is
not well: or I can not tell how my herte geueth
me agaynst some ill to come.

Dicimus prælagit animus, & prælagio ani-
mo, myne herte or my mynde geueth me.

Prælagior, iris, iri, the Deponent, is made in
Plautus.

Prælagio, ðnis, form. g. a diuination, gessing,
feelyng, or perceyving of any thyng that is to-
warde.

Prælagium, ij, n. g. a perceyving of a thyng be-
fore that it hapneth. Sometime a conjecture.

Prælagos, a, um, that divineth or perceyvet
thynges that be towarde before they come.

Præsanatus, a, um, healed or cured before.

Præsanasco, scere, to be made hole before.

Præscateo, præscates, scatur, scatere, to be ful
& replenished with any thyng, to have great
plentie of any thyng.

Præscientia, a, f. g. an understanding and per-
fecte knowlage of all that shall happen.

Præscindo.

Præscio, sciui, scire, to know afore.

Nonne oportuit præscisse me? had it not ben
meete that I should have knowen it before?

Præscisco, sciscere, to know before.

Præscitum, i, n. g. a thyng knowen before. Plu-
nius oftentimes useth Præscita, for that the
Greekes call Prognostica.

Præscius, a, um, that knoweth perfectly thinges
ere they happen, hauyng afore knowlage.

Præscribo, psi, bere, to write first or before, some-
tyme for Inscribere, to write vpon in the be-
gyngnyng, to intitle, to note: also to assigne, to
appoynte, to determine, to limite, to prescribe

to Mene howe or what to put: Sometime for
Prædicere, to tell afore: also to lay before.

Præscribere & Imperare.

Finem præscribere, to appoynt or limite an
ende, to set a time when thynges shall cease.

Ut lege præscribitur, as the lawe ordeyneth &
appoynteth, as it is determined in the law.

Præscribere quæ sunt gerenda, To Mene or
geue aduertisement what is to be doen.

Iura ciuitatibus præscribere, to make and or-
derne lawes for ciues.

Præscriptum erat, it was determined or ap-
poynted.

Præscribere, is used in the law ciuile for Ex-
cipere, or Exceptionem summotoriam obij-
cere agenti.

Accidem tibi præscribo, but eue I warne the
before.

Præscriptio, ðnis, f. ge. a rule, a law, an orde-
nance, a fourme, a huytyng, appoynting, or
determinyng, sometyms for Prætextus, a pre-
tence or colour.

Præscriptio, Exceptio, Translatio, idē sig-
nificant in re forensi.

Ut honesta præscriptione rem turpissimam
tegeret, that he might cloke or hyde a vey dis-
honeste or shamefull matter, vnder some ho-
nest colour or pretence.

Præscriptum, i, n. g. a precept, a forme, a deter-
minate rule or facion, in the lawe an exception
or refusall excludyng the action.

Præseco, secui, are, to cut before, sometime to
cut in sunder, to cut of.

Præsegmen, segminis, neu. gen. a superfluous
partie of the bodie cutte away, the parynge of
ones naile.

Præsens, entis, om. gene. present, spedie, redie,
prompte, wyllinge, also fauourable, sure, effe-
ctuall, bothe in the good part and in the ill, pro-
fitable, good, verie hollosome, verie pernicious
and deadly.

Præsens animus, a stronge or good courage, a
bolde spirite, an herte that shynketh not, a res-
die wit, that is not to serke what to doo or say.

Præsentia colamus, let vs make muche of
that we haue, for seldome cometh the better.

Fac animo hæc præsentis dicas, see that thou
speake this with a bolde spirite, or that thy wit-
tes be thyne owne, and that thyne herte saye
the not whan thou shalt speake it.

Deum præsentem habet, he hath god fauours-
table vnto him, a redy to aide and helpe him.

Mihi tua domus te præsentis absente pateat,
let thy doore be open to me whether thou bee at
home or no. Or let me be welcome to thy house
whether thou be there or abrode.

Præsens deus, god geueth to vs incontinente
that that we demaunde.

Præsens medicina, a medicine that cureth
sowthwith, a sonerayne medicine. a redie medi-
cine that wylle ease one out of hande.

In præsens, in præsentis, in præsentia, a soma-
time in præsentiarum, at this present.

Mors præsens, id est, parata & in promptu.

Adsum præsens præsentis tibi, I am here pre-
sent before your face.

Præsentis hoc nolebam dicere, I woulde not
speake it in this mans presence.

Præsentis nobis, for Præsentibus.

Nec nobis præsentis aliquis, nisi seruus Affris-

canus adest, neither any man but the seruant that came out of Arike was present, whyle I was there.

A pud forum praesente testibus, mihi vendidit, he solde it me, openly in the streete before witness. In these examples is an imitation of speahyng in the olde time, and the figure called Archaismus.

Non quia ades praesens dico, I say it not because you be presente, or I say it not to flatter you before your face.

Praesenti argento, vel pecunia, mercari vel vendere, to bye or sell for ready money.

Pecuniam praesentem soluit mulieri, he paid money out of hande to the woman.

Praesens quandoq; dicitur, non quod nunc sit, sed quod fiebat tempore illo, tunc praesente.

Vivus & praesens, a manner of speahyng, used to expresse more playnly the presens of a thyng or person.

Cetera praesenti sermoni referuntur, leat the other thynges be referred, untill wee meete and talke together presently.

Praesentius remedium, a more speedy remedy. In rem praesentem venire, to come to or upon the place, for whiche the controuersie or contention is, to make a viewe of the place or ground: as whan the iudge appoynteth, or the parties agree, that the grounde or lande be considered how it lieth.

Praesensus, a, um, perceyued before it come.

Praesentaneus, a, um, speedy, redie, effectuous.

Praesentaneum argentum, money to be paid out of hande.

Praesentaneum remedium, a thort and speedie remedie.

Praesentarius, a, um, ready, speedie.

Praesentarium argentum, ready money.

Praesentia, a, f. g. presence.

Praesentia animi, balauntnesse of mynde.

Praesentio, onis, f. g. a perceyuing or feluyng of a thyng that is towarde before it come.

Praesensio, si, tire, to smell or sent before, to feele or perceiue before, to haue percepuance of a thyng before hande, to doubt of a thyng.

Praesentisco, scere, idem quod praesentio.

Praesentissimus, a, um, the best, the surest.

Presentissimum venenum, the greatest and most feruent poyson: also stronge.

Praesentissimum remedium, the most speedie or sure remedie.

Praesentissimum periculum, a great daunger that is sure to folow.

Praesento, aui, are, to haue redie, to presente.

Sometime to represent, to resemble.

Praesepo, is, neu. gen. & praesepes, pis, for. g. a stable, a stall, a sheepehouse, sometyne a byres shell house.

Praesepello, sepilis, liui, lire, to burte before.

Praesepio, praesepis, piui, pire, to headge afore a

thyng, to hedge or enclose about, to entroue, to compass.

Praesepium, ii, neut. gen. a rather, a crache or a manger: also the herbe Atractilis.

Praesero, seui, serere, to sowe before.

Praesertum, specially, chiefly.

Praeservatio, onis, f. g. a preservation.

Praeservio, uiui, ire, to doo serapce to one, to helpe or serue one.

Praeservo, aui, are, to preserve, to kepe from daunger.

Praeses, praesidis, com. g. he that hath auctoritee in a prouince next vnder the kynge, a lieutenant, or viceoy, that hath the tuition or protection of any thyng or countrey, a prouost: sometime it signifieth a defendour, one that helpeth or aideth: also sure, safe.

Praeses locus, a sure place.

Praesideo, praesides, sedi, ere, to be in more auctoritee, or of more dignitee: also to haue auctoritee or rule to ayde and succour them that nede, spoken bothe of god and man, to haue the tuition of any thyng, prouince, or people.

In proximum exercitum praesidebat, he was capitaine, or had the gouernance of the armie that was nexte them.

Omnes dii, qui huic vrbi praesident, all the

goddess that haue tuition of this citee.

Sociorum manus littora praesidebat, the compagnie of our confederates and felowes kept the sea bankes.

Praesideratio, onis, f. g. tempest, whiche cometh at the beginnyng of winter, sooner that it is looked for, or is accustomed to happen.

Praesidero, aui, are, where tempest cometh very soone, and before the time accustomed.

Praesidiarius, a, um, that is ordeyned to be ayde to an other thyng.

Praesidiarij, in vines be littell branches, that be nourished to magnifye the vine.

Praesidium, dii, n. g. a garrison of men with a capitayne set by the chiefe capitayne to defende a fortrese, sometyne it is taken generally for all maner ayde or defence, a place of refuge or succour: also a fortification of a thyng, a forte: sometyne only a campe.

Gerere praesidium, to ayde, to succour.

Quibus in praesidijs fuerit quare, aske him in whose campe he was.

Confirmare praesidijs aliquam prouinciam, to set a garrison in a prouince.

Decedere de praesidio & statione vitae iniussu imperatoris, to murther or kyl him self before his time appoynted of god.

Vrbs nudata praesidio, a citee hauing no defence or garrison at all.

Praesidio meo atq; hospitibus, by my god helpe and this strangers.

Perfugium & praesidium salutis, a place of refuge and succour to saue one in, in time of aduersitee.

Praesidis

Præsidium esse alicui, to succour or helpe one,
to be an ayde or comfort to one.
Ibi tunc stultitia semper erit præsidium, there
shall be alwaies a place of refuge or succour for
the fooly men.
Præsignifico, aui, are, to signifie or notifie befoze,
to shewe befoze.
Præsignis, ne, very excellent, that passeth or ex-
celleth other.
Præsigno, aui, are, to note or marke befoze, to
sygne or scale first or befoze.
Præsilio, præsilis, lui, lire, to leape befoze, to
steete out.
Præ lachrymæ præsilium mihi, for sope
I baste out in weepynge, or the teares tride
downe my ches.
Præsto, stui, tere, to stande or be set befoze.
Præspargo, sparsi, spargere, to strow or scatter
befoze.
Præspeculor, aris, ari, to looke afoze.
Præspicio, spexi, ere, to see afoze.
Præstabilis, le, excellent: also that may be dooen
or perfozmed.
Præstabilis, better.
Præstans, antis, om. ge. excellent, heray good,
that passeth, excelleth, or is better than other.
Præstans animi, he that hath a valiant cou-
rage, or that hath a noble herte.
Præstans virtute homo, a man of excellent
vertue.
Literis doctrinæ præstans, a man excellent
in leaened or of great knowlage.
Nihil præstantius, there is nothynge more ex-
cellent.
Præstantia, æ, f. g. excellence.
Animi præstantia, excellence or noblesse of
tourage.
Præstega, æ, f. g. a place open befoze and cou-
ered behynde lyke a porche, wheremen dooe sit
for recreation after theyr busynesse.
Præster, stēris, mas. gene. a venemous serpent,
of whome he that is bitten, dieth for thiske,
toke Prester.
Præsterno, stravi, ere, to lay abyde befoze, al-
so to ppepare, to make readie.
Præstes, præstis, m. g. of the auncient wyters
called a ppelete.
Præstigiator, oris, m. ge. a iugler, he that with
legerdemayne deceyueth and deludeth men.
Præstigiatrix, icis, the femine.
Præstigia, arum, f. g. plu. thynges that do seme
to be that they be not, deffetes, enchantmentes,
delusions, legerdemayne, conueghances that
iuglers doo vse.
Præstigium, ij, n. g. is read in some printes for
a delusion, a iuglyng cast, an inchantment.
Præstino, aui, are, to bie, in byngge to holde a
thyng.
Præstiuo, stui, ere, to determyne befoze, to ppe-
scribe or appoynte befoze what shalbe doen.
Præstituere diem, to appoynt or set a day.

Tempus præstituere, to ppecribe a time.
Præstus, stui, are, to be better than an other thyng
wherewith it is comparad, to excelle: also to un-
derstande for an other, to warrant, to take vpon
him to make good all the losse or harme that com-
meth of a thyng, sometime to graunt: also to
be, to be benefittfull, to be ware, to eschew, to
fear, to doe or perfozme, to geue, to exhibite,
to represent or shew, to lende, to assigne or ap-
poynte to doe a thyng, to trie, to proue.
Plura mihi præstare quam patres, id est, se-
cit, he hath doon more for me, or bene more be-
nefitfull to me, than my father and mother.
Præstare alicui benevolentiam, to shew his
fauour, good wyll, or herte loue toward a
man.
Diligentiā præstare alicui, to behaue him self
lyke a sure frende, to shewe him selfe diligente
toward one or in his busynesse.
Debitum honorem patri præstare, to do due
honour to his father.
Mare tutum præstitit, he scoured the sea, and
made that men might haue safe passage.
Principem præstare, to behaue ones selfe lyke
a pince or ruler, to doe the office of a kynge or
gouernour.
Questum præstare, to be vantageable, to byng
gayne or profite.
Præstare operā in remilitari, to helpe or serue
in the warres.
Reuerentiā præstare, to reuerence & feare.
Sapientiam & grauitatem præstare, to lue
wisely, and sagely, to behaue him selfe in his
luyng with great wisdom and grauitee.
Se incolumē præstare, to recouer his health
agayne.
Præstare se acerrimum propugnatorem, to
defende and mainteine a thyng very earnestly.
Silentium præstare, to be still.
Præsta te eum qui mihi, &c. shewe thy self to
be the same man that I do.
Vicem alicuius rei præstare, &c. to be or serue
in the place of stede.
Præstare, plus significat quam dare.
Ego illum ante oculos præstabo, I wil byngge
him hyer befoze the dooze.
Præstare alicui alicui negotio, id est, Præ-
stare, to make one ruler or ouer sear of any bus-
ynesse.
Quamēque ei fidē dederis, præstabo, what
so euer thou shalt promise him, I will be agre-
able, and perfozme it or make it good.
Quod ab homine nō potuit præstari, id est,
caueri, prohiberi, that a mā could not beware
of or eschewe.
De me præstare possum, as for my parte, I
can vndertake and warrant.
Præstare rem publicam, to saue, maynteine, &
hepe the common weale from all harme & daun-
ger.
Homini homo quid præstet, how much one mā

is better than an other.

Totidem annis mihi xrate prastabat, he was so many yeres elder than I.

Prastat ingenio alius alium, one excelleth an other in wit: or some one man hath a better wit than an other.

Hac re maxime bestiis prastat, for this thing especially, they excell beastes, or be better than beastes.

Is periculum iudicii prastare debet, qui se nexu obligauit, he (that is the seller) whiche bounde him selfe solemnely befoze witness, to stande to the warrantie, ought to saue the bier harmelesse, and defende him in the iudgement. Prastare damna aut vitia, to make good.

Horum non modo facta, sed etia dicto omnia prastanda nobis sunt, we must answer for or satisfie and make good, or we must take vpon vs what so euer they offende eyther in woordes or dede.

Emptori damnum prastare, to recompence the bier for all his losses and damages, to saue the bier harmelesse.

Emptorem indemnem prastare, idem.

Prastare culpā, to take the charge or damage vpon him.

Istam enim culpam quam vereris, ego prastabo, for the blame which thou fearest, I wil take vpon me.

Nihil est sapientis prastare, nisi culpam, a wyle man is not bounde to undertake or make answer for any thynge, but that cometh thowrough his owne defeaute, and not that hapneth by fortune or otherwyle.

Prastare fidem, to be faithfull.

Prastare fidem publicam, whan the consul or other great officer persourmeth that whiche he promised.

Prastare nihil debeo, no man ought to loye that to me, I am not bounde to make answer for that, or to warrant that.

Messalam Cæsari prastabo, I wil undertake that Messala shalbe Cæsars friende.

Prastare officium, to doo his dutie.

Prastare iusiurandum, to take a solempne oth.

Prastat, prastabat, prastitit, prastare, it is better.

Prastat furi hic suspendi, q̄ apud inferos ardere, it wer better for a thief to be hanged here than to lie in the fyre of hell, or than to buene in hell.

Præsto, an aduerbe, after Siphontinus, after or ther a noune vnderlined, and signifieth, redy at hande.

Me dixerā, præsto fore apud Veneris phænum, I tolde the that thou shouldest finde me at the temple of Venus.

Ibi mihi præsto fuit Lucilius cum literis, id est, occurrit, there Lucilius met me, or came to me with letters.

Hero vt omnib⁹ locis præsto sim, that I may

be redy at hande to my maister in euery place.

Domi præsto esse apud me aiūt, they say that he is all redy at home at my house.

Præsto adest, for Præsto est.

Amicis Præsto fuisti, thou didst defende and helpe thy friendes.

Ad horam octauam præsto est, he appeareth there, at viii. of the clocke.

Præsto est ad nutum, he is redy at a becke.

Præsto sit, helpe me.

Præsto esse, to appeare as men doo in places of iudgement: also to be ready to helpe.

Præstolor, aris, ari, to carie, to be at hande or redy to doo seruice, to abide for.

Quem præstolare hic ante hostium? whom doo ye carie for here befoze the doore?

Præstringo; xi, gere, to bynde fast, to shutte, to fastell the eyes, to touch quickly or shortly, to shawe, to geue somewhat.

Præstringere oculos, to fastell the sight, to caste a miste befoze ones eyes, to deceyue or delude one with legions demaine.

Præstringere aciem ingenij, to decelue, to delude.

Præstringere aciem ferri, to dull, to tourne the edge.

Præstringitur eboris nitore, the brightnesse of iuorie is defaced or made duske.

Præstructus; a, um, furnished or builded befoze also dooen of purpose, or for the nones.

Præstruo, struxi, ere, to ordeine first, to builde, sometyne for obstruere to stop vp. Præstruere viam, to make way befoze: prouerbially, to geue an occasion of any thynge.

Præfudo, aui, are, to sweate or labour befoze, to exercise him selfe befoze.

Præful, præfulis, a pzelate, it signifieth him that leadeth the daunce.

Præfulens; us, m. g. the dignitie of a pzelate.

Præfusus, a, um, very salte, that was salte beset.

Præfulto, aui, are, to leape or daunce befoze.

Præfultor, oris, m. g. he that leadeth a daunce.

Præsupraes, præfui, esse, to be afoze or aboue an other, to be of moze dignitie, to be in ones topsee, to haue the charge or rule, to haue the chiefe doynge in any thynge.

Præesse negotio, to be chiefe in the businesse.

Exercitui præesse, to be chiefe capitayne of the armie.

Pophlo magistratus præfunt, the magistrates haue the rule of the people, or haue auctorities ouer the people.

Prouincia præesse, to be lieutenant or chiefe gouernour of any prouince.

Nauibus & classi præesse, to be admirall or chiefe capitayne of the armie by sea.

Præesse questioni dicitur iudex, to decide or sit in examination of any matter.

Reipublicæ præesse, to haue the rule or gouernance of the common weale.

Præsumo, pſi, ment, to ſuppoſe, to pꝛeſume
Præſumere animo, to conſeire, to pꝛeſume a
 thyng befoze it chaunce.
Spe præſumite bellum, hope and looke ſurely
 foꝛ warre aſoꝛe.
Supplicium in aliq̃d præſumere, to pꝛeſume
 one befoze.
Præſumpſio, ſuſi, a ſuppoſing oꝛ pꝛeſuming befoze
 it is alſo that whiche is called pꝛeſumption,
 when we befoze ſay what one aduerſary will
 ſay, oꝛ what is the indgre opinion, and agaynſt
 that wee doo argue to diſſolve it with reaſon.
Præſumpſus, a, um, taken oꝛ conceived befoze.
Præſumpta opinio, a ſuſpection, an opinion
 that one hath conceived.
Præſuſ, præſuſi, ere, to ſome aſoꝛe.
Præſurgo, gere, to riſe aſoꝛe oꝛ riſe.
Præ'tego, tēxi, gere, to hide oꝛ couer thiſelf.
Prætendo, tendi, dere, to lay foꝛ a thyng ere it
 come, to draw, let, oꝛ hange a courtſhip oꝛ oꝛ
 ether thyng befoze, to couer, to hyde with any
 thyng, to lay foꝛ ones ſelfe oꝛ agaynſt an other,
 alſo to beare oꝛ carie aſoꝛe. alſo to ſhew oꝛ pꝛe-
 tende, to allege, to ſet a thyng about foꝛ an en-
 cloſure.
Prætendere auribus, to ſtop the eares.
Prætendere retiâ, to ſet oꝛ lay nettes.
Prætendere ſepem, to make an hedge aboute.
Ignorantia prætendi non poſeſt, ignorance
 can not be alleged oꝛ ſaid foꝛ an excuſe, oꝛ they
 cannot excuſe them ſelfes by ignorance.
**Vulcum & triſtitiâ pefſimis moribus præ-
 zendeabant**, they clothed theſe naughtie ſacions
 with grauitie and ſadneſſe of countenance.
Prætēdebat ſe id metu facere, he ſhewed, that
 he did it foꝛ feare.
Prætendere manu, to carie oꝛ beare befoze in
 ones hande.
Præ'tener, tēnera, um, very tender oꝛ ſoſte.
Prætentâus, us, m. g. aſſayng oꝛ pꝛoungne be-
 foze, a groppng oꝛ ſelyng of the waye, as one
 goeth in the darke oꝛ blyndſyde.
Præto, aui, are, to tempte, to aſſay aſoꝛe, to
 ſeele oꝛ grope with ones hande, ſete oꝛ ether
 thyng befoze him.
Ad prætentandum iter, to grope oꝛ ſeele the
 way befoze him.
Prætentat pollice chordas, he aſſaieyth oꝛ pꝛo-
 ueth the ſtrynges of the harpe oꝛ lute.
Vires prætentare, to pꝛoue his ſtrength befoze
 to aſſay what he is able to dooe.
Prætentus, a, um, ſet, drawen oꝛ hanged befoze
 to hyde a thyng.
Prætēnuſ, e, very ſmall, thynne oꝛ ſlender.
Prætēpeo, præ'tepes, tēpui, ere, to be luke
 warme oꝛ halfe colde.
Præter, except, alſo beſyde, ouer and aboue, be-
 foze, contrarie oꝛ agaynſt.
Præter oculos, befoze the eyes.
Præter morem, againſt the cuſtome oꝛ ſacion.
Præter ſpem, vnlookeſ foꝛ.

Præter opinionem, otherwise then I thought.
Præter cetera, more than the other.
Præter æquum, against reason.
Præter, besides, as,
Multa erant præter hæc, there were many things besides these.
Præter ætatem futuræ es, it is not meete of thy age to be so beynde a foole.
Videri mihi præter ætatem suam facere, more than his age to be so wise.
Erat forma præter ceteras honesta ac liberali, the face of beaultie & honour more comely and goodly than the other, or than the might part be.
Præter consuetudinem, contrary to your wont and custome.
Præter hæc, is often used in Plautus for Post hæc.
Fortasse iniquior erat præter eius libidinem, contrarie to his appetite or phantasie.
Præter modum, above measure, beynde all measure, without measure, out of course.
Omnia mihi eueniunt præter sententiam, all other things than I would have had it.
Vt præter spem euenit, how much other things than I thought of or looked for.
Præter suorum ora, before the face of his men.
Præteragere, to bypasse further or beynde.
Præteribito, and, are, to go by, or passe by.
Præterduco, duxi, exi, to leade afore, to leade forth.
Præterea, moreover, furthermore, beynde, none els.
Mihi credis, præterea nemini, thou beleeuest me and none els. also it signifieth afterwarde.
Et quisquam numen Iunonis adoret præterea, id est, Postea.
Præterea, includeth sometime a pronounne eyther of the singular or plurall numbre.
Si duo præterea tales idea tulisset tetra viros id est, Præter eum Aeneam.
Præterea quidē de consularibus nemini, &c. id est, præter eos.
Prætereo, præteris, iui, or hire, to goe ouer or passe, to passe by or goe beynde, to go past, to make no mention of, to shippe ouer, to leaue out a thinge, that should be spoken of, to passe ouer, also to exrell.
Hunc non ausim præterire, quin, &c. I dare not passe by this man, but that, &c.
Præterij imprudens villam, I was gone past my house in the countrey, ere I was ware.
Præterire malum, id est, effugere, vitare, to escape, to eschewe.
Et quod pene præterij, and that I had almost let passe and forgotten to speake of.
Non quo silentio præterire, I can not chole but speake of it.

Præterire non potui, quin scriberem ad te, I
 could not forbear, but that I must needs
 write unto you.
 Præterijt me hæc res, I had forgotten this
 matter.
 Et hoc te præterijt, non id solum spectari so-
 leres and dost thou not know, that not onely
 that thynge is to be considered.
 Non me præterit, I know well enough.
 Hos nobilitate Mago præterijt, Mago was
 the best borne of them all, as was of a greater
 blood then any of them.
 Præterquito, aui, are, to passe by or passe.
 Præterferor, to be caried beyonde, to be gone
 passe.
 Præterfluo, fluxi, ere, is of the water, to ranne
 by a place, to flow by, and by translation, to
 slippe or passe by.
 Prætersinere sinet, he let it slippe or passe by,
 he regarded it not, he neglected it.
 Prætergredior, deris, gredi, to passe by, to goe
 beyonde.
 Præteriens, entis, passus, by, goyns beyonde.
 Præteritus, a, um, passed, that is gone past.
 Præteriti, dead, departed, deceased: also they
 which in sponge for an office did, suffer repulse
 or were put backe.
 Præterlabor, laboris, labi, to ren or flow by.
 Prætermeo, aui, are, to go by.
 Prætermisio, ónis, forgettyns, or leavyns oute
 of a thynge.
 Prætermitto, misi, ere, to leave untouched, to
 forget, to leave out, to passe over a thynge, lea-
 vyng a thynge vndosen or vnspoken, not to
 speake.
 Prætermittitur, quod ignorantia, obliuione
 aut negligentia præteritur: omittitur, quod
 de industria relinquitur.
 Prætermittere silentio, to let passe, and not to
 speake of.
 Nihil prætermisi in te exornando, I byd let
 passe nothynge, wherewith I might aduance and
 set forth your honour.
 Pœnam prætermittere, to pardone and to for-
 geue.
 Præternauigatio, ónis, for. g. a saylyng or pas-
 syng by.
 Præternauigo, aui, are, to sayle or passe by or be-
 yonde.
 Prætero, triui, trerere, to chawe the meate with
 the foze teeth.
 Præterpropter, for an other cause than that is
 mentioned.
 Præterpopter vitam uiuitur, hoc est propter
 aliam causam uiuitur, quam ut uiuatur.
 Præterquam, but onely, otherwise than, more or
 uer, byde, it requirerth alwaye the case that it
 had before it.
 Præterquod, but sayng that, also puer and
 besyde that.
 Nemo id dixerit præterquod Cicero, sayng, or

excepte Cicero, or but onely Cicero.
 Nulli id placuit, præterquam Cæsari, saying
 onely Cæsar.
 Verbum mihi verum, præterquod quod te rogo,
 facis caue, but that that I aske thee, or more
 then that I demaunde of thee.
 Præterquid, cui carendum quod erat, saying that
 I could not have part companye, also ouer and
 besyde that.
 Nullo remedio, præterquod si confessum pater
 in contrarium amputetur, sub no remedio, excepte
 onely that the pater, etc.
 Præterquam semper aliis, tum vero minimum
 & c. id est quum semper aliis.
 Præterquam capiti, etiam stomacho prodest,
 it is good not onely for the heade, but also for
 the stomache: ouer & besyde that it is holsons
 for the head, it is also good for the stomache.
 Præterrado, rasi, radere, idem quod Rado.
 Præterrucho, uexi, vehere, to carie through, to
 carie or conueigh ouer or beyonde.
 Præterruhere aliquid silentio, to leave a thing
 vnspoken of.
 Vt ut præterruheretur or a Italie, that they
 myght passe safely by the sea coaste of Italye.
 Præterruhere, sometyme for Præterruhi.
 Quod ludæam præterruhiens, apud Hieroso-
 lymam: & c. id est, præterruetus.
 Scopulos præterrueta videtur oratio mea,
 me seemeth, that I haue now passed and spoken
 of the most harde and difficulte matters.
 Præterruectio, ónis, f. g. a conueyng of cas-
 ryng further or beyonde.
 Præteruerto, uerti, uertere, to put one thing be-
 fore an other, to preuente, to speake before.
 Si habes aliquid, quod huic sermoni præter-
 uertendum putes, if ye haue any thynge, which
 ye thynke ought to bee spoken before that ye
 wyl speake of this matter.
 Præteruolo, aui, are, to passe through quickly,
 to passe by or beyonde quikely.
 Prætexo, texui, ere, to make or ordeyne fytt, to
 couer or hyde, to speake colourably, to colour,
 to cloke, to ppretende, also to bozder, to couer
 the bozders, edges, bymys or shyptes.
 Prætexere autores, quos sequamur, to recite
 them by name and in order.
 Hoc prætexit nomine culpæ, with this name
 he doeth hyde or cloke the faute.
 Vt non prætexat cupiditatem triumphi, but
 that he muste laye this for his excuse: or make
 this ppretence or colour, that he woulde sayne
 haue triumphe.
 Prætexere retia, to make or knytte nettes.
 Quibus Danubij ora prætexitur, which lie or
 inhabite vpon the bozders of Danubie.
 Prætexta, te, f. g. a longe robe or gowne, garded
 about with purple silke, that noble mens chyl-
 dren used to weare, vnto the age of xviij. yeres,
 and therfore they were called Prætextati, but
 they had also about theyr neckes, a litle round
 iewell

It will be good, for as much as in this, which was included some thing of great virtue. Prætoris, was one of the titles of Rome, which the king of Rome, who was the chief of the state, was wont to be burned with them that died in the year of the office: neither might any judge give sentence on any man, till he had put off his robe: it was also a robe, that captives did wear to their captivity: and whereby Senators were known from them of the order of gentility.

Prætexta comœdia, an interlude, wherein are personages of hyge dignity, as princes and great nobles.

Prætexta toga, idem quod Prætexta.

Prætextus docere, supple comœdias.

Prætextatus, a, um, that wears the robe of garment called Prætexta.

Prætextatissimus, poulche.

Prætextatus, idem.

Prætextati mores, honest conditions.

Prætextatus sermo, communication without rebauke: or after some, flattery and unclean words of communication.

Prætextus, a, um, bordered, that hath the edges embordered or garded.

Prætextum, ti, n. g. a pretence of colour.

Prætextus, us, m. g. idem.

Prætextatores, officers, which went before the prælates, called flamines, proclaiming openly, that all men shoulde cease of theyr worke, because it was not lawful to those prælates to be holde any man working.

Prætimeo, prætimes, timi, ere, to be sore afraid, to feare greatly.

Prætingo, gere, to touche afoze.

Prætondeo, tondi, dere, to sheve, clippe, or rounde before.

Prætor, oris, m. ge. in the olde tyme was every officer, which had the rule of any armie. Asconius. Afterwarde he had iuridicall authoritee, being as it were the chiefe iudge, and had other iudges sitting vnder hym, whereof the full numbze in the citee of Rome, was. lxxv. Cic. in Pisonem. But Asconius, vpon the question Pro Milone, saith: that the iudges appointed, were lxxi. & after that, as well the plainiffe as the defendante had eche of them drawn out. b. there remained but. lxi.

Prætorianus, a, um, of or belonging to the Prætors, or that waiteth or attendeth on the Prætors.

Prætoriani milites, a bande of companie of souldiours, that alway kept the citee of Rome: and theyr Campe was called Castra prætoria.

Prætorium, ri, neu. gene. the hous of paussion of him that was Prætor. it is also a princes palace or manour, and a great and sumptuous hous builded in the countrey: it is sometyme the place, where iudgements are given: some-

time the countrey, wherunto Prætors are ad-

Diminere prætorium, to dissolue the countrey of the Prætors.

Prætorius, a, um, belonging to the office of Prætor.

Prætorius vir, that hath bene Prætor.

Prætoris cohortes, a compaignie of bande of souldiours, that alway attended vpon the Prætor.

Nautis prætoris, the capitaine of admirall shipp.

Prætoris porta, the gate, by the which the Prætor leade forth his armie.

Prætorium ius, law made by the Prætor.

Prætorialis, a, um, for Prætorius.

Prætorius, a, um, very crooked.

Prætoridans, amis, om. g. to be asse.

Prætorico, au, are, idem quod Tranco, to misse of.

Prætoridus, a, um, greatly swollen, or pulled vp.

Prætor, re, f. ge. the dignitie and ministracion of him that is Prætor.

Prætorium, a town in Italie.

Præualere, præualere, valui, lere, to preuaile, to be better or of more value, to be more worthy.

Præualeco, lescere, idem.

Præualer, the impersonall.

Præualide, mightily, strongly.

Præualidus, a, um, very strong or mighty. Some tyme very great, of great power.

Præuaricatio, oris, f. gen. a collusion: also it is wher one toucheth a thing lightly, which ought to be inclosed with a more playne declaration, or els repeted, as makinge muche to the purpose. also the corruptyng of the accusor by the persone arraigned.

Præuaricor, aris, ari, to swarue from truthe, to go out of the right waye, to leaue vnstaid that, which shoulde be spoken, and more earnestly declared, as effectually to the purpose, to touche a thing shortly in speaking, to worke by collusion, in suffering his aduersarie to obceyne to hurt an other persone, to make semblance to do a thing, and do cleane contrary.

Præuaricari accusatori, id est, præuaricando subseruire, to pleade by collusion with the accusor.

Præuaricator, oris, m. gen. he that leaueth the right waye, or speaketh not that, which ought to be spoken: also he that in speaking for hym selfe, aideth the cause of his aduersarie, or doeth any thing by collusion: an attourney, that maketh pretence to defende a man, and betrayeth his cause to his aduersarie: an accusor corrupted with money by the person accused.

Præueho, uexi, uehere, to byng byste, to carie before, to leade before.

Præuello, uulsi, uellere, to pull or plucke afoze.

Præuelo, aui, are, to couer or hyde afoze.

nuntiacion.
Praus, a, um, modest, shy, well, humble.
Praus homo, is taken of *Seneca*, for *pra-*
fractus, subbourne, obstitute.
Rectum & prauum, contrarie.
Prasipes, a nobleman of *Persia*.
Praxis, *praxeos*, f. g. action.
Praxiteles, an excellent carver in stone.
Praxitelus, a, um, the adiective.
Precarius, a, um, that whiche by prayer, instance,
 and petition is graunted to owe to use, occupie
 or enjoy, so longe as it doeth please the partie,
 that doeth lende it, and no longer.
Homo precarij est spiritus, the lyfe of man
 doeth continue at the pleasure of nature or des-
 stenie.
Mihi vel vi, vel clam, vel precario fac tradas,
 see that thou get it either by strength of hand,
 or els by private conuenance and helpe,
 or els of lone for a littell while, and then to be
 restoyed agayne.
Precario, the ablatiue case used aduerbially, by
 desire at an other mans will.
Mori praestatur, quam precario imperator esse,
 better it is to die, then to be a hyng or capitaine
 at the pleasure of other men, and no longer.
Quasi precario regnari cepit, he beganne to
 regne at the will and pleasure of the people,
 and so longe as they wolde permit, and no lon-
 ger.
Precario cedere, to lende or graunt a thing
 tyll one shall require it agayne.
Precario petere vel rogare, to desire to haue
 a thynge so longe as pleaseth the owner, and
 then to make surrender or deliuerie of it a-
 gayne.
Precatio, *onis*, a desyring, a prayng.
Precator, *oris*, m. ge. one that intercedeth or ma-
 keth intercession for an other, a spokesman, a
 petitioner, an intercessour.
Precis, *ci*, *cem*, *ce*, a prayer.
Nihil est preci loci relictum, prayng maye
 haue no place, or it is past intreatyng.
Omnibus precibus aliquid petere, looke petyo.
Addere precibus lacrymas, to beseeche or
 pray with tears.
Adduci precibus, to be perswaded, to be in-
 duced.
Cedere precibus alicuius, to be overcome
 with ones intreaty.
Dimittere se in preces humiles, to make hu-
 ble intreatie.
Erubescere preces, whan one is ashamed to
 make intreatie.
Despungere preces aliquis, to contemne ones
 prayng or intreatyng.
Fatigare aliquem prece, to overcome and wey-
 ry one with continuall prayer.
Te oro nunc per preces, now I doe intreate
 you.
Cum magna prece scribere, to make great in-

tercession.
Precor, *aris*, *ari*, to praye, to intreate.
Vultu precor, to make signe and token with
 countenance, that it would haue a thing.
Mori me precor, to desire death, to wishe for
 death.
Bene, or *bono precari alicui*, to wishe well to
 one, to desire good to fynde one and fortune.
Male, and *male alicui precari*, to curse, to des-
 ire god to fynde one a mischance.
Precari ab aliquo, passiuely.
Prehendo, *prehendi*, *dere*, or *prendo*, *per* syn-
 copen, to take.
Et manum prehendi, & osculum detuli tibi,
 I toke you by the hand, & also gave you a kisse.
Prehendo hominem solum, I take the man
 alone to cummy and talke with hym.
Prehenso, vel *preso*, *au*, *are*, to soliste or la-
 bour men to geate theyr voyces so some man.
Prelum, *li*, n. g. a presse, a adoe, oide trap.
Premo, *pressi*, *premere*, to presse, to presse
 downe, to grede downe, sometyme to breke, to
 greue, to be urgent or instant vpon, to dyge,
 to preale, to straigne, to thynke, to desyre,
 to be contrary or agaynst, to thrust downe, to
 constrainge, to restrainge, to weigh downe, to
 pursue them that flee, to reppell and blame in
 theyr wayes, to thrust or close.
Premere dolorem, to hyde heauynesse or so-
 rowe.
Premittito corde dolorem, he hyde his sor-
 rowe in the secret parte of his herte.
Pressio oculis, ac vulnera, I closed his
 eyes, and washed his woundes.
Premere, to cut away.
Et ruris opaci falce preme vmbra, and
 with a slythy shon halfe curre away the shadowe
 of the darke fieldes.
Velut qui sentibus anguem pressit humi,
 as he whiche thursting his foote to the
 ground, treadeth downe the snake, that lieth in
 the tymbles.
Premere testimonio, to comite a man by wit-
 nesse.
Arcte premere, to presse or straigne downe
 hard.
Premere, was vsed for *Prohibere*, & of *Lata*
 for *Prohibere*.
Praecipue autem presserunt eum, qui videri
 attorum imitatores volebant, they chiefly
 rated hym, or spake mooste vehemently agaynst
 hym, whiche.
Nihil magis pressi, quam quod, &c. I was
 not mooste dygent or instant in any poynte,
 then in.
Fugerent Graij, premerent Troiani iura,
 the greekes fled, the troians pressed.
Pressa est insignis gloria facti, the authour of
 doer was not knownen.
Premere aliquid in animum nonum, to hyde
 thing in space of, or, petes, before it come abode.
 Acre

Aere alieno premi, to be overcharged with
 debte.
 Facta premunt annos, the yeres of ages be
 moze of greater, or weigh them downe.
 Angustis premi, to be in a strait, to be kepte
 harde of mozte.
 Tantum cortices Arabicæ gladii premunt,
 they doe onely byrse and pte out the iuce, &c.
 Crimen eleuare, & premere, contrarie.
 Doloribus premi, to be grieved with sorow of
 payne.
 Faucibus premi, to be so harde layed vnto in
 reasonyng, that he can escape no waye.
 Imperio ventos premere, to hepe vnder and
 refraigne the wyndes, to hepe in subiection.
 Locus qui impetu hostium premebatur, the
 place whiche was mozte fierlye assaunted of the
 enemies.
 Premi inopia, to be in great pouertie.
 Premi odio, to be in great hatred and displea-
 sure of men.
 Pressit iras, he refraigned his anger.
 Mammam premere, to sucke.
 Necessitas te tanta premebat, thou wast in
 so great necessitie.
 Urbem obsidione premebat, he besieged the
 citie verye strictly.
 Oppugnatione premere, to assaulte vehemently
 and fierlye.
 Odium premere, to hyde ones displeasure of
 grudge.
 Onere premi, to be overcharged of loded.
 Propositum premere, id est, non desistere ab
 incepto.
 Vestigia premere, pro consistere, to stoppe
 todaynly, also to folowe immediately.
 Vocem premere, to holde ones peace, to hepe
 silence.
 Fara me premunt, fate of destenie is agaynst
 me. Inuitam pressit ab ædibus, he thrust hir
 out of the house agaynst hir will.
 Canitiem galea premimus, I coner my hoys
 head with a bassinet.
 Premi bello, to be combyed of ouerlaid with
 warre.
 Hoc vno vitio maxime premi videntur, as
 among many other thynges, me thynkeith this
 one fault doeth most charge of burden them.
 Prepon, of the latines called Decorum.
 Prendo, loke Prehendo.
 Prensare, loke Prehensare.
 Presa porca, a swine, whiche was offered in sa-
 crifice to Ceres, in satisfaction for a wholle
 household: for as muche as a parte of that sa-
 crifice was made in the presence of the cozps,
 whiche than was to be buried.
 Presbyter, byteri, m. gen. an auncient of father
 in yeres of dignitie, an elder: it is used for a
 prieste.
 Pressatus, a, um, oppressed, charged; troden
 downe, squished.

Presse, in fewe wordes, byrsely.
 Presso, a, um, to pte of thyngs together, to
 squise.
 Pressare vbera, to milke.
 Parce pressare, id est, vide ne premas.
 Pressorius, a, um, any thyng that belongeth to
 pteyng.
 Pressus, a, um, cubile, compacte, heape, pressed.
 sometyne that hath a marke printed or cogned
 on.
 Pressus & Redundans, contrarie.
 Presso gradu incedere, to go a rounde and stee-
 dy pace.
 Pressus homo in explicanda re aliqua, short,
 compendious, nothyng superfluous.
 Ore presso obmutuit, he helde his tounge and
 spake neuer a worde.
 Verba pressa, shorte, compacte.
 Pressura, a, f. g. a pteyng.
 Pressus, us, m. g. pteyng.
 Prester, prestèris, m. g. a benemous woyme,
 called also Diptas, also a kynd of whirle wynd.
 Pretiosè, pretiously, richely.
 Pretiosior, pretiosius, moze pretious of deere.
 Pretiosus, a, um, pretious, deere, of great estima-
 tion, sumptuous.
 Emptor pretiosus, he that getteth muche for a
 thyng.
 Pretium, n. g. the price of value, also the re-
 warde. sometyne peryll of daungier.
 Pretio emptas meo, bought with my peryll of
 daungier.
 Pretium ob stultitiam fero, I am wel reward-
 ed for my folly, I am serued bye a foole.
 Homine maximi pretij te iudicant, I thought
 the a man worthy to be muche set by of este-
 med.
 Parui pretij homo est, he is a man that is but
 littell worthy, or littell to be set by, or este-
 med.
 Pretium facere alicui rei, id est, imponere, to
 set or make a price.
 Pro stare pretio, to lye by to be solde.
 Corticis ad medicamenta pretium est, the
 ynde of barke is muche worthy of esteemed in
 physike.
 Placuit pretia prædiorum, formes be littell set
 by, or compted littell worthy.
 Nisi pretium foret noscere, &c. except it were
 a matter worthy the mencionyng to know, &c.
 Pretium operæ, loke Opera pretium.
 Priapeion, viola purpuria. Diosc.
 Pri, of olde tyme was used for Pri.
 Priamides, the sonne of nephew of Priamus.
 Priamus, the noble kyng of Troie, whose histo-
 rie is notably known.
 Priapismus, m. g. a sickness, wherein the
 priue membe of a man alwaies standeth, with-
 out hauing any appetite to lecherie.
 Priapus, an idole, vnto whom the paynymes com-
 mitted theyr gardenes to hepe, also a title of
 Hells.

Hellepont.
 Pridem, late, somewhat long ago.
 Non ita pridem, not long before that time.
 Pridianus, a, um, that which is done the day before.
 Pridiani cibi, meats dressed the day before.
 Pridie, on the day before.
 Vsq; ad pridie calendas, untill the day before the calendes.
 Pridie eius diei venit, he came the day before.
 Prienz, a cite of Ionia.
 Primæus, a, um, the elder.
 Primæus, ni, m. g. the tribune that assigned tribute to the first legion.
 Primarius, a, um, chiefe.
 Primarius lapis, the stone that is first layed in the foundation.
 Primarius vir, the chiefe man in the cite.
 Adolescens primarius, an excellent young man.
 Primas, atis, m. gen. chiefe in authoritie among the people.
 Primæ, the chiefe pyles, looke Primus, a, um.
 Cui primæ sine controuersia deferbantur, to whom without controuersie the chiefe laude and prayse was geuen.
 Primatus, us, m. g. the chiefe authoritie.
 Primatum dare alicui rei, to esteeme a thyng more then any other.
 Primetium, is, neu. gene. sacrifice of the eares of cozne, which were first gathered after they were reaped.
 Primicerius, is, masc. ge. a princes chiefe secretarie. also the chiefe of any other authoritie or dignitee.
 Primigenius, a, um, that cometh naturally of itselfe, and is vnnixte, that hath not the beginning of an other.
 Primigenia, the title of the eldest childe in inheritance.
 Primigenus, a, um, first borne or growen.
 Primipara, æ, f. g. she that hath hir first child.
 Primipes, he that in battayle fighteth first with a sworde, and after chageyng his fourme offightyng, vseth a sauelyn or darte.
 Primipilaris, is, is he that fighteth nexte to the standarde. it is most properly the capitaine of a companie in the forwarde.
 Primipilus, li, m. g. a capitayne of a companie in the forwarde or vanguard, which had vnder hym, 400. souldiours.
 Primitæ, & primitus, firste.
 Primitia, arum, fem. ge. plu. the first frutes, which be offered to god.
 Primitius, a, um, the first or firstmoste.
 Primitiuus, a, um, that which hath none other beginning.
 Primo, an aduerbe, signifieth firste, at the first sight.
 Primodum, for Primo.
 Primogenia verba, wordes, which be not derived from any other.

Primogenitas, a, um, firste begotten, although none be gotten after.
 Primordium, di, n. g. the first beginning.
 Primoris, gen. sin. plur. Primores, morum, the first, the best.
 Primores viri aut femine, noble men or women, or gentlemen or gentlewomen.
 Dignitas primoribus, with the fingers toppes or endes.
 Labris primoribus, with the fore parte of the lippes.
 Primoribus labris gustare, to touche a thyng scantely, to smatter of a thing, and not to know it substantially or perfectly, to haue a superficial all knowledge.
 Primulus, the diminutive of Primus.
 Primulam, forthwith, firste.
 Primum, an aduerbe, which signifieth firste, euer, at the beginninge, firste and foremost, for the firste pointe.
 Vt primum, as sone as.
 Vt primum illam vidi, nunq; vidi postea, I neuer saw hir but ones: or I neuer saw hir sens I saw hir firste.
 Primus, a, um, firste, best, the chiefe, the moste excellent and principall.
 Primo quoque tempore, at the firste tyme, as sone as any occasion, tyme, or oportunitie shall be geuen.
 Prima quaq; occasione, at the firste occasion that shall happen.
 Primas tenere, vel ferre, to haue the preheminence, to be chiefe, to holde the better parte, to haue the soueraintie, to beate the bell.
 Primas dare, to esteeme above other, to geue the soueraintie.
 Primam mammam dedit hæc, this woman gaue him firste sucke.
 Hoc ego vel primum puto, this do I thinke euen principall and chiefe of all.
 Primam dices scio, si videris, I knowe well thou wilt saie, there is none to be compared to hir, if thou didst ones see hir.
 Sum apud te primus, you loue me best of all men: or no man is in so great fauour, truste or credite with you as I am.
 Qui esse primos se omnium rerum volunt, which would haue preheminence above all others: or which desyre to be highest of all and be most had in honour: or that wold rule the roste, or be the the ynge leaders in all thyng.
 Primo mane, prima luce, primo diluculo, in the dawning of spring of the day, early in the mornynge.
 Prima fronte, primo aspectu, prima specie, at the first sight.
 Laus prima illis est, they are moste esteemed, preped or set by.
 Prima, in the plurall nombre for Principia, the beginning.
 Si prima satis prospera fuissent, if he had had good

good prosperities, or good successe at the beginning.
 Primo accessu, incontinente at his firste commynge.
 Aestas prima incæperat, summer was newe begonne.
 Labris primis gustare, idē quod primorib.
 Quæ tu putaris prima, that thou hast thought chiefe, best, and principall.
 Primis tenebris, id est, cæpta nocte, in the beginning of the night, in the ennyng.
 Vespera prima, by and by as soon as the ennyng came.
 A primo, for Ab initio.
 A primo homo insanibat, at the beginninge the man was verage fierse, woode, or rather madde.
 In primis, chiefly, specially.
 Primula veris, some suppose it to be daisies. Rustellus supposeth it to bee a hynde of Verbas cum.
 Princeps, cipis, com. g. a pynce or pynesse, a gouernour, a chiefe head or ruler, he or she that hath the soueraintie or dominion, a noble man or woman, a chiefe man in a citee or countrey, also the firste or chiefe.
 Preinceps prælium inibat, id est, primus, he firste begonne the battayle.
 Postremus and Preinceps, contrary.
 Preinceps esse ad pericula, to be the firste or foremost in al perils & dangerous aduentures.
 Princeps, is sometyme the order among the capitaynes, or leaders in the warre, or rather amonge the moste experte and strongest souldiours, called of the romaines Principes.
 Octauum principem duxit, id est, octauum ordinem inter principes.
 Princeps legis agrariæ, id est, author, the chiefe doer, or first beginner.
 Princeps sermonis ordiendi fuit, he was the firste beginner of this communication or reasonyng.
 Princeps, is vsed adiectiuely.
 Principem locum inter grāmaticos tenuit, he was chiefe or principall amonge the grammarians.
 Dies imperij princeps, the firste date of his empyre or reigne.
 Princeps mensis, Ianuarie.
 Principem habuimus Pansam, we had Pansa our chiefe fauourer and helper.
 Principalis, le, principall. also perteyninge to a pynce, that belongeth to the firste or chiefe.
 Principaliter, principally, lyke a pynce, as it becometh a pynce.
 Principatus, us, ma. ge. the soueraintie or lordship, dominion, the principalltie or seignorie.
 Dare principatū alicui rei, to esteeme a thing moze than any other, to geue the prycke & pryce to any thing.
 Ferre principatum alicuius belli, to be souer

aine capitayne of any warre.
 Ut quisque ætate antecellit, ita sententia principatum tenet, every man accordyng to his age pronounceth his sentence, or saith his opynion.
 Principatu Claudij, in the tyme whyle Claudius was emperour.
 Principatum dare homini, to geue a man as bone all other, also to attribute to hym the soueraintie or dominion.
 Tenere principatum alicuius rei, to be the principall or chiefe doer in any matter.
 Penes ipsam est principatus, he hath the chiefe parte.
 Principio, an aduerbe, first, or at the beginning, first and foremost.
 Principio arque, id est, quum Primum, vel statim postquam.
 Principia, drum, n. g. plu. the place in a campe, where as are pyght the pavilions of the head capitaynes: but the moze propre signification thereof is, that it is the seconde warde in battayle, where in olde tyme were the pynces and noble men, or the chiefe and principall souldiours. Also it was taken for the order or rate of noble men, or of the moste experte and principall souldiours, whose bande is also called Principes.
 Esse post principia, to stande in the rate beyonde the chiefe and principall souldiours out of danger.
 Principium, pii, neu. ge. the beginninge, an entrance, a prohemie, the fountayne, the well spring, the chiefe originall of any thyng.
 Bene habet tibi principia, thou hast good fortune or successe at the beginninge.
 Prior, prius, the firste, the foremost.
 Priora tempora, the olde tyme.
 Priore libro, id est, precedente.
 Priores nostri, id est, maiores.
 Prius, aduerbium, after the maner of olde tyme, or of tyme past.
 Priscianus, a notable grammarian.
 Priscus, the name of diuers men.
 Priscus, a, um, auncient or of the olde tyme.
 Pristinus, a, um, that is certayne yeres monethes or dates passed, within the tyme that we maye remembre, also firste.
 Pristina nostra beneuolentia, our olde frends ship and hertie loue.
 Pristis, is, f. ge. a fythe of wonderfull length and skender, which cutteth the waves as the swymmeth: of the lykenesse whereof a longe galie is called Pristis.
 Priuatum, & priuatum, priuately, a parte, priuately, particularly, peculiarly.
 Priuatum & publicum, contrary.
 De his priuatum condidit volumen, he made a particular booke of these matters: or he wrote of these matters aparte and by them selues.
 Priuatio, onis, f. g. the taking awaye of any thing.
 Priuatus,

Prindus, he that is in some indignities or dignities.
Privatus, a, um, that is properly a mans owne, that which pertaineth to one man or fewe, at so particular. Sometime it signifyeth depriued, that hath any thyng taken from hym.
Privatum & commune, contracte.
Privata ferre, private holpe dayes observed particularly of any familie.
Vita privata, a private life, out of authoritie of office.
Res que ipsius erant privatae, whiche apperteyned to hym onely.
Privato consilio, of his owne propre counsaile.
Privatum odium, particulae hatred towards any man.
Lumine privatus, blinde.
Privatus stipendio, that hath his wages taken from hym, put out of wages.
Privernum, a towne in Campania.
Privignus, ni, m. gen. of **Privigna**, nae, for, ge. the childe by an other houshonde, or an other wife, whiche is dead, sonne or daughter in lawe to the houshond of wyfe.
Privilegium, gi, n. gen. a lawe concerning private persons, also a private or speciall lawe, a privilege, also a preeminence or prerogative above other.
Privilegiarius, a, um, that hath a privilege or licence graunted.
Privus, au, are, to take awaye, to depriue.
Privare communi luce, to hyl, to putte to death.
Privare oculis, to put out ones eyes, to make hym blinde.
Aegritudo me somno privat, my sicknesse wyll not let me slepe, or maketh me that I can not slepe.
Privus, an aduerbe, signifyeth before, more excellent.
Nihil prius, there is nothyng better or more excellent.
Prius tua opinione hic adero, I will be here sooner then ye thinke for.
Prius orto sole, before the sonne risynge.
Priusq, before that.
Prius, a, um, private, singular, everye mans owne or propre, also for singular, every one by hym selfe.
Ut prius lapides secum ferrent, that everye one shoulde beare a stone with him.
Pro, for, before, because, also in, in the steede of place, as, as it were, also after or accordyng.
Prostris, at the barre or place of pleadyng.
Pro tribunali, in the place of iudgement, before the iudge.
Pro Platonis sententia, accordyng to the sentence of Plato.
Pro opere, in the worke.
Pro merito, accordyng to his deservyng.
Pro curia, before the court.

Pro virili, to my power.
Pro comperto, for a suretie.
Pro explorato, idem.
Pro indiviso, without division.
Pro nihilo ducere, to let naught be.
Pro ridiculo putare aliquem, to laugh at one and make hym a foole, to repute one as a laughing stocke.
Nemo satis pro merito gratiam regi refert, no man doeth requite the king accordyng to his merits.
Pro opibus nostris, accordyng to our power.
Pro mea consuetudine, accordyng to my cusstome.
Pro spe nihil contigit, nothyng happened accordyng as men hoped: or it happened nothyng, as we hoped that it wolde.
Pro virili parte, to my power, or his power.
Pro rata parte, accordyng to his rate or portion.
Consilium pro tempore & pro re capere, to take counsaile accordyng as the tyme and matter requirerh.
Pro horum temporum perturbatione, consyderyng the troublous state of this tyme.
Pro mea autoritate videor posse, me thinketh that I maye doe it by myne office or authoritie that I am in.
Pro re nata, accordyng to this present case, or as the present case requirerh.
Pro meo iure dico, I tell you frankly.
Pro meo iure, by myne authoritie.
Pro suo iure agere omnia, To doe all thynges at his owne pleasure, or by his owne authoritie.
Pro cetera tua diligentia admones me, accordyng to the diligence that you have used afore tyme, or as you have ben diligent afore time also maye, so you are now to warne me, or put me in mynde.
Excubare pro templis, to watch in the temple or church.
Laudati pro concione, prepted before all the people, or at a great assembly.
Pro suggestu, in the pulpitte.
Pro de Iouis, before the temple of Iupiter.
Pro se quisq, every man to his power.
Pro testimonio dicere, to beare witness.
Maior quam pro numero hominum editur pugna, the battaile was greater then one wold have thought shoulde have ben of that numbre of persons.
Pro eo ac debui graviter molestus tui, I toke it grievously even as I had cause, or as my duetie and parte was.
Gerere se pro ciue, to vse hym selfe as he were a citizen.
Pro derelicto aliquid habere, to forsake a thyng, to esteeme it nothing.
Vnus Cato mihi est pro centum millibus, only Cato is to me as it were a hundred thousande.
Verbum

Verbū pro verbo reddere, to translate worde
for worde.

Pro mea parte adiui, I dyd helpe hym as
muche as I coude.

Pro ignoto aspernari, to contemne a man as
it were one that he neuer knewe before.

Amavi pro meo, I loued hym as it had ben
myne owne sonne.

Pro certo est, it is for certayne, it is for a sus-
certie.

Pro deliciis crudelitas illi fuit, he toke pleas-
sure in delited in his crueltie.

Pro damnato esse, to bee as a person condem-
ned.

Pro parente colere, to haue in as great reue-
rence as though he were his father.

Pro rupto foedus habebant, they repated the
league to be broken.

Pro opinione vulgi, after the opinion of the
common people.

Hec pro amore mutuo scripsi, these thinges
I haue writen for the mutuall loue that is be-
twene vs.

Duo talenta pro re nostra decreui esse satis,
I haue determined, that one. L. li. is enough
for one of my substance.

Pro meo iure imperitabam, I did commaunde
you on the vertue of myne authoritie.

Non necesse habeo, omnia pro meo iure as-
gere, I neede not so dwe all thynges to rigo-
rously and extremely, as I maye doe them.

Satis pro imperio quisquis es, imperiously
spoken who so euer thou be.

Pro agricola, for the plough mans profyte.

Si modo id pro me erat, if so bee that made
for my parte, or were profitable for me.

Pro eo achi confessum sit, euen as though it
were confessed.

Pro eo est achi adhibitus non esset, it is e-
uen as though he had not ben taken for any of
them.

Pro aliquo stare, to defende one, to speake in
his parte.

Pro, an interfection of indignacion, and is ioi-
ned sometye to an accusatiue, sometye to
a vocatiue.

Pro sancte Iupiter, O blessed Iupiter.

Pro deum atque hominū fidem, O the faith
of god and man.

Proadisco, ani, are, to build forth.

Proadificatum, that is buylded further then a
mannes owne grounde vpon the kynges hygh
waye.

Proagogium, gh, n. ge. aduoutrie, hopedome,
baudes crafte.

Proastia, pleasant places in the countrey, whiche
a man kepeth rather for pleasure then profyte.

Proauthor, oris, m. gene. the chiefe authour or
beginner.

Proauus, ui, m. g. a great grandfather.

Proauia, x, f. g. a great grand dame.

Probabilis, le, probable also that is to be allowed
or liked.

Probabiliter, probably.

Ille cur euenians, quis probabiliter dixerit,
how these thynges maye come to passe, whoran
tell any reasonable cause.

Probabilitas, atis, f. g. an apparence of trouth,
probabilitye.

Probatica, piscina, a ponde, where therpe were
washed when they shoulde be sacrificed.

Probatio, onis, f. g. a proufe.

Probatio futura est tua, it is thy parte to see
the thyng done, and to allow it.

Probator, oris, m. g. a prouer.

Probatum, a, um, proued, tried, allowed.

Probe, honestly, wel, wisely, ioygned with a noun
adiectiue, it signifieth Valde.

Probe apponit, that hath well dyunke.

Curasti probe, thou haste handled the matter
well: or thou hast ben diligent in the matter.

Habeo pro illa re illum quod moneam pro-
be, I knowe what to tell hym in his case for
that well enough.

Percutere probe, to strike the harder.

Probe, it is well done or said of the.

Probe memini, I remembre very well.

Probissimus, the superlatiue.

Probitas, atis, f. g. honestie, goodnesse.

Probitus, used of olde writers for Probe.

Probléma, blématis, n. ge. a sentence proposed,
haunge a demaunde thereto annexed.

Probo, aui, are, to proue, to prayse, to approue, to
assure, to shewe by reason or exaple that a thyng
is good, to perswade one, to approue a thyng as
good, honest, and standyng with reason.

Probare se, to declare him selfe an honest man.

Tuo ex ingenio alienos mores probas, thou
esteemest other men to be lyke the, or to be ac-
cording to the conditions.

Non vereor, ne hoc officium meum iudici
non probem, I feare not, but that I am able
to perswade the iudge, that this freidely seruice
of myne is honest and good.

Mihi neutiq probari potuit, I coude not bee
perswaded to thinke that it was honest.

Laudare, & probare.

Probare aliquid in aliquo, to allowe or ap-
proue a thyng in one.

Quæ non probantur in vulgus, whiche the
common people doe not approue or allowe.

Probare diligentia suam in re aliqua, to shew
in any matter that he is diligent.

Facile ut pro eunuchis probas, that ye maye
easilye feigne and make men beleue that you are
an eunuche.

Nemini probatur, none dooeth prayse or al-
lowe it.

Amicos probato, proue and assay thy frendes.

Probare causam suā alteri, to proue his cause
god before one.

Probolcis, boscidis, f. g. a longe snoute, as an
Olyphant

Proba, aui, are, to reprove or rebuke.
Probris, a, um, reprobus fall.
Probrium, bri, n. g. a reprochfull acte; as hoies
 Epistolæ plenæ proborum, letters full of re-
 prochfull wordes.
Probra ingerere, intendere, iacere, iactare,
 dicere aliqui, or in aliquem, to speake reproch-
 full wordes or sayle agaynst one.
Insimulare probri mulierem, to accuse a wo-
 man of aduontrie.
Magno tibi probro futurum est, it will bee
 great reproche or dishonour to you.
Probus, a, um, good; honest.
Probus Beritius, a grammarian.
Proca, cæ, f. g. a faune, a ponge doe.
Procipitas, dila, f. g. malepertite, or wanton-
 nesse in ashyng or crauyng, leucipasse.
Procipiter, malepertite; wantonly, without
 shame, without grace, leucilly.
Procampilon, idem quod Abretonum.
Prœcapis, a progreus, which cometh of one head.
Procax, acis, om. g. maleperste in ashyng or de-
 siring, shamelesse, wanton in crauyng, alwaye
 crauyng, yll lounded.
Procalo, aui, arc, to call one to.
Procêdo, cessi, cedere, to goe or walke forth, to
 procede, to mospere, to goe out of the heart if
 a great pompe or solemne companie or crayne.
Procede tu huc, come thou hyther.
Procedere obulam, to goe to meete with one.
Procedire in medium, goe forth.
Procedere in philosophia, to profite in philo-
 sophie.
Processit ætate, he became or waxed olde.
Processit eo insolentia, he waxed so arrogant
 and proude.
Eo ira processit, the anger so encreased, or they
 waxed so angrie.
Toridem dies procedent emptori, the byet
 shall haue so many dayes profite.
Nihil procedit, the thyng goeth nothyng for-
 warde, or prospereth nothyng.
Aliquantum viâ processero, I shall besomes
 what forwarde on my way or tourney.
Obulam mori procedere, whan death appo-
 cheth to profte our selues, and shewe that we be
 willing to die.
In multum vini processerant, he had drunke
 somewhat to muche.
In pedes procedere nascentem, to be bozne in
 to the worlde with the feete forwarde.
Processit aliquantum ad virtutis aditum, he
 samewhat profpyed in the studie of vertue.
In virtute procedere, to increase in vertue.
Ad opes procedere, to wake riche.
Longe honoribus processisset, he had come
 to hygher auctozitee or dignitee.
Cum ea voluntate processit, he came forth

hauing this will by ment, *olla in unum*
 Proceſſive caſus, he departed out of the
 campe.
 Proceſſendopus, to go about his buſineſſe of
 worke.
 In publicum proceſſere, to come abroad to
 ſhew hym ſelfe.
 Procedunt in ſublime vires, vines growe by a
 ſtraight waye and ſtill riſe, *mo. s. rudi. o. i.*
 Vſq; ad adoleſcētiā meam proceſſit ætate,
 he hath ſuſtained the tyme that I was a yonge ma,
 or he was alque when I was a yonge man.
 Num quid ad forum proceſſit hodie nouie
 was there any newes to daie abroad.
 Tempus proceſſit, the tyme paſſed on.
 Proceſſit epide ex ſententia, it proceſſeth or
 goeth forwarde pleaſantely even as we wolde
 haue it. Primo parum proceſſit, it wente
 ſlenderly forwarde at the firſt.
 Proceſſens, entis, proceſſyng, that proceſſeth or
 goeth forth. Die procedente, the daye paſſyng
 on. Tempore procedente, in proceſſe of tyme.
 Proceleumaticus, a ſorte in metter, conſiſtyng of
 foure thoſe ſyllables.
 Procella, *l. r. f. g.* a great tempeſt of wynde, ſpe-
 cially on the ſea, and by tranſlation, a trouble
 or ruſſelyng in a common weale.
 Procello, procelli, *l. r. e.* to ſtrike, to tounne, to ſet
 downe.
 Procellōſus, *a. um.* Roſurie, tempeſtuous.
 Proceres, procerum, plurali, *nu.* the heades or
 endes of the beames in buildyng, that lie with-
 out the wall: and by tranſlation, the head men
 of a towne, gouernours, rulers.
 Proceres gula, deinty mouthed felowes, that
 ſet al theyr delite on delicate feedyng.
 Procerem, is read in Iuuenall.
 Procere, an aduerbe, whiche ſignifieth longe or
 of lengthe.
 Procēritas, *ātis, f. g.* lengthe, calneſſe, hepaſt.
 Prociritus, *a. um.* incenſed or prouoked with an
 ill ſpīte, madde or wode.
 Prociriti lapides, vengeable.
 Procerus, *a. um.* longe, tall, high.
 Proceriſſimus, in Plinie.
 Procer, for prouocet, leaſt hym prouoche, let hym
 appeale.
 Proceſſus, *us, m. g.* proceſſe or ſucceſſe.
 Habere proceſſum in literis, to haue profited
 well in learnyng.
 Proceſſtrium, *ſtrij, n. g.* an open place or galerie
 to go from one chambje to an other: alſo the
 ourmoſte parte of the walles within the imba-
 ſtilmentes, where men make go: ſome doe call it
 a trenche befoze the campe, in the defence thereof
 from artillery.
 Procheton, the herbe Tuſſilago.
 Prochirus, *ri, maſ. g.* a clerke, ſcribe, or notarie,
 that hath a quicke hande.
 Prochyra, *ta, o. Prochyte, tes,* an ile in the ſea,
 in the goulfe or rode of Buteolis, a citie in
 Mmm Cam

Campania, also a certayne vessel.
Procidencia, *ae*, f. g. when any thyng falleth out of his place.
Procidencia ani, when the humme of the fundament appereth out.
Procido, *cidi*, *dere*, to fall downe prostrate.
Ad pedes alicuius procidere, to fall downe at ones feete.
Prociduus, *a*, *um*, that falleth downe or out of his place.
Procieo, *ciui*, *ciere*, to prouoke or call from farre of, to desire, to aske.
Procius, a grammarion.
Procius, *us*, *m*. g. the prouision before that any thyng is doen, also the state of an armie, when they be ready to geue battaile.
In prociectu facere, to doe a thyng readylie and promptly.
In prociectu stare, to be in a readinesse.
In prociectu habere, to haue in a readinesse.
Prociectus, *a*, *um*, *redy*, prepared, in a readines.
Prociecta classis, a nauie of shippes prepared ready to fyght.
Procingo, *xi*, *gere*, to prepare, to make ready.
Procio, *ciui*, *cire*, to breake of, to make bayne and of none effecte.
Procito, *ai*, *are*, to prouoke.
Procius, *a*, *um*, made void and of none effecte.
Proclamator, *oris*, *m*. g. a crier.
Proclamo, *ai*, *are*, to cry out, to proclaime.
Proclinatio, *onis*, f. g. a declininge or bendynge downewarde.
Proclino, *ai*, *are*, *idem quod Inclino*.
Procliuis, *ue*, *redy* to fall, inclined. also *redy* or easy to be doen. **Ingenium procline**, a nature inclined or bent to a thyng.
Procline dicta est, it is an easie thyng to say.
Procliniore alij **ad alios morbos sunt**, some are moze enclined or subiect to certayne diseases than other be.
Id faciam in proclini quod est, I wyll do that that is easy to be doen: or that may sone be done.
Procliuitas, *atis*, f. g. inclination or disposition to any thing, facilitie.
Procliuiter, easily, redily.
Proclus, a noble philosopher of Platos secte.
Proco, *ai*, *are*, to desyre, to demaunde. and theys foze wters be called **Proci**. to aske maleparts. also to dallye with wanton langage. to ete or beholde a woman wantonly.
Procceton, *onis*, *m*. g. a porche or entree before one come into a chambze.
Procomion, both made of new barley.
Proconnesus, an yle in Propontis.
Proconsul, *lis*, *m*. g. he that was sent with an extraordinary power of Consul into a prouince of the Romanes.
Proconsularis, *re*, pertaining to the Proconsul.
Proconsulatus, *us*, *m*. g. the dignitee of him that was in the consules secede.
Procopius, a learned man bozne in Cæsaria, als

to a tyran of Constantinople, that rebeld agaynst Theodosius the emperour.
Procrastinatio, *onis*, f. g. a delaye, a delayng of from dooing that which shold be dooed.
Procrastino, *ai*, *are*, to prolonge the tyme, to deferre, to make delaye, to tye up of from dooing to doo.
Procreatio, *onis*, f. g. an ingendrynge or begettyng of chyldren.
Procreator, *oris*, *m*. g. one that ingendryth or begetteth.
Procreatrix, *trix*, f. g. a mother, a damme.
Procreatus, *a*, *um*, begotten, ingendryed.
Procreo, *ai*, *are*, to begett chyldren, to ingendrye.
Procreare alicui periculum, to put one in danger, to byng one in perill, to prouoke ones destruction.
Procreasco, *creui*, *crecere*, to growe up.
Procris, the daughter of Iphis, and wyfe of Læphalus.
Procurator, *oris*, *m*. g. he that watcheth and warde without the campe.
Procurbo, *ai*, *are*, to watch.
Procuo, *cudi*, *dere*, to strike or beate a thyng to make it lesse or thinner.
Proculere dolos, to inuete deceites and gyles.
Procludere linguam, to frame or fashion the tongue to speake.
Procul, an aduerbe, farre of, from, farre.
Cuius vox auribus sonat procul? Whose voice doe I here a farre of?
Procul errant, they are farre out of the waye, they be greatly deceyued.
A me culpam hanc esse procul, that I am not thyng gylty in this matter.
Quis tam procul a literis? quin. &c. who is so viterly vnlearned, but that. &c.
De procul, a farre of.
Procul, is sometyme a preposicion, and serueth either to an accusatiue, or an ablatiue case.
Nec procul ex de aberant, They were almost slayne.
Procul muro, farre of from the wall.
Procul dubio, surely, without doubt, without question.
Illud procul vero est, that is farre from the trueth, or veray false.
Procul urbem, far from the citee.
Procul muros, farre from the walles.
Proculco, *ai*, *are*, to treade downe, to go vpon.
Proculeio, *ere*, to extende, to promise.
Proculeius, a gentelman of Rome, veray familiar with Augustus.
Proculiunt, olde wryters vled for **Promittant**, they promyse.
Proculus, *li*, *m*. g. he that is bozne when his father is farre out of the countrey: or after some, when his father is veray olde.
Procumbo, *cubui*, *cumbere*, to lie flatte or prostrate, to come narowe together. sometyme to bende downe towards the ground, as the topes

ges of some herbes doth. *Procumbens*, ad *genus*, & ad *pedes*,
 to fall downe prostrate at ones feete.
Tecta super habitates procumbunt, the hou-
 ses fall downe upon them that dwell in them.
Procuratio, *onis*, for. administration of thinges
 concerning an other man. also purgynge of
 piracyng of god by sacrifice.
Negotii publici procuratio, the charge, admi-
 nistration, and dweyng of a matiere concerning
 the common weale.
Procurator, *oris*, m. g. a p^rocour, or factour, a
 solicitor.
Procuratrix, *tracis*, the feminine.
Procuratorius, a, um, pertainyng to a p^rocour,
 factour, or solicitor.
Procurator, *auis*, are, to doe or sollicite an other mans
 businesse, to haue the charge of an other mans
 businesse. also to purge by sacrifice, to intetche
 diligently, to helpe, susteyne or surcouse. Some-
 tyme for Curate, to take herde of a thyng.
Procurare prouinciam, to gouerne and rule
 the countrey.
Procurare prodigia, to vse certayne ceremo-
 nies and sacrifice, to the intent that thynges
 monstrous shoulde not take any effecte.
Corpora procurare, to cherishe and refecthe
 theyr bodies.
Procurare arbores, To houlbande and keepe
 trees, that they maie growe and prospeere.
Procurrens, *entis*, rennyng out, extendyng out
 in length.
Procurro, *curre*, *curre*, to ren forth or beyonde.
Procurrere in vias, to ren forth into bylles.
Procuratio, *onis*, a rennyng out to skirmishe
 or fyght.
Procuratio, *onis*, for. g. a rennyng out. also a dis-
 gression, a course.
Procurro, *auis*, are, to ren out often to skirmishe
 or fyght, to renne out upon the enemies.
Procurfus, *us*, *mas*, ge. a course or rennyng out
 of souldiours to skirmishe or fyght with theyr
 enemies.
Procurus, a, um, beate croked.
Procuratores, forcyders in battayle.
Procus, i, m. g. a wower to haue a woman in mar-
 riage, but most properly where there bee. ii. whis-
 che wower euerp one for him selfe.
Proci Penelopes, a name geuen to them which
 in wanton pastymes doe consume bothe theyr
 owne goddes & also others, whome they haunt
 vnto.
Proustes, a notable robber of Attica, slayne by
 Hercules.
Procyon, a sterre called the dogge sterre, which
 appeareth in the canicular dates.
Prodeambulo, *auis*, are, to walke forth, to walke
 abroade.
Prodeo, *ini*, *vel*, *dij*, *ire*, to goe forth or out of
 an house, to come befoze one.
Prodire in aciem, to set them selfe in araye of

battails and marche forth to fight with theyr
 enemies.
Prodire obuiam, to go agaynst one, or to goe
 to meete one whiche is comyng.
Prodire in publicum, to goe or come abrode to
 be seene, to goe abrode in the streets.
Ad me prodire, they come forth a doze to
 me. *Extra modum prodire*, to passe measure.
In conspectum alicuius prodire, to come in
 ones sight.
Prodire, the impersonall.
Prodico, *dixi*, *dicere*, to speake more, to prate.
*Quamobrem excutiemus omnes istorum de-
 licias, omnes ineptias, si prodixerint*, wheres-
 foze we wyll set forth all these mens pleasures
 and phantasies, if they will prate any more.
Prodicator, *oris*, m. g. he that extraordinarily
 is ordeined byrator, for some sodein necessities
 or perill.
Prodicus, a rhetorician, *Theremenes* matter,
 also a sophister.
Prodigialiter, monstrously, out of all course.
Prodigiose, monstrously, straungely, contrary
 to all naturall course.
Prodige, *extremely*, outragiously, prodigally,
 wastfully.
Prodigialis, le, that which pertaineth to the pro-
 curyng of stränge tokens or signes.
Prodigiator, *oris*, m. gene. he that by stränge
 signes or tokens telleth befoze what shall als
 terwarde happen.
Prodigiōsus, a, um, that whiche maketh strang
 signes or tokens. also that is monstrous or co-
 trary to the common course of nature.
Prodigiosa pretia, vnerasonable pytes.
Prodigias, *aris*, and *Prodigētia*, *is*, f. ge. pro-
 digaliter, immoderate spendyng.
Prodigium, *ij*, neu. gen. a thyng seldome seene,
 whiche signifieth that some thyng shall happen
 verie good or ill. As blasyng sterres, eyses or spe-
 gures in the firmament, thynges monstrous or
 against nature.
Prodigio simile, a monstrous thyng, a won-
 derfull matter.
Prodigo, *dēgi*, *digere*, to lasse out monye in
 vaine, or in thinges not necessarie, to consume
 or spende riotously, also to dyue farre of.
Cum matribus in pabulum prodigunt, they
 dyue them forth with their dammes to pasture
 or feedyng.
Prodigus, a, um, prodigall, wastfull, ryottous,
 an outragious spender, a spendall, an vnchyste,
 that wyll laushe and spende, wher yt nedithe
 not, whan it nedythe not, and vpon whome it
 nedithe not. sometyme it is v^sed for liberall.
Prodigæ hostiæ, sacrifices that be consu-
 med.
Animæ prodigus, he that passeth not for his
 life.
Prodimentum, *ti*, neu. gener. a treason or be-
 trayng.

Produnt, bled of Ennius, to issue or come forth.
 Proditio, ónis, treason, discipyn, betwainyn.
 Proditor, óris, m. gen. a traitour, one that betwaineth.
 Proditus, a, um, betrayed, betwaineth, discied, deceived, also uttered, declared.
 Dies prodita, id est, edita.
 Prodius, further in.
 Prodo, didi, dere, to put of or dyne of or fram, to cast farre of, to shewe, to disclose, to appeare, to accuse, to betwaine, to utter, to discie, to betraie, also to name, to deceyve, to forsake one in his neede, to leave without succour or helpe, to prolonge, to deferre, to delaye, to yelde geue or rendre up into ones handes, to write, to put in writing.
 Tibi nos prodimus ac confitemur cistellam habere, thus we saie and confesse vnto you, that we haue the casket.
 Prodere concios, to appeche, discie, and betwaine his fellows.
 Prodere dogma, to disclose the secretes.
 Prodidiſti & te, & illam miseram & gnati, thou hast deceived and betrayed thy selfe, and also the poore woman and thy sonne.
 Antequam arcem proderent hostibus, before that they had rendered by the castell to theyr enemies.
 Prodere posteris, to leue to the memorie of them that come after vs.
 Prodere patriam, to betraie his own countrey.
 Prodere exemplum, to punyſhe men to the example of other. also to shewe and geue an example to other.
 Prodere fidem, to falsifie his faith, to doe contrarye to his allegiance, or his solemne promise.
 Prodere legem, to frustrate the extent of the lawe, as whan one taketh vpon him to accuse a murtherer, and doeth not pursue it.
 Prodere officium, to do contrarye to his dutie, or not to doe his dutie.
 Prodere gloriam & laudem posteris, to leue after him example of praise and renoume.
 Prodere vitam, to put his life in iesperdy.
 Prodere inter regem, to name hym that shall occupie the roume of a kynge or ruler vntyll an other be chosen.
 Prodidiſt memoria, it is written.
 Vt quidam poëta prodiderunt, as some poëtes haue written.
 Vt aliquot saltem nuptiis prodar dies, that he will at the least wise prolonge or delaye the marriage, for two or thre daies.
 Ad memoriam posteritatem q̄ prodendam, id est, propagandam.
 Caput & salutem alicuius prodere, for monei to betraie one and put his life in iesperdy.
 Prodere imitationem exempli, To shewe or geue an example for other to folowe.
 Prodere memoriam alicuius facti, to cause an

acte to be remembred.
 Prodas primum pecuniam omnem, I ges te amittas filium, depert rather with all the money that thou hast.
 Prodere licentis, monumentis, & prodere memoria, to put in writing.
 Fama prodidit, it was a saying or rumour.
 Prodromus, i, ma, ge. he that renoueth before as a lecher, or he that byngeth edinges of ones companye.
 Prodromi, he also sterres in heauen, whiche doe rise in the north east. viii. daies before the canicular dayes.
 Ficus prodromi, figges that bee ripe before the other.
 Produco, duxi, cere, to prolonge, to drawe in lengthe, to stretch out, to byng forth, to consume or spende, to set forth to hye, or to byng forth to be solde, to folowe.
 Conuiuium ad multam nocte vario sermone producimus, with talkyn of diuers matters, we prolonged the supper, vntill it was late in the nyght.
 Paulatim hunc diem producam, I will passe forth this daye by litle and litle.
 Vt huic malo aliquam producam moram, that I maye finde some meane to deferre or delaye this mischiete.
 Noctem producere vino, to passe the night in drynkyng and quaffynge.
 Pelles dentibus producere, to drawe or stretch out thynges with ones teeth.
 Vitam producere, to prolonge the lyfe.
 Quos ante sedes huc produci iussi, whiche I comanded to be brought hither before the doore.
 Authorem vel testem producere, To cite or byng forth an authour or witnesse.
 Producere aliquē, to dyne of one with wordes and promises. also for Promouere, to promote or aduance one.
 Falsa spe producis, thou leadeſt or feedest me forth with a vayne hope, thou byngest me in a foolis paradise.
 Producere aliquem ad aliquid, pro inducere.
 Producere filios, to bynge forth chyldren.
 Filiam producere, id est, Prostituere, to herbaude to ones owne daughter.
 Producere scelus, to commit a naughtie act.
 Producte, an aduerbe, signifieth longe.
 Producte dicitur, it is pronounced longe.
 Productilis, le, that whiche is made out at length with beatynge.
 Productio, ónis, f. ge. the makyn of a thyng longe.
 Productus, a, um, made longe, or set out at length, also brought or put out.
 Flagellum viris productissimum, a verate longe shote or bynche of a vine.
 Prætus, a kynge of Trogues, the son of Ibas.
 Profanatio, ónis, f. g. the makyn of a thyng profane that was halowed, profanation.

Profanatus, a, um, suspended, unhallowed, profaned.

Profanum templum, the church suspended, where any horrible crime is therein committed.

Profano, aut, are, to consecrate thynges beyng hallowed, to a temporall use.

Profanum facere, idem.

Profanus, a, um, that which is not hallowed, temporall, a man unlearned, and that which hate learned men, a lay man, also ungodly, wicked, not consecrated or given to God: also that which is forgiuen or annexed to the temple.

Profanus, vel profane, satur, sati, to prophesie, to pronounce, to speake abroade, to tell thynges to come.

Profatus, tus, a pronouncing of speaking.

Profectio, onis, f. g. a passage of setting forth towards a thing, a departing from the place where a man is, a going forth.

Profectus, a, um, an abutment.

Dos profectio, dower that a woman hath besides her owne patent.

Profecto, in very debt, forsooth, truly, doubtless.

Profectus, us, m. ge. profite that one taketh in of any thyng.

Profectum facere, to profite of goe forwarde, properly in study of learning.

Profero, tuli, ferre, to bringe forth, to shewe forth, to take out, to pronounce, to speake, to tell abroade, to disclose, to utter, to carie, to beare forth, to allege, to laie for him selfe, to write, to reckon, to deferre, to delaye, to drawe in length, to enlarge, to dilate, or make greater, to prolonge, to laye to ones charge, to laye against one.

Proferre dolum, to put a deceit in experience.

Proferre gradum, to aduance him selfe and goe forwarde.

Proferre audaciam, id est, ostendere.

Proferre deambulationes.

Beneficium in aliquem proferre, to doe a benefite of pleasure for one.

In solem proferre, to bringe forth into the sunne.

Gradum proferre, to make speede.

Rem profer palam, utter the matter plainly.

Custodire & proferre, contrarie.

Aliquid foras proferre, to tell a thyng abroade out of the house.

In lucem proferre, to set abroade to the knowlage of men.

Proferre se, to utter themselves.

Proferre fines imperij, to dilate or extend the boundes of ones realme or dominion.

Imperium proferre, idem.

Aliquod dies profer, deferre or prolonge the matter a daye or two.

Proferre beatam vitam usq; ad rogam, to be happy or fortunate even to his dienge daye, to continue in felicity and wealth, even to the oure of his death.

Lingam proferre, to put out his tongue.

Proferre digitum, to holde out his finger.

Proferre gaudium oculis, to shewe by his eyes that he is ioyfull and glad.

In conspectum proferre, to bringe forth before.

Quantitatem protulisset legissimam, when he had made or drawn a verie long line.

Legem que fecerit proferre, least hym allege of shewe the lawe whereby he will doe it.

Proferre, onis, f. g. an open confession, an open saying of himselfe.

Professor, onis, m. g. a reader in open scholes.

Professorius, a, um, that belongeth to open profession of reading.

Profectus, a, um, manifest, confessed.

Profecti dies, waighte daies.

Profectum vulgus, the common people.

Profectio, proficis, feci, ere, to profite, to proceede, to goe forwarde in a thyng, to doe good, procure of helpe muche in a thyng, also to be holosome or medicinable.

Sed adhuc nihil profecit, but hitherto he hath nothinge profited of procured; or he hath doen no good in the matter.

Adeps plurimum proficis, the fatte helpeth muche, or is verie holosome or medicinable.

Proficiscor, cisceris, cisci, to goe forth, to come forth or from, to departe, to begynne, to haue his beginninge of any thyng.

Proficiscor Romam, I goe to Rome.

Proficiscor Roma, I come of retourne from Rome.

Quo profectus sum ibo, id est, quo coepera, I will goe forth and continue on my iourney as I beganne.

Profecta est illinc grandiscula, she departed thence beyng of a good stature or age.

Proficisci ad somnam, to goe to sleepe.

In exilium proficisci, to goe in banishment.

Nauis profectus est, he went in a shyppe.

Proficisci, obuiam, to goe to meete with one.

Proficisci ad reliqua, id est, pergere, to tell on the residue that is behynde.

Ex numeris proficisci volunt omnia, they will haue all thynges to procede or haue theyr beginning of numbres.

Omnia a me in te profecta sunt quae ad tuum commodum pertinerent, I haue doen all thynges for you, that I thought to be for your commoditye and profite.

Proficiscitur a meis consiliis tua laus, it is my counsaile that you haue gotten so great prayse, or that you are come to so great honour and reuoume.

Ab his initiis noster in te amor profectus, &c. our loue towards you hauing this beginninge, &c.

Quaecumque a me ornamenta ad te proficiscuntur, what thynges so euer I do to the aduancement of your honour, or what so euer honours

his benefites and pleasures I do for you.
Profundo, *profidi*, ere, to cleave.
Profrat, *eris*, eri, to promise openly, to tell
 frankly of boldly. also to tell of declare howe
 muche any man hath of money, cattell, coine, or
 any other thyng, as men doe to viscountes or
 other officers. also to speake of aunte, to take
 vpon one, to confesse a thyng openly and freely.
 Also to discouer or confesse a thing. also to reade
 a lesson openly.
Profrateri quod non possis implere, to profite
 of take vpon the, that thou canst not performe.
Profrateri operam suam, to promise his ayde
 helpe or service in a thyng.
Qui se sapientem proficitur, whiche sayde of
 made his aunte openly, that he was a wise man.
Hoc me profitor susceperis, I graunt of con-
 fesse to you, that I haue taken this vpon me.
Studia sua profiteri, to declare openly how they
 be affectioned or mynded.
Profrateri as alienum, to confesse his debte, to
 confesse howe muche he oweth, or what debte he
 is in.
Profrateri nomen, to tell his name and be en-
 rolled.
Profrateri iudicium, to appeache, accuse or be-
 traye hym selfe and his companions.
Profrateri se medicum, to take vpon hym to be
 a physician, to practise physike.
Profratus, us, m. g. a blowyng or blastyng.
Profrator, *oris*, m. g. a naughty pache, a riot-
 tous person.
Profratus, a, um, ouerthrowen, dyuen away,
 put to flight, destroyed, sometyme it signifieth
 finished, brought to a point.
Profrati homines, men that haue wasted
 theyr substance in folie, very naughty paches,
 very lewde persons.
Profrata ad perniciem, id est, redacta.
Questio profrata est, the question is dissol-
 ued.
Profrigo, *au*, are, to ouerthrowe, to dyue away,
 to bynge to destruction, to put to flight, also to
 dispatche or bynge to an ende.
Rem publicam profrigare, to byng the com-
 mon weale almost to viter confusion.
Profrigauit bellum, he had almost finished
 the warre and brought it past the worst.
Profrigo, *is*, ere, to striue muche.
Profrigo, *au*, are, to blowe, to blowe downe, to
 breath or puffe out.
Profruens, *tis*, m. g. a riuier.
Profruens, *entis*, om. g. flowyng or rennyng
 pleasauntly lyke a spurr.
Profruent, abundantly.
Profruentia, *a*, f. g. a flowyng or abundance.
Profruo, *xi*, ere, to renne downe, to renne out of
 a thyng, to renne from farre.
Profrunium, *ij*, n. g. a flice or laske.
Profrunium mulierum, womens naturall pur-
 gacion.

Profrunium narium, the pole.
Profruns, a, um, that that floweth.
Profruns amnis, a riuier that floweth or ren-
 neth away.
Proforem, *res*, ret, fore, to profite.
Quæ nocere sequar, fugiam quæ profore
 credam, that whiche hath doen harme myll I
 folowe, & eschewe myll I those thynges, whiche
 I beleue will profite me.
Profrugio, *profugis*, fugi, fugere, to flee farre,
 to flee or renne away as muche as one can.
Gnarus eius profrugit inopia, his son is conne
 atwais, and hath forsaken the countrey for po-
 uerty.
Profrugere ex tempestatum periculis, to es-
 cape out of perille or danger of any troublous
 tyng.
Profrugium, *ij*, n. g. a place wherunto a man fle-
 eth for succour, also a thing wherunto one res-
 sorteth for succour, a place of refuge or helpe.
Profrugus, *i*, m. g. he that goeth or is dyuen farre
 out of his owne countrey.
Profrunditas, *aris*, f. g. deepnesse.
Profrundo, *fidi*, ere, to poure out largely, to
 spende exceedingly, to spende out of measure.
Profrundere palmites, is of a vine, when it sen-
 deth out a great number of branches.
Profrundere clamorem, to reie out as lowde
 as one may.
Profrundere se in aliquem, to doe to one al the
 pleasure that lieth in his power.
Profrundere vires animi argu ingenij, to em-
 ploye all his power & wit in byngyng a thinge
 to passe.
Profrundere vitam vel sanguinem pro patria,
 to spende his lyfe in defence of his countrey.
Profrundes profundere, id est, emittere.
Laborem profundere, to spende or waste his
 labour in bayne.
Profrundere lachrymas, to wepe much and bit-
 terly.
Odiu inclusum profundere, to viter the
 grudge and hatred that hath lyne longe byd in
 mennes stomaches.
Profrundus, a, um, depe, sometyme hygh.
Celum profundum, the hygh heauen.
Profunda altitudo, exceeding great height.
Nox profunda, mydnight, late in the night.
Summum & profundum, contrarie, the top
 and the bottome.
Profundum, is sometyme taken for the sea.
Profundi pater, steptune.
Profunda auaritia, insatiable couetousnesse.
Profunda cupido imperij, insatiable and im-
 moderate desyre of empyre and dominion.
Profunda libido, insatiable lecherie.
Profuse, in great abundance.
Profusus, a, um, exceedyng lyberall, verie aboun-
 daunt, verie muche, verie sumptuous, also
 lyng downe flatte, posture.
Profusa epulae, excessiue banquettyng.

Profu-

Profusus sui, a riotous & dissolute spend
to great pleasure & pleasure, & pleasure.

Profuse lacrymæ, teares plentifully raining
downe.

Profusa hilaritas, dissolute or inordinate ioye
or merriment.

Progener, generi, m. g. the householder of my
daughter, daughter, or sonne's daughter; sonk
tyme the sonne in lawes daughter.

Progenio, mui, are, to engender.

Progeneratio, onis, f. g. an engendering.

Progenéro, au, are, to engender or bypge forth
to issue.

Progenies, ei, for, genl. a progenie of issue in
the bloud, of bypge.

Progenitor, oris, m. g. a grandfather.

Progermino, au, are, to bypge out aboun-
dantly.

Progero, gessi, etc, to cast or put out, to cast
forthe.

Prognatio, genui, neri, to get a child.

Prognare, openit.

Prognatiter, hardily, boldly.

Proglossis, the fore end of the tongue.

Prognati, children.

Prognatus, a, um, borne.

Prognition, loci, Prognition.

Prognipion, pij, n. g. the furnace or place where
the eye is made in the horse's head.

Prognosis, sis, f. g. prescience or knowledge of
that a thynge hapneth.

Prognosticon, a, pronostication, a signe or token
of a thynge to come.

Progradiens, entis, going forth, proceeding.

Progrédior, gressus sum, proceedi, to go forth
or before, by translation, to provide fastid in a
matter, and to saie more in it.

Progredi obuiam, to go forth to meete with
one.

Sed progrediamur longius, but let vs procede
in this matter and speake further of it.

Tridui viam progressi, rursus reuenterunt,
after they had gone forwarde, iii. daies iourney,
they returned againe.

Quicquid progredior in vastiorem altitudi-
nem inuehor, the further that I goe in or for-
warde. &c.

Digitum progredi non possunt, they can not
goe forwarde one fingers breadth.

Eo progressus est quo non audeo dicere, he
became so naughtie and lewde in dyuers thyn-
ges, as I dare not expresse.

Progrésio, onis, f. g. a proceeding or going for-
warde.

Progressus, a, um, that hath passed or gone for-
warde.

Progressus, us, m. g. a marching forth, or pas-
sing forth, a proceeding or going forwarde.

Facere progressum in studiis, to profite in
learnynge.

Habere progressum, idem,

Progymanus, m. g. an assaile of pfoe
or an assault.

Prohibere, prohibere, m. g. to prohibit, to
forbid, to let, to kepe under, to kepe close, to
restrain.

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Prohibere, prohibere, m. g. to prohibit, to
forbid, to let, to kepe under, to kepe close, to
restrain.

Proiectare aliquem probis, to rebuke one.
Proiectura, *z*, *for*, *ge*. a penthouse to conueighe rayne from a wall, also the copping of water table of a wall, the iutings of leaning out that is in pillars and other buildngs.
Proiectus, *us*, *m*, *g*. the casting out of a thyng, the iutynge of leaning out in buildngs.
Proiectus, *a*, *um*, throwen out afaire, cast forth, stretched out, lyng downe alonge, lyng prostrate, also vile, contemned, of little value.
Proiecta audacia, false hardinesse.
Proiectus puer, a childe which is lated abroade in the streets, no man knowynge who is the father or mother.
Proiectus ad audendum, false hardie.
Brachium proiectum, the arme cast of stretched forth.
Vinea humi proiecta, a vyne lyng on the grounde.
Ad libidinem gens proiectissima, most enclined, geuen, and prone.
Proicio, *proiciis*, *icci*, *ere*, to throwe or cast, to set forth, to leane, to extende or holde out a thyng at length.
Proicit ampullas & sesquipedalia verba, he speaketh proude and lustie wordes.
Diem proiecit, he died.
Lachrymas proicere, *id est*, effundere.
Neme proiciam, that I shalbe not despire and cast away all hope.
Se ad pedes proicere, to fall downe prostrate at ones feete.
Se ex vrbe proicere, *id est*, subtrahere, to scape hym selfe out of the citee in all haste.
Se in forum proiecit, he went in great haste to the common place.
In muliebres fletus se proicere, to make a wepyng and wailynge lyke women.
Et patriam virtute proiecient, and had lost and forgotten the valiantnesse of theyr foze fathers or auncestours.
Proin, therfoze.
Proinde, therfoze, wherfoze, sometyme *for* Perinde, euen as, lyke as. *Perinde expiscare quasi non nosces*, thou dwelt so enquire, as though thou didst not knowe it.
Prolabor, *beris*, *bi*, to slide or slippe forth, to fall.
Prolabi timore, to fall downe for feare.
Prolabi longius, to wander farre of, to speake somewhat moze of a matter than is conuenient.
Prolabi in misericordia, to become mercifull.
Prolabi cupiditate, to bee abused by his concupiscence.
Prolabi ex equo, to fall from his horse.
Prolapsio, *onis*, *f*, *g*. a falling or slipping downe.
Prolapsus, *a*, *um*, slidden or fallen downe.
Prolapsa huc libido, his wilfulnesse is come to this.
Prolatio, *onis*, *f*, *g*. a delayng, also a deferring

Prolatio, *onis*, *f*, *g*. an extendynge forth, also pronouncynge or pronounciation, subiecting byngs forth of the thyng of a thyng, also delayng or deferring of a matter.
Prolatio, *ui*, *are*, to deferre or put off till a long get tyme.
Dies prolatus, to deferre or prolonge from date to date.
Diem ex die prolatus, *idem*.
Prolatus, *a*, *um*, set forth, brought forth, pronounced, spoken, also sowne abroade.
Prolatus est de te rumor, there is a rumour spreade of sowne abroade of the.
Proleptibilis, *le*, that whiche tickleth or pleases sauntlye mouth one.
Proleptio, *ui*, *are*, to prouoke pleasantly, to entice.
Prolepsis, *is*, *f*, *g*. a figure in speaking, where we doe preuente to discusse by reason, that whiche we thinke to be in the opinion of our aduersarie or of the iudge.
Proles, *is*, *f*, *g*. issue or fruite of a mans bodie, also of a beaste.
Proletarij, among the Romaynes were they which for poverties were not able to go to the warres, and therfoze were neuer chosen but at great neede and for lacke of other, & had theyr castles bozne of the common treasure: they were called **Proletarij**, because they dyd onely helpe the citee with increase of chyldren, where as they were not able with theyr substance.
Proletarius, *a*, *um*, belongynge to chyldren: also of the people called **Proletarij**, & by traslation, vyle, that the common sorte of people do vse.
Prohibeo, *ui*, *are*, to taste or doe sacrifice afoze.
Prolicio, *prolicis*, *prolexi*, *prolicere*, to induce or drawe.
Eius amor cupida huc me per tenebras prolicit, the loue of him hath drawen me hither in the darke, beyng desirous of his companie.
Prolix, *lyberally*, abundantly, plentifully, sumptuously, at length.
Prolix, *promittere*, to promyse largely and liberally.
Accipit hominem nemo prolixius, no man in the worlde moze sumptuously, moze abundantly, and plentifully.
Prolixus, *a*, *um*, longe, large, sometyme superfluous, free, liberall, sumptuous, bountifull.
Accipit hominem nemo melius, neq; prolixius, he entertaineth a man, none in the worlde better nor moze sumptuously.
Prolixus animus, a liberall free and honest herte.
Prolixior in Pompeium, *id est*, propensior.
Prolixa oratio, a long and a superfluous oration.
Prolixitas, *utis*, *f*, *g*. & **Prolixitudo**, *inis*, *legit*, larges

largeness, liberaliter.

Prologium, n. g. the first speche, or first entrie into communication.

Prologus, n. g. a prologue, or he that entereth or plaith the prologue.

Prologus, au, are, to prolonge, to deferre, to make longe.

Proloquium, n. g. the beginninge of an oration or sentence, a perfect sentence, wherein nothing lacketh.

Proloquor, queris, qui, to speake at length, to tell a long tale, also to speake before, to speake that whiche we thinke, to declare out opinion, to utter out mynde.

Prolubium, bi, n. g. a delite, a pleasure, a desire, an appetite.

Proludium, n. neu. gen. a flozme, a voluntarie, a preamble, an entrance or beginninge of any matter.

Proludo, si, dere, to flourish as musicians doo afore they come to the principall matter, and as fence men doo with the sword of two hand staffe, to proue of assay what one can do ere he come to the thyng.

Prolageo, xi, gere, to trowne longe than hath ben accustomed.

Proluo, proluo, ere, to washe muche or longe, to browne, or surrounde.

Prolutus, a, um, washed muche.

Proluuies, ei, f. ge. the filthe or ordure whiche is washed off from any thyng.

Prolunium, n. n. gene. idem, also prodigallitee, an unmeasurable spendynge and consumynge once in threes.

Prolux, they whiche haue studied the law floures.

Proinellere, to promote or set forth a suite in the lawe.

Proinercalis, le, any thyng that is set to sale, after a man hath stozed him selfe of it sufficientely for him and his householde, speciallly that is sold by tetyple.

Promercales vestes, garmentes that be solde after a littell wearynge, either because the colour fayleth, or els that he hath moze then he needeth.

Promercalia, are suche thynges as are bought at a vantage, to the intente to be solde afterswarde at an higher price.

Promercale aurum, golde that a man selleth or putteth away, besides that he kepeth for his owne vse.

Promercor, caris, ari, to bte thynges good chepe, to the intente to sell them agayne dere, to bye at the first hande to sell agayne at retaile.

Promereo, promeres, rui, ere, and Promereor, reris, reri, the deponente, to deserue, to boode pleasure or seruice to one, to doo well & deserue thanks, also to hynde one by his actes to doe for him; also to helpe, to profite.

Promereri de aliquo, to owe a man a god

Promerens, reris, omni. ge. he that doeth please or seruice.

Promerenti opum hoc cine prei reditur Shall he that hath done you very good seruice or pleasure, haue this reward for his labour.

Promeritum, ti, neu. g. deserue, pleasure or seruice done.

Promeneruat, olde wyters used for Monet, he exhorteth or warneth.

Prometheus, the sonne of Iapetus, firste inuentor of images, wherfoze he paynyng is supposed that he made men, and feigned that he went by into heauen, and ther did steale fire to make his image haue lyfe, wherewith Jupiter beynge wroth, caused him to be bounden on the hill called Caucasus, and an eagle standynge by him eatynge his herte: by the whiche is signified, that he was studious and a greate astrologer.

Promico, au, are, to extende, sette or cast out at length.

Prominentia, the sturbyng, iuttyng, or haggynge of a thyng out of ouer other.

Promineo, promines, nui, nere, to appere or stande out further then other, or above and before other.

Prominere a camera acie, to stand further out than the other ranke or company.

Promiscam, olde wyters used for Promiscue.

Promiscue, one with an other mixte, confusely.

Promiscuus, a, um, confused, mingled one with an other.

Promiscuam operam dare, one to doe for another, to healepe one an other.

Promiscua connubia, when states or degrees are mingled together by marriage, without order or consideration.

Diuina atq; humana promiscua habere, To make no difference betwene worldly thynges and godly matters.

Promisse, longe, in length.

Promissio, onis, f. g. a promise.

Promissor, oris, m. g. he that promisseth.

Promissum, i, n. g. a promise.

Absoluere, complere, conficere promissum, to do that one hath promised.

Stare promissis, to keepe his promise.

Promissus, a, um, promised, also long, hangynge downe, growynge downe, growynge long.

Promissa barba, a longe bearde.

Promitto, misi, mittere, to promyse, to let grow in length, also to threaten.

Promittere ad cenam, to make a promise to go or come to supper.

Ad fratrem promiserat, he had promised to go to his brothers.

Ego tibi mea fide promitto, I promise thee on my faith and trouche.

Promittere vadimonium, To promise to appeare at a day appoynted.

Promittere barbam, to let the beard growe longe.
 Nec vlla arbor audius se promittit, groweth higher and bigger.
 Promo, promissi, mere, to speake oute, to tell that one knoweth or thinketh, to take out of a coffer or other lyke thynge.
 Promere vinum, to drawe wyne.
 Promere consilia, to shew or declare his purposes.
 Promonstra, monstrous and straunge thynges.
 Promontorium, ij, n. gen. a mountayne or high place of a lande or countrey, whiche lieth as it were an elbowe into the sea warde.
 Promoueo, promoues, ui, uere, to go or moue forwarde, to aduance or profite, to enlarge, sometime to goe backe, sometime to prolonge, to deferre.
 Promouere nuptias, to prolonge the mariage.
 Præsens quando promoueo parum, seynge that I preyntly to profite I tell with my presence.
 Promotus, a, um, moued forwarde, also promoted, aduanced, set forth.
 Promptarius, a, um, idem quod præptuarius.
 Promptaria cella, a cellar of spices, out of whiche any thynge is taken. Plautus vseth it for a prison, fro whence men be brought to be whippid or hanged.
 Promptarium, ri, neu. ge. idem quod promptuarium.
 Prompte, promptly, redilye.
 Promptior, more prompte or redy.
 Promptissime, very redily, forthwith, by and by.
 Promptitudo, dinis, f. g. promptnesse.
 Prompto, aui, are, to byng often forth, to take out often.
 Promptuarius, a, um, that, from whens any thynge is brought or taken.
 Promptuarium, ri, n. g. a cellar, a storehouse, a spence.
 Promptum, ti, n. g. a thynge that is taken out or set abroade.
 Promptus, a, um, prompte, in a redinesse, ready to do a thynge without taryng. also redy, easy.
 Promptum ingenium, a redy witte.
 Res est in promptu, the thynge is ready. also the thynge is manifest and playne.
 Manu promptus, an hardy and valiant man that will strike and fight quickly.
 Promptus ingenio, quike spirited, or haupng a liuely witte.
 Nec promptum est dicere, it is not easy to tell.
 Quum illa pateant, atq; in promptu sint omnibus, where as these thynges be manifest and apparant to all men.
 In promptu ponere, to sette open that they may bee seene.
 Haud promptum est, that is rare and hard to

be founde.
 Promptus ingenium, that hath a good faculty of utterance, that is eloquent and well spoken.
 In promptu habere, to haue at hande and in a redinesse.
 Qui tot antea ingenium, labore, fidem sua populo Romano promptam exposuimque præbuerit, which to many yeres space hath ben so prompt and ready to helpe the people of Rome with his witte, labour, and trusty dealing.
 Prompta & aperta, oculis & recognita, co-stante.
 Promuleo nautis agitur, the shippe is drawen with a boate.
 Promulgatus, a, um, published, ad. m. m. m. m.
 Promulgator, oris, ma. gen. & Promulgatrix, tris, form. ge. he or she that doeth publishe a thynge.
 Promulgo, aui, are, to publishe.
 Promulgatio, onis, f. g. a publication.
 Promulsis, idis, f. gen. merde made with water and hony.
 Promurale, lis, n. gen. a countermure, one wall without an other.
 Promuscis, muscidis, f. g. the hande of a mouse of an elephant.
 Promus, mi, m. g. he that hath the heppng of the store house or dyke larder. it is vsetd commonly for a butlar.
 Pronecto, nexui, or nexi, nectere, to knytte.
 Pronepos, potis, m. g. a nephew sonne.
 Proneptris, tris, f. g. a nels daughter.
 Pronis, olde wyter vsetd for Prona, prostrate or on the grounde.
 Pronomen, minis, n. g. a pronoun.
 Pronuba, bæ, form. ge. she that byngeth home the byde to the bridegroomes house, and was chiefe maker of the mariage on the womans parte.
 Pronubo, nupsi, bere, to haue a rule in weddinges or forgyng of couples.
 Pronubus, he that leadeth the byde home to the husbandes house, and hath the curueghage of the hous durynge the tyme of solemnisation. also he that dooeth celebrate the solemnities in mariage: it mafe be now taken for the prieste, whiche doeth ministrate the solemin wordes of matrimony.
 Pronuntiatio, onis, f. g. a pronuntiation or utterance of speche.
 Pronuntiator, oris, m. g. a wyter or reporter, that reciteth a tale or historie.
 Pronuntiatur, ti, n. g. a proposition containyng any sentence true or false.
 Pronuntiatus, us, m. g. idem quod Pronuntiatio.
 Pronuntiatus, a, um, pronounced.
 Pronuntio, aui, are, to pronounce, to say by herte, to declare openly, to make expresse mention of any faute that is in a thynge, whiche we purpose to sell, to tell precisely and expressely, to

proclama by a trumpet, to promitt openly and
playnly, to make knowne to others as a
lection, to judge, to give sentence, to saye
Promittit, to promise, to make a thing
to be openly said.
Pronuntiare praelium in posterum diem, to
pronounce by statute the daye to be the next
day following.
Pronuntiare militi premia, to make open pro
mise, that he will reward the soldiers.
Pronuntiat eos praetores, he nameth of villa
reth them to be praetors.
Non cuiusvis est pronuntiare, it is not every
mans parte to judge or to saye publicly.
Pronuper, very late.
Prönurus, rus, f. g. the wife of my sonnes
or daughters sonne.
Pronus, a, um, rebz, inclines, bowynge downe,
prone, ealy, nigh at hande.
Pronus ad meridiem locus, a place lyinge to
warde the southe.
Supinus & Pronus, contray.
Volo de ponte mittere pronum, id est, piz
cipitem.
Pronum ad honores iter, a rebz and ealy way
to promotion and dignitee.
Prona petit maria, id est, littori vicina.
Pronior huic rei, for in hanc rem.
Pronior Dolobella, more inclined to favours
Dolobella.
Proniores paci, more willinge to have peace.
Ad fidem pronius est, it is more veritable, it
is more credible of somer beleied.
Prönitas, aris, f. g. proneness, inclination to
good or evill.
Proximum, mi, n. g. a prohemie or beginning
of a matter.
Proxior, aris, ari, to beginne an oration.
Propagatio, onis, f. g. a spreadyng, a cerryng, or
plantyng of many yonge vines, enlargyng, in
creasyng.
Propages, a longe rewe.
Propago, ani, are, to cut downe an olde vyne,
that manie newe may be set thereof, to spreade
as a tree dweth on the toppe, to make to spread,
to sende farre of, to extende, to delate, to pro
longe.
Posteritati propagantur, they be continued or
referred even to the memoire of them thye come
after vs.
Arbitria propagare, whē the arbitre pronoun
ceth, that the matter must be decided by an o
ther arbitre or vmpyre.
Imperium in annum propagare, id est, pro
rogare.
Eudem hominis ad sempiternam memori
am propagavit, it got the man immortal preise
laude or renowne, that never shall bee forgot
ten.
Propagare vitam, to prolonge and leade forth
the lyfe.

Propagator, oris, m. g. one that enlargeth, multi
plies, or increases.
Propagatus, a, um, spz, enlarged, increased.
Propago, priore excepta, a stocke, wherof a
man is descended.
Propago, gnis, a; Propages, gis, f. g. an old
vine cut downe, that many yonge may be sette
thereof.
Propatium, opz, clearly, in the sight of all
men.
Propatulus, a, um, to sell abroad, to growe in
lengthe, after Calapine: but the place of Collus
mella vnt Propagare, and beine.
Propatulus, trui, m. g. my great grandfather
brother.
Propatulus, a, um, wyde open.
In propatulo, openly in the sight of men.
Prope, a proposition signyfyng an accusative
case, or an ablative with a proposition, nyshe,
nere to, by.
Prope, an aduerbe, nere at hande, nigh, al
most, in a maner.
Prope est, it is nere hande. also it lacketh but
littell, the time is almost come.
Prope adest cum alieno more viuendum est
mihy, the time is almost come that I must liue
as other men will haue me.
Prope inueni, to beholde a thing hard by.
Prope est vt omnes sint, id est, parum adest.
Prope iam vt pro vxore haberet, so that he vs
sed hit in maner as his wife.
Annos prope quinquaginta, almost fiftie
yeres.
Tam prope a muris habemus hostem, we
haue our enemies so nere the walles.
Prope dicam, I may in a maner saye, or I
may almost say.
Prope est factum. &c. it came almost to passe,
or there lacked but littell but that it.
Propecto, pexui, pexi, or Pectui, propectere,
to lembe streight downe, to lembe out a long.
Propediem, now eueray day, shortly, ere it bee
longe, within these fewe daies.
Propello, propuli, pellere, to drive or put waye
farre of.
Pecus propellere pastum, to drive forth the
cattail to pasture or graze.
Periculum viri mihi propellere potes, thou
mayst deliuer me from daunger of my lyfe.
Propemodum, almost, in a maner.
Egomet habeo propemodum quam volo,
I my selfe haue in maner founde hit that I wil
haue.
Propemodum habeo iam tibi fidem, I dare
almost trust thee or beleue thes noth.
Propendo, di, dēre, to hange downe heavier on
the foze parte, to incline more fauourablye to
the one, and leane more to his parte, then to the
other.
Propendere in aliquem inclinatione volun
tatis, when a mans affection inclineth more to
one

out than to an other. *Propendens*, *entis*, hangyng downe.
Propense, favourably with good will, with harte
 and minde, redily.
Propensio, *ōnis*, f. g. inclination of the mynde.
Propensus, a, um, greatly inclined, very ready
 and prone.
Propenso animo facere, to doe it with a good
 will.
Propensior in neutram partem, indifferent.
Propensa munera, id est, multa & magna.
Ad ignoscendum propensus, of nature incli-
 ned to forgive and pardon.
Ad similitudinem veritatis propensior, more
 inclinyng to the trache, more like to the trache.
Natura propensi ad liberalitatem sumus, we be
 of nature prone and inclined to liberalitee.
Propenso animo aliquid facere, to do a thing
 with a ready minde and favourable affection.
Propensus ad bene merendum, ready and in-
 clined to doe pleasure.
In eum voluntas nostra propensior, our af-
 fection of favour inclineth more to him.
Propere, quickly, hastily, with speede.
Eloquere propere celeriter, tell on quickely
 and make no tarryng.
Properans, *antis*, makinge speede of haste.
Properans venit, becometh in hast.
Properantes aquae, waters that renne very
 swiftly, and with a full streame.
Properantim, properanter, & prosperiter, quick-
 ely, hastily, speedily.
Properantia, *ae*, & *properatio*, *ōnis*, f. g. haste,
 speede makinge.
Properato, and adverb.
Properato opus est, it is neede of expedient to
 make haste, or to high a pace.
Properatus, a, um, hastened, done with speede.
Properus, a, um, quicke, hastie, swifter, speedie.
Properā video ancillam venientem, I see the
 wenche comyng hither apace, or makinge greate
 haste hitherwarde.
Ira properus, quickly angry.
Propero, *auī*, are, to goe quickly or hastily, to
 saie or doe any thyng quickly, to make haste,
 to make speede, to goe a pace, to high quickly.
Properare aliquid, to make haste or speede in
 doynge a thyng.
Ni deditionem properassent, except they had
 made speede and pelded them quickly.
Ni voluntariam mortem properauisset, if he
 had not killed him selfe before his time.
Properare in Cyprum, to make hast to go in
 to Cipresse.
Qui nimium properat, serius absoluit, the
 more haste the lesse speede: yetty by and neuer
 the nere.
Properius, a poste bozne in Menania, a towne

in Umbria.
Propexus, a, um, hamed downe longe.
Prophanus, like Profanus.
Propetro, *auī*, are, to commaunde that a thyng be
 doon.
Prophasus, an excuse.
Propheta, *ae*, or *prophetes*, *ae*, m. g. a pro-
 phete, he that telleth thynges whiche shall be
 done.
Prophetis, *tidis*, and *prophetis*, *ae*, f. g. a wos-
 men prophete, a prophetesse, he that telleth
 thynges to come.
Prophetia, *ae*, f. g. a prophetic.
Propheta, *auī*, are, to prophete, to syng pre-
 ses to god. Sometime it signifieth to preache or
 interpret.
Propilo, *auī*, are, to make sharpe before.
Propina, a place by the common baynes, where af-
 ter bathyng men take their refection.
Propinatio, *ōnis*, f. g. a drinkyng to one.
Propino, *auī*, are, to dypke to an other man, to
 quaffe, to dypke to. Sometime to giue, to pro-
 fite.
Propino tibi salutem plenis faucibus, god
 speede with all myne herte.
Propinator, *ōris*, m. g. a cupbearer, he that dyp-
 keth or beginneth to one.
Propinquus, a, um, a neighbour of mine, of
 alliance, also harde by, neere hande.
*Quod ego in propinqua parte amicitiae pos-
 to*, whiche I thinke to be one of the chiefe cau-
 ses of amitie and frendshipp.
Ex meo propinquo rure, of my pere of ground
 that I haue here by without the citee.
Stipendij spem propinquam facere, to make
 men hope they shall receiue theyr wages shortly.
In propinquo sunt castra, our campe is herby
 or not farre hence.
Propinquitas, *ais*, f. g. affinitie, alliance,
 neighbourhoode.
Propinque, nigh, harde by.
Propinguior, *quius*, nether.
Propinquo, *auī*, are, to appoche, to come nigh.
Propior, *propius*, nere.
Gradu sanguinis propior, nere kin, or nere
 of bloude.
Vel (quod propius vero est) &c. or (that is
 more lyke to be true, or more consonant to the
 truths) &c.
Propius fidem est, it is more credible.
Propius nihil factum est, quam vi occide-
 tur, he was in great very daunger to be slaine: or
 the least thyng in the worlde more he had bene
 slayne.
Propitiabilis, le, that whiche is sone turned with
 supplication or prayer. also that is mere to doe
 sacrifice with, or inclined to desyres.
Propitiatio, *ōnis*, f. g. sacrifice to appease or pa-
 cifie gods displeasure.
Propitiatorium, *rii*, n. gen. the place where god
 was pleased with sacrifice doon to him, a sa-
 ble

the good turnes of frendly pleasures that he had
 done for them.
Propido, ai, are, to excuse and appeale god
 with sacrifice, to please.
Propitiare sollicitudine animi, to appeale the
 care of sorrow of mynde.
Propitius, content, also tender, hynde, longye,
 mercifull, not displeased of angry.
Nomen propitium, a mercifull god.
Propitij, peashle men, of men some appealed of
 satisfied.
Parentes propitij, longye and tender pa-
 rentes.
Propius, neerer, of nerre.
Proplastice, ces, for. g. the crafte to make moul-
 des, in the which any thyng is cast or fourmed.
Propnigeon, gei, n. gen. the place in a baine of
 hottis house, in the whiche fire inclosed, tendeth
 forth heate, the mouth of a fournes of oven.
Propitior, aris, ari, idem quod propitio, to ap-
 peale, of to make mercifull of favourable.
Propula, lae, mas. gen. he that sellecth any thyng
 at temple, specially bittaple, a hukkar, a re-
 gratour.
Propolis, lis, form. g. a substance of a towne. it
 is also that whiche bees dooe make at the entrie
 of the hie, whereby colde & other annoyauce
 is defended.
Propoma, a drink made with hony and wine.
Propono, posui, ponere, to purpose, to be adui-
 sed, to promise a price of rewardes for anye hos-
 table acte, to set out to the shewe, also to pub-
 lish of set abroad to the people.
Animo of animis proponere, to conceiue,
 consider, of imagin in the mynde.
Bona ciuium, sibi ad pradam proponere, to
 deteine with him selfe, that the gooddes of
 the citezins be as a botte of pray vnto him.
In exemplum aliquid proponere, To take a
 thyng for an example to folow.
Finem sibi proponere, to appoint how farre
 they wyll trauaile in a matter.
Lex in publicum proponitur, the law is pub-
 lished abroad to the people.
Minas proponere, to threaten, to menace.
Magna sibi proponunt, the imagine with the
 selues to come to great honour and dignitee: of
 purpose with theym selues to enterpryse greate
 matters.
Venale aliquid proponere, to set a thyng as
 bryde to be solde.
Qui voluntate ei Senatus proponunt, which
 may declare and open to him the mynde of the
 Senate.
Vilitatem rei publicae sibi proponere debet,
 they ought to haue respecte to the commoditee
 of the weale publike, of to consider and regard,
 what shall be good and profitable for the com-
 mon weale.
Propositum est mihi, myne intente and pur-
 pose is.
Proposit sua in illis merita, he rekeneth by

the good turnes of frendly pleasures that he had
 done for them.
Proponere mortem acerbam, to menace cruel
 death, to threaten that he will put one to cruel
 death.
Proponere impunitatem, To promise of pun-
 blisse, that men shall escape withoute punish-
 ment what so euer they do, to giue men licence
 to doo what they will without punishment.
Proponere ante oculos periculum vite, To
 consider in the mynde diligently, what danger
 of the lyfe they are in.
Proponere spem, to geue men an hope, to put
 men in hope.
Premium proponere, To promise a rewardes
 for ones labour.
Rem in medium proponere, To open and
 declare the matter playnely, that men may
 perceiue it.
Procrutides, the daughters of Amathunta.
Propontis, a sea betwene Grece and Asia.
Proportio, onis, f. g. a proportion, measure.
Proporro, further more, more ouer.
Propositio, onis, form. gene. a matter pur-
 sed to be disputed or reasoned. it is also that,
 whereby we shewe generally, whereof we will
 speake.
Proposicium, ti, n. ge. a purpose, an intente.
Aberrare a proposito, to go from the purpose
 to make digression from the purpose.
Propositus, a, um, set abroad of before men-
 cies.
Proprator, toris, m. g. he that was sent extraor-
 dinarily as pieto into any countrey.
Proprie, proprie, particularly.
Et proprie, for Et maxime.
Proprietarius, a, um, wherunto the proprietee of
 a thyng belongeth.
Proprietas, atis, f. g. proprietee.
Proprietas terrae, the nature and proprietee of
 the grounde.
Propritim, idem quod proprie.
Proprius, a, um, propre of particular, sometime
 it signifieth perpetuall.
Voluptates deorum propriae sunt, The pleas-
 sures of the goddes be perpetuall.
Culpa mea propria, by myne owne defaulte.
Nec sunt villo in proprio periculo, they be not
 in any priuate daunger, but that other men be
 in it as well as they.
Proprium est eius, it is imputed to him, of
 apperteineth to him.
Proprium oratorum, the thing that oratours
 ought chiefly to obserue.
Perenne ac proprium manere potuisset, it
 might haue been perpetuall and continued for
 euer.
Propter, for, also nigh: and is sometime an ad-
 uerbe, sometime a pzeoposition.
Ibi angiportum propter est, there is a lane
 harde by.

Hic propter hunc assiste, stande here harde by him.
 Hæc turba propter te facta est, this businesse or trouble hath chaunced for your sake, or your cause, or for loue of you.
 Propterea, therfore, for that cause.
 Propterea quod, because that.
 Propolis, sis, fæm. gen. a disease, wher the eyes mened with inflammation, doe fall out of their places.
 Propudium, dii, n. gen. shame, dishonestie, also the most abhominable vyle of lecherie in an in-cōueniēt fourme. also the person that is naughtily abused.
 Propudiosus, a, um, that is filthily abused in lechery.
 Propugnatio, ōnis, fæ. g. a defendyng or fightyng for the maintenaunce of a thyng.
 Propugnaculum, li, n. ge. a fortreffe, a stonge holde, a bulwarke.
 Propugnaculo esse, to defende other.
 Propugnator, ōris, masc. gene. a defendour, a mayntainer, one that fighteth in the defence of a thyng.
 Propugno, aui, are, to fight for, to fight ballantlye, to defende.
 Propugnare commoda patriæ, to defende or mayntaine his countrey agaynst enemies.
 Propulsio, ōnis, f. g. a puttyng away, a puttyng backe.
 Propulsor, ōris, m. g. he that resisteth a thyng or driueth any thyng away.
 Propulso, aui, are, to put of, to dzyue away, to repelle.
 Propulsus, us, m. g. a puttyng or dzyuyng backe.
 Propylæum, læi, n. ge. a porche of a temple, palace or great house.
 Proquestor, ōris, m. ge. he that extraordinaryly is sent as Questor into any countrey.
 Prora, ræ, f. g. the fore parte of a shippe.
 Prora & puppis, prouerbi ally the whole summe and effecte of our purpose.
 Prorêpo, prorêpsi, repere, to creepe further, to steale forth by littell and littell.
 Prorêta, ræ, ma. gen. he that hath the rule of the fore shippe or decke.
 Proreus, dissyl. idem.
 Proripio, proripis, pui, pere, toygnerd with me or se, signifieth to withdzyue or departe, to get or conueigh him selfe quickly out of a place or companie.
 Domum se ex curia proripuit, he departed or withdzyue him selfe homeward from the court.
 Proripere aliquem, id est, rapere.
 Prorito, aui, are, to prouoke, to intice, to allure, to strete vp.
 Prorogatio, ōnis, a prolongyng or delayng.
 Prorogo, aui, are, to prolonge, to put of tyll a longe daie, to prouogue, to deferre.
 Ne quid nobis tēporis prorogetur, that our tyme be nothyng prolonged.

Imperium prorogare, to appointe any to be capitayne ouer an armie longer then his tyme prefixed before.
 In hyemem prorogant moras, they deferre it or prolonge it vntyll winter.
 Prorsus, or prorsum, vterly, alway, in any wise, straight towarde a place, surely.
 Prorsus, cum negatione, for Nullo modo.
 Prorsus tacere non queo, I can in no wyse holde my peace.
 Nihil prorsus, nothyng at all.
 Huic prorsus illam non dat, he geueth nochtis to this man in any wyse.
 Sed prorsus omnibus, but vniuersally, or generally to all.
 Simulatio, quasi eas prorsum in nauem, make as though thou woldest go straight way to take shippyng.
 Nullo modo prorsus, in no wise in the world.
 Cursari rursus prorsum, that they runne forwarde and backwarde.
 Prorsus, a nomine. Prorsi, limitted in boundyng of landes directed into the east.
 Prorumpo, rupi, rumpere, to breake forth, to sende forth with violence, to leape or go out of a place with violence, to brast out.
 Prorumpere in hostes, To runne forth the violently into the middes of his enemies.
 Illa pestis prorumpet, that pestilent or mischeyuous naughtynesse will ones burst forth.
 Auram prorumpit ad æthera nubē, it casteth or sendeth out violently a foule blacke smoke, euen to the skie.
 Proruptus, a, um, broken, burst, also flowyng or rennyng with great violence.
 Prorupta audacia, swete hardynesse, rather boldnesse.
 Proruo, prorui, ruere, to dzyue downe, or beate downe, to caste downe violently.
 A fundamentis prouunt, they ouerthrowe and cast it downe euen to the grounde.
 Foras simul omnes prouunt se, they rusheth out at the doze all together in a cluster.
 Prorutus, a, um, caste downe, ouerthrowen.
 Prosa, a certain goddesse amonge the Romans.
 Prosa, fæ, f. g. that which is not meeter.
 Prosaicus, a, um, of prose.
 Prosapia, æ, f. g. a progenie, a discent of blood, a petigree, a generation.
 Proscenium, nij, n. ge. the place before the scaf-fold, out of the whiche the plaiers came.
 Proscindo, prōscidi, scindere, to cut out or vnder, to infame, to rebuke shamefully.
 Proscindere terram, to eare the grounde, namely when it is firste broken vp.
 Proscissio, ōnis, fæm. gen. the first earpyng of the grounde.
 Proscissum, si, neu. gene. the earth fyrst broken vp or tilled.
 Proscissus, a, um, eared or cut vp.
 Proscribo, scripsi, scribere, to sell openly, to proclaime

claspeth any thing to be sold, to banish, to to
 demine: properly to cause by ordinance to be
 proclaimed, that who so ever findeth one, he
 may kill him, and have a reward for
 his labour.
 Proscribere vnuale, to proclaim a thynge to
 be sold.
 Proscribere domum, or edes, to write on the
 dore, that the house is to be sold or let.
 Proscriptio, onis, form. ge. that manner of con-
 demnation, when it is ordained, that who so
 ever findeth one, he may lawfully slea him,
 and have a reward for his labour. also an at-
 tember.
 Proscriptor, oris, m. gen. he that proscribeth or
 banisheth men.
 Proscriptura, scripturis, rui, rite, to imagin a
 proscription, to have a debye to proscrib and
 banish men.
 Proscriptus, a, um, he that is proscribed or banish-
 ed, so that any man may kill him lawfully.
 Proseco, secui, are, to cut shunder.
 Prosecta, bowelles cutte in sacrifice.
 Proseca, w, f. g. a strumpet or common harlot.
 Prosedamum, sedami, neu. g. a disease, whiche
 happeneth to rammes, goates and other beastes,
 whiche is vnaptnesse to generation through to
 much labour.
 Proselenus, a, um, before the moone.
 Proseleni, the Archadians, whiche were suppos-
 ed to be before the moone.
 Proselirus, ri, m. ge. a stranger bozne, converted
 to our foume of lypng.
 Prosemino, aui, are, to sow wyth.
 Prosequium, an affection.
 Prosequor, prosequeris, prosequi, to folowe
 after, to pursue.
 Prosequor amore, I loue.
 Prosequor odio, I hate.
 Prosequor honore, I honour.
 Prosequor verbis, I chaunge him with wordes.
 Prosequor officiis, I shew to him great kinde-
 nesse, I doo him many pleasures.
 Prosequi premio, to reward.
 Prosequi dicto improbum verbum alicuius,
 To rebuke one sharply for speakeinge disho-
 nestly.
 Prosequi vsq; ad aliquem locum, to conducte
 or go with one to anye place.
 Prosequi decedentem domum, to go with
 one or keepe him company.
 Prosequi aliquem lachrymis, to weep at o-
 nes departyng.
 Prosequi aliquem cum donis, to geue one pre-
 sents and gifies at his departyng.
 Prosequi funus, vel exequias funeris alicui-
 us, To goe with the coze to buryng, to be at
 ones interment.
 Altius prosequi, to speake further and moze
 deeper of a thynge.
 Ne plures prosequar, that I may let passe o-

ther and not speake of them.
 Prosequi aliquem, to shew the minde of af-
 fection that he hath towards one.
 Prosequi laudibus, to praise.
 Lachrymis prosequi mortuos, to weep of la-
 ment for them that be dead.
 Prosequi laudes alicuius ad cantum, to singe
 the praises or commendations of a man.
 Libello prosequi memoriam alicuius, To
 make euerywhere mention of a man in writyngs
 of a booke.
 Memoria prosequi, to runne by herte.
 Prosequi mentionem alicuius cum honore
 summo, to make honorable mention of a man,
 to speake honorably of one.
 Prosequi odore, to follow by the trace.
 Prosequi stylo, to write.
 Prosequi aliquem suffragio, to help one with
 his voice.
 Improbum factum dicto prosequutus est,
 he spake as heauily as he hadde doone
 naughtly.
 Proserpo, serps, pere, to creepe or lyde foot the
 lyke a serpente.
 Proserpina, the wife of Pluto, daughter to Jus-
 piter and Ceres: she is taken sometimes for the
 moone.
 Proserpinaca, cr, f. ge. an herbe called also Pos-
 lygonon, rede there.
 Proseuche, a prayer to god. also a beggyng.
 Proseucha, chr, f. g. a begger, or rather the plac-
 ce where beggers stande to begge.
 Proserari, to be obteyned.
 Proscium, cij, n. g. that which is cut of from
 any thynge, and cast away.
 Profilio, profilis, profiliui, or filij, lire, to leape
 forth.
 In altitudinem profilire dicuntur frutices, to
 grow vp in height.
 Quidnam properans profilit? Wherefore com-
 meth he forth shyping and leaping.
 Prosimuriu, a place without the walles of Rome,
 where the bishops of the gentiles made theyr
 dininations, or tooke theyr significacions of
 thynges to come.
 Profitum, olde wyters vsed for Propositum,
 purposed.
 Profocer, ceri, ma. gen. the father of my wyues
 father.
 Profodia, the craft of accentyng.
 Prosonomasia, the likenesse of one woorde or
 name to an other: as Locus, and Lucus, or atos
 and aratos.
 Profopis, the clove leafe or great burr. it is also
 the name of an ylande in the mouth of Nilus
 called Delta.
 Profopocria, where as personages are supposed
 or feygned to speake, as one man to an other, a
 man to a beaste, one beaste to an other. &c.
 Prospecte, aduisedly.
 Prospectus, us, m. gene. a sight farre of, a pros-
 pect

Specie.
Prospecto, aui, are, to beholde, properly a farre of.
Prosper, ra, um, that geneth prosperitee, sometime that receiveth prosperitee, prosperous.
Prosperus, a, um, is sometime redde.
Prospera valetudo, godd health.
Succellus prosperos dare, to make a thyng to have a godd ende.
Prospera fortuna, prosperitee.
Prosperere, prosperously, even as we would have it or wille it.
Prosperitas, atis, form. g. prosperitee, godd fortune, when thynges come to passe as we would have them.
Prospero, aui, are, to geue prosperitee, to make prosperous.
Prospergo, sperfi, spergere, to sprinkle abroad.
Prospica, & **prospicus**, he that beholdeth a thyng farre of.
Prospicientia, providence, circumspection.
Prospicies, for prospice, beholde.
Prospicienter, circumspectly, advisedly, with godd foresight and consideration.
Prospicio, spexi, spicere, to see farre, to foresee, to provide, to beware, also for **Videre**, to see, to looke or se unto, to provide or wist for, to see and provide a remedie agaynst ill that myght els have chaunced.
Parum oculi prospiciunt, mine eyes be not be cleere of sight, I doe want se from me.
Illa quæ futura sunt prospice, to foresee thynges that be to come.
Prospicere animo, to consider in ones mynd.
Prospicere in posterum, To provide for the tyme to come.
Prospicere senectutem, To be almost an olde man.
Ego mihi prospiciam, I will proude for my selfe.
Tibi prospexi & tuæ stultitiæ, I did it to helpe thee and thy folysenesse.
Malo ego nos prospicere, quàm hunc vlcisci accepta iniuria, I had rather wee provide for the mattier afoze, then to be reuenged on him after we haue receiued a shrewde turne.
Patriæ prospicere, to looke and see to the saufs garde of his countrey.
Prospexi tempestatem futurâ, I foresaw the tempest to come.
Prospexit nobis est, we be prouided for.
Ex castris prospicere in urbem, to see oute of the campe into the citee.
Prospicius, a, um, goddly or sayre to see or beholde.
Prospiro, aui, are, to breathe farre of.
Prostacis, preheminence.
Prostates, a capitayne that cometh to helpe in warres.
Prosterno, straiui, sternere, to ouerthrowe, to vauquish in battaile.

Prostravit sed pedes lachrymans, he fell downe with his face weeping.
Prostibula, le, f. g. an harlotte, a stromper.
Prostibulum, li, n. g. a common whoreshouse, also a common harlotte.
Prostratus, straiui, are, to set open to every man that cometh.
Suam pudicitiam prostituere, To abandone his chastitee to any man that will comynge with him.
Prosto, prostiti, stare, to stande farre of, or as fere, to stande farre out, also to stande to bee tolde of byp.
Anguli prostantes, corners standyng farre oute.
Pretio prostare, to stande redy to be tolde, or hired for money of every man that cometh.
Prosubigo, subegi, gere, to digge deepe.
Pede prosubigit terram, with his foote he digged haue into the grounde.
Prosum, fui, desse, to be profitable, to profite, to doe godd, to be holosome, to be of strength and vertue agaynst a disease, to ayde, to help.
Mirum quantum profuit ad concordia ciuium, it is a wonderfull thyng how muche good it did to mainteine concord in the citee.
Prosumia, æ, f. g. a littell barke.
Prosupero, aui, are, to exceede or haue more the enough.
Prosymna, a citee, in the which Juno was worshipped.
Protagoras, a notable philosophier of Grece.
Protasis, a proposition.
Prote, an ile in the sea Ionium.
Protectus, a, um, couered, defended.
Proiecta, & **Proiecta**, partes of houses made further forth than other.
Protectio, ðnis, f. g. a defence.
Protector, ðris, m. g. a defendour.
Prótego, texi, tegere, to couer and defende, to saue from, also to make a coofte or upper floure in buildyng.
Protelo, aui, are, to deferre or tracte the tyme, to put out, to dylue or chace away, to put or wiste of, to dylue backe againe, to keepe at the staunc ende, to here, to strike, to trouble.
Protelum, li, n. g. continuall fight, longe suite, continuacion or prolongyng.
Protendo, tendi, tendere, to sette forth or put forth, to stretche forth. Also to deferre, to prolonge.
Digitus medius longissime protenditur, the middell fynger is longer then any of the other.
Comitia in Ianuarius protendimus, we prolonge or deferre the assembly of the people vnto Ianuarie.
Protentus, a, um, stretched out.
Protentus in octo pedes, viii. foote longe.
Prótenus, a great way hence, farre of, looke.
Prótinus.
Protermino, aui, are, to incroche, to extende the boundes

boundes or limites, *protereo*, triu, *terere*, to treade downe, to treade vnder foot.

Protereo, *terui*, *terere*, to make ascerd face of.

Proteruia, *u*, *for*, g. *wantonnesse*, *arrogancie*. It was also a sacrifice, wherein the manner was, that as much as was lefte breaten, should be consumed with fyre, whereof came the prouerbe *ut solotyng*: *loke Proteruis*.

Proteruiam fecit, he hath consumed all that is left.

Proteruius, *nini*, *nire*, to play the wanton, to be saucy, or malaperte.

Proterue, *proude*, *immoderately*, *hamefully*, *saucily*, *happily*.

Quis est qui tam proterue foribus facit injus *nam*? who is he that so saucily rappeth at the doore?

Ecce autem tu quod proterue iracundus es, lo and thou also art hamefull angrie.

Proteruiter, *idem quod proterue*.

Proteruitas, *aris*, *for*, g. *pride*, *folie*, *saucynesse*, *malapertnesse*.

Proteruus, *a*, *um*, *proude*, *fierce*, *arrogant*, *saucie*, *malaperte*, *happily*, *hauily*.

Protesilaus, duke of the citie *Phylax* in *Chesaly* wente with other to the siege of *Troy*. And when there was aunswere geuen to the *Troians*, that who so euer did fyfte take lande in the countrey of *Troy*, should be slayne: *Protesilaus*, with a valiant courage, armed befoze any other, and was slayne by *Hector*, whose wyfe wepte so muche for him (and would neuer be comforted) that he died.

Protestatio, *onis*, *f*, g. a protestation, an open declaring of ones sentence and mynde.

Protestator, *oris*, *m*, g. he that manifestly declareth what is to be eschewed and not doen.

Protestor, *aris*, *ari*, to declare manifestly, what should be eschewed and not doen.

Proteus, the sonne of *Oceanus* and *Cethys*, called of the paynimes the god of the sea, whom *Homer* nameth to be the herbe man of the *isles* called *Phocæ*, and also a prophete, not withstanding he would not geue aunswere, but being constrained by *Ulysses*. He also turned him selfe into sundrie figures, Sometime being lyke a flame of fyre, sometime lyke a bull, an other time lyke a terrible serpente. *Homerus*, *Odyss.* *Vergilius*, *Georgicorū* *quar.* In verie dede he was kynge of *Egypte* in the tyme of *Phamius* kynge of *Troy*. Of him came this prouerbe, *Proteo mutabilior*, moze changeable than *Proteus*, applied to him that in his actes or wordes is vnsable.

Prothenor, one of the fise capitaines of *Horcia*, that came to *Troy*.

Prothesis, *sis*, *f*, gen. an addition of a letter, as *Gnatus*, for *Natus*.

Prothous, one of the *Greekes* that came to

Troy. *Prothymia*, *drum*, *n*, g. thynges downe or offered befoze sacrifice, as *boutynge* of incense and such lyke.

Prothymia, *x*, *f*, g. *promptitude*, also gentil entertainment.

Pro dii immortales, *quot ego voluptates feci*, *quot risones*, *quot iocos*, *quot iuauia*, *salutationes*, *bladias*, *prothymias*: O lord god, how many pleasures haue I, what laughynge, what pastimes, what *delightes*, *daunynge*, *baliaunces* and sweete enterementes.

Prothymum, *thym*, *n*, g. a porche at the bitter doze of an house.

Prothymus, *a*, *um*, *prompt*, *readie*.

Protina, for *Protinus*, *forthwith*.

Protinus, a *sort* of *Aliso* *forthwith* without *delay*. Sometime altogether. Sometime *for*

Deinceps, than after, euer after, from thens *forth*, continually, *by* and *by*, at the very be-

ginnyng, euen *fyft* of all, at the first choppe, at the *fyfte* *balke*, at the same tyme.

Protinus *q* *detrahere* *vitibus*, *forthwith*, *ins-*

continent, *or* *by* and *by*, as soone as they haue plucked them from the vines.

Aliquæ febres protinus a calore incipiunt, *by* and *by*, at the beginning, *fyft* of all.

Protinus aeris mellis dona persequar, *thā* *by* and *by* after.

Lacu protinus stagnare, *id est*, *lugiter*, *contin-*

ually.

Parui refert protinus libertus patrono cogatur dare, *as per interpositam fideiusoris vel*

rei personam, immediately with his owne hande, *or* by the means of an other person.

Mos erat, &c. *quem protinus vrbes coluere Albanæ*, continually, euer after.

Qua protinus omne intremuir nemus, a *sorte* of.

Quum protinus vtraq; tellus vna foret, *whā* both the landes were all one.

Protion, the herbe called *Veratrum nigrum*.

Protiponopus, an image or *fourme*, whereof mouldes be made, in the whiche thynges be cast of metall or ethe.

Protocolum, *i*, *n*, g. that is *fyft* made of *written* which requirith correction.

Protocomos, *primus comans*.

Protogenes, of the *fyft* kindred or familie, it was also the name of an excellent peincter.

Protogenia, the daughter of *Deucalion* and *Pyrrha*.

Protogonus, the *fyft* childe.

Protollo, *tollere*, to *prolonge*, to aduance, to put *forwarde*.

Protologia, *x*, *f*, g. a *preface*.

Protomartyr, *martyris*, *com*, *g*. the *fyft* *martyr* or *witnesse*.

Protomedicus, the chiefe physician about a *prince*.

Protomystra, *x*, *m*, g. the chiefe *pyest* or *drane*.

Prótono, tónui, are, to thundze or make a great noise befoze, to speake with greete anger and wrath very fiercely.

Protonotarius, a protonotarie, chiefe scríbe or secretarie.

Protópages, & Protopagus, fyrst made or wrought, or late made.

Protoplastes, x, m. ge. the fyrst fourmer or maker.

Protoplastus, i, m. g. he that is first fourmed or made, Adam was so called.

Protos, the fyrst.

Protótos, the that first brought forth; Eua was so called.

Protótomus, i, m. gen. the stalle that is fyrst cutte.

Protótypus, i, the fyrst example or paterne.

Protractus, a, um, prolonged, deferred, drawne out.

Prótraho, axi, ere, to deferre or prolong, to draw forth with violence.

Protrépticus, ci, m. g. a booke to enstruete one, a doctrinall.

Protrimenta, meate minced small.

Protopum, i, n. ge. a certayne bynke, whiche is a uice distilling out of grapes befoze they be pressed.

Protrúdo, trúdis, trúsi, ere, to streke forwarde, to thrust forwarde, to thruste in ones lappe or bosome.

Proturbo, aui, are, to thrust out by force, to thrust from one.

Prótypum, i, n. ge. that is made for an example or a paterne.

Prouectus, a, um, promoted, aduanced forth, caried.

Prouectus ad dignitatem, promoted or aduanced to honour.

Prouectum ingenium, a longe proued witte.

Prouectus etate, aged, tonne farre in yeres.

Próueho, uexi, ere, to bynke or carie forth, also to promote, to aduance.

Vbi sumus prouecti in altu, when we be entered a good way into the sea.

Prouehi equo, to ryde forth on horsebacke.

Prouehor amore, id est, raptor; I am rauished with loue, and forced to speake moze of the matter than I purposed.

Prouehi longius in scribēdo, vel orando, to haue wrytten or spoken moze or further of a matter than one purposed, or than neede was.

Prouehi in altum, by tráslacion to haue entered into the middes and chiefe parte of the matter.

Prouehi in maledicta, to speake so farre, that he falleth to railing and reprochfull wordes.

Sentio me lōgius prouectum q̄ proposita ratio postularer, I perceiue that I haue spoken further of this matter, than. &c.

Prouexit orationē meam vestra benignitas, your gentilnesse hath caused me to be tenger in this matter, or to speake further in this mat-

ter than my mynde was.

Prouehere vitam suam in periculum, to put his life in danger.

Prouehere aliquem ad dignitatē, to aduance one to honour and dignitee.

Vsq̄ ad extremū spiritum prouecta est prudentia, his wisdom continued to the last houre of his death.

Prouenio, prouenis, ueni, ire, to come forth, also to grow or increase, to be borne or brought forth into the worlde, to happen or chaunce, to come to passe.

Nimis prouentum est nequiter, it hath chaunced very unhappily.

Prouentus, us, m. ge. the increase and fruite of all thynges, as well good as euyl, reuenues, pecerly profites, also successe.

Prouerbiū, ij, n. ge. a prouerbe, an olde sawe sawe.

Prouide, circumspectite, wisely, diligently.

Próuidens, entis, prouidente, tope, he that seeth thynges befoze they come, and taketh hede of them, foresyng.

Prouidenter, prouidently, with great foresyght and wysedome.

Prouidentia, x, f. g. prouidence, foresyght. Some time it is used for god.

Prouideo, prouides, uidi, ére, to prouide, to foresee, to be ware, to se thynges befoze they come, and to eschewe them. Also to purueyge for.

Putauit me plus prouidere quam seipsa sibi he thought that I could foresee what was most expedient for his profite, better than he coulde him selfe.

Publice prouidere, to prouyde for the comon profite.

Prouidere rebus necessarijs, to purueyge for thynges necessarie.

Prouidere in hyemem pabulum, to prouyde for forrage agaynst winter.

Prouisum hoc legibus, the law hath ordeined this.

Próuidus, a, um, prouident, circumspecte; diligent, foresyng.

Prouincia, x, f. g. an out region or countrey, that the Romaines had subdued to their dominion, and helde the same, vnder their iurisdiction, by a litle tenaunte, whiche was sente thither with commission and greate charge to rule and gouerne the prouince. And thetfoze the verpe office of rulyng in any countrey is called Prouincia, and by a metaphoze all the burthen, labour or busines in any office or thyng to be done is lykwysse called Prouincia.

Prouinciam suscipere, To take charge of a thyng.

Prouinciam cepisti durā, thou haste taken a matter vpon the, harde to bynke aboute.

Huic nostro tradita est prouincia, the matter is committed to this felow of myne.

Obtinere prouinciam, to haue the charge or gouer-

gouernance of any prouince.
Prouincialis, le, of belonging to a prouince,
 of that which is in a prouince.
Prouinciatim, from country to country, for one
 country with an other.

Prouisio, ónis, f. g. a foresaying of thing, pro-
 uiding, providing.

Prouiso, uisi, ere, to see or behold, to goe to see,
 to come forth to see.

Prouisor, óris, m. g. a foresayer, a purveyor of
 prouides for thinges before they come.

Prouisus, a, um, foresene, considered before.

Prouiuo, uixi, ere, to live longer.

Prouocatio, ónis, f. ge. a prouoking, a chal-
 enging, an appeale to an higher iudice.

Ex prouocatione dimicare, to fight by chal-
 lenge.

Prouocátor, óris, m. g. he that prouoketh one,
 he that appealeth, the appellante.

Prouocatórius, a, um, pertainyng to prouoking
 or chalenging.

Prouocátus, a, um, prouoked, feared, challenged.
Prouocátus ab hoste ad dimicandum, chal-
 enged of his enemy to fyght.

Prouoco, aui, are, to call from a farre, to call
 forth, to strete, to invite, to prouoke, to cha-
 lenge, to exhorte, also to appeale to an higher
 iudge, to desie one in battayle.

De Cesare transactum est, neq. iam prouo-
 cari in integrum potest, as touchyng Cesar,
 that is at a poynt, no. it can in any wyse be
 called agayne, or that which is dooen can not
 be vndooen.

Herus si domi est quin prouocas? if thy ma-
 ster be at home, why dooest thou not call hym
 forth?

Prouocare ad pugnam, to desie, to challenge
 to fight with one.

Didicit homo naturam prouocare, id est,
 vincere.

Prouocare iniurijs, by dooeynge iniurie or
 wronge, to prouoke or strete a man to dooe hym
 displeasure.

Ad populum prouocare, to appeale to the
 people.

Pamphilam cantatū prouocemus, let vs pray
 Pamphila to synge: or, let vs call Pamphila
 to synge.

Prouolo, aui, are, to flee away or beyonde, to
 flee farre, and by translation, to renne or ryde
 out a pace as one did flee.

Prouoluo, uolui, ere, to rolle or tumble a greate
 stone or other like thyng, somtyme to lie downe
 prostrate.

Prouoluere se ad genua, to fall downe pro-
 strate at ones knees.

Prout, for Sicat, as, lyke as, euen as.

Prout cuius libido est, euen as every mans
 pleasure or phantasie is.

prouulgo, aui, are, to promulgate.

prox, of olde wryters was taken for Proba vox,

a good voyce or noyse.

Proximé, he, m. g. a bycher.

Proximé, he, m. g. a bycher.

Proximé, he, m. g. a bycher.

Proximé, he, m. g. a bycher.

Proximé, he, m. g. a bycher.

Proximé, he, m. g. a bycher.

Proximé, he, m. g. a bycher.

Proximé, he, m. g. a bycher.

Proximé, he, m. g. a bycher.

Proximé, he, m. g. a bycher.

Proximé, he, m. g. a bycher.

Proximé, he, m. g. a bycher.

Proximé, he, m. g. a bycher.

Proximé, he, m. g. a bycher.

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Proximé, he, m. g. a bycher.

Proximé, he, m. g. a bycher.

Proximé, he, m. g. a bycher.

Proximé, he, m. g. a bycher.

Proximé, he, m. g. a bycher.

Proximé, he, m. g. a bycher.

Proximum, a substantiue, *proximum est ubi mutes*
Eamus ad me, ibi proximum est ubi mutes
goe wee to my house, there is the next place
where thou mayst moſte conveniently change
thy rayment.

In proximo, here harde by, not farre hence
Prudens, entis, om. g. wylle, prudent, knowyns,
experte.

Quo prudens omio, whiche I doe wyllyn-
gly and of purpose let passe.

Prudens, sciens, viuus, vidensque pereo, I
die beynge ware of witting and knowynge there
of, beynge on lyue and lypng, Or I wilfully cast
away my selfe.

Ob eaſe peti prudens, knowynge that he is
pursued for them.

Prudens ad ministrandi, experte, cunning and
knowynge how to gouerne.

Prudens agricolationis vir, a man wel experte
in hoſbandrie.

Prudēs locorum, he that knoweth the wayes,
places and passages.

Prudenter, wylly, circumſpectly, prouidently,
expertly.

Prudentia, x, f. g. prudence, wylledome in deſy-
ryng and eſchewynge of thynges.

Prudentia iuris ciuilis, knowlage of the lawe
ciuile.

Adhibere prudentiam, to be wylledome in
doyng a thyng.

Prugnum, olde wyters vſed for Pronum, prone
or apte.

Pruina, x, f. g. froſte.

Pruiſus, a, um, froſtie, or that is in daungier
to be hurte by froſte.

Pruna, x, f. g. a burnynge cole.

Prunella, x, f. g. an herbe called commonly Bru-
nella, Buerette, after other ſelfe heale.

Pruncolum, or Prunulum, a wilde ſloe.

Pruneolus, the tree that beareth wilde ſloes.

Prunetum, ti, n. g. an orcharde ſet with daniel
ſine trees and plumme trees.

Prunioli, ſmall muſhrons.

Prunum, i, neu. g. a damaske, prune, plumme,
ſloe or bullaſſe.

Pruna ſatiua, damaske.

Prunus, i, ſex. gene. a damaske tree or plumme
tree.

Prurigo, riginis, ſex. g. idem quod pruritus,
ptychynge with a delectation, as in the ſterynge of
lecherie.

Prurio, riui, ire, to itche, by tranſlacion, to haue
an appetite or deſyre to doe a thyng.

Pruritus, us, m. g. ptychynge.

Prufa, a citee in Grece at the foote of the moun-
tayne Olympus.

Prufenſes, the people of Prufa.

Prusias, a kyng of Bithynia, vnto whome Annis
ball fledde after he was banlyſhed from Lar-
thage.

Prylis, Mercurius ſonne.

Prymnecia, a citee of Macedonia.
Prymnecia, i, m. g. a poſte or ſtake, wherunto
the cabull of a ſhip is tied: After ſome, the ſa-
in bull iſelfe.

Prymno, a nymphe or madden of the ſea, one of
the daughters of Oceanus.

Prytanea, a counſaile aſſembled of great officers
and iudges.

Prytaneum, the counſaile houſe in the caſtell of
Athens.

Prytanis, the preſident or cheefe of the counſaile.

P A N T I A R I

Sallo, ligene, to ſynge, alſo to playe on the
harpe or lute.

Psalmodia, x, ſex. gen. a diuerſe or mixt
ſonge.

Psalmus, i, ma, gene. a ſonge, properly to god or
of god.

Psalterium, ij, neu. g. an inſtrument like to an
harpe, but moze pleaſant and ſweter. alſo the
psalmes called the psalter.

Psalter, tis, maſc. gene. a ſynge man. Psal-
terius, idem.

Psaltira, x, f. g. a ſynge woman.

Psamate, a fountaine in Thebes. alſo a citee and
a mountayne. Alſo the daughter of Eratopus,

kyng of Egyptes: an other was a nymphe,
daughter of Nereus.

Psammenitus, a kyng of Egypte vanquiſhed by
Cambyses.

Psammeticus, a kyng of Egypte, in whole time
200008. Egyptians forſoke theyr countrey
and went to the Aethiopes.

Psammos, ſande.

Psaphon, a mā of Libia, which affectynge a diuine
name, taught birdes to ſpeake thus: Psaphon
is a great god.

Pſecas, pſecadis, ſex. g. a droppe or miſynge
of lyke dewe, alſo a nymphe, one of Dianas co-
mpanions.

Pſegma, ſtis, neu. g. the pouder or duſt, whiche
is blowne of from braſſe whan it is melted. alſo
golden ſande, or pouder of golde.

Pſellus, the name of an olde wyter, which wryte
of diete.

Pſenes, woymes in figges.

Pſephiſma, pſiſmatis, ti. g. a decree.

Pſephopecta, m. ge. an auditour or caſter of ac-
counte.

Pſeudo, faulſe or counterſaite, and euery other
noune ioyned therewith is thereby made faulſe
or countrefaite, as Pſeudopropheta, a faulſe
or counterſaite prophete.

Pſeudadelphus, i, maſ. gen. a counterſaite bro-
ther.

Pſeudangelus, li, m. g. a falſe meſſenger.

Pſeudobunium, a certaine herbe.

Pſeudocato, a counterſaite Lato.

Pſeudographus, i, m. g. a counterſaite wyter.

Pſeu

Pseudologus, a lyar, a false speaker.
Pseudolus, li, m. g. a faulſe ſervant.
Pseudonardus, di, ſpihe.
Pseudo martyr, a faulſe witneſſe.
Pseudómenos, a liar.
Pseudónymus, that hath a faulſe and countrey
 faite name.
Pseudopathes, Staphifagria.
Pseudopropheta, x, m. g. a faulſe prophete.
Pseudóthyrum, ri, n. g. a faulſe or counterfaite
 poſterne.
Pseudourbana ædificia, houſes in the coſtrey
 trimmed ſomewhat like the citee.
Pſilothrum, thri, n. g. an oymntment to take away
 heare. It is alſo a white vine.
Pſimythium, n. g. that which we dooe call
 Ceruſe, or white leade.
Pſitta, x, f. g. a fylde, whiche we call a plater.
Pſittacus, ci, m. g. a popinay.
Pſole, les, f. g. mentula.
Pſophis, the daughter of Erix.
Pſora, x, f. g. a certayne ſcuruineſſe.
Pſora, x, f. g. an herbe, whiche Ruellius doubts
 teth, whether it be that, whiche we commonly
 call Scabroſe, but that hath a longe leafe, and
 being broken in ſunder, hath in the breakynge
 littell thredes lyke to a copweb, & hath a fayre
 blew ſlowe, it groweth commonly in dye me-
 dows.
Pſoriosis, hardeneſſe of the coddes.
Pſorothalmia, x, f. g. a ſcuruineſſe of the byowes
 with an itche.
Pſyche, idem quod Tripolium.
Pſichium, a hynde of wyne.
Pſychrola, x, m. g. he that waſſeth in colde
 water.
Pſycolútes, he that deſteth to bathe in colde
 water.
Pſycomantium, ij, n. g. a place where ſicroman-
 cers doe call by ſpirtes.
Pſycotrophum, i, n. g. an herbe called betaine.
Pſychrophobi, they that be afraid to geue colde
 water in continuall fevers.
Pſylli, people in Libya, whoſe bodies are be-
 nyne to ſerpentes, and they alſo dooe cure the
 ſtingyng and poſſonyng of ſerpentes, by ſuc-
 kyng the place, which is venomed.
Pſyllion, an herbe called alſo Pulicaris herba.
 in Engliſhe flea worde.
Pſyllium, a citee of Bithynia, called commonly
 Picello.
Pſyra, an yle not farre from Chius, whereof
 Homere writeth Odiffea. 3. and a citee of the
 ſame name.
Pſythia, a grape.

P ANTE T.

PTe, a ſillable ſoygned oftentimes to the ab-
 ſolute caſe: as Meapre, Tuapre, Suapre,
 myne owne, thyne owne, his owne.

Ptelea, the elme tree.
Ptera, x, f. g. the walles on bothe ſydes of a
 temple.
Pteria, a citee in Cappadocia.
Pternio, onis, a hibe of chilblayne.
Pteris, ris, f. g. ſerne, or herbe of ſmonde or brake.
Pterómata, orum, n. g. great arches made ouer
 roofes lyke wynges.
Pterna, x, f. g. the lougher parte of the maſt in
 a ſhypp.
Pteroforos, a countrey by the mountaynes Ri-
 phe.
Pterýgium, ij, n. g. a littel ſkinne, which groweth
 from the corner of the eye, and couereth the
 ſyghte. it is alſo a grieſe vnder the ſoreparte of
 the nape, whan the fleſhe goeth from the nape
 with peyne: or after other, a ſwellynge of the
 fleſhe ouer the nape.
Pthia, a parte of Theſſalie, where Achilles reyg-
 ned.
Ptiſana, x, f. g. the water, wherein barley is ſod-
 den. alſo barley hulked or excocticate. alſo ſcu-
 mentie made of barley.
Ptiſanarium, ij, n. g. a moſter, wherein barley is
 bzaied.
Ptocotróphium, phij, n. g. an hoſpital for beg-
 gars, a ſpittell houſe.
Ptolomeus, the name of diuers kynges of Æ-
 gypte.
Ptolomais, maidis, the name of a citee in Phœ-
 nicia, fiſt called Acha.
Ptoſis, ruine, alſo the caſe of a towne.
Ptryas, adis, f. g. an adder, hauynge the colour
 greene, drawyng towarde the colour of golde.
Ptrynge, a rauenouſe byrde, whiche taketh his
 prey by night, and ſometyme fighteth with the
 eagle ſo valiauntly, that in crabbyng together
 they fall bothe downe to the ground, and are
 taken of ſheepherdes.
Ptryſis, is ſpittell. it is alſo an exulceracion or ſore
 in the longes, with a conſumption of all the bod-
 ie, and ſpittynge of bloudde.

P ANTE V.

PVbens, bentis, om. g. he that is betweene
 a yonge man and a boy, of the age of. xliii.
 yeres.
Pubentes herba, id eſt, adultæ, growen bigge
 almoſt ripe.
Pubeo, bes, ui, ere, to beginne to haue a beards
 beneath; ſometyme to ſpyng as herbes doe.
Puberis, puberum, Puberibus, m. g. plu. that
 be of age able to engendze.
Pubertas, âtis, f. g. the yonge age of men and
 women, whan they beginne to be apt for gene-
 ration. it is alſo the ſpake compynge ſwithe of
 heares aboute the priuie membes.
Pubes, bis, f. g. a yonge moſie bearde, whiche
 ſpyngeth in the nether partes of a man at four-
 teene yeres of age, of a woman at yonger yeres

res wherefoze a man or woman at those yeres is called Pubes, sometime youth, or a multitude of yonge men. also the yuine partes of the bodie. also boyng an adiectiue it signifieth full growen, almost ripe.

Pubera ætas, youthe, whan one begynneth to waxe a man.

Pubera folia, id est, adulta.

Pubesco, scere, to begynne to waxe a man, and haue a bearde, to growe as a chylde dooeth to mans state. it is also spoken of herbes & trees, to growe bigge, to waxe ripe.

Omnis largo pubescit vinea fortu, id est, exuberat.

Publicanus, i. m. g. he that take in ferme of the people of Rome, the rentes and reuenues due to the citee at a rent certayne.

Publicatio, ônis, f. g. a publyshing, a mahynge of a thyng common, confiscacion.

Publicè, openly in the face of the worlde.

Sumptus publicè dari, his expences bozne of the citee or towne.

Publicè redimere, to bie it of the common treasure.

Publicè bona possidere, to haue gooddes confiscated or forfeited.

Publicè ad me venit, He came to me openly, that euery man might see him.

Venire publicè, to come as ambassadour from a citee or common weale.

Publicè dicere, to make an oracion befoze the people.

Publicè propter duas causas nihil scripsi, for two causes I wrote not to the senate, and the people.

Publicè & priuatim oneri esse, to be chargeable bothe to the common wealthe, and to his particular frendes.

Publicè, socius, one that is allied or confederate with vs for some matter pertainyng to the common wealthe.

Publicus, idem quod publicè, by common counsaile or aduise.

Quæ prohibere publicus interest, whiche shall bee expedient for the people or common weale to be forboden.

Hospicio publicus accipi, to be calld in the common gayole.

Publicus, a, um, common.

Publico, aui, are, to publyshe, to manifest, to make openly knowne, to cause to bee openly cryed, to make common. Also idem quod Esdere, to set abroade, as a man doeth a booke or other thyng. Also to abandone in commune, as harlottes dooe. Sometime to confiscate.

Se publicare, to shewe him selfe openly, that the people maie se him.

Publicola, a fauourer of the people, which name was geuen to Valerius, whiche was one of the first consules of Rome.

Públicus, a, um, common, but moze properly pub

blike, that is to say, pertainyng to entyre state of the people ioyntly and severally. See the true definicion thereof in my booke called the gouernour.

Publicum consilium, the commune counsaile.

Carère publico, not to come abroade, or amonge the people.

Publica sacra, sacrifices doon in common for the people.

Publica fides, a canise conducte, a generall sentence.

Publicum omnium est, it is comon to all mē.

Per publicum vectus, caried abroade thyngh the streete.

Publica via, the hynges high way.

Publica vectigalia, tolles, customes, belongyng to the common treasure.

Publica verba, common woordes that all sortes of men doe vse.

Nemo publicum aspicere volebat, no man woulde come abroade into the streetes, or common place.

Publicum, is used sometimes for the common treasure or reuenues.

Publipor, publiporis, Publius boy or seruant.

Publius, the name of a Romaine, as Publius is.

Pucinum, a towne of Hispania.

Pucinum vinum, wyne growyng nyshe to the goulfe of Venice, by the towne Pucinum.

Pudéfacio, pudéfaxis, féci, facere, to make ashamed.

Pudéfio, fis, fieri, to be ashamed.

Pudenda, the yuine membyres.

Pudendagra, a disease about the yuine membyres, it is used for the frenche pockes.

Pudendus, a, um, a thyng to be ashamed of.

Pudens, entis, om. g. shamefast.

Animi pudentis signum est, it is a token of a shamefast mynde.

Pudenter, with shamefastnesse, bashfully, shamefastly.

Pudeo, dui, dère, to be ashamed, and is most used in the theird person.

Pudet, pudebat, puduit, puditum est, to be ashamed.

Non te hæc pudet? art thou not ashamed of these thynges?

Pudet viuere, I am ashamed to lyue.

Pudet dicere, I am ashamed to tell.

Cuius nunc pudet me, whereof I am now ashamed.

Tanq̃ puditurum esset extinctos, as though it woulde make them ashamed that are dead.

Pudibundè, shamefastly.

Pudibundus, a, um, shamefast.

Dies pudibunda, id est, purpurea, a red morning.

Pudice, chastly, honestly.

Pudicia, æ, f. g. chastitee, cleanness of luyng, puritee.

Puditum, ashamed.

Nonne

Nonne esset pudicum si hanc causam ageret
seuere: had it not been a shame, if they had
pursued that matter vigorously?

Pudicus, a, um, chast, chaste.

Pudor, oris, m. g. a moderation that letteth the
mynde to doe any thyng wantonly or disho-
nestly, shamefastnesse to say or doe any thyng
dishonest, sometimes a naughtie and shamefull
act.

Ponere pudorem, to leese his blyghnesse.

Incutere pudorem, to make ashamed.

Pudori esse, to make one ashamed of it.

Puella, æ, f. g. a wenche, a gyll, a damsell.

Puellaris, re, childlike, of gylls, propre to gylls
les and wench.

Puellariter, like a wenche or gyll, childlike.

Puellasco, scere, to ware pongs agayne, to bee
mardently, to ware gylllike.

Puellula, æ, f. g. a littell gyll, a wenche.

Puellus, i, m. g. a littell childe, a babe.

Puer, eri, m. g. a childe, a boye, also a seruant.

A puero, a pueris, a puero paruulo, of a litle
babe, euersence I was a childe.

Puera, æ, f. g. a woman childe, a damsell, called
in Lambrydge thre a modder.

Puerasco, rascere, to beginne his boies age, to
ware a boye after .vii. yeres of age.

Puerilis, le, of a childe, childlike or boylike.

Puerilitas, atis, f. g. a childes acte, childhines,
boyishnesse, also for Pueritia, childhode.

Pueriliter, childlike, lyke a boy.

Pueritia, æ, f. g. childhode.

Puerpera, æ, f. g. a woman that lieth in childe
bed, a woman late brought on bedde.

Puerperium, i, n. g. the tyme of a woman to tra-
uagile of childe, sometime the childe. Also the
boylike.

Puerperus, a, um, that beareth childen.

Puerulus, i, m. g. an infant.

Puerus, i, m. g. was used of olde wyters, for
Puer.

Pugil, pugilis, com. g. a champion.

Pugillaris, ris, m. g. & pugillare, or Pugillar,
aris, n. g. plur. Pugillares, a paype of tables
to wryte in.

Pugillaris, re, that filleth the hand, an handefull
in gatheryng of herbes or other thyng.

Pugilatio, onis, f. g. the exercyse of champions,
or them that fight with their fistes.

Pugilatus, us, m. g. fightyng with the fistes.

Pugilice, valiantly, strongly, mightily, lyke a
champion.

Pugilatorius, a, um, that is striken with the
fiste.

Pugilatorius follis, a balle fylled onely with
wynde, whiche is striken with a mans fist and
not with the palme.

Pugio, onis, m. g. a dagger.

Pugio plumbeus, by translation, a weake ar-
gument.

Pugilanculus, li, m. g. a shoyte dagger, a poys

meadowe.

Pugillus, li, m. g. a littell fiste.

Pugna, æ, f. g. battayle, fight, contencion, strife.
sometime the acte of licherie, also an assault, a
deceite.

Dare pugnam, to geue the onfette.

Dabit hic aliquam pugnam denuo, this felow
wyl cause some debate or frate agayne.

Pugnacitas, atis, f. g. contencion, fightyng, de-
sire of appetite to fight.

Pugnaciter, valiantly in battayle, with greate
force and courage, contencionusly, obstinately,
instantly, eagerly.

Pugnaculum, li, n. g. a place where men doe
fght.

Pugnans, antis, om. g. fightyng, stryuyng, cons-
tendyng, beyng contrary or agaynst.

Pugnantes sententia, contrary sentences.

Pugnator, oris, m. g. a fighter.

Pugnator gallus gallinaceus, a fightyng
cocke, a cocke of the game.

Pugnator, & pugnacissimus, moze or mozte
fightyng.

Pugnatus, a, um, fought.

Pugnax, atis, om. g. a greate fghter, waspyhe,
contencionous.

Pugnacula, æ, f. g. a chymyche.

Pugno, au, are, to fight, to repugne, to contende,
to bee contrarie or agaynst, to strine, to dispute
or reason contrarie, to labour or endeouour.

Cum senectute pugnare, to stryue agaynst
age.

Pugnant de loco, they contende or strine for
their place.

Ex equo pugnare, to fight on horsebacke.

Emuris pugnare, to fight on the walles as
gaynst them that assaulte.

In hostem pugnare, to fight agaynst his ene-
my.

In frontem pugnare, to fight frunte to frunt.

Omnes pro Quintio pugnant, they all defend
Quintius, or speake earnestly on his parte.

Cum eorū vita pugnat oratio, their wordes
and lyfe agree not, or are contrarie one to an o-
ther.

Quæ tantum inter se pugnant, that be so con-
trarie and repugnant one to an other.

Illud video pugnare te, I se that you contēd
to haue this geaunted you.

Non magnopere pugnare, id est, non valde
laborare.

Conuellerē pugnat, he endeouereth or labours
feth to pull them by.

Pugnatur, the impersonall.

Hoc pugnatur, this they contende or labour to
byng to passe.

Pugnaueris, you shall doe a wonderfull great
matter, spoken in mockage.

Pugnis, i, m. g. a fiste.

Onerare pugnis, to geue one as many blowes
with the fiste, as he is able to beare.

Impingere pugnū, to geue one a blowe.
 Pugnum altis facito, make them an handfull
 bygh.
 Pulchellus, a fayre littell one.
 Pulchellus puer, a fayre littell boye.
 Pulcher chra, crham, fayre, beautifull, gase,
 goodly to see, well favoured, stronge, tall.
 Mors pulchra, a glorious death.
 Pulcherrime, most beautifull.
 Pulcherrimus, a, um, fayrest.
 Pulchrālis, le, fayre.
 Pulchrē, an aduerbe, signifieth fayre, goodly, gase-
 ly, tolely, freshely, beautifull, well favoured
 ly, sometime vainevely, also wisely. Some-
 time it is put for Valde.
 Pulchrē suades, thou counsailest me very
 wisely.
 Pulchre locare operam, to bestow his labour
 well.
 Pulchrē notus, very well knowne.
 Pulchre valet Carinus, Carinus is in very
 good health.
 Ac dum accubabam, q̄ videbar mihi pulchrē
 esse sobrius: and whyle I satte at the table I
 thought my selfe to be very sobze.
 Pulchritas, atis, form, gen. beautie, fayrenesse,
 gatenes.
 Pulchresco, scere, to be fayre or waxe faire.
 Pulchritudo, inis, f. g. beautie, calnesse of per-
 sonage.
 Pulegium, ij, n. g. an herbe, wherof there is male
 and female, the male hath purple flowres, the
 female white. It is taken for common peny-
 ropall. But Hermolaus Barbarus doubteth,
 whether Pulegium be penyropall, or a hynde
 of Calamint. Marardus writeth that there is
 no difference betwene our Pulegium, and the
 other, haung in it the same qualities. Theos-
 phrastus and Plinius doe write, that the bra-
 ches therof hanged vp in a larder in the deepe of
 wynter, doe byng forth floures, whiche als
 so nowe mought be easily proued. also beyng
 drunke with Mellicrate, it purgeth melancolpe
 excedyngly. Pulegium, is sometime vied for
 pleasauntnesse or sweetenesse of wordes.
 Puleium, ij, n. g. idem quod pulegium.
 Pulex, pulicis, m. g. a flea.
 Pulex araneus, a certayne spider.
 Pulicaria, the herbe called Pfilon.
 Pulicinus, a, um, of a flea.
 Pulicōsus, a, um, full of fleas.
 Pullarius, ij, m. g. a keeper, nourisher or breeder
 of chickens. also he that by the feedyng of chie-
 hens woulde diuine what shoulde come.
 Pullaster, i, m. g. a ponge cockrell.
 Pullastra, x, f. g. a ponge pullet.
 Pullatio, ōnis, f. g. hatchyng or byngyng vp of
 chickens.
 Pullātus, a, um, clad in mournyng apparayle.
 Sometime a man in pooze apparayle, sometime
 rude, vnlerned.

Circulus pullatus, a company of vnlerned
 persons.
 Pullesco, scere, to spryng or burge.
 Pullicenus, ni, m. g. a new hatched chicken.
 Pulligo, iginis, byome or naturall colour.
 Pullinus, a, um, of a colte or ponge chicken.
 Dentes pullini, coltes teeth, that be first caste.
 Pullities, ei, f. g. a byngyng forth or hatchyng
 of chickens. also the folpyng of coltes. Sometime
 the chickens or coltes them selues.
 Pullulasco, lascere, to burge.
 Pullulo, ani, are, to spryng, to come by ponge.
 Pullulus, a diminutive of Pullus.
 Pullus, li, m. g. the ponge of every thyng. also
 a colte or sole, also a chicken.
 Pulli ranarum, ponge frogges.
 Equinus pullus, a ponge colte.
 Pulli apum, ponge bers.
 Pulli arborum, ponge sprynges or shootes of
 trees.
 Pullus, a, um, russet, sometime blacke, but eas-
 ther puke colour, betwene russet and blacke.
 Vestis pulla, a mournyng garment.
 Pulmentaris, re, belongyng to pottage.
 Pulmentarium, ij, n. g. pottage made with flesch
 or fyfthe, as forde gruell or coleise.
 Pulmentum, ti, n. g. genell, pottage.
 Pulmo, ōnis, m. g. the lunges or lightes.
 Pulmonaria, x form, gen. an herbe called longe
 wyte. or after other bynde moose. or after som
 halesragge.
 Pulmonarius, a, um, that is diseased in the
 lunges.
 Pulmonia, be certayne apples, which be called in
 some place an hundred Shillynges.
 Pulpa, x, for, g. the wodde of all trees that may
 be diuided by sprynges. it is also taken for Car-
 noties or fleshye partes. sometime for the softe
 matter that is inclosed in an harde shell, as
 Pulpa castrea fistula, for the inner parte ther-
 of called also Medulla.
 Pulpamentum, i, n. g. a delicate disse, or meate.
 Pulpitum, i, n. g. an haulte place or pulpitte.
 Puls, pulis, f. g. a meate made of meale, water,
 honse, cheese, and egges, it may be taken for
 pottage, it is lyke that whiche is nowe called
 whitepot.
 Pulsatilis, le, that beateth or knocketh.
 Pulsatiles venae, the pulses of a man or womā.
 Pulsatio, ōnis, f. g. a beatyng, strikyng, or knock-
 yng, the strikyng of the stringes, or playng
 on an instrument.
 Pulsator, ōris, m. g. one that striketh or knock-
 keth, one that plateth on an instrument, as an
 harpe or lute.
 Pulsātus, a, um, striken as an harpe or other in-
 strumente is, whiche hath stringes, knocked,
 beaten.
 Pulsim, as a thyng were striken.
 Pulso, aui, are, to beate, to strike, to hurte, to
 playe on an harpe or other like instrumente.
 Puls

Pulsare hostium, to smothere at the doore.
Pulsare lyram, to pipe upon an harpe.
Pulsula, *s. f. g.* a littell pulle, wheale, or blisse
 on a mans fygget.
Pulsus, *us, m. ge.* beateynge, strykyng, thumptyng,
 also the wyest of the arme, where to the hande
 topneth. *b.* It is more ppropely the stroke that
 the arteries of beateynge beateynge make, where
 by the strength of debilitie of the sicknesse is
 knowne in touchyng them.
Pulsarius, *ij, m. gen.* a pottage disse of a vessel
 wherein the meate called Puls, was sodden or
 made.
Pulicula, *s. f. g.* a littell pottage.
Pultriphagus, *a, um,* a greate eater of beuoures
 of potage.
Pulio, *ui, are,* to beate at a doze, to kioche.
Puluerio, *ui, are,* to dissolue into duste, to lase
 ouer with duste, to be dustie.
Pulueresco, *scere,* to be turned into pouder or
 duste.
Puluericus, *a, um,* of duste, dustie, full of dust.
Pulueratio, *onis, form. g.* a sayng of fine earth
 about vines, also a dissoluyng into duste, an
 harrowyng, a breakyng of cloddes.
Puluerulentus, *a, um,* full of duste.
Puluillus, *i, m. g.* a pylowe or coushen.
Puluinar, *aris, n. g.* a bolster of a bed, also a bed
 that was wonte to be made in temples, as it
 were for the gods. it is taken sometyme for a
 temple. also a tabernacle, wherein an image
 standethe.
Puluinarium, *ij, nen. g.* a bedde made to the ho-
 nour of Juno, or any other god or goddesse in
 thep temples.
Puluinatus, *a, um,* softe as a pylowe, in facion
 lyke a pylowe or coushyn.
Puluinplus, *li, m. g.* a diminutiue of Puluinus,
 a little bed in a gardeyne.
Puluinus, *i, m. ge.* a pylowe: sometime a fether
 bedde. also a coushyn, also a bed of herbes in a
 gardeyne, sometime a plate made in a gardeyne
 lyke a bed, where one lyeth for his recreation
 and pleasure: also grauell or sande harde lyke
 stone. also an ingyne, wherewith wyppes be
 brought into the docke.
Scorteus puluinus, a coushyn of lether.
Pulis, *puleris, com. ge.* pouder, duste. Some-
 tyme the place where games be exercised.
In suo puluere currere, to write or speake in a
 matter that he is well acquainted with, or hath
 ben well exercised in.
Citra puluerem contingere, when a thyng
 chaunceth to one easily without any labour or
 trauaile.
Puluer, vied of olde wyters for Puluis.
Puluis, is vied of Catullus in the genuine rate
 for Pulueris.
Puluisculus, *li, m. g.* or Puluisculum, *li, n. ge.*
 fyne pouder or duste.
Pumex, *pumicis, m. ge.* a pumelle to make pat-

rhemen summe, all to take spotted or lattere
 cleane out.
 Lenior pumice, a milder and effeminate person.
 A pumice aquam querere, to seke a thynge
 of a man that he hath not, to begge a bryche of a
 bare arte-man.
 Pumex, is sometyme used in the feminine
 gender.
 Pumicatio, onis, fer. gen. pumitiung or vo-
 litung.
 Pumicatus, a, um, pumished or polished, made
 smooth or flyke with a pumice.
 Pumico, aui, are, to pumise, to make smooth with
 a pumice.
 Pumicosus, and Pumiceus, a, um, drye, hollowe,
 full of pores or holes lyke a pumice.
 Pumicosus locus, a place where pumices do
 growe.
 Pumiceos oculos habeo, I have eyes as drye
 as a pumice stone, I can not weepe.
 Pumilis, le, little in stature.
 Pumilio, onis, & pumilius, lij, Púmillo, onis,
 and Pumulus, li, m. g. a dwarfe or any thynge
 little in stature.
 Punctum, sopung.
 Punctio, onis, fer. ge. a sopung, a pryckung or
 syngung.
 Punctiuncula, le, fer. gen. a litle prycke with a
 needle or pin.
 Punctum, i, n. g. a prycke with a pyn or needle.
 Punctus, i, m. gen. or more of it. Punctum, i, n.
 neu. ge. a popnet, a litle prycke. also the least
 portion of any thynge that can bee. sometyme a
 mans voice, fauour, assent or consent in election
 or iudgement. Also the principall popnete or
 chiefe proposition in an argument.
 Punctus temporis, a moment, the least parte
 of tyme.
 Omne tulit punctum, he had the fauour or
 voyce of euerie man, or he was prayled or com-
 mended of euerie man.
 Quantum punctorum uobis detraxerit, how
 manie meninges voyces or fauours they wyl
 dyete from vs, or bindre vs of.
 Punctus, a, um, prycke.
 Punctus, us, m. g. pryckung.
 Pungo, púugi, pungere, to prycke, to foine, to
 styng, by translation to sollicite or make some-
 what carefull, to vex or disquiete a litle, to
 hurte, to greeue, and as we saye, to nestle, to byte
 by the stomake.
 Intellexi quid eum pupugisset, I percepued
 what had greeued or displeased hym.
 Extrema pagella pupugit me, id est, offens-
 dit, lefit.
 Vnum enim me pungit, for one thynge maketh
 me solicitouse and carefull, or a litle troubleth
 my mynde.
 Punicanus, a, um, of Bytie or Carthage.
 Punicana fenestra, such windows as they
 be in Carthage.
 Punicus

Paniceus, a, um, idem quod **Punicus**.
Punicus, a, um, of **Syrice**, or of **Carthage**.
Bellum punicum, the warre that the **Romains** had with the **Carthaginenses**.
Panicum malum, a pomegranate.
Punicus, aut **Puniceus color**, redde.
Punica fides, falsehoope, peruerie, vntrent, breache of promise.
Punio, iui, ire, to punishe, to chastise.
Punire capite, to beheade.
Punior, iris, tri, the deponent, to punishe.
Punior, the passiu, to be punishe.
Punitio, onis, f. g. a punishment.
Punitor, oris, m. g. a punisher, a chastiser.
Pupa, a, f. g. a ponge wenche, a gytle, a modder. it is also a puppet like a gyle.
Pupilla, a, f. g. the ball or apple of the eye, or rather the sight of the eye, that is the hole of the nethe thin called **Ragoides**, in the whiche the vertue visible consisteth, and that parte of the eye representeth the visage of any thyng lyke a glasse.
Pupillaris, re, of or belongunge to hym that is a warde by reason of noneage.
Pupillaris aetas, the noneage of hym that is in warde.
Pupillo, aui, are, to crye like a petoche.
Pupillus, li, m. g. & **Pupilla**, a, f. g. a man or woman chyld that is in warde, or within age, not able in piers to occupie his proppie lande, also one that hath no father or lyue.
Puppis, is, form. g. the hinder parte of a ship, in postes sometyme the whole ship, by translation the moste honorable estate and condition in the common world.
Puppius, a, portes name.
Pupula, idem quod **pupilla**.
Pupulus, li, m. gen. a diminutive of **Pupus**, and **Papula**, a diminutive of **Pupa**.
Pupus, i, m. gen. a ponge chyld, a babye, also a puppet or image like a chyld.
Pure, purely.
Purgabilis, lez, that maye be easily purged or clesed.
Purgamentum, i, purgamen, inis, neu. gen. fylthe, whiche cometh of any thyng that is clesed.
Purgatio, onis, f. g. a purgacion or purgeng, a cleseng, a scouryng, an excuse.
Purgatus, a, um, clesed, purged, excused.
Purgo, aui, are, to purge, to make cleane, to stonne, also to excuse.
Pisces purgare, to drawe and washe the fishe.
Vngues purgare, to pare or make cleane the nailes.
Purgare seculum, or **Apud aliquem**, de reali-qua, to excuse him selfe.
Crimen purgare, to purge ones self of a thyng that is laied to his charge.
Fastidium purgare, to put awaye the lothesomenesse of the stomake.

Purificatio, onis, form. ge. a purifying or clesing.
Purifico, aui, are, to purifie, or make pure or cleane.
Purime, olde wylters used for **Purissime**, moste purely.
Puritas, atis, f. g. purenesse, cleanness.
Puriter, purely, cleanely.
Puro, aui, are, to make pure.
Purpura, a, f. g. gen. a purple, whiche is a well fythe, whetof purple colour cometh. sometyme a garment of purple, also the dignitee of a magistrat or officer.
Purpurarius, a, um, pertaynyng to purple colour.
Purpurasco, scere, to be of purple colour, to wake of purple colour.
Purpuratus, a, um, apparailled in purple.
Purpurati, be the noble men of a realme, called **peeres**.
Purpureus, a, um, of purple colour. also faire, goodlie, sometyme for **Ceruleus**, colored like the sea. it is red in **Horace** for **Purpuratus**.
Purpurisso, aui, are, to peince the visage ruddie.
Purpurissum, si, n. ge. red peincing, wherewith harlottes do peince theyr visages.
Purpicharius, loke **Pyrricharius**.
Purulentus, a, um, full of matter or corruption.
Purulente, filthily, corruptly, lyke as it were full of matter.
Purus, a, um, cleane, pure, fine, without spot or fylth, also boyde.
Aurum purum, golde fined.
Charta pura, cleane paper, wherein nothyng is wrytten.
Hasta pura, a speare staffe without an heade, whiche was geuen for a pryce to them that had banyquished in battayle.
Vasa pura, playne plate not graued, chaced or wrought vpon.
Toga pura, that is but of one colour.
Pus, puris, neu. gen. matter or corruption that cometh out of a wounde or soze.
Pura, is sometyme used in the plurall numbre.
Pusillanimis, me, faint herted, feeble couraged.
Pusillanimitas, tatis, form. gen. fainte courage, cowardise.
Pusillanimitas, cowardlye.
Pusillus, a, um, little, shorte, small.
Pusillum laxamenti, a little recreation.
Pusilla epistola, a beate shorte letter or epistle.
Pusio, onis, m. g. a little hope.
Pustula, a, a pushe, a little wheale or blyster.
Pustulatus, a, um, full of blisters, wheales, or pusshes.
Pustulatum argentum, The moste pure and fone syluer.
Pustula, a, f. g. a blister or a pushe that riseth on the face when it is baken. also the disease called **Ignis sacer**.
Pustulosus, a, um, that hath that disease.

Pusum,

Pusum, & pusam, olde wyrttes used for Puerum & Puellam, a boye and a gyle.
Putamen, raminis, n. g. a Male of a nut, or paryng of an apple or pear.
Putamina ouorum, egge Shelles.
Putatio, ónis, f. g. a prunng of trees, a cuttyng of of superfluous bowes.
Putator, óris, m. g. he that pruneth, picketh, or dysseth trees, he that cutteth of the superfluous bowes of trees, a cutter of a vine.
Putatorius, a, um, belonging to cuttyng or prunng of trees.
Puteal, ális, n. g. the seate of a great officer, also the couerng of a well.
Putealis, le, & **Puteanus**, a, um, of a pitte of wel.
Puteana aqua, well water.
Putearius, ij, m. g. he that diggeth a pit of well.
Puteo, tui, ere, to stinke of haue an yll sauour.
Puteolanus, a, um, of Puteoli.
Puteoli, a citie in Campana.
Putesco, putui, scere, to waxe stinkyng or begyn to haue an yll sauour.
Puteus, ei, m. g. a well of pyt.
Puteum, tui, is sometyme used in the neuter gender.
Puticuli, órum, places where the common people were buried.
Putide, stinkyngly, with an yll sauoure, vnpleasantly.
Exprimere literas putide, to soune or pronounce the consonantes for affectu to hardely, or curiously.
Putide dicere, to vse to curiously and affectate a style, with wordes not knowne or out of vse.
Putidulus, a, um, a diminutive of Putidus, somewhat to muche affectate, somewhat to curiously, somewhat vnpleasant to the eare.
Putiduli, be they that delpte not in them selfe.
Putidus, a, um, stinkyng, vnsauoure, vnpleasant, to muche affectate.
Putida oratio, an vnpleasant stile, to muche affectate, full of strange wordes.
Putius, a sole.
Puto, aui, are, to cut of or pluche away that which is superfluous, properly from trees, to prunge trees, also to suppose, to consyder, to discourse, to gather or comfozte, to esteeme, to iudge, to thynke, to rehen.
Putare rationem, to make an accompte, or to take an accompte.
Rem ipsam putare, thou hast sayde truth.
Rationem secum putare, to consyder & weigh the matier with hym selfe diligently.
Putare in the superlatiue mode, is sometyme vsed aduerbiu for scilicet, or verbi gratia, and voputa, pphretyca.
Quod ego in propinqua parte amicitie putid, which I thynke I rechen as one of the chiefe partes of entier frendshipp, and amitie.
Bene putas, your aduise is good.
Dum hac puto, while I suppose thes thyn-

ges with my selfe.
Putare in aliquo numero, to rehen or repute somewhat worthie, to esteeme somewhat.
Rem ipsam putamus, let vs debate and consider the matier it selfe how it is.
Putare pro nihilo, to esteeme or rechen nothing worthie, to let nothyng by.
Magni putare, to esteeme greatly.
Nunq̄ tanti putassem, I would neuer haue rehened it so muche worthie, or accomted it so great a matier.
Dictum puta, presuppose the matier to be spoken all redie.
Putor, óris, m. g. stinche, yll sauour.
Putredo, trédimis, f. g. corruption, rottennes.
Putrefacio, putrefacis, feci, ere, to corrupte or make rotten.
Putrefactus, a, um, corrupted or made rotten.
Putres, trui, trére, to be rotten or corrupted, to be resolued into stinkyng matier.
Putresco, scere, to putrefie, to waxe rotte or corrupte.
Putridus, a, um, corrupte, rotten.
Putris, tré, corrupte, rotten.
Putus, a, um, pure, tried, tryed, purged.
Argentum purum putum, pure silver, tryed and tried out from all other matier.
Purus purus lycophanta est, he is a very starka syrophant.
Purus putus est ipus, it is the veraye same, it is euen he and none other.

P ANTE V.

Pychon, the measure from the elbowe to the toppe of the knothies, when the hande is fast together.
Pycnocomon, a certayne herbe, holsonne to leuie the bealy.
Pycnostylon, li, n. ge. a house or place builded, where pylars stande thicke together, a cloister or lyke place to walke in.
Pycta, tr, or **Pyctes**, tr, m. ge. a wrestler with a colar, a champion: **Eblamella** vseth it for a fpyhtyng cocke.
Pyctatium, ei, n. g. a table, wherein the names of iudges were wrytten.
Pygargus, gi, m. g. a beast like to a salowe deere, a roe buthe. It is also a birde lyke to a hauke, haung a white caple: I suppose hym to be that which we call an erne, and is a kinde of hawkes or egles.
Pygista, tr, m. g. one that vseth buggery.
Pygmachia, x, f. g. a fightyng with huse batter or clubbes.
Pygmachus, chi, m. ge. a champion that vseth that kinde of fight.
Pygmaei, people betwene Indie and Cathay, which are but one cubite longe.
Pygmalion, loke Pigmalion.
Pyla, tr, f. g. a gate.

Pylades.

Pylades, the son of Strophius Drestes defende.
 Pylaea, a place of Arcadie.
 Pylemines, a duke of the Paphlagonians, that came to Troie, and was slayne by Menelaus.
 Pylene, a citie of Aetolia.
 Pylos, an auncient citie of Achaia. Strabo writeth, that there were many citices called Pylus, and eche contended for Nestor.
 Pylius, a, um, of Pylos or of Achaia.
 Pympleides, loke Pimpleides.
 Pynathes, milke crudded with sethyng.
 Pyr, pyros, fyre.
 Pyra, ra, f. ge. a bone fyre, wherein dead bodies were burned.
 Pyracmon, one of the Cyclops.
 Pyralis, lis, f. m. gen. a flye, whiche cometh of the fyre: and as longe as he is therein, he liueth: and when it is farre from it, he dieth incontenente. also a flye that fleeth into the leame of a candill.
 Pyrechmes, a mannes name in Homer.
 Pyrama, or rather Phyrama, a certayne rosen.
 Pyramon, breadde made of wheate.
 Pyramidarus, a, um, made keple wyse, brode beneath, and small and sharpe vppwarde.
 Pyramis, ramidis, f. g. a great thyng of stone, or other matter, whiche is brode and foure square benethe, and vppwarde is small and sharpe, as it were the flame of fyre, a keple.
 Pyramus, a ponge man, whiche clewe hym selfe for the loue of a mayden called Thisby. it is also a ryuer in Cilicia.
 Pyrande, a man of Athens.
 Pyratium, a kynde of spider called Werp.
 Pyrausta, a, f. m. gen. a worme liuynge in the fyre, it is also a kynde of spiders, whiche buyteth honny combes. It is also the same that Pyralis is.
 Pyreicus, a famous caruer of small images.
 Pyrene, a certayne fountayne. also the name of a maiden.
 Pyren, renis, f. g. the kernell of an olive or other lyke: also a cherye stone.
 Pyrenei montes, mountaynes, whiche doe diuide Fraunce from Spayne.
 Pyreneus, trisyf, a kyng of Thrace.
 Pyrethrum, thri, neu. gen. an herbe, called pells toye.
 Pyrethri, certayne inchauntours in Cappadocia.
 Pyrethia septa, places inclosed, whiche had in the middell of them an aulter, on the whiche was kept fyre continually bournynge.
 Pyretus, a bournynge feuer.
 Pyreus, loke Pireus.
 Pyrgi, is thought to be an olde citie of Aetruia.
 Pyrguis, tis, f. g. the herbe called haries soung.
 Pyrgita, sparowes.
 Pyrgobaris, a house builded like a towre.
 Pyrgoteles, was a cunninge graner in stones.
 Pyrgus, gi, m. g. in latine a towre. also a hore, out of the whiche men doe cast dyke, when they

plate. it is also a certayne compaigne of hofers men in battayle, containynge 40. soldiers.
 Pyria, a citie of Lesbos.
 Pyriasis, sis, f. ge. a certayne plaister to assuage the bournynge of a feuer.
 Pyrim, a littell berrnell.
 Pyrites, tis, m. g. euery stone, out of the whiche fyre may be striken. Sometime a myll stone. also a stone lyke to brasse founde in Lippas.
 Pyro, a nymph.
 Pyrobola, la, f. g. a smithes hammer, wherewith he beatech on hote iron.
 Pyroboli, orum, m. g. arrowes or darters, whiche sende forth fyre, when they be shot or caste, and doe burne the thyngs that they doe touche.
 Pyrobolarii, they whiche doe shotte such darters.
 Pyrocorax, acis, a crowe with a redde dyll, I suppose it to be of the kynde that Cornilla choughes are.
 Pyrodes, he that first strake fyre out of a flint, also a stone of fyre colour, or a flinte stone.
 Pyromantia, a, f. g. divination by fyre.
 Pyropus, pi, m. g. a kynde of Carbuncle.
 Pyros, one of the hofers of the Sunne.
 Pyrois, pyroentis, idem.
 Pyrpile, a certayne lande, where fyre was fyrst founde.
 Pyrrha, the wyfe of Demetrius, also a citie of Lesbos. Erasmus saith, it is a citie of the yle of Lesbos.
 Pyrrha, a womans name in Horace.
 Pyrrhica, ca, vel Pyrriche, ches, f. g. a certayne forme of dauncynge in harnes. Tranquillus writeth, that the princes children of Ate and Bithynie daunced Pyrrhiche. Amonge the lastedemonians, to men most warlike, this was a peculier daunce, whose chyldre beganne to learne it from v. yeres of age.
 Pyrrhichista, they that exercise this kynde of daunce.
 Pyrrhiachus, a, um, of that daunce.
 Pyrrharius, ri, m. g. he that exerciseth the saide daunce called Pyrrhica.
 Pyrriadai, was the aunciente name of the people called Molossi.
 Pyrrhichius, a fote in meeter of two shorte syllables.
 Pyrrho, a philosophier, which was first a peynter.
 Pyrrhocorax, racis, a hyde, called of Aristotle coracirax, and is translated of Gaza Graculus, the description agreeth in all pointes a rook, though.
 Pyrrhus, in Iustin Flavius, siue Rufus, he that hath a ruddy or fyre visage: a kyng of Epire was so called, whiche made warre to the Romanes. also Neptolemus Achilles sonne was called Pyrrhus, a fierse and bolde ponge man, whiche clewe Hector at the aulter, and Hector at his fathers graue.
 Pyrum, ri, n. g. a pear.
 Pyrus, ti, f. g. a pear tree.
 Pythia

Pythagoras, a man of excellent witte, borne in an
 ity called Samos, whiche countrey being sub-
 dued by the tyran Polycrates, he forsoke,
 and wente into Egypte and Babylonia, to
 learne myclicall sciences, and afterwarde came
 into Italle, where he continued the residue
 of his life. he was the fyrste that named hym
 selfe a philosopher: where before men of great
 learninge were called wise men, and because he
 wolde eschewe the note of arrogancy, when
 one demaunded of hym what he was, he said,
 Philosophus, whiche signifieth a lover of wis-
 dome. he was in Marpes of wit passing all o-
 ther, and found the subtile conclusions and mi-
 series of arithmetike, musike, and geometrie.
 Plato wondreth at his wisdom: his doctrine
 was diuine and compendious: the whytha he
 teachyng to other, enioyned them to kepe si-
 lence five yeres and here hym diligently, as they
 demaunded of him any question. he neuer wold
 do sacrifice with any bloudde, he wold eate no-
 thyng that had lyfe, and liued in a meruaylous
 abstinence, and continence, and was in such au-
 torite amonge his disciples, that whan in dis-
 putacion they mainteyned their opinton, if one
 demaunded of them, why it shoulde be as they
 spake, they woulde aunswere onely, Ipse dixit,
 he said so, meanyng Pythagoras: whiche an-
 swere was reputed as sufficiente, as if it had
 ben proued with an inuitable reason: so muche
 in estimacion was he for his approued trouth
 and incomparable learninge. he was noted to
 be experte in magike: and therfore it is written
 of hym, that nyghe to the citee of Carpentum,
 he behelde an oxe bytyng the toppes of beanes
 there growyng and treadinge downe with his
 feete: wherfore he bade the herde man to ad-
 uise his oxe, that he shoulde absteyne frome
 grayne: the herde laughyng at hym sayed, that
 he neuer learned to speake as an oxe: but thou
 (saied he) that seemest to haue experience ther-
 in, take myne offyce vpon thee. forthwith Py-
 thagoras went to the oxe, and laipng his mouth
 to his eare, whistred somethyng of his arte,
 a meruaylous thyng, the oxe, as if he had ben
 taught, lest eatyng of the coyne, nor neuer af-
 ter touched any: but many yeres after mildly
 walked in the citee, and toke his meate onely of
 them that wolde geue it hym. Many like won-
 derfull thynges are written of hym, finally his
 disciples, for theyr wisdom and temperance
 were alwaies had in great estimacion. He was
 before the incarnation of Christe. 522. yeres.

Pythagoricus, he that was of the secte of Pytha-
 goras.

Pythagorista, tæ, m. g. he that countrefaitheth or
 imitateth the lyfe of Pythagoras.

Pythagoreus, a, um, that foloweth the secte of
 Pythagoras.

Pytheum, was the place, in the whiche Apollo
 gaue answers.

Pythias, a womans name.

Pythia, thiorumage, plur. plates made in the
 honpur of Apollo.

Pythius, one of the names of Apollo.

Pythius, a Thian, dwelling at a towne in Phry-
 gia called Celene, who had suche abundance
 of gold, that he receyued Perres kyng of Per-
 sia with all his whole armie, whiche was innu-
 merable, and that with great magnificence: and
 offered more due, to geue treasure as well for
 prouision as also for wages, to haue had his
 sonne discharged of the warres: whiche Perres
 takyng displeasently, caused the pong man in
 his fathers sight to be cutte in lunder. this man
 gaue also to Darius, father to Perres, a plane
 tree of golde, and a vine of the same mettall:
 yet he takyng thought for his sonne, inclosed
 hym selfe in a sepulchre, whiche he let make, and
 there finished his life miserably, and in extreme
 sorowe.

Pytho, a citee in the countrey called Phocis, the
 people whereof were named Delphi.

Pythodorus, a famous grauer.

Python, onis, m. & for. g. a dragon, which was
 slayne by Apollo.

Pythonis oculus, idem quod Sticas.

Pythopolis, a citee in Asia in that parte whiche is
 called Mysia, an other of Caria.

Pytilisare, to go on tiptoe, stretchyng one hande
 forwarde, an other backward.

Pytisma, matis, neu. g. a spittinge out of small
 spittell.

Pyxacantha, and **Pyxacanthos**, a barbery tree.

Pyxicidula, idem quod Pyxicidula.

Pyxicidula, læ, f. g. a littell bore, properly wher-
 in medicines are put.

Pyxis, pyxidis, f. g. a bore.

Pyxidatus, a, um, made like a bore.

Q ANTE V.



QVA, CVIVS

cui, the nomis-
 native is not
 used, but in co-
 posicio: as, Aq-
 liqua, Siqua.
 Quam ad rem
 vis? for what
 thyng wolde ye
 haue it?
 Quam rem as-
 gis? what doe

ye? or what goe ye about to doe.

Qua de causa? **Qua gratia?** **Qua de re?** wheres
 fore? for what cause? for what intent?

Qua de re agitur, whereabouts, or about which
 matter the controuersie is.

Qua impudentia est, as his impudencie or vn-
 shamefastnesse is: or suche is his impudencie.

Qua ratione? how? by what meanes? by what
 reason?

reason?

Qua de re? whereabout: what to doe?
Qua, an aduerbe of place, whiche waie, by what place.

Qua, is sometye put for Tum, partim, Iuxta,
Qua dominus, qua aduocati sibilis cōscissi,
 nowe the maister, and then the aduocates, or
 both the maister and the aduocates, or as well
 the maister as the aduocates, were hysed at.

Qua de Buthrotis, qua de Bruto, what for
 the citezins of Buthrotium, what for the assaye
 res of Brutus: or partly for the citezins of Buth
 rotium, partly for the assayes of Brutus: or
 as well for the citezins of Buthrotium, as the
 affaires of Brutus.

Qua, for Quatenus: as, Non qua filius alicui
 ius, sed qua homo aestimatur, men haue not
 regard whole sonne he is, but that he is a man:
 or men doe not so muche regarde him in that he
 is any mannes sonne, as in that he is a man.

Qua facere id possis, by what meanes ye maie
 doe it.

Dic mihi, quā sit iter, tell me whiche way our
 tourney lieth.

Licet illi vagari quā velit, he maye wander
 whiche waye he list.

Quā cuiq; proximum est, every one the nexte
 waie that he can.

Omnia quā visus erat, in all places that a man
 coulde see: or al about as farre as one coulde see.

Qua sacrum, qua prophanum, bothe holy and
 prophane: or as well holy as prophane.

Qua cibi, qua quietis immemor, forgettyng
 as well his meate, as his reste and slepe.

Quacunque, the ablatiue case of Quacung.

Quacunq; matre genitus, of what mother so
 euer he was bozne.

Quacung; an aduerbe.

Quacunque iter fecit, whiche waie so euer he
 went, or by what place so euer he went.

Quadātenus, for vsque ad aliquam partem,
 somewhat.

Quadātenus rubens, beyng somewhat redde.
Quadi, people of Boeme, or Boemia, whiche did
 eate the fleshe of horses and woulfes.

Quadra, α, f. gen. a trencher, whereon meate is
 cutte. Sometye a losse of byade cutte square, or
 a pece of byade cutte square lyke a trenchour.

Quadragenarius, α, um, of forty yerres olde.

Quadrageni, nā, nā, forty.

Quadragera scuta, forty crownes.

Quadragesima, α, fœ. g. lente, also the fortieth
 parte.

Quadragesimus, α, um, the fortieth.

Quadragies, sometye signifieth fortye tymes:
 but in computacion sometye it signifieth but
 his owne numbre, and that beyng added to an
 other numbre, to multiplie it: as, Quadragies
 centena. xl. hundred: Quadragies millena. xl.
 thousande. but beyng set by it selfe, to signifie
 the quantitie of a thyng, it was multiplied by

an hundred thousande: as, Quadragies sester
 tium, forty hundred thousande pence. Like
 wise all other aduerbes of that sort, as Dec
 cies, duodecies, vicies, tricies, centies, tunc
 hundred thousande, twelue hundred thousand.
 &c. A. Porcius supposeth, that in the olde tyme
 was some difference, as an A, or a title added
 to the word, whan it was multiplied by an hun
 dred thousande: as, Deciens, whiche mought
 be omitted in the defaulte of the wypper or prin
 ter: he putteth an example of Varro de Ana
 logia, & an other of Pedianus, 2. act. in Ver
 rem. This shalbe I haue written before in the
 declaration of Decies, whiche maie be done at
 the nexte edition of this worke.

Quadragesima, fortye.

Quadrangulum, li, n. ge. a figure haung foure
 corners.

Quadrangulus, α, um, foure cornered.

Quadrans, antis, m. g. the fourth part of As,
 that is thye ounces. also the fourth part of any
 number or measure, in coyne it is a byaten pite,
 called also Triunx, in value the 4. parte of
 Sestertius, also a quarterne of a pounce. Some
 tyme it signifieth p accorde in reckenyng, where
 the receyte and allowance be equall.

Quadrans operæ, the fourth part of the taske
 in labour or worke.

Quadrans pedis, a quarter of a foote, thye in
 ches.

Quadrans vini, the fourth part of Sextarius,
 thye of the measures called Cyathi, that is, six
 ounces of wine, or after Physicions. 4. ounces
 and an halfe.

Ex quadrante heredem facere, To make one
 heire of the fowerth parte.

Vsura ex quadrante, thye in the hundred: as,
 in a. 100. pound, thye pounce.

Quadrantal, le, Plin. Crassitudine quadran
 tali, foure fyngers thicke.

Quadrantal forma, foure square, or foure
 cornered.

Quadrantal, talis, neu. ge. a measure, called also
 Amphora, and is in forme a foote square as
 a dyce, and conteyneth in hym. xlviii. measures
 called Sextarij, and. viii. of the measures cal
 led Congij.

Quadrantarius, α, um, of or belongynge to the
 coyne Quadrans, also vile.

Quadrantaria permutatio, an exchange or gad
 nyng of a thyng for a farthyng.

Quadrantaria meretrix, a vile and common
 harlotte, that will be hired for a farthyng.

Quadrarius, α, um, that is made of stone foure
 square.

Quadrarij, marblars, that make the marble
 square.

Quadratura, α, f. g. a square.

Quadratus, a byshop of Athens, disciple of the
 apostles, whiche had the gyfte of prophete.

Quadratus, α, um, foure square.

Qua

Quadrata statura, a meane of competent stature, not to highe, nor to lowe.
 Quadrati boues, great and strong oxen.
 Quadratum corpus, a body wel compacte and of good stature.
 Quadricornium, hauyng foure hornes.
 Quadridens, entis, that hath foure teethe.
 Quadriduanus, a, um, of foure dayes continuance.
 Quadriennium, the space of foure yeres.
 Quadrifariam, on foure partes, foure waies.
 Quadrifidus, a, um, that is of mate be clouen of fittre in foure partes.
 Quadriforis, re, that hath foure doores or holes.
 Quadriformis, me, that is of foure diuers formes or facions.
 Quadriformiter, in a square.
 Quadriga, ge, for. g. a carte drawen with foure hoxses, sometyme a carte hoxse.
 Nunq̃ indispicer quadrigis albis postea, he shall neuer after attayne it agayne, though he make all the haste or speede possible.
 Quadrigarius, ri, m. g. a cartee, a chariot man.
 Quadrigarius, a, um, of or belongyng to a chariot man.
 Quadrigatus, a, um, that hath the printe of a chariot on it.
 Quadrigati, certayne copnes, hauyng in them the printe of a chariot with foure hoxses.
 Quadrigula, a, diminutiue of Quadriga.
 Quadrigeminus, a, um, foure double.
 Quadringi, or Quadriluges equi, foure hoxses or beastes yoked together.
 Quadriugus, a, um, of or belonging to chariotes with foure hoxses.
 Quadrilaterus, a, um, with foure sydes.
 Quadrilibris, bre, that which doeth weigh foure poundes.
 Quadrilinguis, gue, he that speaketh foure sundrie languages.
 Quadrimembris, bre, of foure partes.
 Quadrimatus, tus, m. g. the age of foure yeres.
 Quadrimatum agere, to be foure yere olde.
 Quadrimus, & quadrimulus, a, um, foure yeres olde.
 Quadringenarius, a, um, that conteyneth foure tie men.
 Quadringenus, quadrigenus, & quadricenus, a, um, foure hundred. Liuius. vectigal iussus, pendere denarios quadringenos, quinquagenos, he was commanded to paye for tribute or pension. 450. grotes.
 Quadringentenus, a, um, the foure hundredeth.
 Quadringentesimus, idem.
 Quadringenti, ta, ta, foure hundred.
 Quadringenties, foure hundred tymes.
 Quadringentuplus, a, um, foure hundred tymes so muche.
 Quadrinotium, tij, n. g. foure nightes space.
 Quadrinus, a, um, foure.
 Quadripartior, tiri, to diuide in foure,

Quadripartito, an aduerbe, in. iiii. partes.
 Quadripartitus, a, um, diuided in foure partes.
 Quadriremis, mis, a shippe with foure rowes of oyes, a galie that hath foure oyes in euery leate.
 Quadrisyllabus, of foure syllables.
 Quadriuium, uij, neu. ge. where as foure waies doe meete, a streete, where foure sundrie wayes meete.
 Quadro, aui, are, to byyng in square, to consent or agree, to be ferte, apte, and meete, to serue aptly in a place, to be iustly agreeyng.
 Summa rationum quadrans dicitur, When the expences and receytes be equall and dooe agree.
 Quadrato opus prefatio, the prefate serueth aptly to the worke.
 In istam quadrant, they agree right wel to hir.
 Quadrat in me dictum, the sayyng lighteth on me, or maye be well spoken of me.
 Quadrum, dri, n. g. a figure of foure square.
 In quadrum sententias redigere, To dispose sentences aptly and in good order and facion.
 Quadrupedans, anis, om. gene. that goeth on foure ferte.
 Quadrupedo, aui, are, to go on foure ferte.
 Quadrupes, pedis, sometyme an adiectyue, sometyme a substantiue, that hath foure ferte.
 Quadrupede constringito, bynde hym in hande and fote lyke a beaste.
 Quadruplator, oris, m. g. was he that for accusyng of other, had the fourth parte of the goodes of them that were condemned.
 Quadruplatoris beneficiorum suorum, they that geue small giftes, to the intenc to haue greater.
 Quadruplex, quadruplicis, om. ge. foure double, that is of foure facions or orders.
 Quadruplicatio, onis, for. ge. the doublyng of a thyng foure tymes in restitution.
 Quadruplicato, foure times double, or foure tymes so muche.
 Quadrupliciter, foure maner of wayes.
 Quadruplico, aui, are, to double foure tymes, or to make a thyng foure tymes as muche as it was.
 Quadruplo, idem.
 Quadruplor, aris, ari, to appeache a man to haue parte of his goodes. also to be condemned to paye foure tymes double.
 Quadruplus, a, um, foure tymes double, foure tymes as muche.
 Quadruplo maior, foure tymes greater.
 Dare iudicium in quadruplum, to condemne to paye foure tymes so muche.
 Quadrussis, sis, m. g. foure pounce weight.
 Quadrurbs, a citee, vnto the whiche doe come or are brought all the people, beyng leste in foure citees, by the whiche name the citee of Athenes was called of Actius the poete.
 Quadrus, a, um, square.
 Quæ, cuius, cui, form. g. the whiche woman, or other

other female kynde.

Quæ (malum) est ista impudentia? what (a mischiefe) impudencie is this?

Quæ tua est facilitas, so easy ye are to please, or such is your gentleness.

Quæ gerantur accipies ex Pollione, You shall here of Pollio, or Pollio shall tell you what thynges bee doone, or what matters be in hande.

Quæcunque, all that, what so ever, looke Quis cunque.

Quædam, looke Quidam.

Quærcus, a, um, and Quærcicus, ca, cum, of oke.

Quærcerus, a, um, colde with a shakynge as in a feuer.

Quærcus, cus, f. g. an oke.

Quæritabundus, studious or diligent in sekynge.

Quærcus, and Quærcus, a, um, of an oke.

Quærito, aui, are, to seeke, serche, or inquire diligently.

Lana ac tela victum quæritans, getting his liuyng with spinning and cardynge.

Quæro, quæsiui, quæ'rere, to demaunde, to aske, to gette, to serche, to examine, to desire to haue, to seeke for, to go about, to labour or trauaile to gette, to make examination and inquierie, to dispute.

Quære liberis, to gett children.

Liberorum quærendorū causa ei credo vxor data est, I suppose he had a wyfe geuen hym to the intent to gette or haue children.

Quære locum iniuriæ, to go about to dooe harme.

Quære sitim, to prouoke thirste.

Emonte aliquo in alium transilire quæretes, id est, volentes, contententes.

Quære aliquem, To examine one by tourmentes.

De pecuniis repetundis quære, to geue insourmation. agaynst one, of extorcion or extortion.

Quære rem tormentis, vel per tormenta, to examine a man by manacles or other lyke tourmentes to make him confesse the acte.

Facile victum quære, To gette his liuyng easily.

Quæritur inter medicos, physicians doe dispute, &c.

Qui fidem promisso huic quærit, which seeke for the experience or pprofe of the thyng.

Fugam quære, to seeke meanes to flee.

Gloriam quære, id est, captare.

Gratiam ad vulgum quærat, it gotte him in fauour with the common people.

Inuidiam quære ex re aliqua, to seeke meanes to bypunge one in hatred and enuie.

Latebram quære periurio, to seeke a cloke or pretence to bpeake his othe or committe perurie.

Tu tibi laudem is quæsiui, thou goeste about

to get thy selfe commendacion or prayse.

Moram quære supplicio, to seeke meanes to deferre or prolonge the punishment.

Liberi ad necem quærebantur, his children were sought for to be slayne, or meanes were sought to put his children to deathe.

Sermonem quære, to seeke oration of communication or talke.

Somnum quære, to prouoke sleape.

Venenum quære alicui, to go about to poyson one.

Malum hercle vobis quæritis, in faith you go about to purchase your selfe displeasure.

Quære locum gratiæ apud aliquem, to go about or endeuour to get ones fauour.

Quære locum seditionis, To go about to seple sedition.

Quære rem, to make enquirie or examination of a thyng.

Quæro de, ex, or abs te, I aske or demaunde of you.

Si verum quæris, if ye woulde knowe the truethe.

Quid quæris amplius, what woulde ye haue more.

Quæsitio, ōnis, f. g. an enquirie, an examination, a serche.

Quæ'sito, aui, are, to seeke, or serche often.

Quæ'sitor, ōris, m. g. a iustice or commissioner, to inquire of crimes, defaults or abuses against the lawe.

Quæ'situs, us, m. g. a sekynge or serchynge.

Quæ'situs a, um, sought for, enquired. also gotten, obtained, demanded, asked.

Quæ'so, si, or siui, was used of olde wyters to beserche.

Quæ'so, quæ'sumus, to besyre, to praye.

Bona verba quæ'so, speake saye I praye you, or ye wyl not doe as you saye I trow, or geue us saye language I beserche you heertly.

A te maxime peto & quæ'so, I praye you beserche you heertly.

De te quæ'so etiam at' q' etiam, I praye you or beserche you as heertly or earnestly as I can.

Deum quæ'so vt sit superstes, I beserche god sende it longe lyfe.

Quæ'sticulus, li, m. g. a littell gayne.

Quæ'stio, ōnis, f. g. a question, an askynge or enquirynge, a doubte, a controuersie. Also inquisition or examination by tourmentes, strepte handlynge to trie out the truethe of a matter.

Tibi ne quæ'stioni essemus, to the intent that thou shouldest not seeke or aske for vs.

Quæ'stionem asferre, to moue a question.

Pollicere in quæ'stionem seruos, To offer his seruantes to be examined of the trouthe.

Decernere quæ'stionem, to awarde pproesse in criminall causes.

Postulare quæ'stionem, to requyre of one, that examination or inquisition bee made of a matter.

Philosophi in magna questione habent, it is a great doubt or controuersie amonge the philosophers.

Questionem adhibere, to minister turmets. Exercere questionem inter sicarios, to sit in commission for the examination of murderers. Questio tenet eum, qui in ius vocatus est, When one is accused and brought before a iudge.

Magna questio est, there is a great question, doubt or controuersie.

De omni re qua in questionem vocaretur, whiche shoulde be reasoned or disputed of or called in controuersie.

Si quid habet questionis, if it be any thyng doubtful, or uncertayne.

Habere questionem de aliquare, to reason and dispute of a matter.

Qua res in questione versetur, which thyng is in controuersie or doubt.

Questionarius, an examynour.

Questiuncula, a, f. g. a small or littell question.

Questor, oris, m. g. the treasurer of the common treasure, a treasurer of the warres, a lieutenant to the chiefe capitaine in warres. Also a iustice by commission of oyer and terminer.

Questores paricidij, iustices assigned to enquire of treason or murder, we maye call the coroners by that name.

Questores urbani, were as the chamberlaines of London be now.

Questores ararij, officers of the receipt, as the chamberlaines and tellers be now.

Questor ararij, a generall receyuer, but it seemeth to bee suche an officer, as the eschequer is now in Englande.

Questorium, rij, n. g. was such a place as the eschequer is: also the questours tent in the campe.

Questorius, rij, m. g. he that had ben in the office of questours.

Questorius, a, um, pertaining to receipt.

Questorius, a, um, that pertaineth to the office of Questor.

Vir questorius, a man that hath been in that office.

Questuarius, a, um, that exerciseth a craft to the intent to gayne thereby.

Questuaria artes, craftes, whereby men doe gayne money.

Questuosus, a, um, of muche gayne, studious of great lurre.

Insula questuosa margaritis, an yle that gathreth muche by perles.

Cuius domus questuosissima est falsorum commentariorum, id est, abundans, whiche hath in his house, many faulse registers, and gayneth veray muche thereby.

Questuosus homo, one that gayneth or getteth profite by every thyng.

Res questuosa, a thyng wherof ysleth great profite.

Questura, a, f. g. the office of Questour.

Questus, us, in olde tyme quasti, m. g. gayne, wyngnyng, lurre. Also the waye, seate or craft to wyngne money.

Is questus nunc est multo vberrimus, that is the moste ready waye now to gette money enoughe.

Facere questum, to gayne.

Questui habere male loqui melioribus, to gayne or gette his lyuynge by speahyng ill of honeste men.

Questui habere rem publicam, to vse the common weale to his owne profite and aduantage, to enryche hym selfe by the common weale.

Lingua primum cepit esse in questu, he began first to get his lyuynge by his tongue.

Qualibet, or Qualubet, where it liketh the.

Qualibet transitum praebent, you maye go ouer theym in what place ye lyst, or where so euer ye will.

Qualis, le, what, or of what qualitee, of what faction.

Quali pietate existimas eos esse? what naturall affection or fauour dooe you thinke that they haue?

Tale quale, suche as.

Qualis, sometyme for Qualiter.

Qualisquâlis, idem quod Qualiscunq.

Qualiscunq, suche as it was.

Qualiscunq est, what maner of man so euer he be.

Qualislibet, of what sorte or facion so euer ye will.

Qualiter, in the facion or forme, after the facion that.

Qualiter nunc est in castris gausape, as they dooe now vse the thicke mantell or dagswayne in the campe in the tyme of warre.

Qualitercunq, how so euer, after what facion so euer.

Qualitas, âtis, f. g. a qualitee, as foule, faire, wise, folyshe, stronge, weake, diligent, slow, &c.

Qualus, li, m. g. a basket out of the which wine renneth, when it is pressed. Also a basket or hamper, in the which women do put theyr spindles, theyr bottomes of theyrde, and suche lyke thynges, A panter made of osiers or twiggess. Some dooe wypte it with a double, &c. it is also a trey that labourers carie moztier in to serues masons, tylars, or playsterers.

Quam, than, howe, howe much, as, as much as.

Sometyme after that. Sometime before that.

Pridie quam occideretur, the daye before that he was slayne.

Quam bene, howe well.

Quam fortiter, how valiantely.

Quam, in composition signifieth Valde, and therfore is signified with the superlatiue degree.

Quam paucissimi, as fewe as maye be.

Quam doctissimus, veray excellently learned.

Cum quo quam familiarissime vixerat, with whom he lyued veray familiarly.

Duplo accepit quam perdiderit, he receyued
double as muche as he lost.

Quam, signifieth a wishyng: as,

Quam vellem Menedemum inuitatum, howe
sayne wolde I that Menedemus were boden.

Quinto die quam sustuleris, condire oportet
bit, the fyfte daye after that ye haue taken them
awaye. &c.

Quampridem non edisti? howe longe is it sence
thou eatest any meate?

Huc euasit, quam pridem pater mihi & mater
mortui essent. &c. to this it came, howe longe
it was agone that my father and mother di-
ed. &c.

Tam te diligo, quam me ipsum, I loue the as
well as my selfe.

Salubrior quam dulcior, moze wholesome than
pleasante.

Libentius quam verius, moze gladly than truely.

Quam, for Quantum: as, Quam familiariter?
how familiarly?

Homo non quam isti sunt gloriosus, a man not
so gloriouse as these men be.

Quam potero adiuuabo senem, I wyll helpe the
olde man as muche as I can.

Quam potui maximis itineribus, with as great
iourneys, or makyng as muche speede on the waye
as I coulde possible.

Quam timeo, how greatly doe I feare.

Quam, for Tantum quantum, as,

Quam velit sit potens, let hym be of as great pos-
wer as he wyll hym selfe.

Quam for Quanto, with the comparatiue degree,
as,

Quam magis aspecto, the moze that I loke or
beholde.

Tam foelix esses quam formosissima vellem, I
wolde thou were so happie, as thou arte veraye
saye and beautifull.

Intra biennium quam. &c. within two yere after
that. &c.

Triduo proximo qua sit genitus, the thre firste
dayes after that he is bozne.

Tam diu quam, so longe as.

Ea quam longa est nocte, all that night longe.

Quam, for Plusquam, as,

Ferramenta duplicia quam numerus seruorum
exigit, twyle so many toles as be sufficient for the
seruantes.

Maiorem quam pro statu sonum edebat, it made
a greater noyse or sowne then was lphelye for so
small a blast or puffed.

Maiorem quam pro numero speciem gerens,
makyng a greater shewe than men would thynke
for suche a noumbre.

Maius quam quantum a nobis exprimitur, greates-
ter then we wyll expresse or saye.

Nihil mirabilius quam quomodo mortem filij
tulit, there is nothyng moze meruailouse than to
knowe or consider how patiently he toke the death
of his sonne.

Hoc est alius quam ut nos. &c. this is higher
than that we are.

Nec vnquam iter ingressus quam ut secum. &c.
id est, aliter quam ut; but that he. &c.

Contra facis quam pollicitus es, thou doest
otherwyle than thou promisedste.

Multiplex quam pro numero damnum est,
the losse or dammage is muche greater than is
lphely for suche a noumbre.

Quam minime multi, as fewe as can be.

Ad hos prouisam quam mox virginem accer-
sant, I wyll go to these men to see whether they
wyll goe quickly to call the mayden.

In qualibet renuas crustas, in as thynne shar-
des as you wyll your selfe.

Quam penes me perdidit tua proteruitas, how
nere thy saucynesse had vndoone me? Howe thy
malapertnesse had almost caste me awaye.

Quam plurimam brassicam ederit, tam citis-
simus sanus erit, id est, quanto plus or quate-
to magis, the moze cole woordes that he doeth
eate, the sooner he shall be whole.

Quamdudum, howe late sence, howe longe as
gone, or howe litle whyle agone.

Quam mox, how quickly, howe sone.

Quamobrem, wherefore, whye, for what cause,
what is doer.

Quamlibet, all though.

Quamplures, howe many, verate many, a great
fozte.

Quamplurimus, a, um, verate muche.

Quampridem, longe before.

Quamprimum, veray shortly, or sone, as sone
as can be possible.

Note that there is greate difference betweene
Quamprimum, and Quumprimū, for Quā-
primum, signifieth by and by, Quumprimū,
as soone as.

Quandiu, as longe, during the tyme.

Tandiu, so longe, quandiu, as.

Quando, whan, sence that, for as muche as.

Quando gentium, whan.

Ut quimus quando ut volimus non licet, as
we maye, sence we can not as we wyll.

Quandocumq, whan so euer, or what tyme so es
uer.

Quandoque, sometyme.

Quandoquidem, for as muche as, because.

Quandoquidem illarum nulla te nouit, be-
cause none of them all knoweth the.

Quamq, all be it, although.

Quamq, tamen, although, or not withstan-
ding yet.

Quanti, for how muche, of what price or value.

Quantillum, howe littell, an aduerbe.

Quantillus, a, um, howe littell or small.

Quantisper, howe longe.

Quantitas, âtis, f. g. quantitie.

Quanto, howe muche.

Quanto magis, howe muche moze.

Quanto diutius abest, magis cupio tãto, the
longer

longer that he is absent, the more I couet of desyre to haue hym.

Quanto iuuus est animus natu grauior, the greater that your wyledome and discrecion is by reason of your age.

Quanto formosior videre quā dudum, howe muche fairer doest thou seeme to me than thou wost whyle ere.

Quantopere, howe greatly.

Quantulum, as muche as, as littell as.

Quantulum visum est, as little as pleaseth hym selfe.

Quantulus, a, um, howe littell, or howe bygge.

Quantulus nobis videtur: howe bygge semeth it to vs.

Quantum, loke after quantus and his phyzes.

Quantum imperaui, as muche as I bade you

Quantum est adhibere hominem amicū ubi quid geras, Oh what a thyng it is, or howe muche it helpeth.

Quantum hunc audiui facere verborum, as farre as I coulde perceyue by the wordes that he spake.

Quantum ex ipsa re coniecturam facio, as farre as I can coniect of the thyng selfe.

Quantum ex tuto poterat, as muche as he coulde, sauynge hym selfe harmelesse, or out of daunger.

Quantum proximē cōiectura potest, as nere as he can coniecte in the worlde.

Quantum ego illum vidi, as farre as I perceyued by that mans facion, countenance or behauiour.

Quantum importunitatis habent, so importunate or vntreasonable they be.

Comprehendi iube quantum potest, cōmand hym to be taken with all speede possible.

Quantum maximum potuit, as muche as he coulde.

Quantumuis, quantumlibet, what so euer, althoughe.

Quantus, a, um, howe muche, whiche is referred, to nombze weyght or measure.

Quanti est, id est, Quam magna res est.

Quanti hominis in dicendo putas esse: howe eloquēte should he be? Or howe great eloquēce is it meete that he shulde haue thynke you?

Quantis animis ierit, with how great courage or stomake he went.

Parit oua quanta anseres, she leigheth as bigge egges as geese dwe.

Quanta maxima esse potest distātia, as great difference as maie bee possibly.

Quanta hæc mea paupertas est, as pooze a man as I am, or as great pouertee as I am nowe in, or not withstanding the great pouertee I am in.

Tantus, so great, Quantus, as. Quātum Romæ terrorem fecerat, tam latam famam ad hostes tulerat, the feare that it caused at Rome was not so great, as the glad tidings that were

brought to the enemies therof, or the aduersaries were as ioyful and glad for that tidynge, as the Romans were soe afarde.

Quanti emi potest minimo, at as lowe a price as it can be bought, or for as littell as maie be possible.

A me argentum quanti est sumito, holde, receyue as muche money of me as it is worth.

Sed quanti quanti, bene emitur quod necesse est, but how so euer the price be, or bee the price neuer so great, it is well bought, or it is bought good cheape, that a man must needes haue.

Quanti est negotij? Ironice, what a small matter it is to dwe?

Quanti est sapere? what a great matter it is to haue perfecte wisdom?

Quanti homo sit? how muche the man is to be esteemed?

Vide quanti apud me sis, se what great stozze I set by you, or howe muche I esteeme you.

Quanti veheret interrogavi, I asked hym what I shoulde paie for the cariage.

Videtur esse quantumuis pretij, he semeth a right honeste man, Or he semeth a substantiall honeste man, Or he appeareth to be as substantiall a man as can be.

Quantus homo in dicendo, Oh what a man he is in eloquence, Or how eloquēt a man he is.

Quanta mea sapiētia est, as farre as my witte can perceyue, as farre as I thynke, as farre as my wisdom can extende.

Quantum, an aduerbe of tyme or quantitee, howe muche, as to, as concernyng.

Quantum intelligo, as farre as I vnderstande.

Quantum suspicor, as farre as I suppose.

Quantum pro sicut, accordyng as.

Id de Imperatore romano, quantum euentu postea prædictū paruit, Iudæi ad se trahētes, rebellarunt, the Jewes gathering of the Emperour, accordyng as the thing, which was afore shewed appeared after ward, made rebellion.

Quantum potes, in all speede that thou maist, as muche as thou canst.

Quantuluscunq, howe littell so euer it be, howe littell so euer ye will.

Quātuscunq, how much or so many so euer it be.

Quantūlibet, as great as euer.

Quantus quantus, & Quantusuis, idem.

Quantumcunque possum, as muche as euer I can.

Quantumcunque eo addideris, how much so euer ye adde vnto it.

Quamuis, all be it, althoughe.

Quamuis, for Valde.

Quamuis, for Quātumuis: as, Quamuis paruis Italiæ latebris contentus essem, I wolde haue ben content with any corner of Italie, had it bene neuer so littell, or howe little so euer it had bene.

Quapropter, wherfore.

Quaqua tangit, where oz on what part so euer it toucheth.

Quaquauerfus, & Quaquauerfum, on euery side. Quaqua, idem.

Quare, wherefoze, why, for what cause.

Miror quid causæ sit, quare consilium mutas ueris, I meruaile what cause there is, why ye haue chaunged your purpose.

Omnia feci quare Lepido resisterẽ, id est, vt, that I might resist, oz to the intent to resist.

Quari, people of Narbon.

Quartadecimani, souldiours of the. xlii. legion.

Quartana, a feuer quartaine.

Quartanarius, he that hath a feuer quartayne.

Quartanus, a, um, that belongeth to the fourth.

Quartani, souldiours of the fourth legion.

Quartarius, rij, mas, gen. a muletour, oz keeper of mules, whiche taketh but the fourth parte of wages oz gayne. Also the fourth parte of the measure congius, and may be vled for the fourth parte of our galon, a quarte. Also a quarter of a pounce.

Quarto, & Quartum, the fourth tyme, all be it properly Quarto signifieth the fourth in ordze: as, Quarto Consul, he that had thre in the office afore hym.

Quartum Consul, he that hath ben the fourth tyme Consul.

Quartus, a, um, the fourth.

Quartusdecimus, the fourtenth.

Quartus pater, id est, Abauus.

Quasi, lyke as, as if it were, sometime in a maner, Almost, as who saith, as though.

Fuit olim quasi ego sum senex, there was once an olde man as I am nowe.

Ira vita est hominum, quasi quum ludas tesseris, the lyfe of man is euen as it were playing at dice.

Quasi adfuerim assimulabo, I wyll make semblaunce as though I had ben there.

Quasi de improviso, as though thou haddest not seene hym before.

Quasi tu dicas me te velle circumducere, your wordes be so as though you woulde saye that I. &c.

Quasi talenta ad quindecim, almost oz about xv. talentes.

Hora quasi septima, as though it were about vii. of the clocke.

Amas me quasi filium, thou louest me as if I were thy sonne.

Tu obicis quod vxorẽ repudiauerim, quasi tu idem non feceris, Thou embraideste me that I haue forsaken my wyfe, as who saith thou hast not dwen so to.

Quasillus, li, masc. gene. oz Quasillum, a littell hammer.

Quasibundus, he that shaketh his heade.

Quasatus, a, um, shaken, brandysshed, bruised, squised, broken. Also afflicted, oppressed, soze hurt and appaired.

Altitudine casus quasatus, bruyed oz hurte with fallng from so hyghe a place.

Quasso, aui, are, to shake muche oz often, to brandyshe. Also to breake, to bruye.

Quassus, us, m. g. a shakng, a brandysng.

Quassus, a, um, shaken, braste, brused.

Quaresacio, refacio, feci, ere, to make oz cause to shake oz moue, to expell with violence.

Quatenus, howe muche, how farre, to what ende, to the entent. Also for as muche. Also howe, howe muche, oz as muche.

Quatenus dicturi sint, howe farre, oz howe muche they wyll speake of a mattier.

Quatenus tuto possent, as farre as they could without daunger.

In omnibus rebus videndum est quatenus, in all thynges that a man doeth, he ought to consyder how to keepe a meane oz measure, and not to dwe moze than he shoulde.

Cõfirmavit quatenus sibi matrimonia male cederent, permanfurum, &c. he saied plainely, that for so much as he had yll fortune in marriage, that he woulde abyde. &c.

Quatenus intelligit, nihil putat prætermisum, as far as he can perceyue oz vnderstand.

Quater, foure tymes. Sometime oftentimes.

Quaterdecies, foure tymes.

Quaterdeni, foure.

Quatergemini, foure chyldzen at one burdeine.

Quaternarius, a, um, that conteyneth foure, oz that is foure foote euery waye.

Quaternarius numerus, the numbre of foure.

Quaternio, onis, a quayze: as, in the booke, a leafe beyng folded into foure parties, a cater in dice playnge.

Quaterni, nã, na, plur. foure.

Quatinus, a coniunction, whiche signifieth, for as muche, because, sometime for vt, that.

Quatio, quasi, tere, to shake a thyng violently, to brandyshe. also to vexe, to cast out.

Quatere aliquẽ foras, to cast out of the doores.

Quatriduum, dui, n, g. foure dayes, the space of foure dayes.

Quatriduo, aduerbium.

Quatriduo quo is occisus est, foure daies after that he was slayne.

Quatriduo ante, foure daies before.

Quatuor, oz Quatuor, adiectiuum, indiclinabile, plur. numeri, foure.

Quatuordecim, fourtene.

Quatuordecies, foure.

Quatuoruiratus, the dignitie oz office of foure men rulyng together.

Quadruplus, a, um, foure double.

Que, for &, signifieth and. also that is to saye. Sometime for Quoniam, sometime for Etiam, sometime for Sed.

Non nobis solum nati sumus, ortus q; nostri partim patria, &c. because oz for as muche as our countrey claimeth. &c.

Iudicium Paridis spretæ que iniuria formæ, Hoc

Hoc est, nempe iniuria, or, id est, iniuria
spere formæ.
Quid refert vri virgis ferro q necari, id est,
an ferro necari.
Quearah, a measure of the iewes conteynyng. ii.
ounces and. ii. drammes.
Queis, for Quibus.
Queiscum, for quibus cum, with whome.
Quemadmodum, like as, euen as, after the same
facion that. Sometyne interrogatiue, for
Quopacto, how, after what facion.
Quemnam admodum, in what facion, or af-
ter what facion.
Excogitat quemadmodum comitia haberẽ-
tur, id est, vt, how the assemble might be kepte.
Quemadmodum spero, as I trust.
Quentia, olde wyters vsed for Potentia, puis-
saunce, power.
Queo, quis, quui, quire, to maie.
Non quis, id est, Nequis, thou canst not.
Quitur, the passiue.
Querens; a, um, of an oke.
Quereticus, a, um, idem.
Querens, a, um, quierynge or shakynge for
colde. Sometyne it was taken for great and
greuous, as Festus saith.
Febris quercera, a colde feuer that causeth a
man to shake.
Quercetum, or Querquetum, i, n. g. a groue
of okes.
Querculānus, a, um, made of oke.
Quercus, us, and Querci, of olde wyters, an
oke. Quercus is also a place, wheare the Mis-
lesius slewe a great numbre of the Pricenentes.
Querela, æ, f. g. a complaynt, moning, a bewais
lyng, whan one syndeth hym selfe displeased or
grieved.
Querela temporum, whan one complaineth of
the yllestate of any tyme.
Habere querelam dicitur res, whan it dooeth
not please all men in euerye poynte, but that
some synde theym selues greued with it.
Queribundus, a, um, lamentable, that complais
neth or maketh mone.
Querimonia, æ, f. g. a complaine, a mone ma-
kyng, a lamentable expresseynge of a thyng that
one is greued with.
Querimoniam habere de re aliqua, to com-
playne of a thyng.
Quotidiana querimonia populi, the daiely
complaining of the people, syndynge thm sel-
ses greued with any thyng.
Querimoniarius, a complainante.
Quernus, and Querneus, a, um, of an oke.
Querna folia, oken leaues.
Queror, reris, questus sum, queri, to lament or
complayne, to bewaile, to make mone, to finde
hym selfe greued.
Questus est de auaritia nostrorum, he com-
plained of, or founde hym selfe greued wth
the couetousnes of our men.

Cum deo queri, to complaine or make his mone
to god.
Lachrymans mecum est questus, he made his
mone to me, and shewed hym selfe to bee grea-
ued, euen with teares and weepynge.
Multa de mea sententia questus est Casari,
he complained to Casar, and founde him selfe
grieved with many thynges concerning my sen-
tence or opinion.
Queris super hoc etiam, ye complayne and
synde your selfe greued with this also.
Meas queror fortunas, I lament or bewaile
my fortune.
Apud populum questus est, he made his com-
plaint and mone to the people.
Querquedula, æ, f. g. a water foule called a teal.
Querquerus, a, um, idem quod Quercerus.
Querulus, a, um, that whiche complaineth, or is
full of complaintes. It is put sometyne of the
poetes for Myll or lowde in singynge.
Cicada querula, grasshoppers, whiche doe
singe lowde, or with a Myll voyce.
Questah, amonge the Jewes did signifie a coine,
sometyne a lambe. Sometyne a weepe.
Questus, us, m. g. a complaynt, a lamentation.
Qui, an aduerbe, how, by what meanes, wheres
foze, why, from whens, would be to god.
Qui officio es? what is thyne office?
Efficite qui detur tibi, doe what ye can how or
by what meanes thou maist haue hir.
Qui vocare? how arte thou called?
Dauo istuc dedam negotij. S. Non potest. P.
Qui? S. Quia habet aliud magis ex sese, I
will commit this matter to Dauus. S. That
may not be. P. why? S. for he hath an othen
greater matter to doe for hym selfe.
Qui istuc tibi incidit suspicio? from whens,
how or by what meanes came this suspicion?
Qui illum dñ omnes perdiunt, I praye god
that a vengeance light on hym.
Qui for Vt: as, Nam in prologis scribundis
operam abutitur, non qui argumentum nar-
ret, sed qui maleuoli veteris poetæ maledis-
ctis respondeat, for he abuseth his labour in
writynge of prologues, not that he myght shewe
the arguments, but that he myghte make aun-
swere to the euell reportes of the olde enuious
poete.
Qui enim beatior Epicurus, quod in patria
viuebat, quam Metrodorus, quod Athenis?
Wherfore or howe was Epicurus more happy
that he dyd lyue in this countrey, than Metro-
dorus that lyued at Athenes?
Qui, an interrogatiue, for Quis: as Qui locus?
what place?
Qui, cuius, cui, the whiche.
Qui, for Nempe qui, or Vtpote qui: as, Maluis
mus iter facere pedibus, qui incommodissis
me nauigassemus, id est, vtpote qui.
Litteræ dantur mihi à te, quibus in extremis
scriptum est, I receiued letters from you, in

Ooo in the

the later ende whereof it is witten.
 Qui, for Qualis: as, Nescis qui vir fiet, thou knowest not what a man he is.
 Quibus in extremis, for Quorum in extremis. Si qui sunt, qui velint, qui pauci sunt, yf there be any y would, which in tyme be but fewe.
 Quibus in ipsis inest causa, cur diligentur, whiche haue in them selfe some cause, why they shoulde be loued.
 Vt existimātes me tam improvidum, qui ab excitata, id est, vt ab excitata, &c. that I woulde. &c.
 Qui minus, for Car non.
 Quia, for because. Also it signifieth, that.
 Sed tamen recordatione nostrae amicitiae sic frui, vt beate vixisse videar, quia cum Scipione vixerim, all be it I take this pleasure in remembryng our friendship, that I may seme to haue lyued moste fortunately, that I lyued in Scipios companie. Also it signifieth for as muche.
 Sed quia multis & magnis tēpestatibus vos cognoui fortes fidosq; mihi: eo animus ausus est maximum atq; pulcherrimū facinus incipere, but for as muche as in many greete stormes or daungers, I haue proued you to be valyaunt and saythfull vnto me: therefore wyne herte is holde to begynne an excellent and commendable enterpryse.
 Quianam? wherefoze?
 Quiane, In derbe.
 Quas, atis, for Cuias, atis.
 Quas, a, um, for Cuias, a, um.
 Quicque, or Quidque, any thyng, every thyng.
 Quicquid, a substantiue, what so euer.
 Quicquid est, all that is, what so euer it bee, what so euer come of it.
 Quicquid paucillum, neuer so little.
 Quicum, for Cum quo.
 Quicum loquitur filius? with whom doeth my sonne talke?
 Quicumque, who so euer.
 Quicumque, for Qualiscunque.
 Quicumque in dicendo sumus, &c. such as we be. &c.
 Quicumque sal, any kynde of salte, what so euer it be.
 Quodcunque militum contrahere poteris, al the souldiours that thou canst gather together what so euer they be.
 Illa ipsa facultate quamcunque habes, with that same eloquence that you haue.
 Quicq; any thyng.
 Quid? What?
 Quid causae est? what is the cause?
 Quid aetatis? how olde, of what age?
 Quid animi? what mynde?
 Quid animi est? what mynde is he of?
 Quid captiuorum? howe many prisoners?
 Tum captiuorum quid ducunt secum? than howe manye prisoners doe they byng with

theym?
 Quid id sit hominis cui Lyco nomen fiet? what man is he whose name maie be Lyco?
 Quid mulieris vxorem habes? what maner of woman haue thou to thy wyfe?
 Quid rei est? what is the matter?
 Ibo intro, vt quid huius rei sit sciam, I will go in, that I maie knowe what the matter is, or that I maie knowe how this matter wyl goe.
 Quid rei est tibi cum illa? what haue thou to doe with hir?
 Quid sententiae sit, what thyne or his opinton is.
 Quid istuc verbi est? What meanest thou theras by? or what meanest thou by so sayng? also
 Quid, is taken for Aliquid, somewhat. also Ob quid, for what, or wherefoze.
 Quid, senem quoad expectas vestrum? but now, how longe wyl you tarie for your maister?
 Note here, that after the daely fourme of speakyng. Quid is rehered, whan we passe from one matter to an other.
 Quid mecum est tibi? what haue I to doe with the?
 Quid faceret aliud? what shoulde he doe els?
 Quid eo? what to doe?
 Propere curre ad Pamphilum. P. Quid eo? D. Dic me orare vt veniat, renne quickly to Pampphilus. P. what to dooe? D. Saye that I praye him to come.
 Quid verbis opus est? what neede many wordes?
 Quid multa verba? idem.
 Quid multis moror? what shall I longe tarie?
 Vt why doe I make so manie wordes.
 Quid mea refert? what care I? Also Quid signis fies? wherein.
 Quid enim indigens Africanus mei? wherein had Scipio any nede of me?
 Quid istic? Si certum est facere, facias: verum ne post conferas culpam in me, what wouldest thou I shoulde doe? if thou be determined to doe it, goe to on goddes name: but afterwarde put not the fault in me.
 Quid ni? why not. what els?
 Quo ore appellabo patrem? tenes quid dicam? S. Quid ni, with what countenance shall I speake to my father? wouldest thou what I wyl saye? S. wherefoze shouldest thou not doe so? Also it signis fies? yea.
 Archidemidē nosti? P. Quid ni? knowest thou Archidemides? P. yea maie doe I, what elles? why shoulde I not knowe hym?
 Quid agemus? what shall we dooe?
 Quid ita, for cur, wherefoze, why so?
 Quid quaris? what wilt thou moze? what nedest any mo wordes?
 Quid tum denique? Quid ergo? Quid tum postea? Quid itaque? Quid interea? Quid desum? All these doe signifie, whereto speakest thou this? what than, or what meanest thou theras by?

Quid

Quid sit futurum: what shal be doon with the?
or what shal become of the?

Quid illi fieri: what shal become of hym?

Quid tu hominis es: who art thou? or what a man art thou?

Quid gentium caret his morbis: what nation
or people in the worlde hath not these diseases?

Significat quid est, tell what marke it hath.

Quid aliud volui dicere? what is the other
thyng that I woulde have said?

Quid orationis, quot sunt partes, what saye
you of an oracion? How many partes hath it?

Quid est quod lætus sis? what is the matter
that thou art so mery?

Quid est si non hoc contumelia est? what is
a reproche or rebuke if this be not?

Quid tantum properent? id est, quāobrem?

Quid est quamobrē? what is the cause why?

Quid pater, vivit ne? what of my father? how
doeth he? is he alyve?

Quid quod me eum occidere vult? what
saye you to this mozeover, that he wyl kyll me
to?

Quid quod etiam ad dormientem veniunt?
How of this, or what thyng you of this, that
they come also even to one that is a sleaper?

Quid sciam? why shoulde I knowe, or what
if that I shoulde knowe?

Quid si optarō? what will you say if I wishe?

Quid si sic? what if it bee thus, is it well? or
howe will it be if I dooe this? Or how thyng
ye if it be thus?

Quid ita non? why not, I pray you?

Quid nostra? what matter maketh that to be?

Quid offendit? wherein have I displeased you?

Quid cum illis agas qui, &c. what shoulde a
man meddle with such as, &c.

Quid dicam quantus amor, &c. what needeth
me to speake or tell howe great love, &c.

Quid est factum? What is that that hath
chaunced?

Quid respondeam nihil habeo, I have no-
thyng in the worlde what to aunswere, where
note, that Quid, contrarie to his nature is used
for Quod, as it is often in latine authours.

Si quid his datum sit esculentum, id est, si
quod, If any thyng be geuen them to eate, or
that is mans meate.

Quidam, quædam, quoddā, or quiddam, some
certayne person or thyng.

Quidam, one, any man. In the plurall numbre,
it signifieth some.

Quidem, an aduerbe, affirmynge that whiche is
spoken. Sometyme it signifieth verily. Some-
tyme it hath no signification, but is onely a dis-
tinction of thynges: as,

Ego quidem scribo. tu vero legis, ille autem
dormit, I dooe wyte, thou readeest, and he
sleepeth.

Fortius tu quidem, &c. Sed apertius, &c. in
deede you byd moze valiantly, &c.

Et vehementer quidem, yea and that vehem-
ently.

Rogo te, & quidē valde rogo, I beseech you,
and that with all myne herte I beseech you.

Quidnam? what? wherfoze?

Quidnam ille commotus venit? what is the
matter that he cometh so chafed?

Reuiso quidnam Chæria hic rerum gerat, I
come to see what Chæria doeth here.

Hic quidnam properans prohibet? what is the
matter, or what meaneth this, that he cometh
out so hastily shippyng and leapyng.

Quidque, every thyng.

Vnde quid? aut quanti emeris? of whome or
for how muche boughtest thou every thyng.

Quidquid, idem quod Quicquid.

Quies, etis, form, gen, rest, ease, sleape, quiet-
nesse, readyng and vacation from labour, the
ende of labour and trouble. Also saulme, saye,
and styll whether. Sometyms idleness. Sometyms
peace.

In quiete, & secundum quietē, in his sleape.

Quietes, id est cubilia, beastes denues.

Quietem capere, to take his reste.

Tradere se quieti, to goe to take his reste or
sleape.

Quiesco, eui, scere, to take rest, to ceasse, to bee
at quiete, to be voide of labour, care or busines,
to sleape.

Quiescat rem adduci ad interregnum, id est,
Permittat finat.

Quiescas cætera, bee nothyng carefull for the
other matters, leat theim alone, care not for
the rest.

Quiesci, the impersonall.

Quiescas, holde thy pease, make no moze a
dooe.

Quietalis, was the name of Pluto called god of
hell.

Quietē, quietly.

Quietus, a, um, quiete, peaceable, in rest, styll.

Quietus esto, care not.

Nunquam per eum quietus fui, I coulde ned-
uer be at quiete for hym, he woulde neuer leat
me alone, he was ener troubling of me.

Sex ego te menses quietum reddam, I wyl
make that thou shalte bee in quiete and reste
this halfe yere.

Quilibet, cuiuslibet, cuilibet, who thou wylte,
One whiche so ever thou wylte. Also it signifis
eth vile or base in estimation.

Quilibet, what I thou or he wyl.

Quolibet modo, in what maner so ever ye wil.

Quimatus, us, the space of fyve yeres.

Quin, but, but that, why not? Sometyme truly, in
deede.

Quin venis? why comest thou not?

Quin pergis? why goest thou not?

Quin dic quid est, goe to tell me what it is.

Quin for Etiam: also.

Pudet me, S. Credo, neque id iniuria, quin

Ooo iij mihi

mihi moleſtum, I am aſhamed. S. I beleeue
and not without a cauſe, & I am alſo ſorry there
foze.

Quin taces, wylſte thou not holde thy peace?
and caſt no moze doubt in the matter; or holde
thy peace and care not for it. Alſo it ſignifieth
but yet, or but for all that.

C. Petij, S. Quin tu animo bono es. L. I am
vndoed. S. but for all that bee thou of god
there. Alſo therfoze.

Quin tu vno verbo dic quid eſt quod me ves
lis, therfoze tell me at one worde, what thou
wouldeſt haue me to doe. Alſo mozeouer, or
that moze is.

Quin ipſe pridē tonſor vngues dempſerat,
collegit omnia, abſtulit præſegmina, and
that moze is, the other daye the barbour pared
his nailes, he gathered the parpings together,
and caried them awaye with him.

Quin, for Qui non, or quæ non.
Nullus eſt Ephēſi, quin ſciat, there is not one
in all Ephēſus, whiche doeth not knowe it.
or there is none in Ephēſus but that he knowe
eth it.

Nunq̃ tam mane domum egredior, quin te
&c. I neuer come forth ſo early in the morning,
but that &c.

Quin, for Quod.
Non dubium quin vxorem nolit filius, there
is no doubt of this, but that my ſonne wyl not
be married, or but that my ſonne wyl haue no
wyfe.

Facere non poſſum quin ad te mittam, I can
not choſe, reſtaine or forbeare, but that I muſt
needes ſende vnto the.

Hercle quin tu recte dicis, in ſaſely you ſaye
true, or your aduiſement is good in deede.

Quin ergo quod iuuat, quod charū eſtimāt,
id ſemper faciant, marie than, or why than,
what ſo euer lyketh them, that whiche ſeemeth
pleaſant vnto them, let them doe it as longe
as it pleaſeth them.

Quin omitto me, but let me goe I ſaye.
Iube maneat. B. Abi. Si. Quin paratū eſt ar
gentum, nay loe here the money is ready.

Quin etiam, ye further moze, ye that moze is.
Quinarius, a, um, that conteyneth the numbre of
fyue.

Quinarius lapis, a ſtone of fyue pound weight.
Quinarius, ij, m. g. was amonge the olde Ro
maines they haule penie, conteynynge fyue of
the peces of money called aſſes, in value & poſſe
haile a great ſterlynge.

Quincenum, of olde wryters was vſed for Quin
gentum, fyue hundred.

Quincunx, quincuncis, of fyue ounces. Alſo the
gayne of fyue in the hundred by exchange as
amonge marchauntes. It was alſo an ordye
in ſettyng of trees in an orcharde or gar
dyne, verſaie exactly, that whiche waye ſo
euer a man dyd loke, the trees, ſtoode directely

one agaynſt another, as in this wyde ſe
wyge.

Quincunialis, le, of fyue paces.

Quincuplex, plicis, om, g. fyue double, or fyue
folde.

Quindeceremis, a great galley with fyfene oars
of rowers in one ſcate.

Quindécies, fyfene tymes.

Quindeſim, fyfene.

Quindecimuir, an officer of Rome.

Quindécuplex, fyfene double or folde.

Quindécuplus, a, um, fyfene tymes ſo muche.

Quindéni, na, na, fyfene.

Quingenarius, a, um, adiectiue, weighynge fyue
hundred poundes.

Quingéni, & quingenti, x, a, fyue hundred.

Quingentéſimus, a, um, the fyue hundredth.

Quingentarius numerus, the numbre of fyue
hundred.

Quingenties, fyue hundred tymes.

Quingéntuplus, a, um, fyue hundred tymes ſo
muche.

Quinſmo, but rather, but that moze is.

Quinquagenarius, a, um, of fyfte petye olde.

Quinquaginta, fyfte.

Quinquagénus, a, um, of fyfte.

Quinquagéſimus, the fyftieth.

Quinquagies, fyfte tymes.

Quinquagesies, idem.

Quinquángulus, a, um, fyue cornered.

Quinquátria, átrum, a feaſt dedicated to Belles,
whiche dureth fyue daies.

Quinquátrus, us, m, g. idem.

Quinquatrus dies, a feaſt ſo called, becauſe it
was after the ſpille Idus of marche.

Quinque, fyue.

Quinquefolium, an herbe called cinque foyle, or
fyue leaued graſſe.

Quinquelibras, le, of fyue pounde weight.

Quinquemeſtris, ſtre, of fyue monethes.

Quinquenális, le, that whiche happeneth or is
done euery fyfte petye, or that continueth fyue
petes.

Quinquennis, ne, of fyue petes, fyue petes olde.

Quinquennium, nij, n. g. the ſpace of fyue petes.

Quinquupartior, tiris, tiri, to diuide in fyue
partes.

Quinquepartito, in fyue partes.

Quinquepartitus, a, um, in fyue partes diuided.

Quinquéplico, aui, are, to double fyue tymes.

Quinquertium, the exerciſe of fyue ſondye craſtes.

Quinquertiones, they whiche exerciſed fyue ſons
dyie craſtes, maſtries, ſeates or games.

Quinqueremis, mis, f. g. a galley with fyue rowes
of oars, or that hath fyue oars in euery ſcate.

Quinquaginta, us, m. g. an office of authority
 see, wherein five men were associate.
Quinquaginta, quinquaginta, m. g. one that is in
 the said authority.
Quinquies, five times.
Quinquaginta magistratum, to prolonge an
 office five years.
Quintanus, a, um, the fifth.
Quintana porta, the chief gate in the campe,
 whiche was called Prætoria, where the market
 was wont to be kept.
Quintia porta, & **Quintia prætor**, was a gate and
 meadowes at Rome, which took the name of
 one Quintus, a noble citizen of Rome.
Quintilianus, the name of a notable Rhetorick.
Quintilis, the month of July.
Quintilius, a mans name, familiar with Virgile
 and Horace.
Quintipor, oris, the boy or seruante of **Quin-**
tus.
Quintus, and **Quintus**, the names of diuers
 Romaines.
Quintus, a, um, pertaining to **Quintus**.
Quini, æ, plu. nu. five.
Quini denarij, five pence.
Quintum, an aduerbe, the fiftie time.
Quintusdecimus, a, um, the fiftenthe.
Quipote, howe is it possible.
Quippe, surely, for as muche as, for because,
 sometime yea truely.
Sol Demetrio magnus videtur, quippe ho-
 mini erudito, in geometriaque perfecto, the
 sunne seemed great to Demetrius, and no mer-
 uaille, for he was a great learned man and per-
 fect in geometrie.
Quippe quas, **Plaut. Argenti minas se habere**
quinquaginta, quippe ego quas nudius tertio
 meis manibus numeravi, I say that he had
 fiftie poundes in money, that is to say, that
 whiche I my selfe paid him.
Quippe qui testificetur, for so muche as he
 doeth witness.
Quippeni, why not.
Quirinalis, le, of or belonging to **Romulus**.
Quirinalis collis, an hill at Rome, where the
 temple of **Romulus** was set.
Quirinalis porta, the gate nexte to that hill.
Quirinalia, orum, daies in the whiche men did
 sacrifice vnto **Romulus** called **Quirinus**.
Quirinus, the surname of **Romulus**.
Quiris, quiritis, or **Quirites**, quiritis, or hic &
 hæc quiritis, a Romaine.
Quiritatio, ðnis, f. g. a crying or calling of the
 Romaines.
Quiritæus, us, a crye of Moute of the people of
 Rome.
Quiritatus infantium, a crye of the Romaynes
 children.
Quirites, was a name whereby the Romaynes
 were called, of they first hyng **Romulus**, called
Quirinus, as it were **Quirinus** people,

Quirito, aui, are, and **Quiritor**, aris, ari, to crye
 out, to crye by the Romaines with a cry, to cal
 for helpe of the Romaines. also to complayne.
Quirare, to grunte or make a noyse lyke a
 boare.
Quis, whoe.
Quis me vult, who is that wolde haue me.
Quis, for Quæ: as, **Quis ea est, quam vis dis**
cere vxorem, what is she that thou wilt marry?
Quis est hominum, what man is there in the
 worlde?
Quis, for Qualis: as,
Quis videor, what manner of man doe ye
 thynke me to be?
Cui scribam video, I se to whom or to what
 manner of man I doe write.
Quem ad finem, id est, quousq.
Tum mihi nescio quis, &c. then one, I can
 not tell what he was, &c.
Quisnam, who.
Quisnam homo est, what man is that? or
 who is that?
Quispiam, some man, also a certayne person.
Quisputas, idem quod quisnam.
Quisquam, an interrogatiue, as **Est quisquam**
qui, &c. is there any man liuyng that, &c.
Quisquam, any man, it is sometime used in the
 feminine gender for any woman.
An quisquam gentium æque miser, is there
 any man liuyng in all the worlde so miserable
 or in so yll a case.
Quisque, every man.
Doctissimus quisq., euery well learned man.
Decimus quisque, euery tenth.
Suo quisq. tempore, euery man in his time.
Tertio quoque verbo, at euery thirde worde.
Quid quisq. cuique præstare oporteat, what
 euery man ought to doe for other.
Quotus quisque, what one among many thou
 sandes.
Sua cuiusque animantis natura est, euery be-
 styng creature hath his propre nature.
Suum quisque opus considerari volunt, eue-
 ry man will haue his worke considered.
Huic pro se quisque hostiū, euery one of vs
 for his parte.
Quisquilæ, arum, plu. be those thynges, which
 in makinge cleane of a garden or orchard, be
 caried out, as Ritches, leaues, and weedes: it is
 used of **Licero**, for naughtie men, the refuse of
 all other, vile persons of no estimation.
Quisquiliū, li, n. g. a litle brynche of a kinde
 of holly, which beareth grapne, wherewith scar-
 let and crymlyn colours be made.
Quisquis, in the genitiue case cuiuscuius, who
 so euer.
Quisvis, in the genitiue case cuiuscuius, any man,
 any one of them.
Quisvis temporibus, for quibusvis.
Quo, the coniunction, wherfoze, that: also for
Quod, or quoniam, because.

Quo tu minus scis erumnas meas, and I wil tell the, because thou knowest not the troubles that I am in.

Te amo, quo magis quæ agis curæ sunt mihi, I loue the, and therefore I am the more careful and solicitous what thou doest.

Quo minus mirum est, si, &c. and therefore it is the lesse meruaille if. &c.

Quo minus familiaris sum, hoc curiosior, &c. the lesse familiar that I am, the more curious. &c.

Quo minus animus à se ipse dissidens. &c. how muche lesse the minde that agreeth not. &c.

Quo plus potest, hoc prestantior, The more that he can doe, the better he is.

Quo quisque te maxime cognatione attingebat, is maxime putabatur, &c. euerye man as he was neresst to you in kynrede, so he was iudged moste. &c.

Non pol quo quenquā plus amem, aut plus diligam, eo feci, in god faithe I did it not because I more loued or fauoured any man.

Forma bona, memini videre, quo æquior sum Pamphilo, the is well fauoured, I remember that I haue scene hit, wherefore I am the lesse displeased with Pamphilus.

Neg enim id feci, quo tibi molestus essem, no; I did it not, that I wold displease you also quo significeth to what purpose or vse.

Quo mihi fortunam, si non conceditur uti? for what purpose shall good fortune serue, if I maie not haue commoditie by it: or if I maie not vse it?

Quo, the aduerbe, whither, also from whence.

Quo abis? whither goest thou?

Quo non. Perreptui vsque omne oppidū, ad portam, ad lacum, quo non? I went all the towne about, to the gate, to the poole, there is no place but that I was in it. Also it significeth from whence and where.

Illuc quæso redi, quo cœpisti, I beseeche the turne backe agayne, where thou beganst.

Quo gentium, whither.

Quoad, vntill, as longe, howe longe.

Quoad fieri potest, as farre as coulde bee.

Quoad quæque peruenit, aut peruenierit ex præda, ex manubiis, ex auro coronario: how much of the praye or spoyle, garlandes or crownes of victours is comen, or shall come to anye of your handes.

Quoad eius facere possum, as muche as I maie dooe.

Senem quoad expectatis? howe longe do you loke for the olde man your mayster?

Tam diu autem velle debetis, quoad te, &c. and so longe thou oughtest to be willing, as. &c.

Quoad reliqua multitudo aduenerit, vntill the residue of the company shall come.

Quoad vixit, as longe as he liued.

Quoad moriar, vntill I shall die.

Quoad tibi æquum & rectum videbitur, as

farre as you shall thinke honest & reasonable.

Quoadusque, vntill.

Quo exare, to troop like a scorge.

Quocirca, wherefore, therefore.

Quocum, with whom.

Quocunque, with whom so euer.

Quocunque, an aduerbe, whither so euer.

Quod, that, wherein, whiche thyng.

Sed si quid sit, quod mea opera opus sit, aut

tu plus vides quam ego, manebo, but if there be any thyng, wherein ye shall haue neede of my

seruice, or that ye perceyue more then I doe, I wyl tarry. Also it is put for Quem.

Alienum hominē inuoluntat neminē, quod illa aut amicum, aut patronum nominet, the

mayster in no man, whom the wyl call despyng or maister.

Nube grauida cādicante, quod vocant tēpes statem albam, grando imminet, when there doeth appere a great clowde, that waxeth whiter, whiche they call a white tempeste, ye shall haue hayle shortly after.

Tu velim, quod cum commodo valetudinis tuae fiat, quam longissime poteris obuiam nobis properes, I wold that ye as muche as maie be with the health of your persone, make speede to meete with vs as farre from home as ye can. Also it significeth why.

Si ad vitulam spectes, nihil est quod poenula laudes, if thou consider the heiffer well, there is no cause why thou shouldest praise so thy pottes. In viam quod redes hoc tempore, nihil est, there is no cause why thou shouldest take thy journey at this time. Also it significeth wherefore.

Quod te per genium dextramque, deosque penates obsecro & obtestor, vitæ me redde priori, wherefore I beseeche and praye the for thy god angels sake, and for the loue betwene thee and me, and for the saintes, whiche be thyne auouriers, restore me effectones to my little life, or to the state that I was in erst.

Quod absque molestia fiat, so that it be no displeasure vnto you.

Quare pergratū mihi feceris, si cum in amicitiā receperis, atque cum (quod absque molestia fiat) si qua in re opus ei fuerit iuueris, wherefore ye shall doe me singular pleasure, if ye take hym into your fauour, and (so that it be no displeasure vnto you) when neede requirerh, be good lord or maister vnto hym.

Quod biremium, those galties that he had.

Quod proxime castrorum sincerū erat, &c. that parte of the campe, whiche. &c.

Quod roboris in iuuetute erat, amiserat, thet had losse all they valiante and lustie yonge mē.

Quod me accusat nunc vir, &c. as concerning that, or in that, which my houbande dooeth accuse me of. &c.

Vt quod ego ad te venio, intelligas, & ye maie perceiue what it is that I do come to you for: or wherefore

wherefore I doe come to you.
 Quod, for Quæ pluraliter, Et quod nunc tute
 tecum iratus cogitas, and as concerning those
 things, that you setting for anger thinke now
 with your selfe.
 Quod utinam in mentem non incidisset, and
 I would to god it had not come to my mynde.
 Ego quoque vna perio, quod mihi est charius
 id est, qui mihi sum charius.
 Eripse (quod comodo tuo fiat) cum eo col-
 loquere, so that it be no let or trouble to you,
 so that you may conveniently, easily, or without
 great businesse.
 Quod commodè facere possis, idem.
 Quod bene vertat, whiche thyng I pray god
 may come to good, or be brought to good passe.
 Quod licet inter nos dicere, as I may tell
 you betwene you and me.
 Quod equidem sciam, as farre as I know.
 Quod satis est, as much as is sufficient.
 Quum sis quod ego, where as thou art even
 as I am.
 Ornamentorum quod superfuit, id est,
 quicquid.
 Sine vxore, quod nunquam fere, without his
 wife, as he was neuer wonte almost.
 Quod superest, moze ouer, but, and furthens
 moze to conclude.
 Quod quidem in te fuit, as muche as laye in
 thee.
 Vin' facite quod ego gaudeat: & quod tuo
 viro, &c. id est, vt.
 Quod, for Quodcunque.
 Cupio illi dare quod vult, I wyl gladly geue
 him what so euer he will haue.
 Quod, a conjunction, because, for so muche as,
 as to that, as touchyng that, also but.
 Quod me viuere coegisti, because thou haste
 forced me to liue.
 Quod quidam erant improbi, because, or for
 so muche as there were some lewed and wicked
 persons.
 Quod si tibi res sit, but if thou hadst to doe.
 Quod ad me scribis, as concernyng or touchyng
 that ye write to me.
 Quod cum accidisset, vt alteru statim vides
 remus, but whan it had chaunced. &c.
 Quod quia, for Sed quia, or verum quando.
 Quod quia nullo modo sine amicitia, &c.
 Id circo. &c. but because we can not. &c.
 therfore. &c.
 Quod quoniam nobis voluntas accidit, id
 est, quando vero nobis, or Cum vero nobis.
 Non quod odio habeam, sed quo meliorem
 efficiam, not because I hate him, but that I
 maie make him better.
 Terminus hic dies est quod audiui, this is the
 third day sens I herd it.
 Senatus cõsulta duo facta sunt odiosa, quod
 in consulem facta putantur, Carone & Do-
 mitio postulante, two actes of counsaile were

made very displeant, for as muche as they
 were supposed to be made agaynst the consul as
 the desyre of Domitius and Carone.
 Quod si quiessem, nihil evenisset mali, but if
 I had let it alone, there had none yll happe-
 ned, or it had bene well enough.
 Sane quod tibi vir videatur esse, hic nebulo
 magnus est, as to that that thou thinkest him a
 man, surely he is a sturdy varabande knaue.
 Quod quidem, no that.
 Non nouisti me? P. quod quidem veniat in
 mentem, doest thou not know me? P. no that
 I remembre me.
 Quodammodo, somewhat, after a certayne fa-
 cion.
 Quamobrem vt hi, qui superiores sunt, sub-
 mittere se debet in amicitia, sic quodammodo
 inferiores extollere, wherefore likewise as they
 whiche are superiour in state or degree, shoulde
 humble them selues in freendship, so they whi-
 che are inferiour, shoulde somewhat in a cer-
 tayne facion aduance and set them selues for-
 warde.
 Quodpiam, for Quoddam.
 Quodcunque, what so euer.
 Quodcumq; militum, for Quotcumq; milites.
 Vos hortor, vt quodcumq; militum contrahere
 poteritis, contrahatis, I aduise you that as
 many souldiours as ye can get, ye gather vnto
 you.
 Quominus, for vt non.
 Si poterit fieri, vt ne pater par me stetisse cre-
 dat, quominus hæ fierent nuptiæ volo, ite
 may be brought to passe, that my father maie
 beleue, that it is not in my faute that this ma-
 riage is not concluded, I am content.
 Quominus in eundem portum peruenirent,
 that they coulde not come into the same haven.
 Quomodo, how, by what reason, in what ma-
 ner or facion, by what meane.
 Quomodo tibi res se habet? how is the mat-
 ter with thee.
 Sed quomodo dissimulabat? but in what ma-
 ner did he dissemble? or but how, or after what
 facion did he dissemble?
 Primulo diluculo abiisti ad legiones, betyme
 in the mornynge thou wentest to the armie. also
 it signifieth wherefore.
 Illa quidem nullum sacrificabit. G. Quomodo
 do? Quid igitur me volest? Me wyl do no sa-
 crifice? G. wherefore? what thyng woulde Me
 than with me?
 Quomodo, for Quoquomodo, how so euer.
 Quomodo potuissim, te cõuenissim, si, &c.
 how so euer I might haue done it. &c.
 Quomodo, for vt, as, Quomodo nunc est pe-
 dem vbi ponat non habet? as the matter goeth
 now, he hath not a place to set his foote in.
 Quomodocunque, how so euer.
 Sed tamen quomodocunq; quanq; vt su-
 mus pauperculi, est domi quod edimus, yet
 how

how so euer it be, though we be poore folkes, we haue at home somewhat to eate.

Quomodolibet, idem.

Quomodonom, but how.

Quonam, an aduerbe, whither.

Eamus intro, sequere. S. Quo tute agis? C.

Quonam nisi domum? let vs go in, folow me.

S. whither wilt thou go? C. whither shoulde

I goe but home to my house.

Quonam, the ablative of Quinam.

Quonam inquit modo? how or after what fa-
cion saith he.

Quondam, sometime, ones in tyme paste, or
tyme to come.

Quondā tua dicere facta tēpus erit, the time
shalbe ones, whan thine actes shalbe declared.

also it is put in the time present.

Quondā etiam victis redit in prēcordia vir-
tus, ye and in them that are vanquished, some
tyme good courage esteemes imbrasteth their
stomaches. Sometime it signifieth alway.

Vt quondam in stipulis magnus sine viribus
ignis, lyke as in stubble or holme, fire is alway
great without any puissance.

Quoniam, for as much as, because.

Quoniam quidem, for Quandoquidem.

Quoniam, sometime for Postq̃.

Quopiam, any whither.

Iturāc Thais quopiam es? Thais, wilt thou
goe any whither.

Quoquam, any whither.

Quoque, also, lyke wyle.

Quoquo, were so euer, towarde what parte so
euer, whither so euer.

Quoquo hinc abducta est gentium, to what
parte of the worlde so euer she be conueighed
from hence.

Quoquo, the ablative for Quocunq̃.

Quoquo tempore, at what tyme so euer.

Quoquo consilio fecit, by what counsaile so
euer he did it.

Quoquomodo, howe so euer, by what meene so
euer, after what facion so euer, in any wyle, by
all meanes and diligence.

Quā mihi molesta est quoquomodo, id est,
omnibus modis.

Quoquomodo ad iudicandum veni, com to
the iudgement, in any wyle, by one meanes or
an other.

Quoquomodo se res habeat, how so euer the
matter be,

Quoquomodo hominem inuestiges velim,
by all the meanes that can be, with all diligence.

Quoquomodo potes, fac ad me venias, see
that thou come to me by one meanes or other.

Quoquopacto, in any maner of wyle.

Tum si maxime fateatur, cum amet aliam,
non est vile hancilli dari quapropter quos
quopacto celato est opus, then if he bitterly
confesse it, for as muche as he loueth an other,
it were not conuenient, that he were married to

this woman: therefore in anye maner of wyle
this thyng must be kept secrete.

Quoquouersum, or quoquouerfus, euerly way,
on euerly parte, on euerly syde.

Eius imperio classem quoquouersum dimit-
tunt, by his commaundement they dispatched
the nauie in euerly parte.

Rates duplices quoquouersum pedibus tri-
ginta ē regione solis collocabat, he set shyp-
pes double agaynst the sonne, thysyde scete euer-
ly waye.

Quorsum, or Quorsus apud Plinium, whither,
towards what place or thyng, to what intent or
ende, to what purpose.

Quorsum istuc, to what purpose or place?

Nescio quorsum eam, I can not tell whither
or towards what place I shoulde go.

Ego nescibā, quorsum tu ires? thinkest thou
that I did not know, to what ende, or for what
intent thou spakest these woordes?

Quām timeo quorsum euadas? howe greatly
doe I feare to what ende yowr tale wyl come?

Tenes quorsum hæc tendant? doest thou per-
ceyue for what intent I speake these woordes?

Quorsum hæc tandem? to what purpose
speake you this.

Quot, howe many.

Quot homines, tot sententie, howe many
men, so many diuers opinions.

Quot mensibus, id est, singulis mensibus.

Quotannis, yere by yere, euerly yere.

Quotennis, of what age? how olde?

Quot annos natus, idem.

Quotenus, how many, to what numbze.

Quotidianus, a, um, a thing that is or happeneth
dailely, or daile by daile.

Quotidiani sumptus, dailely expences.

Quotidiana forma, a common beautie or facis
on euerly daile scene.

Verba quotidiana, woordes vsed in dailely com-
munication or speche.

Quotidie, dailely, euerly daile.

Quoties, how often tymes, as often tymes as.

Toties quoties, so oftē as euer, as many tymes
as.

Quotiens, idem quod Quoties.

Quotiescunq̃, as often as.

Quotquot, as many as.

Quotuplex, how many foldes.

Quotuplus, a, um, howe muche in measure or
wryght.

Quotus, a, um, of what numbze, how many.

Hora quota est? what is it a clocke?

Dic quotus es? tell of what order or place thou
arte, also tell me how many ye bee.

Quotas ardes dixerit, id ego admodum in-
certo scio, how many howles he spake of, I am
not well ascertained, or I remembre not well.

Quota pars, how small a porzion.

Quotuscunque, as many as euer.

Quotusquisque, how many, what one amonge a
thous

thoufande.

Quous, whither, of to what place ye will.

Quous gentium, whither so euer ye will in the worlde.

Quousque, how longe, how farre.

Quousque tandem, how longe yet.

Quor & Quor, wherefoze.

Quum, of gum, whan, in the whiche, where as, toke for the phrases thereof in Cum.

Quum primum, as soone as.

R ANTE A.



A B I A, olde wryters bled for Rabies.

Rabide, furious, madly, outrageously.

Rabere, to be furious of mad.

Rabidus, a, um, mad of woode, as a mad dog, furious, in a

rage, rageyng woode.

Rabidus dens, an ahyng toothe.

Rabies, ei, f. g. madnesse of a dogge. it is also applied to men, rage, furie, woodnesse.

Rabiose, with a rage, furie, of madnesse.

Rabiosus, a, um, madde of verie angrie, woode angrie, in a rage, outrageous, furious.

Rabiolulus, a, um, somewhat madde.

Rabirius, a gentelman of Rome. also a poete in Ouids time.

Rabo, onis, f. g. idem quod Arrabo.

Rabula, æ, m. ge. one whiche is hasty of willfull in any cause, tanglyng of full of wordes, an attorney of aduocate that defendeth ones cause with ouer many wordes.

Racemarius, rij, m. g. a twigge of a vine, of the whiche the grapes do spryng.

Racematio, onis, f. g. the gathering of grapes, after the great clusters be gathered to make wyne, the gleyng of grapes.

Racematus, a, um, that hath grapes.

Racemifer, ra, rum, that beareth clusters of grapes.

Racemofus, a, um, full of grapes of berries.

Racemus, mi, m. g. a grape, of a cluster of grapes of berries.

Racha, a reprochefull woorde of hebrew, whiche signifieth thistle, bypnelesse: finally it is a rebukefull woorde, signifying the extreme ire of a persone that speaketh it.

Radagasus, a hyng of the Gothes.

Radians, antis, thynnyng bryght, castyng beames of light.

Radiatio, onis, for. ge. a castyng of beames of bryghtnesse.

Radiatus, a, um, that casteth beames of bryght-

nesse and light.

Caput radiatum, a head that hath bryght beames about it, as peincters were wont to peince images.

Radicatus, a, um, rooted.

Radicatus, from the roote, of vp to the roote, quite and cleane, utterly, wholly, so that nothyng be left.

Radicatus euellere, to plucke vp by the roote.

Radicisco, cescere, to take roote.

Radico, aui, are, to roote of take roote.

Radicofus, a, um, that hath a great roote, of many rootes.

Radicula, læ, f. g. a littell roote. also an herbe, the iuyce wherof is good to washe wound. Ruellius saith that the apothecaries doe call it Saponaria: and some call it Herba fullonum, the dyers doe name it Condifum.

Radio, aui, are, to sende forth the beames lyke the sunne.

Radior, aris, ari, to be made to cast beames of lightnesse.

Radiolus, li, m. g. a littell olife that is longe.

Radius, di, m. g. a beame of the sunne or other bryght steele: sometyme of the eyes: also a rodde of yarde, that geomettricians haue to describe lines. also a weauers mynell, wherwith he throweth yarne into the webbe. also the spoke of a wheele. also an instrument, wherwith measures be stricken. also longe oliues of oyle bearies. Radius is also a parte of the fishe called Pastinaca, wherwith he dweth fight.

Radix, dicis, f. g. a roote.

Radices montis, the fote of an hyll.

In radice palatii, at the fote of bottum of the palace.

Habere radices altas, To haue taken deepe roote.

Agere radices, to take roote.

Rado, si, dere, to haue of make smoothe, to cut of pull vp, to hurte, to rente, to offende, to fatigue, to scrape.

Aures delicatas radere, to offende of fatigue delicate eares.

Radit cornus terram, the crowe scrapeth the ground.

Radula, læ, f. g. an instrument to haue with, of to scrape olde pitche of barrels or other thynges, that newe maie be laied on.

Radulanus, a, um, that whiche is scraped or shauen of from any thyng.

Ragades, a disease in the fundament.

Ragadia, æ, f. g. idem.

Rage, a towne and castell in Englande called Nottingham.

Raia, æ, f. g. a fishe called raie or chaete.

Ralla, læ, f. g. a thynne garment.

Rallum, li, neu. ge. the staffe, wherwith ploughmen in tellynge doe put the earthe from their share.

Ramale, lis, ne. ge. a seared or dead bough, cut from

from the tree.
 Ramentum, ti, neu. g. a littell piece cut of from golde, syluer, or any thyng.
 Ramenta fluminum, littell thinges in the grauell or sande of riuers.
 Rameus, a, um, that is of a bough.
 Ramex, ramicis, m. g. a hynde of rapture, when the bowels doe fall downe into a mannes coddies. also a ruple or barre, whiche goeth ouerthwart a pale or gate.
 Ramicôsus, a, um, that is bursten.
 Ramnetes, the thynde part of the people of Rome in Romulus tyme.
 Raminenses, idem.
 Ramnus, loke Rhamnus.
 Ramôsus, a, um, full of bowes, that hath many bowes.
 Ramulus, li, maf. gen. & Ramusculus, a littell bough.
 Ramus, mi, m. g. a bough. also the parte of the roote of a tree growynge out lyke a bough.
 Ramus montis, the arme or parte of an hill.
 Rana, næ, f. g. a frogge, also a sickenesse, whiche doeth annoye cattell.
 Rana Seriphia, is a prouerbe, applied to thẽ, that can not speake in tyme conuenient.
 Ranceo, cere, to be mouldy or putrified.
 Ranceus, idem quod Rancidus.
 Rancidẽ, an aduerbe, stynkyngly.
 Rancidus, a, um, rancied, mouldy, or putrified. also vnsauory, or vnpleasant.
 Rancidulus, a, um, a littell mouldy or putrified, that hath somewhat a rotten sauour.
 Ranco, aui, are, to make a noyle lyke a tigre.
 Rancor, oris, m. gc. filthe, rottenesse of thynges that be mouldy and binewed: a rotten and stynkynge sauour.
 Randus, was taken in olde tyme for æs, brasse.
 Randuscula porta, the brassen gate.
 Rantum, in the olde tyme was a quarterne of a pounce.
 Ranunculus, li, m. g. a littell frogge or toad. also the herbe called Batrachion, loke there.
 Rapa, pæ, f. g. a plant and roote called rape.
 Rapacia, rape leaues.
 Rapacitas, atis, f. g. rauentie, extorcion.
 Rapaciter, rauenously.
 Rapax, âcis, om. g. rauenous, greedy, couetous, that useth extorcion and pelling.
 Raphaninus, a, um, of radish.
 Raphanitis, itis, f. g. a certayne herbe.
 Raphanus, ni, m. gen. a plant and roote called radish.
 Rapicum, cij, n. g. a rape leafe.
 Rapide, quickly, swyftly, with great violence.
 Rapiditas, âtis, f. g. swyftnesse.
 Rapidus, a, um, very swyfte, as a streame of water.
 Oratio rapida, id est, concitata.
 Rapina, næ, fæ. g. robbery, rauine, also a place where rapes doe growe.

Rapinator, a robber.
 Rapido, pui, pere, to take or pull by violence, haste, or furie, to snatche, to take hastily: also to rauishe a woman, to bynge one by violence besyde a iudge, or to pylson.
 Sublimem hunc intro rape, hoyle me by this felowe on thy backe and carry hym in.
 Rapi ad cognitionem rerum, To be moued with a great desyre to knowe thynges.
 Rapi cupiditate, to be moued or led with the vnfaciate desyre of any thyng.
 Aliquem ad suam disciplinam rapere, id est, attrahere, impellere.
 In errorem rapi, to be brought in an error, to be deceined.
 Rapere in inuidiam, to bynge one in hatred and displeasure.
 Limis rapere, supple oculis, To speie or looke upon, or reade a thyng with the eyes a chew, or liryng asyde.
 Rapere in peiorem partẽ, to carpe, to blame, to fynde faulte with, to interpret a thyng ill.
 Illuc se rapuit, he went thither with all speede, or in greate haaste.
 Rapere ad se, to drawe or allure to it, to take to hym selfe.
 Virgines ad stuprum rapere, to rauishe maydens.
 In fraudem aliquem rapere, To make one to doe a thyng, that shall tourne to his displeasure and hurte.
 Huc rapies viam, thou shalt come hither.
 Ad supplicium rapere, to take and lede away to be punished.
 Rapere aliquem in ius, to areste one, or cause hym to be arested to appere before iudges.
 Rapsere, olde wyrters vled for Rapere.
 Rapsodia.
 Rapo, raponis, m. g. for Raptor.
 Raptim, hastily, swyftly.
 Raptim scribere, to write in haaste.
 Raptus, a, um, taken, caried, or drawen away with great violence.
 Raptio, ônis, f. g. violent takynge of a persone.
 Raptito, aui, are, to take often violently.
 Rapto, aui, are, to take or drawe violently.
 Raptor, ôris, ma. gen. a rauisher or violent taker, a robber.
 Raptum, ti, n. g. a thyng taken or robbed away by violence.
 Raptura, æ, f. g. idem quod Raptus.
 Raptus, a, um, rauished, taken away sodenly.
 Raptus, us, m. gene. rauishynge or deslourynge of a woman, or the violent takynge away of a thyng.
 Rapulum, li, n. g. a littell rape roote.
 Rapum, pi, n. g. a rape roote.
 Rapunculus, li, m. gene. a littell roote, whiche is eaten in saletes.
 Rare, seldome, or not often. also thynne, not thicke.

Rareficio, feci, facere, to make thin or slender.
 Rarefio, fieri, to be made thynne or slender.
 Rarenter, seldom.
 Rarefco, feci, to make thynne or not thynne
 growen, to be or happen seldom, to make
 fewer in numbꝛe, to diminish by littell and
 littell.

Raripilus, la, lum, thynne heared.
 Rarior, rarius, moze selde.
 Rarissimus, a, um, seldest.
 Rarissime, moste selde.
 Raritas, raris, and Raritudo, rudinis, f. g. sel
 domenesse.

Raritas arborum, thynne growth of trees, or
 when few trees grow in a place.

Rard, selde, rare, fewe tymes.

Raro, aui, are, to make scant or selde.

Rarus, a, um, selde or not oft, thynne, not thicke
 growen or sette. also precious, excellent.

Rari, a, under, here and there one, or a fewe.

Rara avis, a byrde selde seene: whereby is as
 gnyssed any thyng that selde happeneth.

Rari capilli, thynne heare.

Rarus in potu, that drinketh selde.

Cribrum rarum, a course or wide sieue.

Turba rarissima, a very small company.

Rarum inuentu, harde and rare to be found.

Rasamentum, ti, n, ge. Chaupng or sheddys, als
 ter Calepine: but the place of Columella hath
 now Ramenta.

Rasis, a hynde of rawe pitche.

Rasilis, le, that maie be shauen or made smothe.

Rasiro, aui, are, to shawe ofte.

Rasor, oris, m. gene. a barbour or shauer, also
 a sydar.

Rasorius, a, um, perteynyng to Chaupng.

Rasta, a douche mple.

Rastellum, li, n, ge. a littell rake.

Rastrum, stri, n, g. pluraliter hi rastri, & hæc
 rastra, a rake.

Rasura, æ, fœ. gene. a Chaupng.

Rataria naues, lighters or woodde barges.

Ratare, olde wryters vled for Ratificare, to ratify
 fie, to confyrme.

Ratum habere, idem.

Rates, ratis, are pices of tymer pyuned toge
 ther, whereon hay or other lyke thyng beynge
 laide, they are drawen on rivers, as on the great
 streames of Germany and Fraunce is now
 seene: but they be commonly vled and taken
 for shippes, or the lyde beames of a shippe.

Ratiarius, rij, m. g. the maister of a shippe: or it
 seemeth rather to be a lighter man, or he that oc
 cupieth a lighter or barge, to transpote and
 conueigh marchandises from place to place.

Ratiastum, Limogis in Poito.

Ratifico, aui, are, to ratifie, confirme or approue.

Ratificatio, onis, fœ. gen. a ratification or cons
 firmation.

Ratio, onis, f. g. reason, counsaile, purpose, care,
 respecte, consideration, regarde, cause, the ma

ter, the waie, the faction, the fourme, propor
 tion, the trade, the feate, the meane, also an ac
 compte, reckenyng.

Habenda est ratio rei familiaris, The affaires
 concernyng our houlholde muste be conside
 red: or we muste haue a regarde to our houl
 holdes affayres.

Rationem habere cum aliquo, to haue to doe
 with one.

Nec illud rationis habuisti, you had not that
 regarde or consideration with you.

Sine ratione officij, without haupng regard
 to his duetie.

A quo mea longissime ratio voluntasq ab
 horrebat, the whiche was cleane contraye to
 my fantasie or mynde.

Vestram nequeo mirari satis ratione, I can
 not meruaile enough at your dooynges.

Mea est sic ratio, so is my fantasie, my coun
 saile or aduise is this.

Cum ratione aliquid inire, to go about a thyng
 aduisedly, and foresepyng what may folowe: to
 consider and weigh a thyng before he begynne.

Nunquam ita quisquam bene subducta ratio
 one ad vitam fuit, quin, &c. neuer man was
 so well aduised in his lyfe: or neuer man toke so
 good aduise in his luyng, but, &c.

Ut ego oculis rationem capio, as farre as I
 can deterne or see.

Pro ratione fructuum, id est, pro quaeritate,
 accordyng to the fruite or profite therof.

Rationibus inferre, to putte into his reke
 nyng.

Rationes Gallie procurare, to ministrate the
 affaires perteynyng to Gallia.

Multis rationibus prouisum, it is many man
 ner of waies prouided for.

Ut rationem te dictare intelligo, after thyne
 accompte.

Ratio constat, the matter appereth or is Ma
 ned, the cause or reason is euident.

Rationes referre, to yelde accompte.

Rationem dare, idem.

Rationem dictare, to accompte.

Ratio de integro ineunda est mihi, I must
 be faine to begynne my rekenyng or accompte

All newe agayne: and by translation, I muste
 inuent a newe waie or meane to byngne this
 matter to passe.

Rationes putare, to summe ouer a boke of ac
 compte.

Rationes conferre, to trie an accompte.

Rationibus referre, to register that he hath re
 ceuyed.

Rationem vitæ reposcere, to examine one
 howe he hath ledde his lyfe.

Rationem conficere, to make a register of al
 ny thyng that is done.

Conuenir inter eos ratio accepti & expensi,
 they receytes and expences agree.

Perfecti operis rationem computare, to caste

of compe how much the whole worke of build-
 dyng standeth in.
 Morum prior ratio est, the more respects must
 be had to the manners.
 Rationem commodi ducere, to haue regarde
 to his profite.
 Habent rationem cum terra, they labour of
 occupie the grounde.
 Rationem ostendam, qua ista fugiaris, I will
 shew you a meane, way, of fason.
 Dissimilitudo mea rationis offendit homi-
 nem, the vnlikenesse of the way, trade of fason
 that I dooe take in the matter.
 Ad nostrorum temporum rationem, in com-
 parison of our time.
 Posteaq mea ratio mutata est, after that my
 purpose of abuisement was changed.
 Propter rationem belli, because of the warre.
 Quantum bellatio postulabit, as much as
 the state and condicion of the warre shall re-
 quire.
 Ad rationem antiquæ religionis, accordyng
 to the rule.
 Alia ratione, otherwise, by any other meanes.
 Ratione aliquid facere, to doe a thyng for a
 consideration of cause.
 Ratio honesti, the nature of honestie.
 Rationem dicere, to shew a reason of cause why.
 Ratiocinatio, onis, f. gen. reasonyng, debating
 of a matter.
 Ratiocinator, oris, m. g. a catter of an accorde,
 an auditour, a disputer, a reasoner.
 Ratiocinatus, a, um, belongyng to reasonyng
 or debating of the matter.
 Ratiocinium, nif, neu. gen. reasonyng and dis-
 putyng.
 Ratiocinor, aris, ari, to debate of reason to gas-
 ther in argumens, to accompte.
 Rationabilis, le, reasonable, dwen with reason.
 Rationalis, le, that hath the bre of reason.
 Rationarius, rij, m. g. he that keepeth the booke
 of rekenyng, an auditour.
 Rationarius, a, um, belongyng to a rekenyng of
 accompte.
 Rationarius codex, a booke of accompte, a reck-
 nyng booke. also a booke belongyng to the coun-
 sayle of princes, wherein are down and to bee
 down, accomptes, a regestre.
 Ratis, tis, f. g. idem quod Rates, ris.
 Ratispona, a citie in Almaine called Renty-
 burgh.
 Ratiuncula, le, f. g. a littell accompte of reck-
 nyng, a small reason.
 Ratumenna, the name of a certayne chaitor man.
 Ratus, a, um, stablished, confirmed, supposed,
 also thynkyng, iudgyng.
 Pro rata, accordyng to his portion.
 Dicta rata, promises kepte.
 Ratum habere aliquid, to approue, to confir-
 me. Also to haue for a certaintie.
 Ratum facere, to ratifie, to confirme.

Ratum mihi est, I suppose it, I allowe it.
 Rato tempore, at a certayne time.
 Rato preces, prayers of bowes that be heard.
 Ratus, a participle, signifying supposed.
 Ratus sum, I supposed, I thought.
 Ratus, a participle, that bein the times of times,
 and dwelle there.
 Rauce, hoarsely.
 Rauceo, cui, cere, to be hoarse.
 Rauceco, scere, to waxe hoarse.
 Rauceo, dinis, f. g. hoarseness.
 Rauceo, raui, eire, to be hoarse.
 Racinosus, a, um, that maketh a hoarse noise,
 that hath a hoarse voice.
 Raucitas, atis, f. g. hoarseness.
 Raucus, a, um, hoarse.
 Nisi ipse iam rumor raucus erit factus, ex-
 cept that rumour dwelle cease.
 Sonare raucum quiddam, to cowne somwhat
 hoarsely.
 Raudus, or Rodus, a thyng unwrought and un-
 polished, it was also taken for a s. brasse.
 Rauduscula, a brasse gate in Rome.
 Radusculum, li, n. g. brasse.
 Rauenna, a citie in Italie.
 Rauennas, atis, om, gene. that dwelleth or is in
 Rauenna.
 Raudus, a, um, an adiective.
 Raudus oculi, eyes of colour mixt with blacke
 and poulwe, somewhat blewish or poulwe.
 Rauilla, they that haue eyes of colour mixt with
 blacke and poulwe.
 Ravis, uis, f. g. hoarseness.
 Ad rauium poscere, to require a thyng to ma-
 portunately, that he is hoarse.
 Rauiscellus, a, um, littell browne of colour.
 Rauius, a, um, for obtusus: also Rauius color, a
 dull or cadde colour, mixt with blacke or poul-
 we, a dark poulwe.
 Rauius vox, a voyce that may not be well
 hearde.

R A N T E A A

RE, a preposition vled onely in composi-
 tion, and signifieth sometime Rursum
 as Redificio, to builde againe: some-
 time Contra, or Aduersus: as Repugno.
 sometime Iterum, atq iterum: as, Reputo.
 also Inde: as Remoueo, sometime Valde: as
 Redundo. Sometime it hath the same signifi-
 cation that the simple hath.
 Redificio, aui, are, to redifie, to builde newe,
 to builde againe.
 Readopto, aui, are, to chose by adoption againe.
 Realis actio, an action concernyng the gods.
 Reapse, in the selfe of very thyng, in deede.
 Reate, ris, n. g. a rise in Italie.
 Reatus, us, m. g. a fault or offence, the state of a
 person arreyned.
 Rebellatio, onis, f. g. a rebellyng.

Rebellator,

Rebellator, ôris, m. g. he that rebelleth, a rebel.
 Rebellatrix, the feminine.
 Rebello, aui, are, to rebell, also to waxe soze as
 gaphe, as woundes and diseases after they bee
 once cured.
 Rebellio, ônis, f. g. and Rebellium, lij, n. ge.
 a rebellion.
 Rebellis, le, that rebelleth.
 Rébire, aui, are, to retorne, to come agayne.
 At vnum hoc te quæso si huc rebitet e Philo
 crate, vt eius mihi facias conueniendi copîa,
 but one thyng I pray thee, if he retorne from
 Philocrates. synde the meanes that I maye
 speake with him.
 Reboo, aui, are, to lowe agayne, to lowe oꝝ bels
 low agayne.
 Recalcitro, aui, are, to styrpe with the heele, to
 hycke.
 Recalco, aui, are, to treade downe vnder the
 foote.
 Recaleo, récales, lui, calére, to be hotte.
 Recalesco, scere, to waxe warme agayne.
 Recalfacio, calfacis, féci, facere, to make warme
 agayne.
 Recaluaster, ri, m. g. he that is balde befoze.
 Recaluo, uere, to be balde agayne.
 Recaluus, a, um, idem quod recaluaster.
 Recandens, entis, om. g. whynng very white.
 Recandeo, candui, ére, to be white.
 Recandesco, scere, to waxe very white.
 Recano, cinui, canere, to synge agayne.
 Recantatus, a, um, longe agayne, also put away
 with charmyng.
 Recanto, aui, are, to charme awaye, to charme
 out a thyng, which was brought in by inchaunt
 ment, as the witches (called wyse women) are
 wont to doe.
 Recapitulatio, ônis, f. g. a summe oꝝ byiefe res
 hercyng of thynges in chapters.
 Recedo, celsi, ere, to departe oꝝ goe away, to
 goe backe, to retyre, to recople, to goe from. Als
 so to retourne, to goe agayne. Sometime to
 be diminished, to be farre of.
 Recedere a cōditione, a persona, a statu, is to
 chaunge oꝝ aulter the condition, person oꝝ state.
 Quamq̃ id nomen durius iā effecit vetustas,
 a peregrino enim recessit, although auncien
 tte maketh that name now somewhat harde and
 straunge to be vsed, for it is altered from the
 olde signification.
 Recedere ab armis, to cease from warre, to
 leaue of warre.
 A causa alicuius paululū recedere, to wyinke
 away, to geue backe.
 Recedere ab vsitata consuetudine, to aulter
 from the accustomed facion.
 Recedere ab oculis, to die.
 Recedere a vita, idem.
 Recedere ab officio, not to doe his dutie, not
 to doe that reason and honestee woulde.
 Postq̃ recessit vira patrio corpore, after that

your father was dead.
 Recedere a sententijs alicuius, id est, illas
 taxare.
 Romam recessit, he retourned oꝝ went again
 to Rome.
 Recede de medio, get thy way hence.
 Recessit venter, his bealy was asswaged, oꝝ
 waxed lesse.
 Fragmentum a fragmento recedit, one piere
 goeth from an other.
 Etiam quæ procul recessere, euen those thyngs
 ges which are farre of.
 A vitio recedere, to eschewe oꝝ auoyde vice.
 Recello, lui, cellere, to plucke backe oꝝ withdraw
 Recens, entis, om. ge. newe, late, soone after,
 freshe.
 Recenti pede recurrere, to sen effsones after
 that he hath rested him, to make a fresh course.
 Postq̃ thermopotasti guttur, recipe te, & res
 curre pede receri, after that thou hast warmed
 thy throte with good drynke, take thy herte to
 thee and make a freshe course.
 Recens & lassus, contrary.
 Equi recentes, freshe and lusty hoxses that are
 not wery.
 Pullas a partu recens, a colte lately soled.
 Quum e prouincia recens esset, whan that he
 was lately retourned out of the prouince.
 Qui recens ab illorum ætate fuit, which was
 moztly after their tyme.
 Exemplum recens, a late example.
 Homines recentes, id est, nuper nati.
 Literæ recētissimæ, letters veri lately wyrtē.
 Re recenti, whan the matter was freshe and
 lately down.
 Recens maritus, a man lately married, a byde
 growme.
 Recens nouus, all freshe and new.
 Recentes Roma venerunt, they came late
 from Rome.
 Recens, aduerbium, newly, freshely, of late.
 Recenseo, sui, sere, to numbze oꝝ tell, to reken,
 to coumpte, sometime to shewe.
 Recensio, siui, sire, vsed of olde wyrters for Res
 censeo.
 Recensitus, a, um, folde oꝝ reckened.
 Recensus, a, um, reckened, numbzed.
 Recensus, us, m. g. and Recensio, onis, a tale
 oꝝ rekenyng.
 Recenter, newly, freshely, lately.
 Recento, aui, are, to renewe.
 Recentor, aris, ari, to be renewed.
 Receptaculum, li, n. g. the place, which receiuet
 thynges. also a place of suretee oꝝ comfozte, a
 place oꝝ refuge.
 Receptio, ônis, f. g. a retourne backe, drawyng
 oꝝ byngyng agayne, a recepyng oꝝ takyng in.
 Quid tibi huc receptio ad te est meum virū?
 why drawest thou my housbande esteooned
 backe vnto thy house, why dooest thou recepye
 myne housbande hyther into thyne house?
 Ppp Receptitius,

Receptitius, a, um, that whiche is reserved from other to ones owne vse and commoditee.
 Receptitius seruus, a seruante that one kepeth for his owne vse, whan he departeth with other of his good.
 Receptor, oris, m. g. he that recepueth stolen goods.
 Receptrix, icis, the feminine.
 Recepto, aui, are, to receiue often.
 Receptum, i, n, g. a thyng that one hath taken vpon him to doe.
 Receptus, a, um, receiued or taken in, taken in custome or vse.
 Recepti in ciuitatem, they whiche of straungers be made citizens.
 Receptus, us, m. g. a place of succour, a retraite in bataille, a retraying backe agayne.
 Receptui canere, to blow the retrayte. also it is a prouerbe, which signifieth to synge or ende the contention, to retray backe agayne.
 Reccessim, an aduerbe, whiche signifieth goynge backe, with retraying, with geupng backe.
 Reccessus, us, m. g. goynge away or backe, retraying, the secrettest or inmoste place or corner of any place or thyng.
 Accessus & reccessus lunæ, contrarie, the appocheing and departing of the moone from vs.
 Reccessus in oculo, the hole or holownesse of the eye.
 Recidipnum, or rather Rechedipnum, a garment vled in olde time to suppe in.
 Recidius, a, um, esteones restozed. sometime esteones decated or fallen.
 Recido, recidi, ere, to fall esteones, or to fall backwarde.
 Recident in te hæ contumeliæ, these rebukes shall lyght on thee.
 Recidit ad paucos, it is come to a few persos, or it is come to the vse of fewe men, or few men doe practise it.
 Recidit in cassum, it is come to nothyng.
 Ne sineret eo recidere, that he would not suffer it to come to that poynte.
 Quorsum recidat responsum tuum, non magis noper laboro, I passe not greatly what ye aunswere, or it is al one to me whether ye aunswere yea or noe.
 Ad luctum reciderunt ex lætitia, thei be fallẽ out of gladnesse into sorow and mournyng.
 Ad nihilum recidere, to come to nothyng.
 Recido, di, dere, to cut agayne, to cut behynde.
 Recinctus, a, um, vngirded, lewse, vabuckled, or vnlaced.
 Vestes induta recinctas, haupng his clothes al lewse aboute hit and vnlaced.
 Recingo, cinxi, gere, to vngyrded.
 Reciniati, they that did weare clothes called Recinia.
 Recinium, ij, n. g. a square garmente, whiche they that dyd weare them did cast the one parte thereof ouer theyr shoulders at theyr backs,

lyke frenche clothes.
 Recino, cinui, ere, to synge agayne, to sowne agayne.
 Recinus, i, m. g. idem quod Recinium.
 Recipie, Lato vbleth for Recipiam.
 Recipio, recipis, cepi, ere, to receiue or take, to admitte, to allowe, to call agayne, to bynge to sauegarde, to saue and deliuer out of daunger, to undertake, to take vpon one, to promise. Also to referue to him selfe, or to excepte a thyng in geupng or bargaynyng, to referue to a mans owne vse.
 Recipere se, to returne or come agayne.
 Percutatum ibo ad portum quoad recipiat se frater, I wyll goe and tarie at the haven, vntill my brother come agayne.
 Recipere se ad cenam, to come to supper.
 Hic homo ad cenam recipit se ad me, this man wyll come to me to supper.
 Ignorantiam alicuius recipere, to admitte or nes ignorance for an excuse.
 Recipere aliquẽ domum ad se hospitio, to take one home and lodge him in his house.
 Recipe te ad me, come hither to me.
 Recipere se ex opere, to retourne from his business.
 Recipere se domum, to returne home.
 Recipere in aures, to heare.
 Non adipolisti hæc tua dicta nũc in aures recipio, in good sothe, I doe not heare now what thou sayest.
 Recipere se in portum, to arrive at any haue.
 Recipere se in principem, to take on him agayne lyke a pynce.
 Recipere anhelitum, to fetch breathe or wynde.
 Priusq̃ recipias anhelitũ vno verbo eloquere vbi ego sum, or euer thou fetchest breathe, tell me at a worde in what case I stande.
 Recipe animum, take breathe.
 Recipere, to recouer.
 Cum quidem me audiente Salinatori (qui a misso oppido fugerat in arcẽ) glorianti atq̃ dicenti, Mea opera, Quinte Fabi, Tarentum recepisti. Certe inquit, ridens, Nam nisi tu amississes, ego nunq̃ recepissẽ, for in my hearing to Salinator, which (the towne of Tarentum beyng lost) fled into the castell, sayng vnto him: thou hast recouered Tarentum. Quintus Fabius by my meanes, That is true (saied he) laughynge: for yf thou haddest not losse it, I had not recouered it.
 Pœnas ab aliquo recipere, to punishe.
 Ad frugem se recipere, to become thyrstie and an honest man.
 Ad ingenium suum se recipere, to returne agayne to his olde maner of lyuynge.
 Vt me recepi, as soone as I came to my selfe agayne.
 Recipere ciuitate, to make one free of a citee.
 Non recipit cunctationẽ hæc res, this matter can

can abyde no delay.

Detrimentum recipere, to haue losse of damage.

Incrementum recipere, to increase, to grow.

Recipere aliquem, to receyue one as a friend, into a citee, or into his house.

Recipere aliquem recto, to geue one lodges yng in his house.

Recipere aliquem mensa, to geue one meate and drynke at his table.

Neminem dorso aut in sedem recipit equus, the horse would not suffer any other to come on his backe, to leape into the saddle, or to ryde him.

Recipere ciuitate in fidem, to receiue a citee into his protection or tuition.

Recipere animos aut animum a pauore, To come to him selfe agayne after a great feare.

Recipere se ad aliquem fuga, to flee to one for succour.

Se ad diem recipere, To come agayne at the day appoynted.

Recipi in cibum, to be taken and used for a meate, to be eaten commonly.

Recipi in tutum, to be rescued and deliuered out of daunger.

Medio ex hoste recipi, to be rescued and deliuered from the middes of his enemies.

Quod semel recepissim, that I had once taken vpon me.

Ad me, or in me recipio, I undertake it.

Receptum officium persoluere, To doe the good turne or benefite that he had promysed or vnderaken.

Vt mihi coram recepisti, as you promysed in my presence, or when I was with you.

In deditionem recipere, to take to merite.

Nomen absentis recipere, to admitte the accusation of a person that is absente.

Onus aliquod recipere, to take a charge vpon him.

Si reciperes te correcturum, if you wold promysse that you woulde correcte it.

Austeritatem annis recipere, by longe continuance to waxe eygre.

Seruum recipere, to keepe and reserue a seruante to ones owne vse.

Vsus recipit, vse hath approued and allowed it.

Reciprocatio, onis, f. g. a goyng backe or res turnyng to the place that he came fro.

Reciproco, aui, are, to tourne backe, to repete, to goe backe, to returne or haue recourse thither from whence it came.

Reciprocornes, was taken of Laberius for rammes for the tournyng backwarde, and estes stones forwarde of the honyes.

Spiritus reciprocatur, quum rursus absorbetur.

Reciprocus, a, um, that whiche is repeted or estones reherced, that hath recourse or respecte

thither from whence it came.

Amnis recipiens, a riuer that ebbeth and floweth.

Recisamentum, i, neu, ge. a littel piece of gobbe cut of from any thyng.

Recisio, onis, f. g. a cutting of.

Recisus, a, um, new cutte, sometime hylled.

Recitatio, onis, f. gen. a recityng aloude, readyng that other may heare.

Recitator, oris, m. g. he that reciteth or readeth a thyng.

Recito, aui, are, to reade aloud that other may heare & vnderstande, to recite or tell testyones, to recite by herte, to say without booke.

Recitare ex codice, to recite or reade a thyng on the booke.

Reclamatio, onis, f. g. a gayne sayyng, a reclamsyng, a cryyng contrary or agaynst.

Reclamito, aui, are, to repugne, to trie or be agaynst often.

Reclamo, aui, are, to denie with a loud voice or crye, to gayne say, to repugne.

Reclamo tibi pro teo, I saye agaynst thee in those thynges that thou hast promysed agaynst the person arained.

Reclino, aui, are, to bende or incline to a thyng, to leane downe agaynst a thyng.

Recliuia, & **Recliuium**, to whan the shyne of the synger is lette from the nayle.

Recliuus, ue, somewhat bendyng vpwarde.

Recludo, si, ere, to open.

Infernas reseat sedes, & regna recludat palida, vndoe he the lockes of infernall places, and let him sette wyde open the pale regions of death.

Reclusus, a, um, opened. **Iustinus putteth Reclusus**, for **Clausus** shutte.

Recocta, seronde or course cheese.

Recoctus, a, um, sodde agayne. also well exercised.

Recogito, aui, are, to remembre, to thynke or consyder in a mans mynde earnestly, or oftentimes.

Recognitio, onis, f. g. a knowlageyng, a confideryng, a callyng to remembraunce.

Recognosco, noui, scere, to recognise, to consyder, to recompte, to call to remembraunce, to know perfectly, to ouerlooke, to ouersee a thing to correcte it, or to se in what case it is. also to rechen, to numbze, to remembre.

Quum te penitus recognoui, timere desino, when I doe once consyder in my mynde earnestly, or cal to my remembraunce what a man ye are, I feare no more.

Decretum recognoscere, to ouersee a decrete or ordinaunce, to the entente to amende it.

Supellectilem Darij & omnem pecuniā recognouit, he did ouersee and take a vew of all hynges Darius goddes and treasure.

Recognoscere turmas equitum, to muster the horsemen, to se what numbze they be.

PPP ij Rea

Recolligo, legi, ere, to assemble together, Also
to reconcile, to appease, to renew, to get up a
gayne, to gather agayne.
Quod scribis etiam si cuius animus esset in
te offensior, à me recolligi oportere, where
thou writest, that more ouer if any man were
displeased with thee, he should be reconciled by
meanes.
Recolligere sensus, to gather his wittes home
agayne.
Recolligere vires, to get by his strength
agayne.
Recolligere se à longa valetudine, to recouer
of get up agayne after long sickness.
Recollo, lui, ere, to yll of dyse agayne, to re-
fresh, to renew the memoire of a thyng, to re-
vocate of cast in ones mynde, to repase, to re-
pete, to call to remembrance.
Aurum decus recoluit, id est, restituit, re-
nouauit.
Artes inter se recolere, id est, exercere.
Ingenia nostra, nunc hac cogitatione, nunc
illa recoluntur, our wittes be refreshed of re-
newed, now with one cogitation, now with an
other.
Intermissa recolere, to renew thynges that
haue been omitted or let passe for a tyme.
Recommiseric, feris, recommiseric, to reme-
mber of call to remembrance.
Recompôno, sui, ere, to compose of sette toge-
ther agayne.
Recompôsitus, a, um, composed of set together
agayne.
Reconciliatio, ônis, f. g. a reconcylinge, a peace
making, a tone making.
Reconciliator, ônis, m. g. a peace maker, a loue
day maker, a reconcilar.
Reconciliatus, a, um, reconciled.
Reconcilio, aui, are, to reconcile, to restore vnto
to fauour, to make at one.
Reconciliare in libertatem, to set at libertee.
Alienare & Reconciliare, contrarie.
Existimationem recôciliare, to recouer of get
agayn the good estimation that men haue of vs.
Animos populi sibi reconciliare, to wyn the
hartes of the common people, to get them selues
in fauour with the common people.
Reconciliare filium domum, to get ones son
to come home agayne.
Reconcino, aui, are, to newe make, to make
mete agayne, properly a garment.
Reconditus, a, um, hidde, laied vp, secretly
kepte, harde to be knownen.
Recondo, condidi, ere, to hyde, to lay vp.
Recondere gladium in vaginam, to putte by
the sworde agayne into the scabarde.
In aliquem locum se recondere, to hyde him
selfe in a place.
Reconduco, duxi, ere, to hye agayne.
Reconflor, aris, ari, to be blowne up agayne.
Recordatio, ônis, f. g. remembrance.

Recordor, aris, ari, to remember.
Recordor huius rei, & hanc rem, I remember
by this thyng.
Recomgo, rex, igere, to amende agayne.
Recoquo, coxi, coquere, to boyle of seethe elles
sones, to amende with studie.
Recrastino, agis, are, to delay from day to day.
Nil procrastines, delay not thy matters, but
spede thee while the tyme serueth, while the tyme
thyngs make hay.
Recreatio, ônis, a recreation, a resting.
Recreo, aui, are, to recreate, to refresh, to res-
tore, to renew to his olde strength & nature.
Qui è morbo graui recreati sunt, which were
restored to this strength agayne, after a grie-
uous sickness.
Ex magno timore recreare, to come to him
selfe agayne after great feare.
Recrementum, i, nou, gene, that that groweth
superfluousely on any thyng, or that is cut off or
pared away.
Récrepô, crépui, âre, to tynge of some agayne.
Reresco, scere, to grow agayne.
Recrudesco, scere, to wake newe of fresh, to
wake soe agayne.
Recrudesce seditio, the sedition beginneth a
fresh agayne.
Recrudescit pugna, the battaile beginneth to be
fierce of get agayne.
Recta, a supper where they sat all in a rowe.
Rectangulus, li, m. g. is where lines be to yoge-
ned, that no part is longer or shorter than other.
Recta, an aduerbe signifying straight.
Cur non recta introibas? why wentest thou
not straight, by the straight way in?
Recte, well enough, well, rightfully, yea of good
right, with good reason.
Quid tu igitur lachrymas? aut quid es tam
tristis? P. Recte mater, S. Quid fuit tumultus
hic? than wherfore dost thou mouene? O? why
art thou so heauie? P. it is wel enough mother,
S. what was all this noyse?
Recte dicis, thou saiest truely.
Recte est, it is enough, or I haue enough.
Recte parere, To byngge forthe a childe of a
right chape.
Tum quod dem ei recte est, id est, satis, I
haue also enough to geue him.
Recte facere alicui, to doe good to a man.
Recte ferre, to take patiently.
Si sapias, neq; prater q; quas ipse amor moles
stias habet, addas: & illas quas habet, recte
feras, if thou bee wyle, adde no more griefe
or trouble, than loue bynggeth with it selfe; and
suffre as it bynggeth suffer patiently.
Recte, signifieth sometyme nothyng, as Do-
nate saith.
Rogo nunquid velit, recte inquit, Ageo, I
asked whether he woulde any thing, or comma-
nd me any seruice, nothyng, said he, than wente I
my way. It signifieth also, yea straight way.
S. Tu

S. Tu rushincabis. **D.** recte, goest thou now
into the countrey: **D.** per straight way.
Recte valet, he or she is in good helth.
Recte facitis, it is well doen of you, I thanke
you.
Recte, for In tuto, as, **Quibus recte** dem literas, to whom I maye
send letters safely, or without daunger.
Recte admones, you put me well in mynde of
it, your aduise is good.
Qui minus ego istic recte esse possem? why
may not I be there without blame?
Apud matrem recte est, all is well at my mos-
thers.
Recte meministi, well remembered of you.
Non recte dicere alicui, for Male.
Recte olere, to smell well, to haue a good sa-
nour.
Recte oneratus, well laded.
Licebit rectus cenare, you may suppe better.
Rectio, ónis, f. g. a gouernynge.
Rector, óris, m. g. a ruler, a gouernour.
Rectrix, trícis, the feminine.
Rectus, a, um, straight, which is not crooked,
vpright, iuste, right.
Rectum intestinum, the gut, from whence the
ordure passeth.
Recta coma, straight heate.
Conscientia recta, an vpright conscience.
Recta tunica, a garment so made that it wyl
stande stiffe vpright.
Vi recta via rem narret ordine, that he would
shew the matter plainly, as it was dooen, with-
out dissimulation.
Rectum, ti, n. g. vpright, straightnesse, honestee.
Curuo dignoscere rectum, to know vertue
from vice.
Iter non agit in rectum, he goeth not straight
foorth.
Recubitus, us, m. g. a lyeing at rest, a lityng at
the table.
Recubo, bui, bare, to lie at rest.
Recudo, cudi, dere, to newe hammer or newe
woozke, as it were on an anuelle: also it is ta-
ken for to make newe, or new printe.
Recula, lae, f. g. a littell thyng, a small matter.
Recumbo, bui, bere, to sit at a table, or at meles:
sometyme to leane on one, to leane as one lea-
neth on his elbowe.
Recumbebat mecú vir egregius **Fidius Rus-**
sinus, super eum municeps ipsius, there sate
with me that woorthypfull man **Fidius Rusi-**
nus, and aboue hym his neighbour.
Recuperatio, ónis, f. g. was of olde wyters said
ed, where there was a lawe made betweene the
people of Rome and other nations and citees,
wherin they accorded, that ppiuate thynges ta-
ken, should be redelyuered: whiche is nowe vs-
sed in our leagues & entercourse with straunge
countreies and ppiinces, a recoueryng againe of
a thyng.

Reduperator, óris, m. g. a iudge assigned, or a
commissioner for a ppiuate matter.
Recuperat ónis, m. g. belonging to the recou-
eryng of a mans gooddes, or to the iudges: called
Recuperator.
Recupero, aui, are, to recouer, to get agayne.
Si interruptum solam recuperate non pos-
set, if he coulde not fall on sleape againe whan
he was open & awake.
Recupio, recupis, cupiui, cupete, to desyre manly
to conuertyng.
Quin ita faciam, vt recupias facere sumptui,
& si ego verem, and yet wyl I so handle it,
that thou shalt muche desyre to spend, although
I would forbide thee.
Recuro, aui, are, to doe a thyng diligently, to
take good heed of a thyng.
Recurro, curri, rere, to renne agayne, to goe of
rome agayne quickly.
Ad initia recurrere luna dicitur, quando re-
nouatur.
Recurso, aui, are, to renne often bathe or agathe,
to haue often recourse to a thyng.
Recurfus, us, mascu. gen. a rennyng backe, a
recourse.
Recuruatus, a, um, made crooked, or made to
bende backwarde.
Recurue, an aduerbe, significyng downeward,
bowed backwarde, crooked.
Recuruitas, áris, f. g. a bowyng backe.
Recuruo, aui, are, to bowe backe.
Recuruus, a, um, bowed backe or crooked.
Recusabile, that which is woorthy to be refused.
Recusatio, ónis f. g. a refusal. Also defence, or
excusyng.
Recusator, óris, m. g. a refuser.
Recuso, aui, are, to refuse. Also to defende, to
reiecte a iudge, to repell an accusation, to denie,
to say nay.
Non recuso, quin. &c. I denie not, or I saye
not nay, or I say not the contrary, but that. &c.
Recussum, us, m. g. a strykyng backe or agayne.
Recussum, a, um, stricken or shaken agayne.
Recurtus, a, um, that is circumsised. Also cut
thorpe. sometyme exulcerato.
Redabsoluo, ui, uere, to discharge or dispatche.
Sequere hac, te redabsoluam, qua aduenisti
gratia, folowe me thither, I will dispatche the
matter, for the whiche thou comst hither.
Redactus, a, um, brought.
In id redactus sum loci, I am in that case.
Redambulo, aui, are, to retorne or walke backe
agayne.
Curá quam optime potes. Er. Bene ambula,
& redambula, do the best that thou canst. Er.
hence and come agayne quickly, or god sende
thee well to goe and come, or god be with thee,
and sende the well agayne.
Redamo, aui, are, to loue mutually, to loue one
that loueth him.
Redandruo, aui, are, to retourne. Also whan the
Pprij chief

chiefe prelate of biſhoppe made certayne geſtun-
 res in their ſolemne daunſynges, and the other
 company made the ſame agayne, was called
 Redandruare.
 Redardeſco, ſcere,, to burne againe.
 Redarguo, gui, guere, to reprove, to reprehend,
 to blame, to ſhewe by reaſon or argument, that
 it is not true that one hath ſaid.
 Redauſpico, aui, are, and Redauſpicor, aris,
 ari, to beginne againe.
 Redditio, ōnis, f. g. a rendyng of geuyng a-
 gayne.
 Reddixus, a, um, reſtozed, yeldeb, deliuered.
 Reddo, didi, dere, to rendre or yelde, to deliuer,
 to reſtoze, to geue, to make, to rechen, to tes-
 herſe, to reſemble.
 Reddere certiore, to aſſertaine, to certifie,
 to geue knowlage.
 Reddere rationem, to make accompte of re-
 kenyng.
 Flores reddit arbor, the tree bloſſometh.
 Ego te commotum reddam, I wyll be e-
 uery boyne in thy herte.
 Reddere, to put in other. Tempeſtas venit,
 confringit tegulas imbricesque, ibi domi-
 nus indiligens reddere alias ne vult, the tem-
 peſt came and brake the tyles, and the eaves,
 where as the negligent owner woulde not put
 in other in theyr places.
 Reddere dictum ac factum. Videre egiffe iā
 neſcio quid cum ſene, S. De illo quod dudū
 dictum ac factum reddidi, it ſemeth thou haſt
 doen late I wotte not what with the old man.
 S. Meaneth thou that, we ſpake of of late or the
 other daie? thou haſt not ſo ſone ſpoken, but
 it was dooen, or I haue diſpatched it with a
 worde, or in the tournyng of an hande: I dyd
 no rather moue the matter, or ſpeake of it, but
 it was dooen by and by: or after Graſmus, I
 haue dooen as muche as is poſſible, or as maye
 be dooen in the matter.
 Reddidi impetratum, I brought it to paſſe, I
 obteyned it for him.
 Reddere operam, to requite a good tourne or
 an yll, to doe as much for one agayne.
 Reddere aliquē, to reſemble or be lyke to one.
 Tu me reddidiſti probum virum, thou haſte
 made me an honeſt man.
 Redde quæ reſtant, id eſt refer, recenſe.
 Redde, for Remouere, to parbake by as
 gayne.
 Quæ ſuis locis reddam, whiche I wyll recite
 or reherſe in their places.
 Clodius omnes Catilinas reddidit, id eſt, ex-
 quauit, repræſentauit.
 Anhelitum reddere, to breathe out.
 Animam reddere, idem, alſo to die.
 Reddidiſti animum, thou haſt reuiued my
 ſpirites.
 Reddere beneficium, to requite a good tourne
 or benefite.

Vini colorem reddit, it maketh a wyne colour
 it reſembleth the colour of wyne.
 Reddere color, to make a thyng to come to
 his colour agayne.
 Clamorem reddere, to crie.
 Conciliatū reddere animum alicuius, to ap-
 peale of qualite ones mynde.
 Se ipſe conuiuiō reddidit, he came agayne to
 the table.
 Crepitum reddere, to breaſke wynde downe-
 ward.
 Excrementa reddere, to auoide excrementes
 of nature.
 Effigiem virtutis alicuius reddere, to reſem-
 ble ones vertue.
 Depositum reddere, to deliuer that was leſte
 with vs to keepe.
 Ferro reddere vitam, to be ſlayne.
 Vxorem grauidam reddere, to get his wyfe
 with childe.
 Humorem, & vrinam reddere, to make water.
 Imaginem reddere, to repreſent the image of a
 thyng, as a glaſſe or mirrour dooth.
 Jus vel iudicium reddere populo, to miniſtre
 iuſtice and lawe to the people.
 Latine reddere, to tranſlate into latine.
 Reddere aliquem nomine, to haue the ſame
 name that an other hath.
 Odorem reddere, to ſauour.
 Onera ciborum reddere, to auoide or dure.
 Opera reddetur tibi, I wyll do as muche for
 thee agayne.
 Operas reddere, to worke the full taſke.
 Paria reddere in vtramque partem, to make
 equall.
 Promiſſa reddere, to doe that he promyſed.
 Sententiæ ſuæ rationem reddidit, he ſhewed
 a cauſe or reaſon whie he was of that opinion.
 Reſponſum reddere, to geue an aunſwere.
 Sanguinem reddere, to boyde bloud.
 Sonum reddere, to make a ſowne or noyſe.
 Spiritum reddere alicui, to put him ſelf in dan-
 ger, or to bee ſlayne or kylde for his ſake that
 ones ſaued his lyfe.
 Tranſactum reddere, to diſpatche.
 Reddere verbum pro verbo, to tranſlate
 worde for worde.
 Piperis ſaporem reddit, it ſmacketh or taſteth
 lyke pepper.
 Vitam reddere pro republica, to die for the
 ſafegarde of the countrey.
 Reddere humanas voces, to ſpeake lyke a
 man.
 Vicem reddam ſi reſoſces, I will do as much
 for thee agayne if thou requie me.
 Vicē lunæ reddens, beyng or ſeruyng in ſteede
 of the moone.
 Sine ſcripto reddere, to recite a thyng that he
 hath diuylled by herte, and neuer wyte it.
 Impendium reddet vsq; ad aſſem, he ſhal pay
 euery farthyng of his coſtes agayne.

Omibus militibus nomina reddidit, he tolde all his souldiours by their names.
 Vota reddere, to accomplishe their vomes.
 Reddit ager, whan it yeldeith or bringeth forth fruite.
 Redditur quis cupientibus, as a seruant to his maister.
 Restituitur cupiens, as a citezen to his countrey.
 Et redditur & restituitur cupies cupientibus, as a father to his sonne.
 Redemptio, onis, f. g. redemption, byng purchassyng, raunfomyng, takyng of a thyng in great, fermynge.
 Redemptio iudicij, the corrupcyng of a iudgement with money.
 Redemptio, aui, are, to redeeme, he agayne, or raunfome often.
 Redempto, aui, are, to redeeme.
 Redemptor, toris, m. g. a redemer, a workema whiche taketh any worke in great. Sometime it signifyeth him, which taketh rentes to ferme, a farmer, he that hirerh a thyng.
 Redemptores, they that hyre lande, or take as ny thyng in great or take.
 Redemptor pontis, he that hirerh the custome or toll taken at a bridge.
 Redemptor syluar, a keeper of a wood or forest, or he that hath hyred a wood, and letteth men to keepe it.
 Redemptura, e, f. g. a hyrnyng or fermynge of a thyng, the takyng of a lease.
 Redemptus, a, um, redeemed, bought agayne, raunfomed.
 Redeo, diui, dii, dire, to retourne. Also for prouenire, to come or grow of a thyng.
 Redeo rursus, I come backe agayne.
 (Vt ad me redeam) that I may come to my purpose agayne.
 Redire pedibus, to retourne agayne on foote.
 Sed illuc redi, quo cepisti, but come to the matter agayne, where thou beganst, or turne to thy fyrst purpose agayne.
 Redit ad te hereditas, the heretage is fallen to thee.
 Redeo in memoriam mortuorum, I remembre bye them that be dead.
 Redite in memoriam indices, call to your remembraunce.
 Vt in patrios redirent mores, that they wold retourne agayne to the facion and behauour of their forefathers.
 Nihil ad me redit ex his, no profite cometh to me by these thynges.
 Menti singula redeunt, I remembre euery thyng.
 Ad ineptias redis, thou beginst to speake of trifelyng and folys thynges agayne.
 Adeo res redit, the matter is come to that poynte.

Ad se, & ad mores suos redire, to come to his olde nature and facion agayne.
 Redit ad te summa imperij, the soueraintie of imperiall authoritie is come or fallen to you.
 Vt ad suum vestitum senatores redirent, that the senators shoulde leaue of their mournynge apparell, and vse their accustomed rayment.
 Vt alicubi cum decimo, alicui cum quintodecimo redeat, id est, proueniat.
 Redis ad ingenium, thou doest after thyne olde facion, or as thou art wonte to doye.
 Sed paululum sine ad me vt redeam, but leaue me take breath a litell, or suffer me to come to my selfe agayne, or to gather my wittes to me agayne.
 Tandem reprime iracundiam, atq; ad te redi, now leaue thy fume, and remembre thy selfe.
 Vt ad pauca redeam ac mittam illius inepatias, that I may bee shorte, and passe ouer his folye.
 Redit ad rem, go to the purpose, or to the matter.
 Opera tua ad restim mihi quidem res redit, by thy meanes I am brought to the poynte to hangge my selfe, or by thy meanes I am lyke to be hangged, or to be utterly vndooen.
 Nam si illi pergam suppeditare sumptibus Menedeme, mihi illac vere ad rastros res redit, surely yf I shoulde mainteine his expenses Menedemus, it wolde byng me to take cozne or grasse for my lyuynge: or it wolde surely byngge me to the rake and spade: or as we say, to dygge and delue for my lyuynge: that is, it wolde vndooe me, and make me a very beggar in drede.
 Redit res in eum locum, the thyng is come so to passe, the matter is now come to that poynte.
 In eum iam res rediit locum, vt sit necesse, the matter is come so to passe, that there is no remedie.
 Redit mihi animus, my courage is come vnto me agayne.
 Redit animo, it cometh to my mynde.
 Redire in concordiam, to be agreed.
 Redire in gratiam, idem, also to be ctesones in fauour.
 Rediculi, a temple at Rome, without the gate called Capena, where Anniball byngge a ferde retred backe.
 Redhibeo, redhibes, hibui, bere, to cause the seller to haue agayne that, whiche he solde, to geue agayne.
 Redhibitio, onis, f. g. restitution, deliuerynge of a thyng agayne.
 Redhibitorius, a, um, an adiectiue.
 Redhibitoria actio, an action sued agaynst one, that hath solde some thyng that is nought, to cause him to take it agayne, and to rendre the money that was payed.

Redhibitum, restored.

Redigo, dégi, digere, to bynge by force of con-
nyng. Sometime to restore. also to gather of
heape together.

Redigere in ordinem, to compell men to live
accorpyng to their estate and profession.

Rem ex difficillima facilem redigere, id est,
facilem reddere.

Bona vendit, pecuniam redigit, he selleth the
gooddes, and gathereth together the money.

Questum illum totū ad se redegit, he got to-
gether all that gayne of lurre to his owne use.

Eo redigis me, thou byngest me in that case.

In ararium redigere, to couerne into money,
and byng it into the common treasury.

Penes aliquem copiam frumēti redigere, to
gather of heape together. &c.

Quo redactus sum, to what state I am
brought.

In deditionē huius imperij redegerunt, they
constrained them to yelde, and to be come sub-
iecte to this empire of Rome.

Ego redigam vos in gratiam, I wyl bynge
you in favour agayne, I wyl set you at one
I wyl make you agreed.

In memoriam redigere, to cause to remembre.

Ad id te redigam miseriarum, I will bynge
thee to suche wretchednesse and miserie.

Sum redactus ad hanc vltimā tuniculam,
I am brought to that case, that I have no mo
but this one pooze coate.

In potestatem vel seruitiū redigere, to byng
in subiection or bondage.

In provinciā redigere, to make it a province.

Republica in tranquillum redacta, the comon
weale bepyng brought to a quietnesse.

Capnam rediguntur, they wer led or brought
to Capua.

Hostes in castra redigunt, they broue their en-
emies backe to their campe.

Redigi ad vltimam maciem, to become so
leane as can be possible.

Redigere in peregrinitatem, to banishe out
of his countrey.

Redimiculum, li, n. g. the attyre, or nautes of
apparayle of a womans head, as it were a velt
uet bonet, a frenche hood, or such like.

Redimio, redimis, miui, mire, to adourne, ap-
parayle, or trimme, to crowne, to compasse a
bout.

Redimo, démi, dimere, to redeme, to raunsome,
to bie, to recouer, to recompence, to take in
bargayne, to undertake a thing a great, to hire.

Redimere, to take in charge.

Redimere sibi amicos, to purchase men to be
his friendes with money and giftes.

Pacem redimere, to bie peace.

Redimas te captum quā queas minimo,
redeeme or raunsome thy selfe bepyng taken pris-
soner, as good cheape as thou canst.

Vestigalia redimere, to take the reuenues of

the common weale to ferme.

Præteritam culpā redimere, to make amēdes
for the fault that is past.

Redimere opus faciendum, to undertake a
worke a great.

Redimitus, a, um, apparayled on the head, crow-
ned, compassed about.

Redimitus, us, m. g. apparayling or trimmyng
of the head.

Redinunt, for Redeunt, they retourne or come a
gayne.

Redintegr, gra, grum, begunne a frethe, res-
newed.

Redintegratio, ōnis, f. g. a renewyng, a begyn-
nyng a frethe.

Redintegro, qui, are, to begynne estioes, to
renewe or rectifie.

Bellum redintegrare, to renewe the warre a
gayne, to beginne the warre afresh.

Memoriam redintegrare, to renewe the me-
morie of any thyng.

Redintegrato animo, with courage reuined,
with a frethe courage, takyng herte of graffe or
courage a frethe.

Vires redintegrare, to rectifie and recreate
him selfe, and gather his strength agayne.

Reditio, ōnis, a returnyng agayne.

Reditor, is returned.

Redito, aui, are, to retorne by and by.

Reditus, us, m. g. a retorne, a comyng agayne.
also reuenues or profite that cometh of a
thyng.

Reditus in gratia, a comyng in favour agayne.

Rediua, or Reduua, x, f. ge. when the skinne
cometh from the nailles of the fingers. also an
adders skinne.

Rediuuus, a, um, that whiche returneth estioes
nes to life: also that whiche of an olde thyng
is made newe agayne, reuined from death to
lyfe.

Rediuus, ui, a worme called a tike, which suc-
keth bloudde from man or beast.

Redoleo, redoles, dolui, and dolēui, lere, to
smell of saour.

Antiquitatem redolet, that saoureth of an-
tiquitee.

Ætorem redolet, it hath a stinkyng saour.

Vinum redolet, it saoureth of wyne.

Redonatio, ōnis, f. ge. a geuyng agayne of the
thyng that is taken.

Redono, aui, are, to geue agayne.

Redordior, iris, iri, to vndoe a thyng agayne
and beginne it a frethe.

Redormio, miui, mire, to sleape agayne.

Redormitio, ōnis, f. g. a slepyng agayne.

Redostio, stui, stire, of olde wyters was taken
for to geue thanke. also to retorne.

Reduco, duxi, ducere, to bynge backe or plucke
backe, to bynge backe agayne, to byng cause.
to pacifie or appeale, to deliuer or set out of pes-
sill, to reconcile.

Meg oppido in arcem reduco, and I can-
neigh my selfe quickly into the castell.
Numenq; reducant, let them appease the wrath
of displeasure of god.
Reducere ad planum cicatrices, to make that
woundes maye not bee perceived, or to make
them withoute a seame.
Lachrymæ confictæ dolis reducant animum
ægro tum ad misericordiam, teares decreitful
ly feigned maye bynge a loue lyke mynde as
gayne to pitie and compassion.
Ad colorem reducere, to bynge a thyng to
the colour agayne.
In gratiam reducere, to reconcile.
Ad maciem reducere, to make leane.
In memoriam reducere, to remember.
Passus reducere, to goe backe agayne.
Exules reducere, to bynge men from banished
ment.
Intermissum morem reducere, to renewe or
bynge in agayne a faction that hath ben leste of.
Reductio, ðnis, f. g. a byngys home agayne.
Reductor, ðris, m. g. he that byngeth agayne.
Reductus, a, um, brought backe of safe, brought
agayne.
Redúcero, aui, are, to impostume or make an
impostume in some parte of the body, to make
soze agayne, to begynne afreshe.
Reduncus, crooked, backward, or contrarie
wise.
Redundatio, ðnis, f. g. to muche abundyng,
ouerflowyng.
Redundatio stomachi, parbrakyng, when the
stomake is ouerlobed.
Redundantia, a, f. g. superfluitee.
Redundo, aui, are, to ouerflow, to reslowe or re-
turne backe, to redounde, to be so full that it
renneth ouer.
Damni periculum ad te non redundat, The
daunger of this losse or damage shall not res-
dounde to you.
Hesternæ cœna redundantes, beyng ouerchar-
ged with the supper that they had eaten the daie
before.
Vno digito redundare, to haue one finger to
muche.
Redundat ad meum fructum hæc laus, this
pypse redoundeth to my profite.
Reduplico, aui, are, to double esteemes.
Reduuiâ, idem quod reduia.
Reduuiâ escarum, the leauinges of meate that
sticketh in ones teeth.
Redux, réducis, om. ge. that is returned again
safe from exile, danger or captiuitee.
Gratulari aliquem reducem, to reioyce and be
gladde at ones comyng home agayne.
Refacio, fêci, facere, idem quod Reficio.
Refello, felli, fellere, to proue false, to re-
proue of falsehood, to denie that whiche is objected,
to shew by reason and argument to be false that
one saith, to confute ones saynges, or that is

objected.
Referio, referis, rire, to strike agayne.
Refercio, referis, cire, to fill, to replenishe.
Referere hominum aures sermonibus, To
fill mens eares with babling and talkyng.
Referas, a, um, full, replenished.
Refero, ruli, ferre, to bynge agayne, to beare
backe agayne, to resemble, to reposit, to res-
herse, to referre, to make relation, to reuoke, to
tell, to adde to, to registre or wyte in a boke,
to ascribe, to tourne, to renewe, to bynge, to
declare or expresse, to geue agayne or restore, to
answer.
Referēbam me, I returned.
Refero impensum, I make accompte of that
whiche is bestowed.
Referre rationem, to pelde or make accompte.
Referre ad aliquem, to aske one counsaile in
any mattier.
Referre de re aliqua ad senatum, was when
the Consuls purposed a mattier in the Senate,
desyryng the Senators to reason and coun-
sulte thereof.
Referre gratiâ in maius, to shew one a greats-
ter pleasure then he hath done for vs.
Eutychē hâc volo rem prius agi, quâm meū
intro refero pedem, I will that this thyng
Eutychē be done before I go in agayne.
Retulit ad me pedem, he came towarde me.
Referunt hæc ad rem, these thynges pertaine
to the mattier.
Referre acceptum, to ascribe, to impute.
Omnia quæ vidimus, si recte ratiocinabi-
mur, vni accepta referremus Antonio, al that
we see, if we reken well, we maie impute it one-
ly to Antoni.
Quod viuit, mihi acceptum refert, he confes-
seth to be longe of me, that he nowe liueth: or he
confesseth to ough his lyfe to me.
Verum omnem tranquillitatem & quietem
senectutis refert acceptam clementiæ tuæ,
but all the tranquillitee and quietnesse of his age,
he confesseth to procede or to haue receyued of
your merrey and goodnesse.
Referre gratiam, to requite, to dooe one for an
other.
Nunq; ego illi possum gratiâ referre, vt me-
ritus est de me, I can neuer requite him, or do
like pleasure, as he hath deserued of me.
Spero ego mihi quoque tempus tale euen-
turum, vt tibi gratiam referam parē, I trust
the tyme shall ones come that I shall doe you as
much pleasure, or requite your kyndnesse.
Non enim sperasti mutuam tibi gratiam res-
laturum, vt vicissim tuos compellarem, thou
didst not thinke, that I would in this wise haue
requited the, in remembryng thyne auncestours,
as thou hast done myne.
Referre in acceptum, to approue and allowe
a thyng as good, and to be receyued.
Posteaq; reus factus est, primo negabat opus
in acs

in acceptum referri posse, after that he was accused, firste he denied, that the worke myghte bee brought to a rekenyng, or approued or allowed as good.

Referre in melius, to turne it to a better yle.

Referre mores, to expresse the condicions or manners of an other.

Referre oculos ad aliquem, to cast the lōke vpon one, to lōke, towarde one.

Referre par, to requite.

Ille quem beneficio adiungas, ex animo facit, studet par referre, whom thou gettest with benesite, he dweth all thynges with good herte, and thus dieth to requite the.

Referre pedem vel gradum, to steppe backe, to retreat, to retire.

At illa retulit, quæsiuitq, quidnam mihi videretur, she tolde me all, and asked, what I thought therein.

Retulit me ventus in Italiam, the winde brought me backe agayne into Itale.

Ad seipsum referre, to perpende and weigh the matter, whether he wolde haue it so hym selfe if he were in like case.

Aliquem ore referre, to resemble or be lyke one in countenance or visage.

Ad arbitrium alicuius referre, to put a thyng to ones iudgement.

Ad me refers, thou askest my aduise or counsaile in the matter.

In codicem referre, to wryte or registre in a booke.

Omnia ad conscientiam referre, to doe all thing accordyng to his conscience without vayne glozpe.

Consuetudinem vel morem referre, to renewe or byng vp a custome or maner agayne.

Cuius omnes curæ ad te referuntur, whiche is carefull for you onely, or whiche hath no care but onely for you.

Diem referre dicitur sol.

Ensem vaginæ retulit, he put vp his sworde as gayne.

Eodem referri, id est, reportari, to be caried agayne to the same place.

Mores patris referre, to be lyke his father in condicions, to resemble his fathers manners.

Numerum referre iussit, he bade hym humblye them.

In numerum referri, to be compted one of the numbre, to be rekened as one.

Referre oculos ad terram, I looked downe towarde the ground.

Quibus opem referre posset, whiche he myghte ayde, helpe, or succour.

Referunt me pedes in Tusculanum, I go to my place at Tusculum.

Primas referre ad aliquem, to geue one the chiefe ppye, to accompte hym the most excellent.

Quæstum maiorem referre, to byng more profite or gayne.

Referre rationibus, and in rationes, to wryte what he hath receyued or layed out.

Referre in acta, to registre.

Repulsam referre, to be put by in labouryng for an office.

Responsum referre, to make an answer, or to make relation, what answer one hath geuen.

Referes igitur ei plurimam salutem, you shall therfore salute hym agayne heartly in my name.

Referam me ad ordinem, I wyll retorne to the order that I began with.

Referre se ad studia, to fall to his studies agayne.

Referre vicem, id est, rependere.

Victoriam referre, to ascriue victorie.

Referre omnia ad voluptatem, to rehen the chief felicitye to be in voluptee or pleasure: to put all his felicitye in pleasure.

Ni argentum referas, id est, reddas.

Quid a nobis referatur, what do we aske.

In ordine referre versus, to recite and saie verses in order.

Ad vos nunc refero, quem sequar, I aske aduise of you now, whom ye wolde that I shoulde folowe.

Referre ad vñ omnia, to put all in one mannes handes.

Facta referre, quæ mandata sunt, to accompt the or doe that one was charged.

Fructum diligentia referre alicui, to recompence one for his diligence.

In commentarium referre, to registre.

Referre in numerum deorum, to canonise.

In, or inter reos referre, to admytte an accusacion that is brought agaynst one as lausfull.

Refert, the impersonall, it is profitable or expedient, it is necessarie.

Cuius cōsiliū magni referebat te interesse, as the wyche counsaile it had ben very necessarie, that ye shoulde haue ben.

Parui reulit non suscepisse, it made litle matter that he toke it not.

Mea quid refert? what care I? what matter maketh that to me?

Mea nihil refert, I haue nought to do with it.

Tua refert, it is for thy profite, it is expedient for the.

Quid refert me fecisse regibus, vt mihi obediunt, si me hodie hic vmbriticus deriserit? what auayleth it, that I haue made thynges to obey me, if now this idell knaue shall laugh me to scozne?

Neg enim numero comprehendere refert, it is not necessarie to reherse them in numbre.

Nihil refert, it is all one, it maketh no matter.

Refectio, onis, a refectyng, a recreatyng, a refectio, a takyng of meate and drynke.

Refector, oris, m. g. he that reuuech or maketh a thyng agayne.

Refectus, us, m. g. a refectyng, a refectio, a reuuyng with meate and drynke.

Refectus, a, um, resoyed, renewed, amended, made

made estewones, refreshed.

Referuo, ferui, feruere, to be very hotte, to be scaldyng hotte. Sometime to be waxed colde agayne.

Referuesco, uescere, idem.

Refibulo, aui, are, to unbuckle.

Reficio, feci, ficere, to recreate or restore, to amende, to make newe agayne, to renewe, to repaire, to refresh, to delite.

Reficior, ceris, ci, to be restored, or recovered from sickness, also renewed or new made.

Anteq̃ tibi ex tuis possessionibus tantum reficiatur, before the renewes or profits of your possessions be so muche worthe to you.

Reficero tributum, To make one tribute agayne the nexte tyme.

Reficiendi animi gratia, to recreate the mind.

Quoad me refecerim, untill I haue refreshed and strengthened my selfe agayne.

Reficere exercitum ex inopia, to refresh and relieve the armie with victualles, that hath starved for lacke and hunger.

Reficere vires cibo, to strengthen hym selfe agayne with meate.

Refectus sum quum tua legerem, I was refreshed or delighted, or my spirites were renewed and quickened when I did rede your writings or letters.

Refigo, fixi, figere, to faste or set vp surely: sometime it signifieth the contrarie, to drawe out or plucke downe that which is fastned.

Refigere tabulas & leges, to fordoe or destroy lawes.

Acta Antonij rescidistis, legis refixistis, ye haue cancelled the actes of Antonie, and fordoe or dissolued his lawes.

Fixit leges pretio atq; refixit, he stablished lawes for money, and estewones dissolued them.

Refingo, finxi, fingere, to disguise, to restore.

Reflagito, aui, are, to despye a thyng importunately agayne.

Refarus, us, m. g. a contrary wynde, a blowyng contrarie.

Reflecto, flexi, flectere, to bowe backe, to turne backe or agayne, also to call agayne, to reuoke, to let or plucke one from doyng a thyng.

Quem ne q̃ fides, neque iustitiam, neque illum misericordia repressit, ne q̃ reflexit, whome neither promise nor othe: nor yet pittie withdrowe or pulled backe.

Reflexus, a, um, bowed, or turned backe.

Reflo, aui, are, to blowe agayne or contrarie.

Refloreo, florui, rere, to flourish or spryng agayne.

Reflo, xi, fluere, to flowe agayne.

Reflo, us, a, um, that floweth backe agayne.

Reflo, um mare, the ebbying sea.

Refluxus, us, m. g. the tye when the water floweth.

Refocillatio, onis, a comfortyng, a refreshyng or recreation,

Refocillo, aui, are, to comforte, to refresh, to recreate, to strengthen and make lusty agayne.

Refodio, refodis, fodi, fodere, to digge out of the earth.

Reformido, aui, are, to feare greatly.

Reformidatio, onis, great feare or dread.

Reformo, aui, are, to reforme, to byng to the olde state agayne, to renewe.

Reformare ad exemplum, to reforme or amende a thyng by an example or paterne.

Reformator, oris, a reformer, he that bringeth to a newe or better facion.

Refoueo, refoues, foui, fottum, fouere, to noue the or comforte estewones, to restore or set in his first state.

Refractariolus, a, um, somewhat frowarde or stubborn.

Refractarius, a, um, obstinate, in a willfull opinion, stubborn, frowarde.

Refractus, a, um, broken open.

Refrano, aui, are, to pull backe one from a posture, to restrapne, to holde or plucke backe, as a man doeth a horse with the bydle.

Refratio, onis, a bydelyng, a restraining.

Refractus, a, um, holden backe with the bydle, restrained.

Refragor, aris, ari, to resist with woordes or clamour, to gainsaye, to repugne, to bee agaynst.

Is cui non refragetur ingenium, he whose nature or witte is not contrarie or agaynst it.

Refrico, ficui, care, to rubbe harde, to rubbe agayne, to renewe a soze or greefe, which was out of remembrance.

Animum memoria refricare, to touche and to the herte with the remembrance of a thyng.

Refrigeratio, onis, f. g. a cooling.

Refrigeratorius, a, um, that which cooleth, or maketh colde, that hath the strengthe or nature to coole.

Refrigeratus, a, um, coled, also refreshed or comforted.

Refrigerator, oris, m. g. he that cooleth.

Refrigeo, frixi, frigere, & Refrigesco, scere, to waxe colde, to coole, to begynne to crosse, to be lesse vehement.

Refrixit, it is seased, or it is moze colde.

Refrigero, aui, are, to coole, or make colde, to refresh or recomforte.

Refrigerare testem, to astonne the witness, and make hym that he can scante tell what to saye.

Refrigerato leuissimo hominum sermone, when the wayne byuite, communication or talks of men beganne to cease.

Refrina, na, f. g. a brane, which the olde Romaynes were wonte to byng home out of the fildes, to doe sacrifice for the good lucke of theyr coine.

Refringo, frégi, fringere, to breake open.

Gloriam alicuius refringere, to diminish

ones glorie and renowne.
Refuga, gē, f. g. an vnclie persone, which will not be ordered or subiecte to any bodie.
Refugio, refugis, fugi, fugere, to flee or renne awaye or backe, also to refuse, to eschewe, to auoyde.
Refugiunt memoria nostra ista, these thinges ben out of our remembrance.
Refugere ab admonendo, to leaue counsayling of one.
Refugere a dicendo, to forbear to speake for displeasure.
A consuetudine refugere, to leaue ones companie, or to become straunge, where one hath ben familiar.
Refugere inuidiam muneris, to refuse a gifte because of the enuie and displeasure of men.
Iudicem refugere non deberet, he should not refuse the iudge.
Refugium, gē, n. g. refuge, succour, or a place where one maye be succoured.
Refugus, a, um, that goeth awaye, or is laied as parte, that fleeth from daunger, that renneth away.
Refulgeo, fulsi, gēre, to shine bright.
Refundo, fudi, fundere, to restore that lacketh.
Quicquid deerit ex meo refundā, what so euer doth lacke I will make it vp of myne owne.
also to paye home agayne, or to yelde.
Id erat non tam accipere beneficium, quam refundere, that was not so muche to receiue a good turne, as to doe a good courne. **Also to cast vp by vomite.**
Quod hesternā crapula ingurgitauerat, paulam refundit, that whiche in his yesterdaies eate otte he engorged or deuoured, he openlye dyd parbake or vomite vp.
Glaciem refundere, to melte or dissolue the ice.
Refuse, abundantly, largely.
Refusus, a, um, poured in againe. also ouerflowing, redounding.
Refutatio, ōnis, a denyng, a replication, an argument to the contrary.
Refutatus, us, m. g. idem.
Refuto, aui, are, to denie, to replie, to confute, to proue the contrarie.
Testibus refutare, to conuince with witness, to proue by witness, that it is the contrarie.
Regaliolus, li, mas. ge. a birde, betwene whome and the eagle is continuall hostilitie, and is pelowe of colour.
Regalis, le, royall, kyngly, princely, pertainyng to a kyng.
Regaliter, royally, princely.
Regelo, aui, are, to thawe or resolue that whiche is frozen.
Regenero, aui, are, to regenerate or esteemes ingender. also to represent the facion or nature of any thyng.
Regenerare auum, to be bozne lyke his grand

father.
Regemino, aui, are, to boursen or bynge agayne.
Regero, gessi, gerere, to put in writinge, to byng backe, to vomite vp, to cast agayne to ones.
In commentarios regerere, to write in rolles or registres.
Regestum, sti, n. gen. earthe caste vp, also a registre.
Regestus, a, um, caste vp.
Regesta terra, idem quod **Regestum**, earthe caste vp out of a furrowe.
Regia, a, fem. gen. a kynges house, a princes palace.
Regia herba, eadem que **Artemisia**.
Regie, lyke a kyng, royally, princely.
Regiesco, scere, olde myters vled for **Crescere**, to growe.
Regifice, royally.
Regificus, a, um, royall, princely.
Regigno, genui, gignere, to engender againe.
Regilla, a, f. g. a kynges robe.
Regillus, a littell king, also the name of a riuer in Italie.
Regimen, giminis, and **Regimentum**, i, n. g. a rule or gouernance.
Regina, a, f. g. a queene: also a maistres, somes tyme euerie ryche and great woman.
Regio, ōnis, f. g. a region or countrey, also a coast or quarter, a parte of a towne or citee, a warde, also a limite or bounde.
Regiones celi quatuor, the foure coastes or quarters of the worlde, as, east, west, north, and southe.
Regionibus officij sese continere, to kepe him selfe within the boundes and limites of his office.
E regione, aduerbially, straight ouer agaynst, in the sight.
A recta regione defletere, to go out of the straight or ryght waye.
Regionatim, place by place, by euerie region or coaste.
Regestrum, stri, n. g. is vled of some for a registre.
Regito, aui, are, a frequentatiue of **Rego**.
Regium, a citee beyonde the mountayne towarde Italie called **Rezo**.
Regius, a, um, of a kyng.
Regius morbus, the iaudise.
Reglutino, aui, are, to vnglewe.
Reglutinosus, a, um, veraye glewyshe or clammie.
Regnator, ōris, m. ge. he that reigneth. also he that is maister or possesseth.
Regnatix, the feminine.
Regnatus, a, um, gouerned, ruled.
Regnata forminis gens, a people gouerned by women.
Regno, aui, are, to reigne, to be in authoritie, to be a kyng, to beare a rule.

Regnor,

Regnor, aris, ari, the paffive, to be ruled of go:
 Regnum, n. g. a realme and the gouernance,
 Deferre regnum alicui, to iudge, or geue his
 Regnum, any thyng wherein one doeth exelle and
 beareth chiefe rule.
 Rego, xi, ere, to rule, to gouerne.
 Regor, eris, to be ruled of gouerned.
 Regredior, eris, fus sum, gredi, to goe backe.
 Regressio, onis, a goynge backe.
 Regressus, us, m. g. a goynge backe.
 Régula, æ, f. g. a rule: also a little panlar made
 of osiers, wherein they put olyars: also a lit-
 tle rodde, wherewith any thyng is holden by
 straight.
 Regularis, re, that whiche is vnder a rule, or
 that is made accordynge to the rule, or straight
 with the rule.
 Aes regularis, byasse of copper that wyll abyde
 hammering.
 Regulariter, by rule, regularly.
 Régulo, aui, are, to rule or directe.
 Régulus, li, m. gen. a prince or lord of a little
 countrey.
 Reguli, be properly the children of hynges, als
 so Regulus, is a little hynde called a wren, and
 a serpent called a Cochatrice, whiche slateth a
 mā with his sight: Regulus was also the name
 of a consull, loke Atilius, also a great rhetor-
 ecian in the time of Plinie.
 Regusto, aui, are, to taste or taste agayne.
 Reiectanea, of philosophiers be taken for thins
 ges that be abhoyred, as sickenesse, pouertie,
 and sorowe.
 Reiectaneus, a, um, that is caste awaye and nes-
 glected of euery man.
 Reiectio, onis, for. g. parbake, reiectynge,
 castynge awaye, refusynge.
 Reiectio sanguinis, the annoydynge out of
 bloudd at the mouth, the nose or the bynes.
 Reiecto, aui, are, to reiecte, to caste away often.
 Reiectus, us, m. g. a bomeynge.
 Reiectus, a, um, caste out, caste awaye, or putte
 forth, bometted, also for Proiectus, cast about.
 Res tota in mensem Ianuarium reiecta est,
 the wholle matter is deferred or put of vntill
 the month of Ianuarie.
 Reiectis ad tergum manibus, castynge his
 handes behynde hym.
 Vento reiectus in Macedoniam, caste backe
 agayne into Macedonie.
 Reicio, reicis, ieci, icere, to cast about, to cast
 away, to byue backe, to caste or flinge agayne,
 to reiect, to neglect, to contemne as vyle, to des-
 ferre, to delaye, to caste of vntill an other tyme,
 to referre, to refuse, to put awaye, to parbake
 or bomet.
 Tytere pascentes à flumine reijce capellas,
 Tytires, byue thy goates that do fede, awaye fro

the flume.
 Me vero tanquam inutilem reiecerunt, as for me
 they refused as a persone vnprofitable.
 Si altera illa magis instabit, foreitan nos reij-
 ciat, if the other will be importunate, perchace
 he will put me awaye, or sette me at naught.
 Reijcere testes, to refuse witnesses.
 Reijcere iudices, to refuse iudges as corrupte
 and not for our purpose, also to chole out from
 other.
 Reijcere causam ad senatum, to put, referre,
 or remitte the matter to the senate to be deter-
 mined.
 Reijcere sanguinem, To bypde bloude at the
 nose, mouth or other partes.
 Reiecit se in eum fletus, he caste his selfe vpon
 hym wepyng.
 Ad ipsam te epistolam reicio, I referre you
 to the letter that was written.
 Senos sextantes non excessit, aut si excessis-
 set reiciebantur, he exceded not xlii. ounces, if
 he passed that, they were cast by agayne.
 Fatigata membra reiecit, he layed downe his
 weire bodie to rest.
 Reicula oues, shepe drawn out of the folde for
 age or sickenesse, hebbers, croners, or cullars.
 Reiteratio, onis, f. g. a repetyng of a thyng
 agayne.
 Reitero, aui, are, to doe or saye a thyng agayne,
 to repte.
 Relabor, laberis, labi, to slippe or fall agayne.
 Relabi flumina dicuntur, dum fluxum ite-
 rant.
 Relanguco, gui, guere, to be veraye feble or
 laynte.
 Relanguesco, scere, to waxe very feble or faint.
 Relatio, onis, f. g. a reposte or a respecte, a res-
 ferrynge. among logicians it is the effecte of the
 relatiue: As the father, the sonne: the maister,
 the seruant: the housbande, the wife: for with-
 out the one the other can not retayne his name,
 for a sonne can not be without a father, nor a
 wyfe without an housbande: nor a seruant
 without a mayster.
 Relatiue, haung relation to a thyng.
 Relatiuum, a relatiue, whiche hath relation to
 some thyng.
 Relatus, a, um, reported, shewed, tolde, refer-
 red.
 Relati in ararios, were they, whiche for some
 faulte were by the maisters of maners (called
 Censores) put out of the numbres of citezens,
 and byd onely paye tribute, or head syluer as
 strangers.
 Relaxatio, onis, f. g. a recreatynge, a refreshynge,
 a settynge at libertie.
 Relaxo, aui, are, to lewse, to vndoe, to sette at
 large or libertie, to delpyer, to retereate.
 Aluum relaxare & astringere, contrarie:
 Relaxare animum, to recreate the minde, with
 geuyng ouer studie or businesse for a whyle.
 Interdum

Interdum animis relaxantur, sometimes they
doe recreate and ease them selves.
Si te ista occupatione relaxaris, if thou once
haue thy and dispatched your selfe of this let
and businesse.
Relaxat dolor, sorowe begynneth to relent or
abate.
Relaxus, a, um, verte loose.
Relegatio, onis, f. g. a banishment out of his
countrey, an exiling or sending away.
Relegatus, a, um, banished, sent in exile, sent or
put away.
Religo, aui, are, to banish, to remove, to seuer
one from another, to sende away, or to referre.
Relegare alicui causam alicuius rei, To make
pretence that one is the cause of a thyng, or to
saye, that he doeth it for his sake.
In praedicta relegat, he had sent hym
away to his termes in the countrey.
Ad authores relegabo, I will referre them
unto the authours.
Relegatus mihi videor, I thynke my selfe to
be banished.
Religo, legis, legi, ere, to reade agayne, to gas
ther together agayne.
Iter relegere, to go agayne the same waye.
Relentesco, rescere, to relent, to waxe soft.
Reluo, aui, are, to lyfte vp agayne, to excuse, to
diminish, to ease.
Animum releuare, to comfort ones mynde, to
relieve ones spirites.
Releuare labores, to mynische labours.
Molestiis releuari, to be deliuered from trou
bles and paynes.
Relicinus, he that hath a good bushe of heare, wel
trimmed or curled behynde.
Relicina frons, a faire large & highe foreheade,
without heare.
Relictio, onis, f. g. a leauyng, a forsakyng.
Relictus, a, um, forsaken or left.
Relictus ab omni honestate, a man without
all honestie.
Relictus sum mihi, I am left alone, or I am
at my libertie.
Religatio, onis, f. g. a byndyng agayne.
Religatus, a, um, bounde harde agayne.
Religio, onis, f. g. religion, holinesse, deuoti
nesse, godlinesse, the true wooshippyng of god
and holie thynges, a reuerend drede, a solici
touse care and feare, a reuerend feare & doubte
lest he shall offende in thynges of honestie, also
conscience, or as a man mought saie a scrupulos
sities of conscience.
In religionem vertere, to feare lest god were
displeased, to make conscience of a thyng.
Religionem inducere, to bynne in feare of
gods displeasure.
Religio est, it is not leasfull, it is an heynous
thyng.
Huc introire, nisi necessario, & caste, religio
est, to enter in there, but for necessitee and cha

stye, it is not leasfull.
Religio iudicis, the integritie of the iudge.
Religione obstringere, vel obligare, To
charge ones conscience with a matter, to put in
feare of conscience.
Exoluere religionem, To discharge ones con
science, or to remove the from scrupulosities.
Religio est mihi dicere, I haue conscience to
saye it, I dare not saye it.
Religionem alicui asserere, to cause one to be
scrupulous.
Religio non est mihi, quo minus hoc facia,
I haue no conscience therof, but that I maye
do it, or I make no scrupulosities or danger of
conscience to doe it, or my conscience teacheth
not, but that I maye doe it well enough.
Eximere religionem, to put hym out of doubt
in his conscience.
Exemplar antiquae religionis, an example of
a god and rightfull conscience.
Testimoniorum religionem & fidem non
ista natio coluit, this people had neuer regarde
nor feare of conscience or honestie in witness
bearyng or keepyng theyr othe.
Religionem colere, To be religious and deu
nout, to serue god well.
Religio officii, that honest feare that a man
hath, to leaue offe thyng in doynge his
duetie.
Quae tanta religio? what feare or scruple of
conscience is there so greater?
Dignus es cum tua religione odio, thou arte
woorthy to be hated for thy pyuillie supersti
tion.
Habere religioni, to be asrayde or make con
science to doe a thyng.
In religionem verteret Pœni, the Affricans
did take and interpret that as a signe of gods
displeasure, and therefore were asrayde.
Religiosè, fearefully, doubtfully, dangerously,
scrupulously, curiously, aduisedly, religiously,
deuoutly, godly.
Religiosus, a, um, religious, deuout, scrup
god truly, also faithfull, timorous, also scrus
pulous, superstitious.
Religiosum habere, To make conscience in a
thyng.
Dies religiosi, dayes of heauinesse for some
misaduenture, whiche hath happened on those
dayes.
Delubrum religiosum, a deuoute place, a
church or chapel, wherunto men haue great deu
otion to come.
Religiosum est id facere, there is a conscience
in the doynge therof.
In testimonio religiosi, honeste and faithfull
in bearpyng witness.
Religo, religas, aui, are, to bynde fast, to binde
harde.
Religare religionibus bona alicuius, to geue
godes to the honour and seruice of god.

Relino,

Relino, leui, liui, relinere, to open that whiche is stopped, to let abroche.

Releni omnia dola, I haue bryched all the vessels.

Nolo ego nos pro summo bibere, nulli relerimus postea, I wolde not that we dranke all out, for I wyl for no man let anye abroche afterwarde.

Relinquo, liqui, linquere, to leaue, to forsake, to leaue one succourlesse or without helpe, to leaue a thyng to one as his possession.

Relinquere animam, to die.

Relinquit cum animus, his herte of courage sayeth hym.

Relinquere as alienum, to die in debte.

Arraboni relinquere, to leaue a thyng as a gage or pledge.

In medio relinquere, to leaue in doubt.

Locum admonitionibus relinquere, To receiue the monitions, which be geuen vs, to suffer men to admonishe or aduertise vs.

Nec precibus nec admonitionibus reliquit locum, he byd all thynges so diligently, that a man coude neyther desire nor aduertise hym to dooe moze.

Locum subtilitati nullum relinquere, to dooe a thyng so subtilly that it can not be amoned.

Locum vituperandi alicui relinquere, to geue occasion to one to saye ill, or to blame hym.

Memoriam alicuius rei relinquere, To doe a thyng, whereof shall be lesse a perpetuall remembrance.

Pecuniam in questu relinquere, to deliuer money to haue gayne therby.

Scriptum relinquere, to leaue it in wytyng.

Spem relinquere, to hope or truste no moze on a thyng.

Studium alicuius rei relinquere, to care no moze for a thyng.

Suspicionem relinquere, to cause suspicion.

Suspicionem quibusdam suorum reliquit, he gaue an occasion to certayne of his familiars to suspecte.

Confectum relinquere, to dispatche.

Ne qua spes in fuga relinqueretur, That they might haue no hope to saue them selfe by flight.

Heredem testamento relinquere, to make one his heire by his laste wyl.

Aliorum iudicio relinquimus, we referre it to the iudgement of others.

Relinquitur, id est, restat, reliquum est, it foloweth, nowe it remayneth, now to conclude.

Reliqua, orum, neu. ge. that whiche remayneth vpon a rekenyng, debtes.

Reliqua contrahere, To be in arrearage of a ferme.

Reliquator, oris, ma. ge. he that is in arrearage on his accompte. Also any other, whiche hath in his handes some parte of that whiche he ought to haue paid.

Spes nulla reliqua in te est, I haue no moze

hope of the.

Reliquia, arum, f. g. plu. that whiche is left, the reste or remenaunt, the ashes or bones of them that are dead, reliques.

Reliquias persequi, to pursue that whiche is begunne.

Febrium reliquia, grudgepnces of fevers.

Cenae reliquia, that is left of the supper, broken meate, scrappes, fragmentes.

Reliquia coniurationis, the remenaunt of a conspiracy.

Reliquor, aris, ari, to be behynde in paiement of a certayne summe.

Reliquus, a, um, the remnaunt, that whiche remaineth, that is left, the residue.

Reliquum est, the rest is, moze ouer then this.

Reliquum facere, to leaue, to omitte.

Reliquos facere, to leaue them.

Nihil est mihi reliqui, I haue nothyng left.

Qualem in reliqua Gratia neminem, suche one as is none like in all Grece besyde.

Spes nulla reliqua, there is no hope left.

De reliquo, as concernyng the residue. also moze ouer.

Quos belli calamitas reliquos fecerat, whiche escaped the daungers of the warre.

In reliquum tempus, for the tyme to come.

Reliquum feci, I haue left.

Reloco, aui, are, to set out to hyze agayne.

Reluceo, lúces, luxi, lucere, to shyne or be very bright.

Reluctor, aris, ari, to contende or strue against, to wastle or struggle agaynst.

Reluctatus, a, um, partic. struyng agaynst.

Reluo, reluis, lui, luere, to paye agayne that whiche is borrowed, to fetch home a gage or pledge. also to washe este soones.

Remacresco, scere, to waxe leane agayne.

Remaledico, maledicis, dixi, dicere, to speake ill for ill, to geue one ill repute or woorde for an other.

Remancio, mancipas, aui, are, to sell againe a thyng to hym, which fyrst solde it, or to put it agayne into his handes, of whom he bought it.

Remando, di, dere, to chew the cudde.

Remaneo, remanes, mansi, nere, to abyde still to abyde behynde, to remayne, to continue.

Interea rex velat spectator pugnae cum parte nauim in litore remanet, In the meane while the kyng, as it were a beholder of the battayle, with parte of his nauie remayned on the shore or stonde.

Remano, remanas, aui, are, to tourne or slowe backe to a place.

Remansio, onis, form. g. an abyding, a taryng behynde.

Remeans, antis, retournyng or goyng backe as gayne.

Remeatus, us, m. g. comyng agayne.

Comatus & Remeatus, comyng and goyng.

Remeculi, littell myppes, whiche men of Lemnos

nos. bled.

Remedium, dii, n. g. remedie.

Remeligo, lignis, f. g. a fyllhe which cleayng to the keele of a shippe, causeth it to tarie.

Remendo, aui, are, to amende or correct a fault, after Calpine: but the place in Columella for Tale Oleaster remendauerunt, shulde be red, Taleolas terræ mandauerunt.

Rémeo, rémeas, aui, are, to retourne or goe backe agayne.

Vrbem remeare, to goe agayne to the citee.

Remetior, tris, tri, to measure agayne, to goe ouer agayne.

Remex, remigis, m. g. he that roweth in a galley or bote, a water man.

Remigatio, ónis, f. g. a rowyng or saylyng, a rowyng backe agayne.

Remigero, remigeras, olde wryters bled for Remigro.

Remigium, gñ, neu. ge. the rowyng of a shippe or bote: sometyme the sleepe of byrdes in the ayre: sometyme a multitude or company of rowers.

Remigo, aui, are, to rowe.

Rémigro, rémigras, aui, are, to goe backe, to retourne.

In nostram domum remigremus, let vs goe backe into my house.

Remillum, li, n. ge. a thyng crooked and broade lyke an oxe.

Reminiscénia, x, f. g. a remembraunce of that whiche was ones in the mynde.

Reminiscor, reminisceris, sci, to call agayne to remembraunce, to remembre.

Remisceo, miscui, miscere, idem quod Misceo.

Remissa, x, f. g. remission, forgiveness.

Remisse, faintelye, without courage, slackelye, humbly: sometyme merily.

Remissio, ónis, f. g. remission, forgiveness, a recteayng of the mynde after studie or labour, lacke of faintenesse of courage, a slackyng, a lewysyng.

Remissio & contractio superciliorum, the castyng downe and vp of the browes.

Senescentis morbi remissio, slackyng of the sickenesse wearyng awaye.

Remissio vocis, fauouring of the voyce, temperate speakyng.

Contentio vocis, contrarie.

Remissio animi, failyng of courage, fayntenesse of herte. also recreation from studie or labour.

Remissarius, a, um, that is sent or put againe.

Remissarij vestes, certayne barres or claures, set in the turne or rundell of a vine presse, called in latine Sacula, to dresse or tourne it about withall.

Remissus, a, um, dull, remitted, sent agayne, ceased or deferred, negligent, slacke, gladd, dissolute in mirth.

Remissus animus, whiche hath no courage,

Remissum corpus, an vnusty bodie.

Remissus frigus, not verie colde.

Remissus, and tristis, contrarie.

Remissioem esse, to be remisse & negligent also to not to be very earnest or rigorous in a matter.

Remissus dicendi genus, a temperate stile, not verie vehement or full of affection.

Remitto, misi, mittere, to sende, to sende againe, to sende backe, to release or forgive, to graunt, to committe, or remitte, to relinquyshe or leaue, to slacke, to cast, to leaue of, to lette passe, to vnbende or lewe, to let downe, as one bowth the stringes of an instrument, also to cast out agayne.

Remittere animum, to put awaye care, to recreate the mynde.

Annum remittere, to pardone hym for one yere.

Aidorem pugnae remittere, not to fighte so fiercelly and egerly.

Remittere aliquid adolescentie, to pardone hym somewhat for his youth.

Remittere frontem, to looke moze pleasantly and merily.

Remittere saporem, To make the taste of a thyng not to be so stronge.

Remittere nuntium. Gratia habeo tibi, quia copiam istam mihi & potestatem facis, ut ego ad parentes remittam nuntium, I thanke the, that thou gennest me this leaue and also auis trostee, that I maie sende to thy frendes, to pproyde for the els where.

Contentionem remittere, To traue or forlake contention.

De supplicio remittere, to pardone hym parte of his execution or punishment.

De custodia remittere, not to be so careful as he was, to be somewhat moze negligent than he was in keepyng.

Frangere dolori remittere, to abandone hym to all sorrowe, or to let him selfe to be possessed with heauynesse.

Ius alicui remittere, to release all his title or right vnto one.

Librum remittere dicitur arbor, when the barke is lewe or fallen from the tree.

Memoria remittere, to let passe out of remembrance, not to regarde the memoire of a thyng.

Numeros in cantu remittere, to rest in singing, as it is the vse in prycke songe.

Nuntium uxori remittere, to be diuorced, to put awaye his wyfe from hym.

Repudium remittere, idem.

Officium remittere, to renounce his duitie.

Cum aures remittunt, when they caste or hange downe theyr eares agayne.

Remittas iam me onerare iniurijs, you wolde cease to ouerlade or combe me with your vnreasonableness.

Integram causam ad Senatū remissit, he refered or leste the whole matter to the Senate.

Curam

Cur animi remittere, to ease the minde and put away care and studie.
 Deuoluntate mea nihil est remissum, I haue nothinge changed my mynde, I haue the same will still.
 Debitum remittere, to quite or forgiue one that he oweth.
 Equum remittere equo, to leat the horse haue the bydle at will.
 Vbi primum remiserunt imbres, as soon as the showers of raine ceased.
 Iracundiam remittere, to appease his anger, to qualifie hym selfe.
 Labores remittere, to labour and trauaile somewhat lesse.
 Aquam receptam ore remittunt, they cast out agayne.
 Nervos remittere, to leat downe the stringes of an instrument.
 Vim principis complecti, nomen remittere, to take on hym the power and auctorite of a prince, and refuse the name.
 Opera remittere, to leat the woordes slacke or cease.
 Opinionem remittere, to leaue an opinion.
 Sonum vocis intendere, and remittere, contrary, to streigne the voyce in speakyng, and to fauour the voyce and speake more temperately.
 Nullum remittis tempus, Thou dost slacke or leat passe no tyme.
 Remo, mis, remere, idem quod remeare.
 Remolior, liris, liri, to put from his place.
 Remolius, a, um, partie.
 Remollio, liui, lire, to make veray soft or ealie, or to make soft agayne.
 Remollisus, a, um, partie.
 Remolleco, scere, to become or waxe soft, also to appease it selfe and become gentyll.
 Remona, the dwellyng house of Remus.
 Remora, ra, f. g. a littell fysh, whiche rete[neth] a great shyppe vnder sayle, also taryng.
 Remorans, antis, partie.
 Remoratus, a, um, taryed, hindred, prolonged.
 Remorbesco, scere, to fall effe[m]ones in sickness, an olde woorde.
 Remordeo, mordi, d[er]e, to bite hym agayne, of whome he was bitte, to vex or trouble hym, of whom he was vexed, to tourments the mynde, to make one heauy, to greue.
 Cura remordet me, care greueth me.
 Remores, byrdes, which by theyr flyghte or voyce signified, that the thyng purpose was not to be folowed.
 Remoria, a place on the toppe of the hyll called Auentinus, where Remus stode, and by the flyghte of byrdes aduysed the buildyng of Rome.
 Remoror, aris, ari, to tarye or make to abyde, to hynde.
 Remorari gradum, to rest hym selfe in a place.
 Ne quod vestrum remorer comodum, that

I may not hindre any commodite or profite of yours.
 Remotio, ois, f. g. a remouyng, a puttyng away.
 Remotus, a, um, farre from, farre of, set asyde, put away, remoued.
 Remotus homo a dialecticis, he that passeth nothinge on logike, or he that is nothinge skilful of logike.
 Remota res a memoria, a thyng not thoughte vpon.
 Remotus loco, in tenebris.
 Remotus a culpa, he that is in no fault, guiltlesse, without fault.
 Remotus delectu, without haupng regarde more to one than to another.
 Remotus ab inani laude, he loveth no hayne glorie.
 A religione remotus, without religio[n] of feare of god.
 Arbitris remotis, alone without companie.
 Femina a viris remotissima, a veray chaste and honest woman.
 Longissime a pudore remotus, a veray impudent and shamelesse person.
 Remoueo, remoues, moui, vere, to remoue, to take away, to put away, to set asyde.
 Remouere mora, make you haste, speede you.
 Remouere se a negotiis publicis, to meddle no more with common affayres.
 Remouere aliquem a re publica, to put one out of the office, whiche he hath in the weale publyke.
 Remouere ab oculis, to hyde, to put out of sight.
 Remouere se arte sua, to leaue or forsake his craft.
 Remouere de medio, to put a thing cleane away.
 Remouere metum, to put away feare.
 Remouere moram, to make haste.
 Remouere operam suam a populari c[on]tra, to take no more peine about other mens busynesse.
 Aliquem a legibus remouere, to leat one that he can not make such lawes as he woulde.
 Se ab aliquo remouere, to leaue a mans company, familiaritee, or friendshipp.
 Ex vrbe me remoui, I wente or remoued agayne out of the citee.
 Hunc tu metum remoue, put thou away this feare.
 Remugio, mugis, giui, gire, to belowe or lowgh agayne, to rendre a great lowne or noise.
 Remulceo, cere, to pacifie or assuage agayne.
 Remulco, aui, are, & Remulculo, aui, are, is properly to drawe a great ship or barge with a lasse vessell, by translation it significeth to draw a thing easily.
 Remulus, ci, m. ge. a littell bote or barge, seruyng to vnlade great vessels, or to set men ashoure.

Remissus ager, Remus felds.
 Remuncopæ, arum, f. g. instrumentes, wherewith shippes be dyuen on lande.
 Remuneratio, ónis, f. g. recompence, a reward.
 Remunero, aui, are, & Remunero, aris, ari, to rewarde, to recompence a good turne.
 Remurmuro, aui, are, to murmur agayne.
 Remus, the brother of Romulus, whiche builded Rome.
 Remus, mi, m. g. an oxe to rowe with.
 Remis ventis, p. proverbially, with all speede, quickly.
 Ren, renis, m. g. a kidney.
 Renascor, rascris, sci, to get agayne.
 Renarro, aui, are, to tell, to repeat.
 Renascor, natus sum, sci, for denovo nasci, to be borne agayne, to ryle of spryng agayne, to begyne agayne.
 Renascens annus, the spryng tyme.
 Renato, aui, are, to supprime backe, or supprime agayne.
 Renatus, a, um, newe borne.
 Renauigo, aui, are, to sape home agayne.
 Renauo, aui, are, to endeuore of doe agayne.
 Renes, the kidneys of the reines of the backe.
 Renidens, entis, shynng bright.
 Os renidens, a face of countenance veray lous and pleasaunt.
 Renideo, nides, nidai, dére, to shine, to be bright, to glister, to saoure of smell. Sometime to open the mouth, as one doeth in smylng or lohyng pleasauntly, to smile.
 Renidesco, scere, to waxe byght.
 Reniteo, renites, nitui, nitere, to be veray bright, to shine.
 Renitor, reniteris, nifus, or nixus sum, niti, to resiste, to labour of thurst agayne.
 Renixus, us, m. g. resistance.
 Reno, aui, are, to swimme agayne.
 Renodo, aui, are, to vnhitte of vndoe a knot, also to knit fast.
 Renoues, garmetes made of skinnes of woulfes or other beastes, wherein the auncient Almatines were wont to lie in the warres.
 Renouo, aui, are, to renewe or make esteones, to refreche, to recreate, to beginne agayne.
 Bellum renouare, to renewe or begynne the warre agayne.
 Casus omnes renouare, to assay all chaunces or aduentures a fresh.
 Campus renouatur aratro, the felds is newe plowed or tilled agayne.
 Renouabo illud quod initio dixi, I wyll resete or sape againe that I spake in the begynning. Animum renouare, to take courage or herte agayne.
 Legendo renouabam, I dyd renewe the memorye of it in redyng agayne.
 A fatigatione renouat, it doeth refreche men and make them lusty agayne.

Renouatio, ónis, f. g. a renewyng.
 Renouamen, uaminis, n. g. idem.
 Renouans, a, um, renewed, redified, repayed, mended of plowed agayne.
 Renouello, aui, are, to make newe agayne.
 Renouella, a, f. g. a hende of wyld roses, which haue neyther god saoure nor savor.
 Renouero, aui, are, to pay agayne money which was receiued.
 Renuntiata, an ile by Ethiopie, to saye, that the inhabitantes doe goe for an hysse by exchange of a talent of golde.
 Renuntio, aui, are, to tell what is down, or what one would haue, to make relation, to spyng woorde agayne, to reposte, to signifye, to shewe openly, to renounce, to refuse, to forsake for ever, to bidde farewell for ever, to resigne, some tyme to refuse.
 Renuntiare vitæ, to refuse to lyue.
 Renuntiatu consul, he is declared consull.
 Renuntiatu est facilem esse ascensum, word was brought agayne, that they myght easily gette by there.
 Acta renuntiare ad Senatum, to make reposte of relation to the Senate, what they haue done.
 Id ego tibi nunc renuntio futurum, I tell you now before, that it wyll be so.
 Renuntiare amicitiam, to renounce or forsake ones friendship.
 Renuntiare repudium, to repudiate or forsake ones wyfe.
 Hospitium ei renuntiat, he sheweth him plainly that he will no more lodge in his house: or haue no more familiaritee with hym.
 Societatem alicui renuntiare, to denunce or sende woorde, that they wyll haue no longer alliance with them.
 Tibi renuntia sunt hæc sic fore, it was tolde you before, that these thynges would come to passe.
 Renuntiatio, ónis, f. g. a reposte, also a resignation of an office, also a commons by an officer.
 Renuntius, iij, m. g. he that carieth tidynges from one to an other.
 Renuo, renui, nuere, to refuse, to dispise, to shew that a thyng doeth displease or mislike hym.
 Renutus, tus, m. ge. a refusal or demall with continuance, a beckyng of noddynge agayne.
 Reor, reris, ratus sum, reri, to suppose, to thinke, to iudge.
 Repagulum, li, n. g. a doze of wyndowe, or of ether thyng that shutteth or closeth, a barre of rayle.
 Repages, gis, f. g. idem.
 Repandus, a, um, bente or bowed, and broade backward, as oxes were in the olde tyme.
 Repango, pégi, and panxi, pangere, to set or plant, to graffe.
 Repandirostrum pecus, a beast hauing his nose turned upwarde, a woorde used of Pacuvius and Lucilius auncient poetes.

Reparabilis, i.e., that may be repaired, amended,
 or made newe agayne.
 Reparatio, onis, reparatio, makinge of redos-
 tyng of a thyng agayne.
 Reparamen, ramini, n. g. idem.
 Reparator, oris, m. g. one that repairith of man-
 heth agayne.
 Reparo, parsi, fere, to spare.
 Réparo, aui, are, to repayre, to restore to the first
 estate, to renewe.
 Reparare bellum, to make newe provision for
 warre.
 Reparare exercitum, to repayre or make by
 his number agayne.
 Repastinatio, onis, f. g. a newe diggyng about
 vines. Also a diggyng of grounde to temple
 with much labour and diggyng.
 Repastinatus, a, um, newe digged by brought in
 temple.
 Repastino, aui, are, to digge agayne about vines,
 to alter lande of grounde with othe diggyng of
 labouring.
 Repatio, aui, are, to restore.
 Repauso, aui, are, to take rest.
 Repecto, pexi, or pexuli, pectere, to hewe a-
 gayne.
 Repedo, repedis, aui, are, to goe awaie, to go
 backe, to retyre.
 Repello, repuli, pellere, to put backe, to repelle,
 to put awaie.
 Repellere sanguinem, to leat one bloudy.
 Repellere vim, to resist force with force.
 Servitutem a ciuibus repellere, to hewe by de-
 lites his countrey men from servitude and bond-
 dage.
 A gubernaculo civitatis repellere, to bee pulle
 from the governance of the citie.
 Preces alicuius repellere, not to heere ones res-
 queste.
 Rependo, di, dere, to recompence, to paie of
 geue agayne.
 Rependebar duplo argento, one paid for
 is the double weyght of sylver.
 Repens, entis, partic. a Repo, creppng as, thus
 mrepens, creppng by the ground.
 Repensus, a, um, paid.
 Repens, entis, om. gen. sodaine, unlocked for:
 also creppng.
 Repens bellum, a sodaine warre.
 Repens fama allata, a sodaine rumour of
 bynde was brought.
 Repenso, aui, are, to porder, to order, to iudge,
 to recompence, to make amends.
 Repente, sodapneli, by and by.
 Repentino, idem.
 Repentinus, a, um, sodayne, unlocked for.
 Repetendus, us, m. g. a reuerberation of stys-
 kyng agayne, a reflection.
 Repetendus solis, a reflection, or reuerber-
 ration of the sunne.
 Repetendus, a, um, beaten of striken agayne,

or thence backe agayne.
 Repercutio, repertus, cussi, culere, to stryke
 agayne, to reuerberate.
 Repercutere dicta, to take advantage of one
 in his wordes.
 Repercutere aciem oculi, to dimitt the sight.
 Repens, repenti, repenti, by poetico, repecti,
 ire, to fynde by adventure: some tyme others
 way, to peruse.
 Repens exanimis, to fynde an exte of anas-
 tion.
 Repens negotium inhære, to hawe muche
 to doe with that matter.
 Repens gloriam, to fynde an honourable be-
 noyme.
 Repens suos parentes, hath the founde his pa-
 rentes, or who is his father and mother.
 Repens libe non secus, their wates fynde is
 to be none otherwyle.
 Non reperitur vilo vestigio, there is no men-
 tion made of it, or there is not one word men-
 tioned of it, or not one letter written of it.
 Repertitur, it walbe founde.
 Repertit dicitur aliquis, or res aliqua, when
 it is suddenly known and perceived; what
 manner of person or thing it is.
 Repertis cum venisset Tarentum, I fynde in
 wrytyng, that he came to Tarentum.
 Repertus, a, um, that is founden.
 Repertor, oris, m. g. he that fyndeth.
 Repertorium, rij, n. g. an instrumente.
 Repertus, a, um, founde.
 Repertus es ingratus, thou art plainly found
 and made to be an unthankful person.
 Repensio, onis, f. g. a repetition, a repetition.
 Repensio, oris, m. g. he that requirith a thyng
 agayne.
 Repensio, a, um, repeted agayne, degen agayne.
 Repensio somno, falling asleepe agayne.
 Repeto, rui, or repenti, rere, to aske agayne, to
 aske often of cistones, to requyre agayne, or re-
 pets, to requyre, to begynne agayne, to requyre
 cistones to a thyng, to call agayne, to returne
 or goe agayne to a place, to requyre.
 Repensio repensio repertor, howe howe, byng
 ones requyre, I am called agayne.
 Alie repensio, rehered from the begynnyng,
 fatte fought of fatte fette.
 Repetere pennis ab aliquo, to bee avenged
 on one.
 Repero, I remembre.
 Me quidem adolescentulo, repeto quendam
 Principem nomine alternis diebus declama-
 re, alternis disputare, I remembre me, when I
 was a yonge chylde, one called Princeps,
 did one daie declame, an other daie dispute.
 Repetere reum, to requyre restitution.
 Repetenti memoria, callenge to my remembre
 of a thyng.
 Fructum repetere, to requyre fruite of profyte
 of a thyng.

Castra repetere, to returne of one agayne to the Campe.
 In Africam repetere, to returne agayne into Africa.
 Relicta repetere, to returne agayne to matters of business that he left off before.
 Repetere consilium, To renewe a purpose or intent.
 Caesari repetenti negare non potui, I could not denie it to Caesar, demanding it of me often tymes.
 Promissa repetens, promysing agayne, renewing his promyses.
 Repetita longius interrogatio, a demande of question farre off from the purpose.
 Consuetudo longo intervallo repetita, a verye ancient custome newly brought up agayne of a custome renewed, that was not used many a daye before.
 Gratum pro beneficio repetere, To require one to be thankfull.
 Pampinationem repetere, to begyn agayne.
 Repeto me correptum ab eo, &c. I remember that I was blamed or checked, &c.
 Alce & a capite repetere, to repete the matter even from the beginning.
 Indexis repetens, calling to my remembrance even from that tyme to this present daye.
 Repetere memoria, to call to remembrance.
 Repetunt verba dante sortis, they scanne the wordes of the oracle given.
 Repetundarum, repetendis, duos tantum casus habet.
 Repetundarum accusari, is properly where a man sometyme being in great authority, & having the rule of a countrey, is accused and called to a rekenyng for all that he hath receyved, being in his office, above that, whiche is his ordinary allowance: also for all thyngs that he tooke wrongfully from any persone or countrey, whiche was the mooste necessarie action for a prince like weate, that mought be depled.
 Repignerator, ónis, m, g. he that redemeth or quiteth his gage or pledge.
 Repignero, aui, are, to quite or redeme a pledge or gage. it maie be taken sometyme with vs for that, whiche in our lawe is called to replenie: and Repignatio, a replenie. and Repigneratitia actio, the Replegiare.
 Replaudo, plausi, dere, to make noyse with the handes beaten together.
 Replaudere fronsẽm, to stryke by the heare before with clapping of the hande to his foreheade.
 Repleo, pleni, plere, to fill, to fill up agayne.
 Repletus, a, um, replenished, full.
 Eruditione repletus, filled with erudicion, full of doctrine.
 Replicatio, ónis, a replicacion or unfolding of a thyng, a repliing.
 Réplico, aui, are, to unfold, also to replie, to

displye, to turne that is forwarde backe agayne.
 Replicare in rugas, to folde, to plait.
 Replicare furculos ad vinctu caput, to bowe backe agayne.
 Repletus, a, um, unfolded.
 Replumbo, aui, are, to unfold.
 Repo, repsi, pere, to creepe, to cenne as cotes doe in the grounde.
 Repolio, repolis, liui, lire, to polishe agayne.
 Repollo, lere, to be muche able, to bee of power to doe.
 Repollesco, scere, to bee establisht stronge in force, & Repullulesco, to springe agayne.
 Repono, sui, nere, to put or sette agayne in his place, to late up, to sette agayne, to hyde, to redeliuer of prison, to requite, to repleie, to late to more, to agaynste, to heave one on an other, to make to growe agayne, to bynge agayne, also to put in writing.
 Requantum longis carpent armenta diebus, Exigua tantum gelidus ros nocte reponet. Like howe muche the Sheepe in the longe daies shall byte. The colde dewe in one nighte with growngs shall requite.
 Reponere seruicem, to wite ones necke howe on one syde, and nowe on the other, to stricke ones necke in and out.
 Reponere aliquem in deos, to doe honour to one as it were unto god, to make one a god.
 Reponere in numero eloquentium, to esteeme hym eloquent.
 Reponere in optima spe, to haue god hope of a thyng.
 Reponere in suis, to take him for his frende.
 Reponere iniuriam, to doe displeasure to him that hath hurted before.
 Reponere fidem, to truste.
 Fabulas & scripta suareponere poete dicuntur, when they byng their comedies or tragedys to be played agayne after they haue ben ones or twyle played before.
 Ignoratum si forte reponis Achillem, if it be thy mynde to putte in agayne the tragedie of the renowned Achilles.
 Reponere nummos, To paye agayne money whiche is lent vs.
 Reponere aliquid in verustatem, to laye up a thyng for the tyme to come.
 Reponere remum, to rowe no more.
 Peto ate, ne id a me queras, ne tibi idem responam cum veneris, I praye the aske not that of me, lest I aske the same of the, or laye some thyng agaynst the when thou comest hither.
 Semper ego auditor tantum nunquam, ne responam: Shall I be alwaye an hearer and neuer a wyter?
 Plena reponere pocula, to set full cuppes on the table.
 Alimenta in hyemem reponere, To laye up

Roze of vittayles agayne menter.
 Intelligere debere in repositam rem publicam, that the whole common weale consisteth in pou.
 Cœnam reponere, To make a supper to one, that gave vs a supper before.
 In coronamenta reponere, To set among the herbes that garlandes be made of.
 In quibus fiduciam omnem reponebat, in the which he put his hole confidence and trust.
 Causam reponere in mäsuetudine iudicium, To referre and putte his whole matter to the gentleness of the iudges.
 Scorum reponere, to sette apart from other.
 Reporto, aui, are, to hyng backe oʒ agayne.
 Reportare laudem ex hostibus, to be praised for his victorie, to gette laude and praise by conquering his enemies.
 Reportare victoriam, to haue the victorie.
 Reportare laudem, to haue good thanks for ones labour.
 Reportare ignominiam, To get oʒ beare as waie reproche.
 Britannia exercitum reportare, to conuey the armie out of Britaine.
 Reposco, poposci, scere, to aske agayne that which is myne owne, oʒ is as it were due to me.
 Reposcere pœnas, to punysh.
 Reposcere vicem, to aske one good turne for an other.
 Datum auxilium reposcere, to requite one to ayde vs as we haue aided hym before.
 Ratione vitæ ab aliquo reposcere, to requite accompte oʒ rechenyngs how one hath ledde his lyfe.
 Reposcit causa, the cause requiteth.
 Aliquem ad supplicium reposcere, to requite to haue one punyshed.
 Repositórium, rij, n. g. a roze house, oʒ rather a cupbourde oʒ dyessoir to set meate vpon, oʒ other thyng that is brought to the table.
 Repositus, a, um, layed by to hyde, put oʒ set agayne.
 Manet alta mente repositum iudicium Paris dis, deepe in hir mynde remayned the iudgement that Paris gaue.
 Repositi & frigidi cibi, colde meate that hath been set on the table before.
 Repotia, neu, ge, plur. nu. after Porphirio, the nexte daye after the mariage, whan friends come to dymke with the byde: after Acron, the, vii. daye, whan the byde was wonte to retorne to hyr parentes. the dymkynge oʒ ban ketynges that are made with them that are newe married.
 Representatio, ónis, form. gen. the representyng of a thing. Also a payment of money out of hand.
 Represento, aui, are, to represent, to rendze, to bynge in presence, oʒ present a thyng, to laye before one, to shewe oʒ declare.

Si semper se representauerit, if he be alway ready at hande, and not out of the waye.
 Representare consilium, id est, ante tempus exequi.
 Representare se, to be present.
 Si representari morte mea libertas ciuitatis potest, if the citie by my death maye be forthe with and immediatly restored to libertie.
 Representare supplicia, to punysherodainely oʒ hastily.
 Cœperat esse preceps ad representanda supplicia, he beganne to be ouer hasty and rash, in punyshyng oʒ putyng men to execution.
 Representare iudicia, to present iudgements.
 Representare precium, to paye the money in hande.
 Representare diem promissorum, to performe that he promised.
 Representare aliquid animo, to renerw a thyng in ones memoie.
 Faciem veri maris representare, to be lyke a veray sea in deede.
 Ita representauit imaginem sceleris, it did so lyuely set forth the acte, as though it had been than presently doon.
 Representare memoriam alicuius rei, to represent and set forth lyuely the memoie of a thyng.
 Representare improbitatem suam, to make hake to shewe oʒ declare theyr lewdnesse.
 Representans pro opera digna cuiq; mercedem, id est, exhibens, geuyng out of hande.
 Reprehendo, di, dere, to plucke backe agayne, to reppone, to reprehende, to blame, to rebuke.
 Reprehendi fugitiui dicuntur, to be caught agayne.
 Reprehendere manu, to take by the hande.
 Reprehensio, caugh agayne.
 Reprehensio, ónis, for. ge. a rebuke, a pullunge backe, a reppoyng, a blamyng, controllynge, cheryng.
 Si reprehensionem non capit persona, if the personage be such that he can not well be repponed oʒ blamed.
 Reprehenso, aui, are, to rebuke sharply, to take holde on one and plucke hym backe often.
 Reprehensor, óris, m. g. he that rebuketh oʒ reppoueth, a correcter.
 Repressor, óris, m. ge. he that restraigneth, letteth, oʒ keepeth downe: he that stoppeth a thyng and letteth it to goe forwarde.
 Repressus, a, um, stopped, lette.
 Réprimo, prepsi, primere, to reffrayne, to lette that a thyng be not doon, to stoppe, to hepe vnder by force, to appeale.
 Reprimere sermones seu famam, to cause a great fame oʒ reposte to cease.
 Impetū populi reprimere, to appeale oʒ cease the furie of the people.
 Reprimere itinera, to abbreviate oʒ make the waye shorter.

1. **Reprimas**, tuum stultiloquiū, ife doe not
 leaue your tolpe the rather. **Reprime** iracundiam, be not so angrie; pas-
 sifie your selfe.
 Cursum represserunt, they stopped.
 2. **Conatus** hominum reprimere, to stoppe that
 men goe about of indegdye to lette of resiste
 they enterples.
 3. **Fletu** reprimare quid scribamus, to bee leat
 with wepyng, that we can not write to bee in
 that case, that we can not write for wepyng.
 4. **Sermones** reprimere, to appeale the commu-
 nitacion of the people and make it to resiste.
 5. **Reprobo**, aui, are, to reppone, to disallowe, to res-
 tite.
 6. **Reprobos**, a, um, wicked, naught, cast out of the
 fauour of god.
 7. **Reproces**, Marpe, rough. but the place of blis-
 nie, by the whiche this worde is proued, hath
 not in Reprocibus, but Imbricibus ac supinis
 lateribus, &c.
 8. **Repromissio**, onis, f. g. a promysing, a binding
 of ones selfe by promysse in couenant.
 9. **Repromitto**, missi, mittere, to bynde hym selfe
 by promysse in couenant. Sometyme to promysse
 onely.
 10. **Reptabundus**, a, um, creppng.
 11. **Reptatus**, us, m. g. a creppng.
 12. **Reptilis**, le, any thyng that crepeth.
 13. **Reptilius**, a, um, that crepeth secretly.
 14. **Repto**, aui, are, to creepe muche: also to goe soft-
 tely of slowly lyke a snayle.
 15. **Repubesco**, scere, to waxe ponge agayne.
 16. **Repudiatio**, onis, f. g. a refusing, a forsakynge
 of his wyfe.
 17. **Repudiatus**, a, um, refused, forsaken.
 18. **Repudio**, aui, are, to forsake, as a mā forsaketh
 his wyfe. Also to refuse, to abandone of leaue.
 19. **Obsecrationem** alicuius repudiare, to reiecte
 ones suite, not to here his request.
 20. **Beneficium** repudiare, to refuse a good tourne
 of benefite.
 21. **Repudio** consilium quod primum intendes-
 ram, I nowe leaue the counsaile that I fyrste
 intended to folowe.
 22. **Repudiosus**, a, um, an adiectiue.
 23. **Repudiosa** nuptia, a wedding that is after
 dissolued.
 24. **Repudium**, dii, n. g. a diuorce.
 25. **Repudium** remittere, to be diuorced.
 26. **Repudium** renuntiare, to declare a diuorce.
 Is me nunc repudium renuntiare iussit tibi,
 he wylled me to declare to the, that he hath for-
 taken the.
 27. **Necessitate** me mala ut fiam facis, verum vis
 detest me ubi uoles nuptū dare, ne hac fama
 faciat repudiosas nuptias, thou compellest me
 to bee naughte, but take heede, lest whan thou
 wylte marry me to any man, this fame of bytute
 cause me shortly after to be diuorced.
 28. **Repuerasco**, scere, to be estresoones a chylde, of

to waxe a chylde agayne.
 29. **Repugnans**, antis, repugnans, resistens, being
 agayns.
 30. **Repugnancia**, a, f. g. repugnancia, where one
 thyng agreeth not with an other.
 31. **Repugnax**, acis, om. g. that is in contrary thyng
 contracions.
 32. **Repugno**, aui, are, to repugne of contrarye,
 to resist.
 33. **Repugnare** inter se, to be contrarye one to an
 other, not to agree one with an other.
 34. **Repugnans**, ad aduersum, which signifieth con-
 trarioulsly, displeasurably, being all contrarye.
 35. **Non repugnans**, paciently, with a good will.
 36. **Repullulo**, aui, are, and **Repullulascio**, scere, to
 bourgen of spryng agayne.
 37. **Repulla**, se, f. g. a puttynge backe of hym, which
 ether demandeth of herselfe for antioptee of
 office.
 38. **Accipere**, ferre, pati repullam, to bee putte
 backe in labouryng for an office, to bee refused
 in the election.
 39. **Repulso**, aui, are, to repell of put backe often.
 40. **Repulsor**, oris, mas, ge. he that putteth an other
 man backe.
 41. **Repulsus**, us, m. g. a repellyng of puttynge backe
 agayne.
 42. **Repulsus**, a, um, that is put backe, repelled, al-
 so striken of knocked agayne.
 43. **Repumicatio**, onis, a polidynge of tilling of
 budde of trees, made rough wth the Marpe-
 nesse of colde in the spryng tyme.
 44. **Repumico**, aui, are, to rale with a pomeste, to
 make lyght of smothe.
 45. **Repungo**, pūpugi, and punxi, gere, to prycke as
 gayne of mutuallie displease of offende, to
 greene of bere somewhat agayne.
 46. **Repurgium**, gii, n. g. a purgynge of cleyngynge.
 47. **Repurgo**, aui, are, to purge of cleyntly diligently.
 48. **Reputo**, aui, are, to thynke often, to consider
 muche, to consider and weygh diligently, to cast
 rechen in the mynde, to reuolue in the mynde,
 to recompt. Also to cut of estresones, Sometyme
 for Imputare, to impute.
 49. **Non reputat** laboris quid sit, he considereth
 not what paynes and labour is in it.
 50. **Dum** hac mecum reputo, whyle I recompte
 these thynges with my selfe.
 51. **Reputatio**, onis, f. g. diligent considerynge and
 reuoluyng in the mynde.
 52. **Requies**, ei, or etis, f. g. reste, quiete.
 53. **Requies** bellorum, peace and vacacion from
 warre.
 54. **Requiesco**, eui, scere, to rest of take rest, to slepe,
 to be of liue at rest.
 55. **Requiescere** in lectione poetarum, to take
 pleasure in the redyng of poetes.
 56. **Requiescere** in spe alicuius adolescentis, to
 content hym selfe and quiete his mynde in the
 hope whiche one hath in a yonge man.
 57. **Requiescam** in sermone eius, I wyl take my
 reste

reste and ease my selfe in hearynge his cotinua-
tion of talke, or hearyng him speake of this
matter.

Non requiescere consilio cuiusquam; not to
saue for any mans counsaile.

Et muria subs requirunt flumina cursus,
the ryuers beyng altered, ceased to runne.

Requies, a, um, that hath taken rest or ease.

Ager requiritur, a fild that hath tyen fallowe
a certayne tyme.

Requirito, aui, are, to seeke, demaunde, or aske
for thynges often.

Requiro, fini, xere, to seeke thynges or often,
to requere, to enquire or demaunde, to synde
lacke of a thyng, to desire a thyng that is not
or that is paste, as expedient or necessarie.

In quo maiorum nostrorum saepe requiro
prudentiam, wherin I synde oftentimes, that
our auncestours or elders haue lacked discre-
tion.

Vereor ne literarum officium a me requiras,
I feare that ye will blame me for wytyng no
often vnto you: or synde faute with me, that
I haue not wyitten to you moze often.

Si quis requirit a te, yf any man dooe aske or
requeyre of you.

Requiri, to be requisite, to be necessarie or ex-
pedient.

In hoc bello virtutes animi multae & magnae
requiruntur, be requisite or necessarie.

Requisitum est, one demaunded.

Requisita natura, needes of nature, or natures
necessitee.

Res, rei, f. ge. a thyng, the thyng, the matter,
sometyme state, condicion, empire, dominion,
busynesse, contencion, cause, rycheffe, substance,
heritage, money, profyte, weale, experience, oc-
casion.

Res est, it is matter in dedde.

Res ad manticam redijt, it is all come to a bag
and a staffe, or a staffe and a walette.

Res comperendinata, a matter adiourned or
deferred vntill the thyrde day.

Res iudicata, the matter or cause finally deter-
mined and adiudged.

Res controuersa, the matter in suite.

Res familiaris, a mannes propre goddes.

Res forensis, suite and lawe in the common
place of iudgement.

Res publica, a common weale. Also it signifia-
eth meane.

Iam repperirem, quo pacto nec fur nec socius
us sies, I haue nowe founde the meane, howe
thou shalte be neither a thefe, nor a companion
with hym.

Rem facere, to gayne or wyne, to thynne.

Nunquam rem facies, abi, nescis inescare
homines, thou shalte neuer gayne penie, get
the hence, thou canste not shyll to angle men:
or thou shalte neuer thynne, get the hence, thou
knowest not how to laye baits for men.

Rem habere cum aliquo, to haue to dooe with
one, to meddle with one.

Res gerere, to haue or make warres, to fyght.
Scipione Aemiliano res in Africa gerente,
&c. Scipio Donilianus maynge warres in A-
frica.

Res semper aliquid apportat noui, experience
byngeth alwaye some newes.

Ad rem redi, to the matter or purpose.

Salua res est, the matter goeth welly.

Amicos res inuenit, richesse findeth frendes.

Re iuuare, to helpe with dedde: not with wordes
onely.

Isamicus, qui in re dubia, re innat, vbi re est o-
pus, he is a frende, whiche in a case that is doubte-
full, helpeth me with his deddes: where deddes are
required.

Quid isti credam, res ipsa indicat, what shalde
I beleue hym, the dedde selfe declareth it: or shew-
eth it to be so.

Verba ad rem conferre, to doe as he saith.

Vigadeo, ego illius ferre possum ineptias &
magnifica verba, verba dum sunt, verum enim
si ad rem conferentur, vapulabit, hitherto I can
suffre his lewdenesse and bygges, as longe as they
are but wordes: but if he doe as he saith, he shall
smarte therfore.

Rem auferre, to waxe thyrstie.

Re vera, in dedde, in verrye trouthe, matter in
dedde.

Re ipsa, idem.

Re nata non melius fieri potuit quam factum
est, considering the chaunce or occasion, it coulde
not be better doone then it is: as it chaunteth, or
as the present case requirerh, it coulde not haue ben
done better than it is.

Pro re nata, the matter considered, to the pur-
pose that happened, as the present case or sodaine
occasion requirerh.

Res tua agitur, thy matter is in hande, or the
matter toucheth the, this adoe of busynesse is for
the.

Si in re vtrique est, if it be for bothe theyr profites.

Facere rem diuinam, to doe sacrifice, to serue
god.

Tantumne est ab re tua otij tibi? haste thou so
muche leasure or vacante tyme from thyne owne
busynesse?

Bellicares, and Res militaris, warfare.

Rei militaris scientia, marciall policie.

Sed e re ipsa nata videantur, but they may seeme
to be inuented at that very present, by the occasion
of the matter it selfe.

Pro re tua, accordyng to thy goddes or substance
that thou hast.

Aliquantum ad rem est auidior, he is somewhat
couetous to get money.

Res eos iam pridem deficere cepit, it is a good
whyle sence they spent theyr money and fell in po-
uerter.

Accisa res, a mannes substance or gooddes de-

eated and spent awaye.
 Ampla res, riches, great substance.
 Vir haud magna cum re, a man of no greete
 substance, not very ryche.
 Rex vxoria, wedlocke, marriage.
 Rem Romanam magno turbante tumultu,
 id est, statum reipublicæ; the state and condi-
 tion of the weale publike of the Romaynes.
 Domina rerum Roma, the lady and emperesse
 of all the worlde.
 Potestas summa rerum, the chiefe gouernance
 of the empyre of kyngedome, soueraintee.
 Postquam res Asia Priami euertere gentem
 immeritam. &c. the empyre of dominion
 of Asia.
 Res præclare gesta, noble actes of prowesse,
 chivalerie.
 Res economica, householdyng, housheppng.
 Res politica, the orderynge of a citee or of a
 common weale.
 Sed res Romana erat superior, but the Ro-
 mains had the upper hande: of the partie and
 armie of the Romaynes was the stronger.
 Rem bellicam administrare, to be capitaine
 in the warres.
 Rem in casum dare, to aduenture the mate-
 tier.
 Rutuli diffisis rebus suis, mistrustynge they
 parte.
 Ea rerum forma mearum, that is the state and
 condition that I am in.
 Res aduersæ, afflictæ, angustæ, dubiæ, dus-
 tæ, aduersities.
 Egens in rebus, in pouertie or necessitee.
 Res secundæ, prosperitee.
 Si mihi secundæ res essent de amore, if all
 were well concernyng my loue.
 Mutatio rerum, mutacion of the worlde.
 Res humanæ, worldely affayres.
 Rem miseram, an aduerbe of sorowynge, pittis-
 full and heauy chaunce.
 Refæ'uio, fæ'uis, fæuire, to be fierse or vehement
 agayne.
 Resalutatio, ônis, f. ge. a courteis speakeynge to
 hym that speaketh to you, a resalutation.
 Resaluto, aui, are, to salute hym that saluteth
 you, to salute agayne.
 Refarcio, si, cire, to amende, to resourme.
 Refarcire damna, to recompence damages, to
 make amendes.
 Refarrio, riui, ire, to weede estecones coze.
 Rescindere, rescidi, scindere, to cutte or bryake
 in sunder, to take awaye, to destroy, to abolysh,
 to fordoe, to make voyde or repell an acte or
 lawe, to bryake vp, to bryake downe, to launce.
 Cælum rescindere fratres ter sunt conati,
 thysie the bryetherne assayed to bryake vp heauen
 for to enter.
 Terrâ rescindere, to eare the grounde agayne.
 Vulnere rescisso, when the wounde was launced
 or opened agayne.

Judicium rescindere, to reuoke or bryake a find-
 ence or iudgement ones gyven.
 Pactiones rescindere, to bryake or vnder-
 take that be made betwene men.
 Voluntatem mortui rescindere, to bryake or
 fordoe a mans testament or laste will.
 Rescindere summum odium, to launce.
 Rescio, sciri, scire, to knowe a thyng, which is
 hidde and kepte secret. Also to knowe a thyng
 after that it is done, which was not knowne be-
 fore.
 Rescisco, scere, idem quod Rescio.
 Rescissus, a, um, fordoone, broken downe, des-
 troyed.
 Rescribo, scripsi, scribere, to wryte agayne, to
 wryte an answer to a letter, to redeliver, to
 repaie money.
 Ad has literas statim mihi rescribe, see that ye
 wryt me an answer to these letters immedi-
 ately.
 Ad omnia quæ queruntur rescribere, to wryte
 an answer to all that a man requireth in his
 letters.
 Argentum iube rursus rescribi, bidde that
 my money be payed me agayne.
 Rescriptum, ti, n. g. the letters of a pynce, ma-
 kyng answer to other letters.
 Reseco, secui, care, to cut awaye that, which is
 superfluous, to cutte from a place.
 Resecare ad viuum, to pare to the quicke, to
 touche the quicke in a matter, to discuss a mat-
 tier exactly.
 Linguam resecare, to cutte out ones tongue.
 Resecare vngues, to pare the nayles.
 Resecare capillos, to clippe of the heare.
 Resecro, aui, are, to praye or desyre estecones,
 to pray contrary to that he despyed afore, also
 to aspyle one of his auowe.
 Obsecro te resecro, I praye you, and praye
 you agayne.
 Resectus, a, um, cut of, pared.
 Resecator, thopter.
 Resectio, ônis, f. g. a cuttyng of, a parynge.
 Reseda, dæ, f. g. an herbe.
 Resedo, aui, are, to appeale.
 Resemino, aui, are, to sowe agayne.
 Resegmen, segminis, n. gen. the parynge of a
 mans nayles, the parynge of that is cutte of any
 thyng.
 Resequor, reséquere, reséquui, to folowe.
 His est resequita rogantem, thus he answered
 hym demaundyng the question.
 Reseratus, a, um, opened, vnlocked.
 Resero, aui, are, to open a thyng that is closed,
 to vnlocke.
 Claudere & reserare, contrarie.
 Resero, seui, resatum, serere, to sowe, sette
 plante agayne.
 Reseruatio, ônis, f. g. a reseruacion, a keepynge
 of some thyng a parte from other, or for the
 tyme to come,

Reseruo,

Reseruo, aui, are, to keepe a parte from other thynges, to reserue, to keepe for the tyme to come.

In congressum nostrum reseruabo, I willes tyme of keepe this untill we meete together.

Quartam partem agri in pratum reseruare, to keepe in groundes the fourth parte of the fildes for meadow groundes.

Presenti sermoni reseruentur cetera, let the other thynges be reserued untill we talke together.

Quæ me ad maiora reseruo? for what greater enterpryses do I keepe and reserue my selfe?

Reses, residis, om. g. idell from accustomed labour of occupation; that moueth not, that standeth still, slouthfull.

Reses aqua, standyng water.

Reses animus, a slouthfull and heauy mynde without courage or sperte.

Resex, secis, the vine byaunche that to cutte, and spyngeth agayne; and beareth more fruite then it did before. It is also called Custos, and Præfidiarius palmes.

Resideo, residis, sedî, sidere, to reste, to sitte downe, to stande faste, to be quiete, to remaine, to abyde.

Residet eius rei in te culpa, the faulte therof is in thee, or resteth in thee.

Residere in clunes, to sit downe vpon the butts tockes, as certayne beastes doe.

Si quid residet in te amoris erga me, if there remaine any loue in your herte toward me.

Eius etiam in nutu residebat autoritas, there was a certayne authorites euen in his beche.

Periculum tamen residet, yet shall the perill and danger remaine still.

Quum iræ residissent, when the anger was aswaged, quieted or appeased.

Residet spes in virtute tua, we haue a certain hope of confidence yet in your vertue.

Resideamus si placet, let vs sit downe if it please you.

Ardor resederat, the heate was relented.

Resedit apud eū pecunia publica, he did not bestow it to that purpose that he was appoynted, but kept it to him selfe.

Residet in vultu, there dooeth reste or appere in thy visage.

Resido, residis, sedî, sidere, to sitte downe, also to abyde, to light downe as birdes doe after their flight. Sometime to relente, to settle.

Nam Viennensium vitia inter ipsos residunt nostra late vagantur, for the fautes of men of Wenne doe abyde with the, ours renne abyde and be euery where knowne.

Residens, entis, sitting downe after he hath done a thyng.

Residuus, a, um, the rest or remnant, that is left. Deresiduis teneri, to be in arrearage of money that one had to bestow for some common vse.

Resigno, aui, are, to open that whiche is seled:

Sometime to fraile fast, also to thutte vp, sometime to restore agayne, also to resigne or surrende, sometime to abolishe.

Resignatum xs, wages stopped for negligent service in warres.

Resigno, was vled of olde wyters for Rescribo.

Resignare literas, To open letters that be seled.

Lumina morte resignat, id est, claudit.

Omnem tabularum fidem resignabat, it did put away cleane or abolishe all the credite that might be giuen to those registers: or made that no man could surely beleue them.

Resignare rationes, id est, dissoluere.

Resilio, resilis, resiliui, lini, or lij, lire, to leape backe or stepe away quickly.

Ab hoc crimine resiliit, there is no blame to be laied to him, no faute resteth in him.

Resimus, a, um, that hath a camofle nose, that is to say, turned vpwarde.

Resina, æ, f, g, rosen, all like gumme, which runneth out of trees.

Resinatius, a, um, lyke roseine.

Resinatus, a, um, cald or dyessed with roseynes, or gumme.

Resinosus, a, um, full of roseine or gumme.

Resipio, resipis, pui, or piui, etc, to saoure or smell.

Resipit picem, it saoureth of pitche.

Resipisco, resipui, resipiscere, to retorne to past fecte vnderstandyng, to be effeoones wyle, where before he erred, to amende and come to him selfe agayne.

Resisto, restiti, resistere, to resiste or withstand, to repugne, to be agaynst, to stande styll so daynly, to stop as one doeth in goyng, to reste, to pause.

Resistitur, the remedie is.

Sed ego in hoc resisto, but I reste and stoppa here in this matter.

Incipit effari, mediæque in voce resistit, and sodaynly in the middes of his tale or wordes, he stopped.

Resistens oratio, id est, interstiens, non per petuo tenore fluens.

Resistere dicitur venenatis pabulis herba aliqua, to be medicinable and of force against it.

Resistitur vix taminia succo, the iuice of the wilde grape is a good remedie or medecine against it.

Legi resistebatur, they withstode the law.

Resoluo, ui, ere, to resolue, to destroy, to paye debtes, to remoue, to vndoe, to vnloose, to vnbynde.

Humum resoluere, to labour the earth.

In puluerem resoluere, to make in powder.

Resolunt nodos, they vndoe the knottes.

Fauces resoluere in verba, to open his mouth to speake, to begyn to speake.

Literas resoluere, to open letters.

Nébulae resoluuntur à sole, white cloudes be
 resolu'd with heate of the sunne.
 Mollire & resoluere hominem, id est, effe-
 minare.
 Tristitiam animi resoluere, to put away hea-
 uinesse of the mynde.
 Cinctas resoluere vestes, vnbuckle of vnbode
 your clothes.
 Resoluere ex parte diuersa dicta, to dissolue
 of shew by argumente, that they be false.
 Resolutio neruorum, the palsy.
 Resolutus, a, um, resolu'd, lew'd.
 Resonans, antis, lownyng agayne with any echo.
 Resono, sonui, are, to lowne agayne, to make
 an echo.
 Resonus, a, um, that lowneth agayne, that ma-
 keth an echo.
 Resorbeo, bui, or psi, bere, to sup by agayne.
 Respectio, onis, a lookyng backe.
 Respecto, aui, are, to se often, to loue, to helpe,
 to loke backe.
 Respectus, us, m. g. a loke of sight, also respect
 of regarde, a reason that moueth a man to doo
 a thyng.
 Neg eo respectu commotus discesserat, ha-
 uing no regarde therunto he departed, by he
 departed beyng nothyng moued therewith.
 Miserabilem respectum fore, that it woulde
 be a pittuous syght.
 Respergo, si, ger, to cast water or other licour
 about, to sprinkle.
 Respergimen, inis, a sprinkelyng of castyng a-
 bout of licour.
 Respersus, a, um, sprinkled aboute, or ouer and
 ouer.
 Respersus, us, m. g. & Respersio, onis, for g.
 a sprinkelyng.
 Respicio, respicis, exi, ere, to loke backe, to haue
 regarde, to prouide, to remedie, to hepe, to res-
 serue, to loue, to fauour, to helpe or succour.
 Age me in tuis secundis rebus respice, let se
 now in thy prosperitee, succour me, or loke on
 me and helpe me.
 Respicit nos deus, god hath pittie on vs, or
 god dweth fauour and loue vs.
 Respicere se, to take heede or haue regarde of
 him selfe.
 Neg te respicis, neither doe ye passe any thyng
 of your selfe, or set any stoe by your selfe.
 Non solis respicere te cum dicas iniuste al-
 teri: art thou not wont to take hede of thy selfe,
 or to haue regarde to thine owne conscience,
 whan thou saiest wronge of an other man?
 Non tu te cohibes? Non te respicis, non tibi
 exempli satis sum? wilt thou not beware, wilt
 thou not take heede of thy selfe? am not I a
 good example vnto thee?
 Instantem tergo Cloanthum respicit, He lo-
 keth backe and seeth Cloanthus pursue him
 harde at the heeles.
 Sero tellus respicitur, it is to late to loke back

to the lande.
 Hunc summū imperium respiciebat, he had
 the chiefe rule and gouernance.
 Si modo rempublicam respicere videret, if he
 will haue regarde to helpe the common weale.
 Nisi quid dii respiciant, if god helpe not, it
 cept god sende some prouision.
 Sin Casarem respiciant, &c. but if they haue
 regarde to Cesar, and fauour or helpe him.
 Respiramen, inis, a ge. a breath, or a passage
 whereby the breath issueth.
 Respiratio, onis, form. ge. a breathyng, or va-
 pouyng.
 Respiratio aquarum, the breathyng when the
 water sendeth out the vaporations.
 Respiratio in oratione, the takyng of breath
 or pausing in speakyng.
 Respiro, aui, are, to take breath, also to take res-
 t, to retourne to the first state, to pause, to
 rest, also to sende fourth a certaine fauour.
 Ciuitas respirat, when it riseth out of aduersi-
 tee, and cometh to the olde state agayne.
 Respiraro, si te videro, I shall take comfort,
 if I may see you.
 Respirasset cupiditas, the couetousnesse woulde
 haue ben somewhat moderated, or diminished.
 Resplendeo, splendui, ere, to shine bryght, to be
 gorgeous.
 Respondeo, di, ere, to answer, to appere when
 one is called, to agree, to accorde, to consent or
 be lyke or equal, to be agaynst, as one thyng
 set or lyng agaynst an other.
 Respondere criminibus, to purge vs of that
 that is laid to our charge.
 Respondere ad nomina, to appeare whan he
 is called.
 Non respondere, to make defaute.
 Respondere ad diem, To paie or satisfie his
 creditor at the day.
 Respondere superiori, to accorde to that whiche
 was afore.
 Respondere patri, to folow his fathers con-
 ditions, to be lyke his father in maners.
 Respondere, sometyme dweth signifie satisfac-
 facere.
 Hoc proprium tuum munus est, vt ita eru-
 diatur, vt & patri, & Scipioni nostro, & tibi
 tam propinquo respondeat, it is your parte
 specially, that he be so brought vp in learnyng,
 that he may satisfie his father, and our frende
 Scipio, and you that are so nigh kynnesman
 vnto him.
 Ad interrogata respondere, to make answer
 to those thynges that be demaunded.
 Responder frumentum ad pondus & mens-
 suram, it is euen weight or measure.
 Ad normam respondere, to be euen with the
 rule.
 Ad septimā responder, it accordeth or agreeth
 with the seuenth.
 Haud quā ad spem euentus respōdebat, it
 came

came not to passe, as he hoped and trusted that
it would.
Qui vestris paucorum respondeat laudibus
id est, requet vestras laudes.
Favor non respondet meritis, he is not fa-
voured so muche as he hath deserved.
Voto tuo respondere possum, I can do that
that you desire.
Si bonitas tua responderit iudicio meo, yf
your goodnesse be suche as I esteeme of iudge
it to be.
Amore, or in amore respondere alicui, To
love mutually, to love one as muche as he lov-
eth vs.
Nobilitati maiorum respondere, to be like his
forefathers in noblenesse.
Aedificare porticum quae palatio respondeat
dear, whiche maye be ouer eght agaynst the
palace.
Quam breuia responsu, how shortly they may
be answered to.
Responsio, onis, f. g. an answer.
Responsio, aui, are, to make or geue answer: it
perceyved properly to lawyers, and them, which
had the interpretation of ceremonies.
Responsio, aui, are, to answer. sometime to re-
siste, to gaigne say.
Gallina dura male responset palato, id est,
non sapit, non conuenit palato, is not pleas-
sante in eatynge.
Responsor, oris, m. g. a suretee, he that promp-
seth or undertaketh for an other.
Responsum, si, neut. gene. an answer. also an
oracle.
Dare responsum, to make an answer.
Responsus, us, mascu. gene. where one thyng
doeth agree with an other, a consente, a conue-
nience.
Respuo, spui, ere, to refuse or reiecte contemptus
ouersely.
Respuit hoc sapiētissimi cuiusq; fides, there
is no wyse man wyll beleue.
Respuere imperium, to refuse to obey him or
be in subiection.
Respuit hoc ferri ictum, one coulde not enter
into it with yron, it coulde not bee perced or
hurte with yron.
Auribus hominem respuere, to be unwilling
to here him speake.
Respuere aliquid dicuntur aures, when men
can not abyde to here it.
Conditionem non respuere, he dweth not. res-
fuse the offer.
Respuere secures dicitur lignum, that can
not be cutte.
Tergus omne respuens vulnus, a backe so
harde, that it can not be cut nor hurte with any
weapon.
Restagnatio, onis, f. g. an overflowyng.
Restagno, aui, are, to renne ouer, to let the water
renne out, to overflowe.

Restat, restare, to be or remayne of that thyng
that is left, to stande backe, to resiste.
Hoc me restat, that abideth or remayneth
for me.
Restauo, aui, are, to restore or make agayne, to
repayre, to renewe.
Restauratus, u, um, repayred, newe made.
Restibilis, le, that which is renewed, or cōwen
agayne.
Restibilis fecunditas, when the female bea-
reth euer yere.
Restibilis ager, a fiede whiche is cōwen twoo
yeres together.
Seges restibilis, coyne that riseth of the seebe
that was raffe into the grounde the yere befoze
without any other lowyng.
Vinetum restibile, a vine parde that is belued
euery yere.
Resticula, le, f. g. a small corde.
Restinctio, onis, f. g. a quenchyng or puttyng
out.
Restinctus, u, um, quenched, putte out, stinted,
appealed.
Restinctum bellum, when there is no moze
mencion of warre.
Restingo, xi, guere, to stinte or putte out, to
quench, to waste, as fyre, lyght, and chyst, to
qualifie, to appeale.
Cupiditate ardore restincto, cleane put out,
quenched.
Flammam restinguere, to put out the flame,
and by translation, to quiete or stinte a trou-
blous commotion or rulyng in the common
weale.
Sermones restinguere, to cause the commu-
nication and talke of men to cease.
Restinguere incensum, to appeale or qualifie
one that is incenced agaynst vs, or greatly mo-
ued with vs.
Studia aliorum restinguere, to be cause that
other wyll studie no moze.
Situm restinguere, to quench the fure.
Restio, onis, m. g. a roper. also he that hangeth
him selfe.
Restio, stui, stire, to be ready to be cōwen,
plowghed, or digged.
Restipulatio, onis, form. gen. a puttyng in of
pledges.
Restipulor, aris, ari, to make answer in the law,
to late in a pledge or gage, to make answer to
an action taken agaynst him.
Restis, is, f. g. a halter or corde, a rope or bunch
of garlyke or opynions.
Restem ducere, when maydens and children
daunce together hande in hande, or with naps
lyns, leadyng one an other.
Ad restim res redire, the mattier is in dis-
payre or desperate.
Restiro, aui, are, to stagger, to stoppe often, to
draw backe, to struggle agayne.
Restituo, stui, tuere, to restore, to yeld agayne

to repaire by make agayne. *in integrum restituere*, to restore it unto his first estate.
Pugnam restituere, to begynne or renewe the battaile agayne afreshe.
Reipublicæ restitui, to be remitted to the same state that he was in before his banishment.
To rem. impeditam & perditam restituas, canste thou restore a matter intricate and past care of hope of recovery.
Restituere aciem, to fyll by the arme and set it in array agayne.
Restituere animum alicui, to make courage one agayne.
Fraudata restituere, to restore agayne that we have deceived men of.
Restituam te in gaudium, I will make thee ioyous and glad agayne.
In gratiam restituere, to bynge in favour agayne.
Sanitatem restituere, and sanitati alique restituere, to restore to helth, to make one whole.
Corruptum adolescentem restituere, to reforme and bynge to good facion agayne.
Domum restituere, to repayre the house.
Restitui sibi dicuntur vina, whiche were ones turned, and are come to theyr olde taste agayne.
Restitue in quæ me accepisti locum, restore or set me agayne in the same place or state that thou foundest me.
Foras effregit? restituentur, he brake open the doore: it shall be repayed and made newe agayne.
Restitutor, oris, m. g. he that restoreth.
Restitutio, onis, f. g. restitution.
Restitutorius, a, um, that pertaineth to restore.
Resto, restiti, stare, to remaine, to tary, to abide, to stande still, sometyme to withstande, to stryue agaynst, to struggle.
Hic nunc me credit aliquam sibi fallaciã porrare, & ea me hic restitisse gratia, he thinketh that I goe aboute to begyle him: and that I have taried here for that very cause.
Stoici restant, the stoicke philosophers doe resist theyr opinion.
Restat mihi, it tarieth for me, it shall happen unto me.
Longa sunt quæ restant, the thynges be longe that remaine and be not yet tolde.
De viginti restabam solus, of. xx. I onely remained.
Quid restat, nisi. &c. what remaineth, but that.
Ad Catilinam recipiendum Romæ restiterunt, they abode still at Rome, to receyue Catiline.
In qua re nunc tam confidenter restas stultus? in what thyng dost thou now withstande me, or stryue or struggle agaynst me so boldely or so malapertly thou foolyshe fellow?

Restrictus, or restrictum, strictly or strictly.
Restrictus, a, um, strictly or strictly bounde, also a courteous, nigardly, that will not departe with a penie.
Restringo, strinxi, stringere, to binde or straine harde, to bynde harde agayne, to restrayne.
Apulæi, lumentum restrinxit, abireq; stabus, he towled his horse, and lette him out of the stable.
Restringit nauseam, it putteth away the desire to vomite, it stoppeth vomiting.
Resulto, aut, are, to leape agaynst a thyng, to rebounde, to rebell, to leape or steppe backe, to hoppe.
Resumo, psi, ere, to take agayne, to resume.
Resuo, resui, eres, to sow agayne or make a double sowe, also to sowe by vnder that which is sowed, to vnsow.
Sumenti visum togam, tunica lati clavi resuta ex utraque parte, ad pedes decidit, whē he came firste to mahmes age, his senators toate bynge ripe on bothe sydes, fell downe to his feete.
Resupino, aui, are, to turne backward or byrlyght to reuoke or call backe, to deferre, to peruerie.
Resupinare collum, to holde up the necke, as theyngs and other byrdes doo when they byrlyght.
Resupinus, a, um, byrlyght, the bealy backward.
Resupinatus, a, um, turned or rolled by agayne.
Resurgo, surrexi, gere, to ryse by agayne.
Resurgere dicitur herba, quæ iterum crescit to grow or spryng agayne.
Resurrectio, onis, f. g. resurrection, rising by agayne.
Resuscito, aui, are, to reple by agayne.
Retæ, trees growing on the banks of rivers, or in the rivers.
Retalio, aui, are, to requite.
Retardatio, onis, f. g. a tariyng, a hinderyng.
Retardatus, a, um, taried, hindered.
Retardo, aui, are, to make to tary, to stoppe, to holde that one goe not.
Retardare, to let one that is goyng on his journey.
Quem nisi in via caducæ hereditares retarsissent volasse eum, non iter fecisse diceret, whome if the inheritance fallen by escheat to the lord had not hindered by the way, ye woulde have saied he had flowne and not haue gone.
Retaxo, aui, are, to blame or chere one agayne, that telleth vs of our faulte.
Retetis, n. g. a nette.
Retis, in the mascu. and for. gene. is sometime redde.
Rétego, texi, gere, to discover or disclose, to open.
Retectus, a, um, vncovered.
Retendo, tendi, tendere, to bybende.
Retento,

Retento, aui, are, of Re, and tento, to stay
goe about agayne, to attempt elections.

Retentio, ónis, fem. gen. a retinere, a res-
taining.

Retento, aui, are, the frequentative of Retinere
to entrepne often, to holde backe.

Retentus, a, um, holden backe, retyned, in-
tied.

Retexo, textui, ere, to untwiste, or untwine, to
untwende, sometyme to twiste or winde chym-
nes, to dissolue, to unweave that is once woven.

Penelope, telam retexere, to doe and unweave.

Non potest nisi retexueris illa, he maye not
except thou change his untwiste therein.

Se ipsam retexere, to change or alter his tale
on otherwise.

Retexere orationem, to change and make it
cleane otherwyle, then it was before, or to be-
ginne it afresh.

Retiaculum, li, n. g. a littell nette.

Retia, a, for. g. was used of olde milters for a
nette.

Retiarius, m, m. g. he that catcheth a nette, pro-
pely in fashynge to apprehende his adversary.

Reticeñtia, a, f. g. silence when one holdeth his
peace, propely when one dithereth not that he
should tell.

Reticeo, retices, cui, cere, to holde ones peace,
to speake no wordes, to keepe secrets, to say no
thyng.

Ne retice, tell me, hyde it not from me.

Reticula, a, f. g. a littell nette, wherein a man
or woman heare is trussed.

Reticulatus, a, um, made lyke a nette.

Fenestra reticulata, windowes having as it
were fine nettes made before them to keepe out
flies and such vermine.

Reticulum, li, n. g. a cove of call, which men or
women used to weare on theyr heades, or on
theyr faces, to the ende they would not be knowen.
also a bagge, wherein meate is caried, also
to a racket to play at tennis with.

Reticulus, li, a littell nette or cove.

Retinaculum, li, n. g. what so ever holdeth any
other thyng, a stait, an holdfast.

Retineo, retines, nui, nère, to holde agayne, to
holde backe, to retaine, to keepe in remembrance
to holde up that a man fall not.

Ah retine me obsecro. B. Obsecro quid tibi
est? An. Disperij. B. Perij misera, quid sus-
pes Antiphila? O holde me up I pray thee. B.
Alacke what ayleth thee? A. I am undone. B.
Alas that ever I was borne, why deeth thy
herte kyle thee Antiphila.

Retinere, to restraine or let one from dooynge
that that he would.

Pudore & liberalitate liberos retinere satius
esse credo quam metu. I thinke it better to
restraine children from their wanton wylles,
or to keepe children in awe, by shamefastnesse
and gentle handelyng, than with feare and crys-

gostommede.

Si sua sum retinet, if he mainteine his title.

In officio retinere, to entrepne men to bee
true to doe their duties, to keepe men still
in obedience.

Involuntam suam apud improbos retinere, to
be always yoked of unthriftie persons.

Iudicem retinere aliquem, to retaine one for
a iudge.

Iudicium suum retinere, to perswade in his
opinion.

Iusticiam retinere, to mainteine Justice.

Memoria retinere, to remembre.

Modum retinere, to keepe a measure.

Morbo retineri, to be sicke.

Morem retinere, to keepe alway ones custome.

Nummos retinere, to keepe backe money whiche
ought to be paid.

Officium retinere, to doe with his duty.

Sinistra manu retinebat arcum, id est, tene-
bat.

Existimationem retinere, to keepe still his es-
timation.

Gratiam aliquis retinere, to be still in ones
favoure.

Tempestatibus retineri, to be let with tempest
that he can not departe.

Retinent tamen charitatem in pastores, yet
they alwayes love theyr herders.

Custodis retineri, to be kept in prison.

In sermone longo aliquem retinere, to hold
or keepe one with a longer talke or discourse.

Veritatem retinere, to be alwayes true.

Rigens, chis, om. g. that keepeth stiff.

Reingo, tingere, to dippe in agayne.

Rerolum, a caule or rope.

Retondeo, rondi, dère, to clip or weare all
over.

Retono, tonui, are, to make a grate towne or
noyle agayne.

Retorquero, torfi, ere, to caste backwarde, to
throwe or turne agayne, to turne backe agayne
violently.

Retorqueri sub terra, to be turned backe, and
put into the ground.

Retorquere telam, to untwist yane.

Oculos ad urbem retorquere, to tourne his
head and looke backe toward the citee.

Retorquere aliquem, to tourne one from his
purpose.

Retorresco, retorrescere, to be burned with the
sunne.

Retorride, as it were burned with the sunne.

Retorridus, a, um, burned, seared or parched
with fervent heate of the sunne.

Retortus, a, um, tourned or twisted backe.

Retostus, a, um, burned, roasted to muche.

Retracto, aui, are, to call backe, to reuoke a thing
that is down, to draw backe, or excale, to laye
to an other man, to draw up, to unsape that
one hath said, to handle agayne, to speake as
gains

agayne of a thyng, to repete, to write agayne.
 Retractare librum, to peruse & surer a booke
 agayne, or to write it a newe, to the intente to a
 mende and correcte thynges that be in it.
 Pedamenta retractare, to take up stakes and
 fozkes out of the grounde agayne, that were set
 vnder the vine the yere before, to the intente to
 newe dress them, and caste shole away that bee
 rotten.
 Augemus dolorem retractando, we increase
 our sorow with commung and talking of it
 agayne.
 Vulnera cruda retractare, to handle greene
 woundes often.
 Retractare dicta, to vnlaie that he hath ones
 spoken.
 Mecum saepe retractans, retouling the mat-
 tier often in mynde.
 Retractare aliquid, to repete that whiche is
 spoken.
 Retractare largitiones, to cease from liberall
 geuing.
 Retractare actionem, to begynne his action
 a newe.
 Retractans, antis, om. gen. that will not be led
 forward, that staggereth and draweth backe.
 Retractatio, onis, f. ge. a retraction, a re-
 byng of ones opinion.
 Retractus, a, um, retracted, corrected, am-
 ded, full of blottes with correcting and am-
 byng in writing.
 Retractus, a, um, drawen backe agayne, taken
 and brought home agayne after one hath toun-
 away. also take of, take distant.
 Retraho, trahi, trahere, to pull or drawe backe,
 or to drawe to.
 Retraham hercle ad me illud fugitulum ar-
 gentum tamen, in lath I trowe, I will yet
 for all this pull backe to me agayne that slipper
 money, that would so fayne be gone.
 Retrahere aliquem a republica, to withdrowe
 one from the affaires of busshesse of the common
 weale: or to perswade him that he doe not bu-
 sic him selfe in matters of the common weale.
 Retrahere se, to cease and leaue of from doo-
 yng any thyng.
 Retractans, antis, om. g. idem quod retractas.
 Retribuo, tribui, buere, to recompence, to ren-
 dre or geue againe.
 Retrica, ce, f. g. olde wyters called the water,
 wherewith gardenes are watered.
 Retritamentum, ti, n. g. the dyegges of a thyng,
 sometime ordeur or dounge.
 Retro, behynde.
 Est mihi retro vltimis in aedibus ecclauae, I
 haue a certaine parlour behynde, or on the backe
 syde in the furthest part of all my house.
 Retro vocare, to call backe.
 Retro ambulare, to goe backe.
 Retro, somer tyme for Contra, or ecounter.
 Retro, for Ante.

Quam te semper vltro ampes retro priocis
 pes laudari oportuit, aboute all that haue bene
 in tyme past, or before you.
 Tam longe retro, to farre backwarde.
 Retroago, egi, agere, to dyne backe.
 Capillos retroagere, to cast the heare backe.
 Ordinem retroagere, to take that byste that
 should be last.
 Retrocedo, cessi, ere, to goe backe, to gyue backe
 to repete.
 Retrogo, iui, ire, to go backe.
 Retrofero, retuli, ferre, to byngt backe as
 agayne.
 Retroferre se, to retoune backe agayne.
 Retrogradior, gradis, gradi, idem quod re-
 troco.
 Retrogradus, a, um, that goeth backwarde.
 Retorsum vel Retorsus, backwarde.
 Retorsus, a, um, turned backwarde.
 Retrudo, si, dere, to put or thrust backe.
 Retundo, resudi, ere, to make blunt or dull that
 whiche is sharpe, to curbe the edge of a thyng.
 also to beate often on a thyng.
 Macronem sibi retundere, to moderate the
 style in writing, that it be not so vehement.
 Improbicatem alicuius retundere, id est, re-
 primere.
 Linguam & sermones quorundam retun-
 dere, to stoppe or cease the naughtie wordes of
 pitepoute or terrapne men, or to contounde
 them.
 Retusus, a, um, dull, blunt, contrary to sharpe.
 Alia agrorum partes, quae acuta ingenia gi-
 gnant, aliae quae terusa, some partes of coun-
 streys there be, which doe byngt forth sharpe
 wittes, some byngt forth dull.
 Reuoluo, scire, to be erroouted from sicker
 nesse, to wote whole.
 Reuoluo, scire, to banishe away agayne.
 Reuoluo, uexi, uelare, to byngt or take backe
 of agayne.
 Reuelatio, onis, f. ge. a reueyng or discouyng
 of a thyng.
 Reuello, uelli, and reuulsi, reueller, to plucke
 backe, to pull agayne, to plucke up, to pull as
 way cleane.
 Venus clauum reuulsi, the wynde plucked
 the sterne cleane away.
 Reueller tela de corpore, to plucke the dars
 tes out of his bodie.
 Reueller omni memoria, to pull cleane out
 of memorie, to leaue no remembrance of a thyng
 at all.
 Reuelatus, a, um, discouered, opened, reuelled.
 Reuelo, aui, are, to discouer, to open, to reuel.
 Reuenio, reuenis, ueni, ire, to come agayne, to
 retourne.
 Reuenire in gratia, to come into fauour againe.
 Reuera, matter in deede, or for a truth.
 Reuerbero, aui, are, to beate or strike backe as
 agayne.
 Reuerendus,

Reuerendus, a, um, wof the conuerents of hon-
nour. *Reuerens, entior, uisimus, he that doeth re-
uerence of honore.*
Reuerenter, reuerently.
*Reuerentia, e, f. ge. reuerence of honore down
to one, fometyme a reuerende feare.*
*Reueror, eris, eri, to haue in reuerence, to
feare.*
*Reuerſio, ōnis, form. g. a reuerting, a coming
backe agayne.*
*Reuerto, uerti, ere, is often vſed of Cicero, but
only in the preterperfect tense, of other ſenſes
fourmed of the ſame, to reuerſe, to come a-
gayne.*
*Multa aduerſa reuertens, id est, reuoluens,
reputans apud ſe, conſidering with him ſelfe,
reuoluing in his mynde.*
*Legati Ameriam reuerterunt, the ambassa-
dours returned to America.*
*Reuertor, eris, ti, to returne, to come agayne to
a place of thyng.*
*Ad Chryſippi laqueos reuertamur, let vs
now retourne to the ſubtile and intricate argu-
mentes of Chryſippus and ſpeake of them.*
*In gratiam cum aliquo reuertit, to come in fa-
uour agayne with one.*
*Ad diem reuertit, to returne agayne at the day
appoynted.*
*Reuincio, uinxi, cire, to binde backe of behynde,
as to binde ones handes behynde him. alſo to
binde ſtreit of harde.*
Reuincio, uici, uincere, to conuince, to confute.
*Reuincere paratus eſt, whiche the lawyers ſay,
Paratus eſt verificare, he is redie to auerre.*
*Reuincere crimen verbis, to confute a thyng
that is laied to our charge with wordes.*
Reuinci in culpa, to be proued faultie.
*Reuireſco, rui ſcere, to become eſtrowes grene,
to waxe grene agayne. by tranſlation to reuiue,
to be renewed, to ſpyng new agayne, to waxe
young agayne.*
*Reuiſito, aui, are, to viſite agayne, to go to ſe a
gayne.*
Reuiſo, uifi, ſere, to retourne to ſe.
*Reuiſo quid agant, I come to ſee what they
doe.*
Reuiſe ad me, come againe to me and ſee.
Furor reuiſit, id eſt, redit.
*Reuiſco, uixi, ſcere, to be reuiued, to recouer
life agayne, by tranſlation, to be renewed and
come to the olde ſtate agayne.*
*Reunctor, ōris, m. ge. a ſeruaunt or miniſter of
a ſurgian or phyſician, whiche anoynted them
that for theyr health vſed weſtlyng and ſuche
other exerciſes.*
*Reuocatio, ōnis, ſc. g. a reuocation or calling
backe.*
*Reuocatus, a, um, reuoked or called backe, reſto-
red from death to lyfe.*
Reuoco, aui, are, to call backe, to reuoke, to byng

agayne, to byng backe, to reſtore from death, to
toure from an enterpriſe of purpoſe.
Reuocare pedem, to turne backe, to reuoke!
*Ad qua exempla reuocas, what exaples putſt
teſt thou me for thy defence.*
*Ad manus rem reuocare, to byng the mat-
tier to that poynte that men will ſtand for, or
triſt it by deſt of ſword.*
Reuocare, to reſtoze, to renew.
*Item, circa omnium ordinum ſtatum domi
foriſque, aut correxit, aut exoleta reuocauit,
aut etiam noua inſtituit, more ouer, ſetting
the ſtate of all degrees, as well within his houſe
as without, either he dyd amende them, or re-
new thoſe thynges that were out of vſe, or elſe
ordeyned new.*
*Reuocare promiſſum, to denie that he promiſ-
ed, to reuoke his promiſe.*
*Reuocare teſtes, to reſeſt the depoſitions of
wytneſſes.*
*Renocare ad curā, to doe a thyng with much
diligence.*
*Rem ad ſortem reuocare, to caſt lottes for a
thyng.*
*In lucem reuocare, to byng agayne in vſe, to
byng to lyght agayne, to byng to knowlage of
men agayne.*
*Morem reuocare, to renew or byng vp a cuſ-
tome or faſhion agayne.*
*Defunctos reuocare, to reſtore men from death
to lyfe.*
*An me ad M. Antonij fragmenti aſtimationem
reuocaturus es? wyll ye ſay that I dyd
ſollow Antonie or dyd any thyng lyke to Anto-
nie in praiſyng of graine.*
*Non reuoco ad arbitrium meum, I doo not
deſyre to haue the thyng ordeined or determi-
nated after my pleaſure.*
*Ab incepto vel ab inſtituto reuocare, To
turne one from his purpoſe, to perſwade him to
leauſe of an enterpriſe that he hath begun.*
Reuocare gradum, to returne.
*Ab inferis, vel a morte reuocare, to reſtore one
from death to lyfe, to reſtoze one to lyfe.*
*Ex itinere reuocare, to call one backe that is
goynge in his iourney.*
*Libertatem reuocare, To reſtoze libertee a-
gayne.*
*Ad mediocritatem reuocare modū alicuius
rei, to keepe a meane in a thyng.*
*Reuocare animos veſtros ad Mithridatici
belli memoriam, I woulde reduce or byng
into your remembraunce agayne the warre a-
gaynſt Mithridates.*
*Reuocant ſe rursus ad mœſtitiā, they byng
themyſelfe agayne to heauineſſe or ſadneſſe.*
*Omnia ad potentiam ſuam reuocantis eſt ſē-
tentia, it is the opinion of him, that wold haue
nothyng at all dooen and ordeyned, but by his
owne power and authoritee.*
Ad rationem operum reuocare, to require

accomplish, *sc.* to change his opinion, so that he be satisfied.
 Se reuocare, to change his opinion, so that he be satisfied.
 Ab opere aliquem reuocare, To make one leave of his worke.
 Ascelere reuocare, to tourne one from doing a mischeuous acte.
 Ad vitam reuocare, to restore of byng one to lyfe agayne.
 Reuocabilis, *le.* that may be reuoked or called agayne.
 Reuocamen, minis, *n. g.* idē quod Reuocatio.
 Reuolo, *ui, are,* to flee backe, to flee agayne.
 Reuolant ex aquore, They flee out of the sea agayne.
 Reuolubilis, *le.* that may be reuolued and turned agayne.
 Reuoluo, *ui, uere,* to tourne vp and downe, to reuolue, to tourne backe, to remoue, to tumble agayne.
 Reuolui retro, to be tumbled backe agayne.
 Reuolui ad sententiā alicuius, to come of to descende at length to ones opinion.
 Victoria ad irritum reuoluebarur, the victorie was in vayne, and came at length to none effecte.
 Reuolui in eandem vitam, to be fallen again into the same kynde of lyfe that he was before.
 Vulnus reuoluere, to wype of bynde up the wounde agayne.
 Reuolueris eodem, thou art come to the same purpose agayne: or thou speakest nowe of the same matter, that thou speakest of before.
 Reuoluo identidem in Tusculanum, I res turne often to my place at Tusculum.
 Reuoluere librum, to peruse and ouer reade a booke agayne.
 Reuolutio, *ōis,* a turnynge backe to the fyrste place or poparte, a reuolucion or turnynge of celestiaall bodies or spheres.
 Reuolutus, *a, um,* tourned backe, remoued, opened, vncouered.
 Reuomo, *mui, mere,* to partake vp agayne.
 Reuorto, *tere,* olde wyters used for Reuertor, to retourne.
 Reus, *rei, mas. ge.* he that is sued or accused, the persone arraigned. sometyne he that is gyltie. sometyne a suretie, or he that hath vnder taken for a man.
 Reus facti, gyltie of an offence.
 Reus agitur, he is sued or accused.
 Reus peragitur, he is condemned.
 Reus stipulando, he that bargayneth.
 Reus voti, he that hath auowed.
 Reus de vi, accused of breakyng the peace.
 Reum subdere, To accuse one of a greates offence.
 Petitor & Reus, contrary.
 Reus satis dandi, he that is bounde to bynge in sureties to vnder take for him.
 Reus satis accipiendi, he that hath taken sure

ties of a man for his debte.
 Promittendi reus, he that hath made promise for an other man.
 Facere aliquem reum, to accuse one.
 Reus auaritiæ, accused of couetousnesse.
 Reus alienæ culpæ, accused for an other mans faulte.
 Reum fieri, to be accused, or haue somethyng laid to his charge, also to become suretie for an other mans debte.
 Rex, *regis, m. ge.* a kynge, also a lord, a greates man.
 Rex sacrificulus, was a chiefe minister of sacrifices amonge the Romaynes onely.
 Reges arari, they that had the keepyng of the common treasure.

R A N T E H

Rha, a ryuer of Sarmetia, called also Volga.
 Rhabarbarum, or Ponticum, Rhabarbe, a precious roote, medicinable to purge coles, also to corroborate and strengthe the stomache and lyuer.
 Rhacoma, *ma, form. g.* an herbe, whiche Ruellius suppoeth to be that, which is called Rha Ponticum.
 Rhadamanthus, a kynge of Lycia, whiche was a streete creature of Justice, and therefore was supposed of the paynims, to be afterwarde one of the iudges in hell.
 Rhagades, & Rhagadia, *neu. g. plur.* certaine clestes in some partes of the body.
 Rhagion, *gh, neu. gen.* a spider, hauyng a littel blacke head, and is somewhat white, and hath shorte feete, whose bityng is venomous, as the spynnyng of a scorpion.
 Rhagoides, the nether skynne of the eye.
 Rhagusium, a cite in Dalmatia.
 Rhaia, looke Raia.
 Rhamnes, & Rhamnetes, certaine gentill men of Rome.
 Rhamnus, *nuntis,* a famous village in the countrey of Athens.
 Rhamnus, *ni, m. g.* a kynde of byzambles, which is white, and beareth moze fruite than othes do, and also hath floures, and sendeth forth byzanches with streight pyckes, not crooked as other are, and hath brode leaues, of this be diuers kyndes.
 Rhamnusia, was called the goddess of vengeance.
 Rhamnussis, *fidis,* of Rhamnusia.
 Rhamnusius, *a, um* a man of the towne called Rhamnus by Athens.
 Rhamponticum, the herbe and roote called the moze and greates Lentozie: it is named of Plinie (as Ruellius wytereth) Rhacoma.
 Rhamninitus, the name of a certaine kynge of Egypte, as Herodotus wytereth.

Rhaphanofagia, a hynde of wylderabythe.
 Rhaphanus, an herbe called radyshe.
 Rhaphia, a citee of Palestine, called of the Jewes Rhama.
 Rhapsinus, phij, m. gen. a certayne beast lyke a moulse, and spotted lyke a leopard.
 Rhaphis, idem quod Napus.
 Rhapsodi, the rehersers and interpreters of Homers verses.
 Rhea, the mother of goddes, called also Cybele.
 Rhea Syluia, the mother of Romulus and Remus, called also Alia.
 Rhebanus, a ryuer in the mouth of Bosphorus, a countrey in Thracia.
 Rhebas, another ryuer there.
 Rheda, da, f. g. a chariotte.
 Rhedarius, rij, m. g. a chariotte man.
 Rhedones, the citee of Wynes in Fraunce.
 Rhegium, a citee in the borders of Italie toward Sicile, also an other citee not farre fro Parma.
 Rheginus, a man of the citee Rhegium in Calabria.
 Rheginus, a, um, of Rhegium.
 Rhemi, people in Fraunce, called also Rhenenses.
 Rhenæ, one of the isles called Cyclades.
 Rheni, drum, people dwelling by Rhenne.
 Rhenenses, people dwelling on the ryuer of Rhenne.
 Rhenense vinum, rhenyshe wyne.
 Rheno, onis, ma. ge. a coate made of a beastes skinne.
 Rhenus, a noble ryuer of Germania, called the Rhenne.
 Rheon, Rheubarbe.
 Rhesus, a kynge of Thracia, whiche came to the ayde of the Troians, and was slayne of Diomedes, of whome a ryuer about Troie was called Rhesus.
 Rheti, a people in Italie nere the Alpes.
 Rhetia, a countrey in Germany, hauynge on the weste the Heluicians: on the Northe it marcheth vpon Danubius: on the east vpon the ryuer called Lycus: on the southe it lieth vpon the mountaynes called Alpes.
 Rhetico, onis, m. ge. a certayne mountayne by Rhetia.
 Rheucus, a, um, of Rhetia.
 Rhetor, oris, mascu. gen. he that teacheth Rhetorike.
 Rhetorice, ces, or Rhetorica, ca, f. ge. Rhetorike, or the crafte of eloquence.
 Rhetorica, drum, the exercise or feates of Rhetorike.
 Rhetoricæ, lyke a Rhetorician.
 Rhetoricor, aris, ari, to speake lyke a Rhetorician.
 Rhetoricoteros, a better Rhetorician.
 Rhetoricus, ca, cum, of Rhetorike.
 Rhetorici, drum, bookes that teache Rhetorike.
 Retorisso, ani, are, to speake in fourme of Rhetorike.

torike.
 Rhetus, a gyant, whom Dionise beyng touched into a lyon, slawe.
 Rheuma, rheumatis, n. g. a reume or distillation of humours.
 Rheumatism, mi, m. g. the disease of the reume.
 Rheumaticus, a, um, that hath the reume.
 Rheuxia, the seconde kynge of Ancusa.
 Rheuxor, the sonne of Pausthous.
 Rhibus, a bymble called Raspis.
 Rhibes, reasons of the rozan tree.
 Rhinoceros, rotis, m. g. a beaste that hath an horne in his nose, whiche naturally is ennemie to the elephant: it is also an oyle vessell, out of the whiche oyle is dropped.
 Rhinoceros nasum habere, is sayed of them that be wittie.
 Luuencesq, senesq, Et pueri nasum Rhinoceros habent, younge men, olde men, and children, and all be wittie.
 Rhinoclistia, a, f. g. a certayne herbe.
 Rhion, a promontorie of Beotia.
 Rhithaces, a thynge that becs dooe make.
 Rhipasapis, he that is fearefull, a towarde, and that had rather reune away than fight.
 Rhimna, a citee of Crete, called commonly Rhimna.
 Rhizias, a mine cummyng out of the roote of Lascipitum.
 Rhoa, malus punica.
 Rhodanus, a ryuer in Fraunce called the Rhone.
 Rhodia, a kynde of vyces. Also a certayne nymphe.
 Rhodia, a roote that groweth in Macedonie, hauynge the sauour of a rose. looke moze in Fuchsius, & in Gesnere, de catalogo plantarū, wher he correcteth Fuchsius in certayne pointes.
 Rhodinus, a, um, of Rhodes.
 Rhodium oleum, oyle made of roses.
 Rhodites, tis, m. g. a certayne precious stone, of the colour of a rose.
 Rhodius, a, um, of the Rhodes.
 Rhodogune, the daughter of kynge Darius, whiche kyled hir nurse for persuadyng hir to marie after hir fyrst husbandes death.
 Rhododaphne, & Rododendros, a tree hauing leaues lyke to an almonde tree, but greater, & fatte sedes, open lyke an horne, whiche hath in them woulle lyke purple silke, a longe roote, salte in taste, it groweth in watrye places, commonly called Oleander.
 Rhodomeli, honny and the iuice of roses boyled together, called commonly Mel rosatum.
 Rhodon, a rose.
 Rhodonia, a, f. g. a gardeyne of roses.
 Rhodophone, that parte of Syria, that goeth ouer the mountaine of Taurus.
 Rhodope, a mountayne in Thracia.
 Rhodopeius, a, um, pertaynyng to that mountayne of Rhodope, or of Thrace.
 Rhodopis, a famous harlotte of Thrace, of excellent

cellent beaultie, and wonderfull ryche.
Rhodos, ra, f. g. an herbe, which hath a stalke
 with knottes and ioyntes, and a leafe lyke a
 nettle, white in the middes, and in continuance
 waxeth all redde.
Rhodos, a famous yle in the sea called Carpathi-
 um, lying beyonde Cady, hauing on the north
 the countrey called Apeia: on the southe Aeg-
 ypte. In this yle were bozne many excellent
 philosophers and Rhetoricians: it was some-
 time puissant and ryche.
Rhodostacti, idem quod Rhodomeli, all be it
 some doe put a difference betwene them, they
 sayge, that Rhodomeli hath thre partes of the
 iuyce of roses, and one parte of honny: and
 that Rhodostacti hath two partes of the iuyce,
 and one of honny.
Rhoas, whan the corners of the eyes are open, so
 that there dooeth styll from theym continuall
 dropes.
Rhoeteus, & **Rhoeteus**, for Troianus.
Rhetus, a mountayne of Tropy, where **Diap-
 Chelamonius** was buried.
Rhoiton, ti, n. g. wyne made of pome granates.
Rhombus, bi, m. ge. a figure foure square ha-
 uing the sydes equall, the corners crooked. It
 is also a fische (as some thynke) called in Eng-
 lysh a bytter: it is called of the frenche me a **Tur-
 bot**, whether it be the same, which we cal a **Tur-
 bot**, I ca not tel. also a spinning wheele of turn.
Rhomphaea, a, f. g. a sworde.
Rhronchifonus, ni, m. g. he that routheth of snor-
 teth. also a mocker.
Rhonchus, chi, m. g. a rontyng whan on doeth
 cleape.
Rhonchisso, aui, are, to route of snorte.
Rhopalon, a water lillie, called commonly **Ne-
 nuphar**.
Rhoxia, a countrey by Polonia.
Rhoxolani, people on the north parte of the ry-
 uer of Danabius or Donow.
Rhus, is that, whiche apothecaries doe call **Su-
 nach**. **Manardus libro primo, epistola quarta**
 saith, that it is also called **Ros Syriacus**.
Rhuteni, a people in Fraunce called **Rhodes**.
Rhythmus, a ryuer.
Rhyndacus, a ryuer whiche renneth into the sea
 called **Pontus**.
Rhynitalcus, a man of Thrace.
Rhynton, a certayne comicall poete.
Rhyparographus, phi, m. g. a peynter of trifles
 or a stayner.
Rhytion, tij, n. g. a vessell lyke to a moone.
Rhythmus, mi, m. g. numbze or harmonie in
 speakyng. it is also called **ryme**.
Rhythmicus, a, um, that speaketh or syngeth in
 numbze, harmonie or proportion.
Rhytus, a certayne cuppe, in facion of an hozne.

Rica, ca, f. g. a garment of purple, hemmed
 or purfled. also a kerchiefe, whiche wo-
 men doe weare.
Ricina, an yle by Irelande.
Ricinus, ni, m. ge. and **Ricinium**, or **Ricinum**
 ni, n. g. a clothe, wherof parte was called ouer
 a mannes shoulders, it is also euery garmente
 that is foure square.
Ricinus, ni, masc. gene. a dogge tyke. It is also
 that whiche the apothecaries doe call **Cherua**,
 wherof is made an oyle, that serueth to opres-
 bles, lo. **Agricola**. but **Ruellius** maketh no
 mention of **Cherua**, but saith, that the Gre-
 kes did call it **Cici**, and some apothecaries doe
 name it **Catapucia maior**: and that the apoth-
 ecaries of Fraunce doe call it **Palma Chri-
 sti**.
Rictus, us, m. ge. the panyng or gapyng of the
 mouth. also a grinyng or frownefull opening
 of the mouth. also the fowne of the visage,
 whan a man grinneth, or a dogge natwyl.
Rictus ad aures dehiscens, when one gapeth
 so wyde that his mouthe stretcheth to etche from
 one eare to an other.
Diducere rictum, to gape.
Ricula, la, f. g. a handkerchiefe.
Ridens, ensis, laughyng.
Rideo, risi, ridere, to laughe. also to scozne or
 moke.
Aliquem ridere, to moke one.
Ridibundus, a, um, that laugheth much.
Ridica, ca, f. g. a prophe, wherwith a vine or
 other lyke thyng is holden by.
Ridiculum, li, n. g. a moke, a foolyshe thyng,
 a thyng to be mocked and scozned.
Ridiculus, li, masc. gen. a man, whome men doe
 moke or laugh at, a festyng stocke, a laughyng
 stocke.
Mihi solæ ridiculo fuit, he was a laughyng
 stocke to me onely.
Ridiculum est istud me admonere, it is a fool-
 yshe thyng that you should tell me this.
Iacere ridiculum, to speake a mery thyng to be
 laughed at.
Ridicularius, a, um, idem quod **Ridiculum**.
Ridicule, foolyschely, in mockage.
Rigatio, onis, f. g. a wateryng.
Rigeo, gui, gere, to be feruently colde. also to
 be harde or stiffe.
Rigere gelu, to be harde frozen.
Rigens, ensis, om. ge. colde, harde or stiffe for
 colde, that cannot bow.
Rigentes oculi, eyes whiche doe neuer moue.
Rigesco, scere idem quod **Rigeo**, to waxe hard
 or to waxe colde.
Rigide, stiffe, sharpe, cruelly.
Rigiacum, a certayne citee.
Rigidor, aris, ari, to be made stiffe or sharke.
Rigidus, a, um, colde, harde, stiffe, sharpe or
 cruel.
Rigidus leo, a cruel and fierse lyon.

Homo rigidus, a rygourous and hard person.
Rigo, aui, are, to make weate, or to water a gar-
 deine or fiede.
Rigor, oris, m. g. a vehement colde, hardnesse,
 stiffnesse.
Rigor neruorum, stiffnesse of the sinewes.
Rigor iuris, the rygour or extremitie of the
 law.
Rigor natura, rygourousnesse & hardnesse of
 nature, rudenesse.
Riguus, a, um, that may be easly weate or was-
 tered.
Rima, mæ, fæ. g. a chynke or cleft in woodde or
 stone, where it is not close ioyned.
Rimas agere, to be clouen or chynked, as tim-
 ber or bourdes are with lying in the wynde.
Rimam inuenire, to fynde an excuse or meane
 to escape.
Rimarum plenus sum, I am full of chynkes or
 holes: by trāslacion I hepe no silence or coun-
 sayle.
Rimor, aris, ari, and Rimo, aui, are, to seeche
 diligently, to seeche in every corner or hole, also
 to cleue as timber is clouen.
Rimofus, a, um, full of cleftes or chynkes.
Rimula, læ, f. g. a littell chynke or cleft.
Ringo, rinxi, ringere, or Ringor ringeris, to
 gryppe or shewe the teethe, as a dogge dooeth
 whan he will barke or bpte, also to be inwardes
 lie angrie, to bzaule.
Ripa, pæ, f. g. a water banke.
Ripareses, certayne sculpsours amonge the Ro-
 maynes, whiche late in the borders of theyr em-
 pyre to keepe out theyr ennemies.
Riparia, rix, f. g. a byde, which byedeth in wa-
 ter bankes.
Riparius, a, um, that abydeeth on the water ban-
 kes.
Ripa, seu Ripei, mountaynes in Arcadia.
Riphei, mountaynes in Scythia, where as is co-
 tinuall winter, and snow with huge wyndes.
Ripheus, one of the Centaures.
Ripula, læ, f. g. a littell banke.
Riscus, ci, m. g. a cofer couered with leather, al-
 so a littell wyndow, or a hole in a wall.
Risibilis, le, that whiche can lawgh.
Risum, a citre of Liburnia.
Risio, onis, f. g. a laughyng.
Risor, oris, m. g. a laughet.
Risus, us, m. g. laughter.
Risus fardonius, a laughter without mirth,
 as of them that be madde or cruell. Suche as
 Ieremyen be whan they be angrie.
Risum concitare, to make one to laugh.
Risum captare, to doe a thyng whiche causeth
 men to laugh.
Risum ædere, to laughe.
Excipere aliquid risu, to laugh at a thyng.
Risus hominum de te erat, men laughed at
 thee.
Risum tenere, to forbeare laughyng.

Rite, directly, truly, even as it should be, well,
 conveniently, accordyngly.
Rites, tis, m. g. idem quod Ritus.
Ritius, a citre of Crete.
Ritualis, le, petyning to rites or customes.
Rituales, booke, wherein the fourme of ceremo-
 nies and olde maners and customes are written.
Ritus, us, m. g. an approued custome, a rite.
Ritu natura, the course or orde of nature.
Riuālis, lis, m. g. he that loneth the same wo-
 man that an other doeth. Riuales be also they,
 whose landes be deuided by a riuer or broke, als
 so they that dwell vpon riuers.
Sine riuale diligere, spoken prouerbially, of
 one that is foolisshly in loue with a thyng that
 no other man can phantase.
Riuālitās, atis, f. g. enuie or obseruance betwene
 the louers of one woman, riuālitie.
Riuinus, ni, masc. gen. a wear, idem quod Ri-
 uālis.
Riuus, ul, m. g. a riuer or brooke.
Riuulus, li, m. g. a lyttell brooke.
Riuulos conlectari, fontes rerum non vides
 re, to speake thynges of smal effecte, and omittes
 the chiefe poynte of the matter.
Rixa, æ, fæ. m. g. a bzaulyng contention, a scols-
 dyng, a chidyng.
Rixor, aris, ari, to contende with bzaulyng, to
 scolde, and is moſte commonly referred to wo-
 men.
Rixantur inter se, they bzaule and chyde one
 with an other.
Rixose, scoldyngly, with bzaulyng or chydyng.
Rixofus, a, um, that bzauleth or chideith.

R ANTE O.

Rob & Robur, names barbarous, signi-
 fying iuice of herbes or frutes defecates
 reſede moze in Sapa.
Robigalia, the ceremonies petyning to Robis-
 gus, the preſeruatur of cozne.
Robiginofus, a, um, much blaſted.
Robigo, ginis, f. ge. was honoured of the Ro-
 maynes for a goddeſſe, whome they ſuppoſed
 mought preſerue their cozne from blaſtyng. it is
 alſo that vice in cozne called blaſtyng.
Robigus, the old Romaynes named the god that
 preſerued cozne from blaſtyng.
Robor, or Robur, roboris, n. g. harde oke. it is
 alſo ſtrength & hardneſſe of the body or mynde.
 ſomtyme the ſtrength or hardneſſe of any thing
 generally, alſo a ſtockes in priſon, or place wher
 men were put to execution.
Tenere firmitatem & robur in virtute, to be
 firme and ſtrong in vertue.
Roboraria, places whiche are paled about.
Roborneus, a, um, of an oke.
Fruges roburnæ, oken waſte or acornes.
Roboro, aui, are, to fortiſie, to make ſtrong.
Roboreus, a, um, of oken tymber.

Rixij

Roboses

Robores, the olde wyters vled for Robur,
an oke.
Robus, bi, m. g. olde wyters called redde of col-
lour, also all maner of mattier, which had ma-
ny redde veynes, was called Robus. it is also
a kynde of wheate, that yeldeth fayre meale,
which we call now redde wheate.
Robustus, a, um, that is made of oke, oken.
Robustus, a, um, stronge and harde, sturdie.
Rodo, si, dere, to gnawe as a mouse or other
lyke beast doeth, sometime to detract or bache-
bite.
Rodora, looke Rhodora.
Rodus, a, um, a thyng vnperfecte or rude, vn-
polished, vnwrought.
Rogalis, le, of a great fyre.
Rogamen, gaminis, n. g. a desyre.
Rogatorij, notaries, which required the parties,
that eche of them should promyse.
Rogatio, onis, was among the Romaynes, whā
the Tribunes, whiche were the head officers of
the people, were contente, that any acte should
passe, whiche was made by the senate, or by the
same Tribunes diuised, an interrogacion, a
demaundyng, also a lawe, an ordinaunce, a
priuilege.
Ferre rogationem ad populum, to demaund
and aske of the people, whether they be content
to admytte a law or ordinaunce.
Ferre rogationem per vim, to cause the peo-
ple to receyue a lawe or ordinaunce agaynst the
mynde of all other magistrates, or any that do
reliste it.
Accipere rogationem, to receiue or admytte a
lawe or ordinaunce.
Rogator, oris, mas, gen. a hegger from doze to
dawn, a praler, a desyrer.
Rogator comitorum, he that demaunded the
peoples mynde in admittynge any ordinaunce
or lawe.
Rogatiuncula, lae, fem, ge, a littell requeste or
demaunde.
Rogatus, a, um, asked demaunded, prayed, des-
yred.
Rogatus, us, m. g. a desyre, a request.
Rogatio, onis, fem, ge, a law, an ordinaunce of
the people.
Rogito, aui, are, to intreate, to desyre, to des-
maunde, to enquire often, to aske for a thyng.
Rogo, aui, are, to require, to pray, to enquire, to
aske of one, to inacte.
Rogare plebem, to enquire of the commons,
if they be content that a lawe shall passe: or as
in our parliament, to goe to the question.
Rogare aliquem sententiam, to demaunde of
one what his opinion is.
Rogare sacramento, to sweare one, or to geue
to him an othe.
Rogare auxilium, to desyre one to helpe vs.
Ab amico argentum rogare, To desyre ones
friende to lende him money.

Vasa inspicienda rogare, to desyre one to lende
certaine vessel onely to se them.
Roger quis, one perchaunce wyll demaunde
of me.
Suplice voce rogare, to desyre one humbly.
Occidere aliquem rogando, to intreate one
importunately.
Rogus, gi, m. g. a great fyre, wherein dead bo-
dies were burned.
Roma, the citee of Rome.
Romanensis, he that cometh from an other coun-
trei, and dwelleth at Rome.
Romania, is a countrey called Thure.
Romanus, a Romayne.
Romanus, a, um, of Rome.
Romandues, called now Veromandi, Ver-
mandois.
Rómula, a tree, vnder the which Romulus, and
Remus were founde.
Romuleus, a, um, of Romulus.
Romulidæ, Romaynes.
Rómulus, li, the fyrst kyng of Romaynes.
Rómulus, a, um, of Romulus.
Ronchisso, looke Rhonchisso.
Ronchus, looke Rhonchus.
Ronchisonus, looke Rhonchisonus.
Roralis, le, of deaw, deawy, that may be spyn-
dled like deaw.
Rorans, artis, that moysteth with a deaw.
Rorarij milites, men, which beynge light armed
made the fyrst charge in battayle.
Rorarium vinum, wyne that was geuen to the
soldiours called Rorarij.
Roratio, onis, fem, ge, a fallynge downe of deaw.
also a discale in vines, by the occasion whereof
the chiefe grapes doe fall away.
Roresco, scere, to be washed with deaw.
Rorifacio, feci, cere, to spynkle.
Roro, aui, are, to deaw or droppe downe lyke
deaw.
Rorare aliquem cruore, to spynkle one with
bloud.
Rorat, the deaw falleth.
Rorifer, rifea, rum, that byngeth deaw.
Roruléntus, a, um, full of deaw.
Ros, roris, m. g. deaw.
Ros syriacus, that whiche is called of the apo-
thecaries Sunach.
Rosa, a, fem, ge, a rose: sometyme vled for the
oyle of roses.
Rosa mea, my sweete one.
Rosaceus, a, um, of roses.
Aqua rosacea, rose water.
Rosago, idem quod Cisthus.
Rosa canina, idem.
Rosalia, garlandes of roses.
Rosarium, rij, n. g. a gardeine or bedde of roses,
or many roses sette together, a rosier.
Roscidus, a, um, that is wette or moysted with
deaw.
Nox rosida, a deawy nyght.

Roscius,

Roscus, a Romayne, and a plaier in comedies, whome for his excellencie in pronounciation and lecture, the noble Cicero called his swell, and so muche belited in him that he contended with him, whether Roscius coulde sette forth the one sentence in mo facions of gesture and countenance, or he expresse the same sentence in a moze diuersitie of eloquent woordes. The excellencie of this man in his arte, howe it was esteemed and fauoured of all the Romaynes, it appeareth well, in that they gaue to hym for a continuall stipende, one thousande of theyr grotes for every daye: which a montheth of our money is thirtene pounde, thertene shyllynges and foure pence. And Lucius Sylla beyng Dictatour, gaue to him a ringe of golde, whiche was the token of a knyght at that tyme, as a colar or chapne of golde is at this tyme.

Rosetum, ti, n. g. a gardeyne of roses.

Roseus, a, um, of a rose, or of the colour of a rose.

Dea rosea, the moynynge.

Rosidus, a, um, toke Roscidus.

Rosio, onis, f. g. gnawynge.

Rosmarinum, ni, neu. gen. of Rosmarinus, ni, ma, gen. rosmarie.

Rosmaris, a certayne tree.

Rostellum, li, neu. gen. a littell beake or bill of a byrde, or a littell snowe.

Rostra, strorum, rostris, was a place in Rome afore the conyte called Hostilia, wherein was a pulpitte, in whiche the oratours of Rome were wont to stande, when they pyched to the people, or declared any matiere of the whiche proceeded this woorde Pro rostris, in the pulpitte, or at the batte.

Rostratus, a, um, that hath a bill a beake or a snowe. also that is armed with a stemme, as a shyppe.

Rostrata naues, shippes haunyng pickes of yron without the stemme.

Rostro, au, are, to thrust in the beake or byll.

Rostrum, stri, n. g. a beake of a byrde, a snowe of a beast or fylde. also the stemme of a shyppe or bote.

Rostrum canis, a dogges mousyll or nose.

Rostrum delphini, a delphins beake.

Suis rostrum, a sowes snowe.

Rota, ta, f. gen. a wheele. also a kynde of fylde. also a kynde of gotes.

Rotans, antis, turnyng or swynnyng about.

Rotatus, a, um, swynge or turned rounde.

Rothomagus, the citee of Roan in Normandy.

Roto, au, are, to turne a thyng lyke a wheele, to swynge aboute.

Rotula, la, f. g. a littell wheele.

Rotella, idem.

Rorundatio, onis, roundenesse.

Rorunde, roundely, aptly, elegantly, handsomely, properly in woordes, compactely, in good order.

Rorunditas, atis, f. g. roundenesse.

Rotundo, au, are, to make rounde.

Rorundare caput, to haue a rounde head, or to grow with a rounde head, as popie doeth.

Rorundus, a, um, rounde. sometyme well compacte or facioned.

Ore rorundo loqui, to expresse muche in fewe woordes.

Rorundus orator, id est, elegans & compositus.

Roxana, the daughter of Darius, and concubine of Alexander, whiche beyng greete with childe, was slouene by hir sylter Satyrus.

Roxicum, a citee of the yle Cosira, called commonly Rogela.

R ANTE V.

Rubecula, la, f. g. a robben redbreast.

Rubedo, dinis, rednesse.

Rubefacio, befacis, feci, facere, to make redde.

Rubescio, fieri, to be made redde.

Rubefactus, a, um, made redde.

Rubellæ, redde grapes.

Rubellio, onis, a fische called a rochette.

Rubellianus, a, um, somewhat redde.

Rubellianæ vites, idem quod Rubellæ vites.

Rubellus, a, um, somewhat redde.

Rubellæ vites, vines, the woodde whereof is redde.

Rubellum vinum, clarette wyne.

Rubens, entis, om. g. tuddie.

Rubeo, rubui, bère, to be redde.

Rubescio, fecere, to waxe redde, to be made redde.

Ruber, bra, brum, redde.

Rubetra, æ, f. g. may be used for that byrde whiche we call a buntynge.

Rubeta, ta, f. g. a tode that breedeth chiefly amonge bymbles and byers, and is of colour somewhat redde.

Rubetarius, ri, m. g. a kynde of haukes, whiche we call a hen hartoe.

Rubetum, ti, n. g. a busshy close.

Rubeus, a, um, redde. Hermolaus Barbarus denieth it to be latine. it is sometime used for spineus, a, um.

Rubi, borum, a towne in Campana.

Rubia, æ, f. g. called of the apothecaries Rubemaior, & Rubra tinctorum, or Rubea tinctorum, an herbe, wherewith they colour woul or skynes, madder.

Rubia sylvestris, woodrough.

Rubicilla, la, a byrde of the byrgenesse of a sparowe, haunyng a very mozte bil and broade, a broade tonge. &c. wee call it a bulfinche.

Rubicon, conis, a riuer in Italie, whiche diuideth Gallia from the parte of Italie, nowe called Romandiola, and in olde tyme Flaminea.

Rubicundulus, a, um, somewhat ruddy.

Rubicundus, a, um, ruddy or very redde.
 Rubidus, a, um, a swarte redde. also tough or
 course, as breadde hauing much bryanne.
 Rubigalia, drum, trastes ordeyned for the pfer
 uacion of coyne from blastynge.
 Rubigino, aui, are, to ruste.
 Rubiginosus, a, um, rustie.
 Rubigo, ginis, f. g. ruste. also the blastynge of
 coyne.
 Rubor, boris, m. g. rednesse.
 Rubrica, cæ, f. g. redde challe, or ruddell, wher
 with sheepe are marked.
 Rubriceta, tæ, f. g. rosette coloure, such as wo
 men vied to peincte thym with.
 Rubricosus, a, um, redde.
 Rubricatus, a, um, a ryuer in Spayne called Robre
 gate.
 Rubricatus, a, um, coloured with redde, or rudd
 is, as sheepe are.
 Rubrus, a, um, redde.
 Rubus, bi, m, or f. g. a bryble, a bushe, the
 blacke berpe tree.
 Rubus caninus, the wylde eglantyne bryer.
 Ructator, oris, m. g. he that belcheth.
 Ructatrix, the feminine.
 Ructatrix herba, an herbe that maketh one to
 belche or bryake wynde vwarde.
 Ructatus, a, um, that is belched vpon.
 Ructito, aui, are, to bryake wynde often.
 Ructo, aui, are, to belche or bryake wynde vpon
 warde.
 Ructor, tari, idem.
 Ructare crapulam, to sauour of to much brynke.
 Ructatio, onis, idem quod Ructus.
 Ructuosus, a, um, that belcheth much.
 Ructus, us, m. g. belkynge or bryakynge wynde
 vwarde.
 Rudens, entis, om. g. bryakynge lyke an asse.
 Rudens, tis, m. & f. g. a cabell of a wypp.
 Ruderarium cribrum, a rangeyng sieue.
 Ruderatio, onis, f. g. a layng of rubbyshe.
 Ruderatus, a, um, where muche rubbyshe lieth.
 Rudero, aui, are, to lay on olde stoncs and rub
 bell. also to daube or lay on morter.
 Rudetum, ti, n. g. a place where lieth much rub
 byshe or rubbell. also lande, whiche hath lye
 ley, and is newly put in tyllage.
 Rudia, diarum, an olde towne in Apulia, where
 the poete Ennius was borne.
 Rudiarius, rij, masc. gen. he which is discharged
 offyghtynge with a swoorde. also a bodger, or
 a mender of olde garmentes, and a suier of ma
 her of lues.
 Rudicula, læ, f. g. a potte Riche, wherwith men
 sturre thynges that are lodde ouer the fyre.
 Rudimentum, ti, neu. gene. the fyrst teachynge
 of chyldren, a rudiment, the fyrst instruction
 or beginnyng.
 Rudimentum lucis, the beginnyng of the lyfe.
 Rudimentum ponere, to begynne to learne,
 to practise fyrt.

Rudimenta tyrocinij deponere sub aliquo,
 to learne or be fyrt instructed of one in frates
 of armes or any other thyng.
 Rudio, diui, dire, to teache one, whiche is vn
 learned.
 Rudis, dis, f. g. a rodde or yerde, whiche was
 geuen to sworde plaiers, when they came to
 ly. peres olde, in token that they were set at li
 bertye: sometime liberte from labour. Lam
 pidius writeth, that sworde plaiers did playe
 with suche rodde.
 Rude donari, to be discharged of attidace, pro
 pely in sworde playng or in the warres.
 Rudem accipere, hath the same signification.
 Rudis, de, rude, ignozante, vnlarned, vnl
 taught, that knoweth nothyng, not exercised
 or teached in a thyng, nothyng experte or cofi
 nyng. also rusticall.
 Rudis in iure ciuili, ignozante in the lawe
 ciuile.
 Rei militaris rudis, nothyng experte in frates
 of armes.
 Rudis rerum omniu, that knoweth nothyng.
 Rude carmen, a grosse verse, a rough verse, an
 vnfacioned verse.
 Ad seditiones rudis, that can not tell how to
 gouerne and rule in the tyme of sedicion and
 busynesse.
 Rudus, ruderis, n. g. Wardes or pieces of stoncs
 broken and scattered, rubbell or rubbyshe of
 olde houses.
 Rudiras, atis, f. g. rudenesse, lacke of learnynge,
 or witte, dulnesse of witte.
 Rudo, rudi, rudere, to bryake lyke an asse. it is
 sometime spoken of a man. Sometime of a wo
 man: sometime of Lions.
 Ruseo, fes, and Rufesco, scere, to be somewhat
 redde, to waxe redde.
 Rufinus, the name of certayne Romaynes.
 Ruso, aui, are, to make redde.
 Rusimaceria, a towne of Campayne.
 Rufuli, certayne captaynes made by the consull,
 who afterwarde were called Rutuli.
 Rufulus, a, um, somewhat redde.
 Rufus, a, um, idem.
 Rufam ne illam? What that redde headed
 wenche?
 Rufus, the name and surname of dyuers Ro
 maynes.
 Ruga, gæ, f. g. a wrynckle or platte.
 Rugio, giui, gire, to roze lyke a lyon.
 Rugitus, us, m. g. a rozyng.
 Rugo, aui, are, to be plaited or wrynckled.
 Rugo, xi, gere, to belche.
 Rugosus, a, um, full of playtes or wrynckles, wt
 thered or raeled.
 Ruidus, or Ruuidus, a, um, adiectiuum.
 Ruidum pilum, a pestell that hath no pyon at
 the ende, and is rough and not planed.
 Ruuidus panis, bread that is not throug bas
 hed, and is therfore rough in eatynge.

Ruina,

Ruina, na, f. g. ruine, extreme decay.
 Subdere caput ruina, to put his life in daunger.
 Neronis ruina, the death or decay of Nero.
 Celi ruina, thunder.
Ruinofus a, um, ruinous, in decay, lyke to fall.
Rulla, la, f. g. the flaffe, wherwith the ploughman clefteth the culter, or rather the yron that is set on the flaffe.
Rullus, a Romaine, whiche brought first a whole boze to the table in seruice.
Ruma, ma, f. g. was of the olde wyters called a teate. it is also the throte bolle.
Rumbotinus, idem quod Rumpotinus.
Rumen, minis, neu. gene. the drawlappe of a beaste, also a place in the belly, a panche. also a teate.
Rumentum, ti, n. g. a brastyng out, an impostume that brastyeth out of the fleshe.
Rumex, rumicis, f. g. sorrell. also a weapon like to a speare.
Rumia, a goddess, whom the payntys supposed to bee beneficiall to womens breastes, and to suckynge chyldren.
Rumifero, aui, are, to carie abroade a rumour.
Rumigare, to chewe the cudde.
Rumigero, aui, are, to carpe tydynges.
Rumigerulus, a letter of tydynges.
Ruminas hostis, sacrifices of thole beastes, whiche chewe the cudde.
Ruminas ficus, a figge tree, vnder the which it is supposed that a woulfe gaue sucke to Romulus and Remus.
Ruminatio, onis, f. g. a chetwyng of the cudde, as a beest doeth. Also deliberation or aduysment, a calling of a thyng to remembraunce, or considering and resoluyng of a thyng in the mynde.
Rumino, aui, are, a Ruminor, aris, ari, to chewe the cudde. also to call eysones to remembrance, to weigh and consider in the mynde.
Rumis, mis, a teate.
Rumito, aui, are, to beare tydynges.
Rumo, aui, are, to geue the teate to a childe. also idem quod Rumino.
Rumor, oris, mas. gene. tydynges, rumour, or bzuite.
 Parua aura rumoris, the least bzuite of rumour than can be.
 Rumor ait, the repozte of bzuite is.
 Differre rumorem, to spreade a rumour.
 Rumores excipere, to hearken of know what rumour goeth a broade.
Rumpi, porum, transomes.
Rumpo, rupi, rumpere, to breake, to make weary.
 Rumpere moras, to make hast.
 Rumpere silentium, to keepe no longer silence to speake at length.
 Ut me ambulando rumperet, that he woulde make me starke wey with walkynge.

Aditus rumpere, to breake in.
Patientiam rumpere, to waite angely.
Fidem rumpere, to breake promys.
Vocem rumpere, to speake at the last with indignacion.
 Me rupi currendo, I haue worried my selfe with runnyng.
Rumpi malis, & non moueri, contrarie.
Rumpotinum, a bulle, which groweth in France, of whiche Columella wytereth, that no coze should be sown within twentie foote thereof.
Rumpotinetum, the place where such bulles doe growe.
Rumpotinus, the name of the Poplar tree amonge them that dwell beyonde the riuer Po in Italy.
Rumula, la, f. g. a littel teate.
Rumisculus, li, mas. gene. a littel rumour or bzuite.
Runa, na, for. gen. a weapon sometime used in France.
Runca, ca, f. g. bred of olde wyters for Runcina.
Runcatio, onis, f. g. weedyng.
Runcator, oris, a weeder.
Runcina, na, f. g. a whipsawe, wherwith timber is sawed. it is also a bulle whiche is byll to cutte bulles. Runcina, is also the goddess of weedyng. it sermeth also after some, to bee a greates plane, that topmiers vse.
Runcino, aui, are, to sawe timber.
Runco, aui, are, to weede or pull vp by the rootes.
Runfor, oris, one of the names of Pluto, called god of hell.
Ruo, rui, ruere, to fall, to rustle or breake out or downe violently, to renne headlyng and with violence, to goe hastily, to poure oute, to be deceptured, to subuerse, to ouerthrow or cast downe violently, to plucke vp, to digge vp or out of the grounde, to breake a sander, to throw downe.
 Quo moriture ruis maiora viribus audes? whither rennest thou headlong to be slayn, and attemptest thynges aboue thy puissance; also to lyfte vp.
 Et ruit atram ad celū picea crassus caligine nubem, and bryng thicke, it listeth vp to heauen a cloude as blacke as pitche. sometyme it signifieth to make a great noyse.
 Ruit arduus aether, the high firmament rumbled or made a great noyse.
 Ruit imbris calum, it rained soze, or it rained as heauen wolde haue fallen downe.
 Ruit dies, id est, oritur, the day cometh on.
 Sol ruit, id est, discedit, the sunne goeth downe.
 Ruit ver, id est, in finem vergit, the springe tyme draweth towarde an ende.
 Flumina ruunt per campos, the ryuers renne swiftly or with greates violence through the feldes.

Vide sis ne quid imprudens ruas, id est im-
modeste agas, see ye play no wylde touche re-
ye be wate.
Portis ruunt, they rushe oʒ renne violently out
at the gates.
Ruere ad interitum voluntarium, to renne
headlong to present death wyllynge.
Patemptorem ruere, id est, decipi, to suffre
the bier to be disciured and begyled.
Ceteros ruem, the other I would cast heds
long downe to the grounde.
Illum ruere nuntiant, they say that he cometh
with all haste and sprede that can be possible.
Rupes, pis, f. g. a hill, a banke, oʒ roche so steepe
downe, that no man may clumme it.
Rupicapra, a, f. g. a wylde goate.
Rupicias, for damnum dederis, thou shalt paye
oʒ yelde damages.
Ruptor, oris, m. g. one that breaketh oʒ violas
neth.
Ruptus, ra, tum, broken oʒ brast, wexed, tozne
oʒ rent.
Ruralis, le, rusticall oʒ of the village.
Rurestris, stre, of the countrey, not of the citee oʒ
towne.
Ruricola, la, com. g. an husbände man, he that
laboureth oʒ tilleth the earth.
Rurigena, bozne in the countrey out of a citee oʒ
great towne.
Ruro, aui, are, and Ruror, aris, ari, to dwel af-
ter the countrey facion, to dwel in the countrey
oʒ out of the citee.
Rursus, & rursum, estecomes oʒ backwarde, on
the other parte, agayne.
Rus, ruris, ne. ge. the countrey out of the citee,
where as husbandry is vled and exercised.
Ruscum, ci, n. g. oʒ Ruscus, ci, m. g. rede
Bruscum.
Ruscinum, Rusillon oʒ Perpignan in Fraunce.
Ruspor, aris, ari, to serche diligently, it is pro-
pely to shape as an henne dweth when she se-
keth for meate.
Russatus, a, um, idem quod rufus.
Rufus, & Rufeus, a, um, redde.
Rustica, a, f. g. a byrde like a partriche, but he
hath a longe byll.
Rusticanus, a, um, rusticall, oʒ of the countrey
oʒ village.
Rusticarius, a, um, perteynyng to one of the
countrey, oʒ to husbandry.
Falces rusticariae, hedgeng billes.
Rusticatio, onis, fœm. gen. a bydyng in the
countrey.
Rustice, rustically, vncurteisely, rudely.
Rusticatum, idem, churlyshely, after the facion
of the countrey.
Rusticitas, tatis, f. g. churlyshenesse, sometyme
fearefulnesse, rusticitie, rudenesse.
Et si rusticitas, non verat, ipsa rogat, and if
that foolishhe basshesfulnesse let hyz not, she ma-
keth requeste.

Rusticor, aris, ari, to dwell in the countrey, oʒ
exercise husbandry.
Rusticulus, a, um, somewhat rude oʒ rustic
call.
Rusticus, a, um, rusticall, vplandysh, homely
without courtesie.
Rusticus, ci, m. g. one of the countrey, an hus-
bände man.
Rusticus, is also the propre name of a man.
Ruta, ar, fœm. gen. rewe, called also herbe
grace.
Ruta & carfa, Officius saith, that in Rutis, &
carfis, are those thynges, that be not fast in the
grounde, nor are any parte of the buildyng, oʒ
the covering of a house: they be proprely all
of those thynges that a man causeth epyther to be
digged out of the grounde, oʒ to be cut downe
for the vse of his householde, as grauel, sande,
chalke, woodde, tymber, coles.
Ruta, orum, n. g. Plus amonge the lawyers al
thynges digged out of the grounde, as Rone,
sande, grauell, chalke, leade, and other met-
alles.
Rutabulum, li, n. g. a cele rake to make cleane
an oven.
Rutaceus, a, um, of oʒ perteynyng to rewe.
Rutatus, a, um, made of rewe.
Rutellum, li, m. g. a littell mattocke.
Rutheni, people beyonde Liuania, of whome the
countrey is now called Russia, there bee also
people in Fraunce aboute Towres so called.
Ruticilla, a littell byrde called a redde taylor.
Rutilatus, a, um, that is stayned with a byghte
redde.
Rutilesco, scere, to waxe somewhat ruddie.
Rutilus, the name of diuers Romaynes.
Rutilo, aui, are, to shyne.
Rutilus, a, um, that is shynyng redde.
Rutuli capilli, yelow heare.
Ruto, aui, are, a frequentative of Ruo.
Rutrum, tri, n. g. a mattocke.
Rutuba, olde writers vled for Turbatio.
Id postea viderimus, nunc sumus in rutaba
we wyl afterwarde see, now we be in trouble.
Rutuba, a ryuer in Liguria, rennyng from the
mountayne called Appenninus.
Rutuli, an auncient people in Italie, of whome
Turnus was kynge, whome Aeneas banquis-
hed.
Rutulus, a, um, of the people Rutuli.
Rutulus, a mans name.
Rutupia: an haven in Rente called Sandwich.
Rutupinus, a, um, of that haven.
Rutupinum promontorium, a goze oʒ elbow
of lande in Englande, lyng into the sea aboute
Sandwiche.



SABA, of Sabe,
a greete citee in
Aethiope, also
chiefe citee of the
people called Sas
bæi in Arabia.

Saba, signifieth a
miserie.

Sabæa, of Saba, a
countreie in the
middell of Ara
bia towards the

east, incircled about with great rocks, where
in is a great wood of precious trees, some of Saba
namum and Cassia, some byngng for the trans
hensence and myrr. the length of that woodde
is twentie of theyr myles called Schoeni, which
comprehendeth of Italian myles, one hundred
and fiftie, Plin. li. 12. Theophrastus li. 9. de
hist. plant. Solinus writeth, that the region
byngng for the transhensence is from a towne
there named Atramiæ. vii. manions whiche
in deede conteyneth. 224. miles, Mansio of
Stachmos beyng of. 28. Italian myles. the
chiefe citee of that realme is called Sabota.

Sabæi, people of the realme of Sabæa.

Sabaoth, in the plurall numbze, in the hebrewe
tonge, signifieth of hostes or armies, or powers.

Sabatharius, ri, m. g. and Sabatharia, æ, f. g.
he or she that kepeth the Sabbath daye.

Sabbath, a propre name, whereof cometh Sabbathi
ni, the name of a people.

Sabbathismus, a variation after labours.

Sabbathizare, to kepe Sabbath date.

Sabbathum, thi, n. g. was amonge the fewes ac
compted the seventh daye, in the which they fa
sted, in remembrance of the. vii. dayes, in the
whiche they were fatigate goyng fastyng in the
deserte of Arabia, ere they came to the mount of
Sinai. Sainte Augustine vpon the psalmes
writeth, that Sabbathum is taken thre maner
of wayes: for the. vii. daye is called by that
name, in the whiche almighty god rested after
his worke of. vi. dayes. Sabbathum is also eter
nall quietnesse. moreover Sabbathum is the
conscience of a quiete mynde, aduanced by hope
of the tyme to come, not beyng shaken or vexed
with stormes of thynges present.

Sabæus, a, um, of the people Sabæi.

Sabacus, a kyng of Aethiope.

Sabata, Sabatia, or Sabatium, a citee of Liguria,
called Sauonia.

Sabææ, a certaine poole.

Sabe, in the tongue of Syria, is the moneth of
Februarie.

Sabelli, people dwellyng in the mountaynes be
twene the Sabines and Marsy in Italie.

Sabellus, and Sabellus, a, um, of the people
Sabini in Italy.

Sabidius, a Romayne, which was a notable glut
ton.

Sabim, amonge the Arabians doeth signifie god.
Sabina, næ, f. g. a weapon lyke to a boze speare.
it is also the herbe called Saurine.

Sabini, people in Italie, betwene Latini and
Vmbri.

Sabinus, a, um, of the Sabines.

Sabinia, a gate at Rome, out of the whiche men
went to the Sabines.

Saba, a citee of Ioby.

Sabana, a creeke of the Britayne sea.

Sabiana, a great ryuer in Englande called Se
m, whiche renneth in to the sea by Wyllow,
Ptolemeus calleth it Sabriana.

Sabucus, lyke Sambucus.

Sabulæ, ri, n. g. a grauell pitte.

Sabulum, li, n. g. grosse sande, or grauell.

Sabulosus, a, um, grauelly, full of grauell.

Sabura, ræ, a mans name.

Saburij, a kynde of sacrifice.

Saburra, ræ, fæm. g. lastage or balast, wherewith
shippes are euen popled, to go byrgh, whiche
is commonly of grauell.

Saburratus, a, um, loded with grauell or other
lyke erthe, baled, and by translation, full.

Saburro, aui, ære, to bale a shippe.

Sabyllus, a syrian of a citee in Sicile called Gela.

Sacæ, people of Ethiopia.

Sacal, a kynde of ambre founde in Egypte.

Sacaram, a countrey of Asia beyond the sea called
Caspium, the people whereof haue no houses,
but dwell in Caves.

Saccaria, æ, fæm. gen. marchandise of sakes or
bagges.

Saccarius, a, um, that beareth a sache.

Saccatus, a, um, that is put in a sache.

Saccharum, ri, or Sacchar, ris, n. g. sugar.

Saccellare, to appaile and amende wynges put
into sakes.

Saccipèrium, ri, n. g. a pouche.

Sacconia, æ, fæm. g. a clothe to wype a thyng
with, a naphyn, also a territozie, or rather (yf
the place of Titruus be not corrupted) the
tongue of a balance.

Saccularius, ri, m. g. a crafty deceyuour, whiche
in sellyng of grayne out of sakes, will conueigh
away part, it is also a purse cutter.

Sacculus, li, masc. gen. a littell sache, a bagge or
purse.

Saccus, ci, m. g. a sache.

Sacellum, li, n. g. a chapell or littell church.

Sacer, cra, crum, holy, consecrate: some tyme cur
sed, detestable.

Sacer locus, a place consecrate or dedicate.

Sacer morbus, the fallyng sicknesse.

Sacer mons, an hill dedicate to Jupiter. lii.
miles frō Rome, beyond the riuer called Tiberis:
another by Gallatia, wherin gold is found.

Sacrum est ritu, it is a holy and laudable cus
tome, that can not be let passe.

Sacer ignis, a sicknesse, wherein is vehement in
flammation and burning of the body some doe
suppose

suppose it to be saint Antonies fire.
 Sacerdos, dōis, com. g. a priest.
 Sacerdotissa, a woman priest.
 Sacerdotalis, le, belongyng to a priest.
 Sacerdotium, tij, n. g. priesthod. sometyme a benefice or spiritual promotion.
 Sacra via, a strete in Rome, wher peace was made betwene Romulus and Tarcus, and through the whiche the vanquishers passed with theyr triumphe to the Capitoll.
 Sacoma, cōmatis, neu. ge. that is put in the balaunce to make even weight, the tongue of the balaunce.
 Sacramentum, ti, n. g. an othe: amonge vs christen men it signifieth a holy signe, or a signe of an holpe thyng, wherein is conteyned a diuine mysterie, and is called a sacrament.
 Sacramentum militare, The othe that souldiours make.
 Sacramenta, is taken for men of warre.
 Sacramentum, as Varro writeth. li. 2. de lingua latina, was a gage in money layd by the parties, whiche contended together: so that he whiche recovered in iudgement, Mulde take a gayne his gage, he that was condemned, Mulde lose his gage, whiche was brought to the cōmon treasury, and this was called Sacramentum.
 Sacramento iusto contendere, to gage suite, as is before writen.
 Sacramento rogati, souldiours swoyne not to depart untill the warres were all finished.
 Sacramento teneri, to be swoyne.
 Sacrani, certayne people in Italye.
 Sacrarium, rij, n. gen. a sextrie or bestrie, wherein are kepte thynges halowed and reliques. also a chapel or oratorie in an house or other place.
 Saceratio, ōnis, f. g. a consecration.
 Saceratius, moze holy.
 Sacerator, ōris, m. gen. he that doeth consecrate.
 Saceratus, a, um, sacrate, holy, consecrate.
 Saceratae leges, lawes, in the whiche it is enacted, that who so dooeth offende agaynst them, is accursed.
 Sacres porci, weaned pigges that were sacrificed.
 Sacerifer, crifera, rum, that beareth holy thynges.
 Sacrificālis, le, belongyng to sacrifice.
 Sacrificatio, ōnis, f. g. a sacrificyng.
 Sacrificium, cij, n. g. sacrifice.
 Sacrifico, aui, are, to doe sacrifice, to consecrate, to aske forgiveness of god.
 Sacrificulus, li, m. g. a priest.
 Sacrificus, ci, m. gen. he that doeth the sacrifice, a priest.
 Sacrificus, a, um, that is bled in sacrifice.
 Sacrilegium, gij, n. g. theste, or taking awaye of thynges halowed, called sacrilege: and by transgression, any haynous or detestable offence.
 Sacrilegus, sacrilegi, m. g. he that violently taketh awaye or stealeth thynges halowed, or thynges unhalowed out of a holy place.

Sacrilegus is used for impius, nepharius, scelerosus.
 Hunc perterrebo sacrilegum, I will make this wicked fellow thoroughly aske.
 Paulus Iurecon. Sunt autem sacrilegi, qui publica sacra compilarint.
 Sacrum, mi, neu. g. muste or newe wyne that was geuen in sacrifice to Bacchus.
 Sacriscrinus, nij, m. g. he that kepeth the hinges letters or Records concerning the crowne, or booke of great affayres.
 Sacrum, a hynde of aumbe, whiche cometh out of Scythia.
 Sacro, aui, are, to dedicate, to halow, sometyme to curse a man and all his goddes.
 Sacrare fœdus, id est, sancire.
 Sacrare caput cum bonis, among the Romans were olde lawes, that for a certayne offence it was lefull for any man, whiche did mete with the offender, to sla hym as a sacrifice vnto the infernall Jupiter: and his goddes were dedicate to the diuelles of hell: and this was called Sacrare caput cum bonis.
 Templum sacrare, to dedicate a church.
 Vota diis sacrare, To make vowes to the goddes.
 Sacrosanctus, a, um, consecrate or halowed, that whiche might not be touched but reuerently, or was free from all iniurie, that might not be hurt on payne of lyfe and death.
 Sacrosancta potestas, was properly attributed to the authorites of the Tribunes, called Tribuni plæbis, it is now most conuenient for the authorite of the catholike church.
 Sacrum, cri, n. g. any thyng dedicate to god, also to sacrifice, solemnitee bled in sacrifice, sometyme a temple or church. also Sacra doe signifie holy wordes, also charmes.
 Piaculare sacrum facere, to make sacrifice for purgynge of a naughty offence.
 Socialia sacra, wedlocke.
 Stata sacra, ordinarie solemnitees, that be kept perely.
 Inter sacrum & saxum stare, prouerbially to be in daunger.
 Sacrum promontorium, a great mountayne or rocke in the south west parte of Spayne, lyng on the sea called nowe Cape saint Vincent.
 Sadducei, were men of a certayne secte amonge the iewes, who held opinion, that the soule was mortall, and that it died with the bodye, they were diuers in maners and cruell to strangers.
 Sadyattes, the sonne of Ardys, whiche reigned after his father in Lydia.
 Saculum, is properly the space of an hundred yeres: it is commonly taken for a space of time, wherein one facion of the worlde hath continued, loke Seculum.
 Sape, often tymes, diuers tymes, moze then once or twyse.
 Sapenumero, Sapiuscule, Sapiucle, idem.
 Sapius

Sapius, more often.
 Sapissime, very often.
 Sapium, a citee of the Samites.
 Sazio, ului, and uli, ure, to be verie angrie, to
 doe valiantly, to be fierse or cruell, to exercise
 tyranny, to be eager, to shewe rigour, to rage.
 Scauter, rudely, cruelly, fiercely.
 Magis cogito scauter, blanditerne alloquar,
 I thynke more whether I maye speake to hym
 rudely or gently.
 Scautia, a, f. g. crueltee.
 Adhibere scautiam, to vse crueltee.
 Scaus, a, um, cruel, horrible, sometyme angrie,
 infeste, fierse, valiant, mightie, rough, tiran-
 nous.
 Scutissima hyems, a meruapulous colde winter.
 Saga, a, form. ge. a wyfe of subtile woman, also
 a witche or sorceresse. Saga, is also a certayne
 garment, a cassake.
 Sagacuculla, the hode of a cloke.
 Sagacitas, atis, for. ge. wyttinesse, or sharpenesse
 of wyt, quicknesse of spirite and perceyving of
 a thyng.
 Sagaciter, wittily, finely, with great sharpenesse
 and quicknesse of witte.
 Sagax, acis, om. gen. wyttie, havyng the senses
 sharpe, that perceyvethe or foreseeeth a thyng
 quickly before it come.
 Sagaces canes, houndes or spannielles.
 Palatum sagax in gustu, that quickly percei-
 veth the good or ill tast of any meate.
 Sagaperium, ri, n. g. a gumme, or rosen that cend-
 neth out of a hye or tree called Ferula.
 Sagaria, a, form. ge. the crafte to make clokes to
 weare upon harneys, or to make cassokes.
 Sagarius, ij, m. g. a sellar of suche clokes.
 Sagaris, or Sagarus, a river.
 Sagatus, a, um, apparayled in a souldiours cloke,
 or in a cassoke.
 Sagda, da, f. g. a greene stone, which the Caldets
 haue made faste to thei handes.
 Sagena, a, f. g. a great net to take fysh.
 Sagimen, giminis, n. g. nourishyng, after Cas-
 lepine, but the place in Columella, for Sagi-
 mine, hath sanguine.
 Sagina, a, f. g. meate, wherewith all thyng is fat-
 ted, sometyme superfluous fatte or greace.
 Sagina dicendi, id est, habetias.
 Saginarium, ij, neu. g. a place wherin any thing
 is franched or made fat, a rouds or a pen, also
 an ore stall.
 Saginarius, a, um, that is franched or made fat.
 Saginatio, onis, form. gen. a fattynge or cram-
 myng.
 Saginatus, a, um, fatted, crammed.
 Sagino, aui, are, to make fat, to franchise.
 Sagio, is, iui, ire, to perceyve quickly, or sharpe-
 ly, to smell a thyng quickly.
 Sagitta, a, f. ge. an arrowe, also the top of a twig
 or rod, also a signe in the firmament, and a cer-
 tayne herbe called of the greekes Pistana,

Sagitta tragula, a quarrell.
 Sagittarius, ij, m. ge. an archer. It is also one of
 the xiiij. signes among the sterres, also a copie of
 the Persians.
 Sagittarius, a, um, that belongeth to arrowes,
 mete to make arrowes of.
 Sagittifer, ra, rum, that beareth arrowes.
 Sagittipotens, that is of great power, or that can
 doe muche with his arrowes.
 Sagitto, aui, are, to mete.
 Sagma, a, for. ge. or Sagma, sagmais, ne. g.
 a pache saddle or sumpter saddle, also an heape.
 also a pache, also Sigmata be certayne synec-
 mentes.
 Sagmen, sagminis, n. g. grasse plucked up with
 the earth, whiche in the olde tyme the ambasa-
 dors of Rome did, when they denounced wars
 to other people.
 Sagra, a ryuer in Italie.
 Sagona, a ryuer in France called the Sone.
 Sagulum, i, n. g. a littell cloke, or a cassoke.
 Sagum, i, n. g. a souldiours cloke, or a cassoke.
 Saguntia, a citee of Spayne.
 Saguntus, vel Saguntum, a citee in Spayne, be-
 yonde the riuer of Iberus, about one mile from
 the sea, the people therof beyng in amitye with
 the Romaynes, were of suche faythfulnes, that
 whan Anniball had longe besieged them, and
 brought them at the poynt to be famished: the
 chiefe of the citee made great fires, and let cast
 into it thei treasure, and many of them entred
 into the fyre, and were wylfully burned, all the
 residue saugh and were slayne, so that none es-
 caped, whereof came this proverbe Saguntina
 fames, applied to a great and horrible famine.
 In the place where this citee stode, is nowe the
 towne called Moruetrum.
 Saij, a people of Thrate.
 Sais, a citee in Egypt, where is one of the entreis
 into the ryuer of Nilus, the entrey or poynt is
 called Saiticum.
 Sal, alis, m. & n. g. salte, sometyme it is put for
 wylledome, mythe, pleasaunte wittinesse in
 wordes, or pleasaunt facion, merie conceites
 bothe in wordes and otherwyse, pleasantnesse,
 grace, popye feature. Sometime it significeth the
 sea.
 Sal, is sometyme a suite in pperious stones.
 Sales, quicks or sharpe sentences, testinges, me-
 rie conceites, pleasant and delectable communiz-
 cacion, that make cause the hearers to laugh, and
 is somewhat sharpe and biting with all.
 Nulla est in tam magno corpore mica salis,
 there is not one croutme or hope of good fa-
 cion in that great coles bodie.
 Sala, a towne & riuer in Mauritania, also a towne
 of Phrygia, Panonia, and Armenia, and a ris-
 uer of Germania.
 Salabria, a citee of Cappadocia.
 Salacia, the goddess of water, sometyme it is tas-
 ken for water.

Salacitas,

Salacitas, âtis, f. g. an inclination of tiding to lecherie.
 Salacônēs, men that doe lye alwaie in exceþþe pleasures, and dooe thinke that all men dooe deþþe in that whiche liketh theyr appetites.
 Salamādra, æ, f. g. a beast in figure lyke to a Tygarde, full of spots, whiche beþþe in the fyre doeth extinguiþþe it, and is not burned.
 Salamin, Salamis, or Salamina, an yle by Athens.
 Salaminus, Salaminicus, and Salaminus, a, um, of that yle.
 Salaminia navis, a shippe of Salamin.
 Salamoniacus, a kynde of salte founde vnder Cande, whiche is like to alum, and is medicinalle, in dissolupge and purgeinge of fleume.
 Salanga, a promontorie of Irelande.
 Salanga, a verie hyghe hyl betwene great Britayne and Irelande, nowe called our ladies hyl.
 Salapia, a towne in Apulia.
 Salapussus, maye be called a mery leþþynge boye; it was a name geue to Caluus an ozatour, whiche beþþe of a childes personage, vled muche leþþynge and tauntynge merily.
 Salarium, rij, n. g. wages geuen to seruantes.
 Salarius, rij, m. g. a salter, whiche selleth all thing that is salte.
 Salarius, a, um, perteyning to salte.
 Salariavia, an high waie, by the whiche salte was caried to Rome.
 Salassij, people by the Insabzjens.
 Salax, âcis, om. g. lecherous, geuen to lecherie of luste of the body.
 Aqua salacēs, water risynge out of the springe.
 Salacēs cibi, meates that stee to lecherie.
 Salebra, ârum, f. g. plu. places whiche are not playne, but goynge vp & downe, that a man can not passe, but as it were leappynge and hoppynge.
 Salebra, is sometyme vled in the singular numbre.
 Salebrōsus, a, um, vnplayne, where a man can not goe excepte he leape.
 Salentia, the citee of the Messapians.
 Salentinum, a countrey in Italie.
 Salentini, a people in Italie.
 Salernum, a towne in Italie.
 Salgama, orum, n. g. thinges condite or conferved, as peares, figges, grapes, and other lyke.
 Salgamarius, rij, m. g. he that dooeth condite or conferve thynges.
 Salia, a riuer of Spaine.
 Sali, a kynde of birdes, whiche be great breeders: as partridges or hennes, I suppose them to be heath rockes.
 Saliâris, re, perteyning to the priestes of Mars.
 Saliaris cena, a banquet or suppar made by the priestes of Mars, a costly or luptuous suppar.
 Saliâres virgines, maydens, whiche were with the priestes of Mars, and did sacrifice with the bishoppes, wearynge on theyr rote armour,

and bishoppes miters on theyr heades.
 Salicastrum, stri, n. g. a kynde of wylder hyne, crennyng vpon wyllowe trees.
 Salicetum, ti, n. g. and by similitudo Salictum, ti, n. g. a place where willowes growe.
 Salientes, the rockes or pyres of condites, out of the whiche water spouteth.
 Saligneus, and Salignus, a, um, of wyllow or withy.
 Sali, the priestes of Mars in Rome, which daunced about the citee bearyng tergates called Ancilia. Sali be also people of Germanie, called Franci, and their countrey Franconia.
 Salillum, li, n. g. a litle saltcellar.
 Salina, næ, f. g. a place where salte is made.
 Salinum, ni, n. g. a saltcellar. also any other vessel that a poore man vseth.
 Salinæ, narum, a citee in Sicile.
 Salinâtor, the name of a noble man of Rome.
 Salio canus, an haven in France called Sancte Paulus.
 Salio, lui, lire, to salte or powder.
 Salio, lui, liq, or salui, lire, to leape, to daunce, to hoppe, to leape as the male dooeth the female in tyme of generation.
 Salit mihi cor, my herte leappeth for ioye.
 Salitara, æ, f. g. poundynge or saltyng.
 Salitus, a, um, salted, poundied.
 Salua, uæ, f. g. and Saluum, ui, n. g. spetfill.
 Salua is also taken for ioyce, also for the wine called Chium.
 Salua lachrymationum, the water that drops peth out of ones eyes in wepyng.
 Salua syderum, the tely or slyme that falleth of sterres.
 Saliuarius, a, um, that is clammy and thicke like spetfill.
 Saliuarius, rij, m. g. he that geueth a dyenche to horses or other beastes.
 Saliuōsus, a, um, that hath the smache or taste of spetfill.
 Saluo, aui, are, to spette or make spetfill. also idem quod Saluo, to geue a dyenche to horses or other beastes.
 Saliuâris herba, reade Pyrethrum.
 Salisi, people of the Alpes, confynes to the Swyzers, and the people called Boij.
 Saliunca, called also Nardus Celtica, an herbe haunye a verie horte stalle, and a blew flos wer, somewhat longe lyke spike, and hath a verie pleasant sauour, it is not our spike, whiche because it is lyke in sauour, is called Pseudonardus.
 Salix, falicis, f. g. a wyllowe or withy.
 Salix amerina, in Dioscorides, is the tree called also Vitex and Agnus castus, a kynde of wyllow, of some called parkleaves.
 Salix equina, idem quod hippuris.
 Sallio, iui, ire, to salt.
 Sallo, falli, lere, idem.
 Salustius, a notable historiographer, whiche wrote

wrote of the conspiracie of Catiline, and of the
 warre agaynst Jugurtha.
 Salmacia, a pyape gotten without labour.
 Salmacides, a, um, of the fountayne Salmacis.
 Salmacis, a fountaine in Caria, where a nymphe
 kyndyng Hermaphroditus, the sonne of Mer-
 curie and Venus naked, the embzarynge hym,
 begyled of the goddes, that of them two might
 be made one body, and so it happened. also the
 people of Caria be sometyme called Salmaci.
 Salmatica, a towne of Portugall.
 Salmo, onis, m. g. a fische called Salmon.
 Salmonius, trisyllabum, the kynge of Elides,
 whiche talynghe foolishly upon hym to haue his
 nine honours done vnto hym, and woulde seme
 to caste lightnynges like vnto Jupiter, beyng or
 uerthrowen with lightnyng, was cast into hell.
 Salmonis, nidis, Patronymicum forminum.
 Salmacides, a, um, that which is salte in taste, as
 for Calepine, but the place in Plinie hath Sal-
 macides.
 Salmicrum, salte peter, whiche is putte into gunne
 powder.
 Salo, a riuer called also Bibilis, wherewith yron
 is tempered and made stronger.
 Salomon, & Solomon, onis, is interpreted peas-
 sible, the name of a kynge of the iewes, the son
 of kynge Dauid, who excelled all men in wis-
 dome and knowledge, and neuerthelesse was by
 dotage on women, brought vnto idolatrie.
 Salomonius, a, um, of Salamon.
 Salon, a countrey of Bithynia, beyng commodious
 for the feedyng of cattayle.
 Salone, a citee in Liburnia, betwene Dalmatia
 and Illiria.
 Saloniinus, the sonne of Pollio.
 Salopia, a towne and countrey in Englande cal-
 led Shrewsburie.
 Salpa, pæ, f. g. a fische that wyl not bee sodden,
 except it be beaten, a stockefische: This fische
 is wonderfully poynted with golde rayes from
 the necke to the taylor.
 Salpex, a towne of Apulia.
 Salpinx, is vled of some for Solpuga.
 Salpiga, æ, f. g. a kynde of emottes or pysters,
 that be venemous.
 Salsamentarius, rij, m. g. he that selleth sawce,
 that selleth salt fysh, or anye other salte thyng.
 Salsamentarius, a, um, pertynyng to sawce, salte
 fysh, or any thyng that is salte.
 Vas salsamentarium, a vessell, wherinto sawce
 is put.
 Salsamentum, i, n. ge. sawce, any thyng that is
 salted, as salt fysh and such lyke.
 Salse, wittily, wysely, pleasantly, merily, with a
 grace.
 Salsedo, sedinis, f. g. salteneffe.
 Salsicortex, corticis, fæ, ge. a tree that beareth
 masse, whiche nothyng wyl eate, excepte onely
 swyne.
 Salsilago, luginis, & Salsugo, inis, f. ge. a salte

lycoure.
 Salsitudo, inis, f. g. a byrne lycoure that is salte.
 Salsura, æ, f. g. idem quod Salsamentum.
 Salsus, a, um, salte in taste: also mery, pleasant,
 witty, Warpe of bytyng in wordes of other
 wyse.
 Salsus, a fountayne of salte water of Barbone in
 France.
 Salsabundus, a, um, that whiche leapech or
 daunceth.
 Saltatio, onis, f. g. a dauncyng.
 Saltator, oris, m. g. & Saltatrix, icis, form. ge.
 a dauncer.
 Saltatorius, a, um, pertynyng to dauncyng.
 Ludus saltatorius, a schoule of dauncyng.
 Saltatus, us, m. g. dauncyng.
 Saltem, at the lesse waye, if it wyl be none other
 waye.
 Saltis, people toynyng to the sea called Pontus
 Euxinus.
 Saltim, vel Saltuam, by leapes.
 Saltuam scribere, to leape from one matier
 to an other in wrytyng.
 Saltis, aui, are, to daunce, to leape often.
 Salto, aui, are, to daunce, to leape.
 Laudes alicuius saltate, to syng ones praises
 in dauncyng.
 Saltuarius, re, that daunceth with the stroke of the
 instrument.
 Saltuarius, ij, m. g. a keeper of a woodde or forest,
 a woodward.
 Saluofus, a, um, full of wooddes.
 Saltura, æ, f. g. idem quod Saltatio.
 Saltus, us, m. g. a thicke woodde, or after some, a
 place boyde of trees, as a laune in a park or
 forest, also a leape.
 Saluator, oris, m. g. a saulour, he that kepeth or
 sauech a thyng from destruction or losse.
 Saluber, bris, bre, or hic & hæc Salubris, &
 hoc salubre, holsome, whole.
 Salubre corpus, a bodie that is in helth.
 Salubrior, ius, Saluberrimus, a, um, more hol-
 some, moste holsome.
 Salubritas, atis, f. g. health.
 Salubritas celi, atque temperies, an holsome
 and temperate ayre.
 Salubriter, holsomely.
 Salve, verbum defectiuum, god spede you, you
 be welcome, sometyme contrarie, farewell, god
 be with you.
 Saluo, is vled of Plautus, for Saluus & sanus
 sum.
 Saluebis à meo Cicerone, my sonne Cicero
 commendeth hym vnto you.
 Salve. S. Satis est mihi tua salutis, nihil mo-
 ror, non saluo, god spede. S. it sufficeth me
 that you are in healthe: but in fewe wordes I
 am not well at ease.
 Dionysium saluere iubeas, haue me commen-
 ded to Dionysius.
 Salvia, æ, f. g. an herbe called sauge.

Saluiatum, i, neu. gen. a bynke for an hofte of
other beaste.
Saluifico, aui, are, to make faulfe, or to faue.
Saluo, aui, are, to goue the dyenche called Saluias-
tum, to hofes or beastes.
Salum, i, n. g. the fea.
Saluo, aui, are, to faue, the better printes haue
alway feruo.
Salus, a litle birde, whiche hath deadlye hatred
towards the affe, becaufe that if he here the affe
crie, he cafteth his egges befoze tyme.
Salus, latis, health, fafter, the good ftate of a
mans condicion of lyfe.
Nosce omnia hæc falus eft adolefcenfulis, to
know all thefe thynges, is the verie faulfe garde
of yonge men, and that kepeth them from all
yuell, or theyr fygular profyte.
Saluti eſſe alicui, to helpe one, to faue his lyfe.
Dare falutem, to faue.
Conſulere faluti, to prouide of dooe for his
helth or fauegarde.
Salutem dicere, to falute, alfo to byd farewell,
to take his leaue.
Salutem dicere foro, & curia, To take his
leaue of the court or common place, to medle no
more in matters of the common weale.
Dic a me illi falutem, haue me commended
vnto hym.
Impertire aliquem falute, and alicui falutem,
to falute one.
Mittere falutem, to ſende commendacions.
Referre falutem, to haue one commended, to
beare ſalutations agayne.
Salutem mihi verbis tuis nuntiauit, he ſalut-
ed me in your name.
Salutaris, are, holſome, comfortable.
Salutares literæ, comfortable letters.
Salutaris litera, the letter, 3.
Salutare laxamentum ad confirmandos ani-
mos dare, to geue a comfortable releaſe or breas-
thing tyme, to ſette theyr hertes in full courage.
Salutaris digitus, the forefynger.
Salutariter, in health, comfortably.
Salutariter recipere me poſſum, faulfe and
ſounde, without hurte.
Armis ſalutariter vti, To the health and con-
ſeruacion of the people, for their aduantage or
profite.
Salutariter dantur in vino, they be very hole-
ſome or medicinable to be miniſtred vnto ſicke
men in wyne.
Salutatio, onis, for. ge. a ſalutacion, a bidding
good ſpede, good morowe, or good euen.
Salutator, oris, m. g. a ſaluter.
Salutatorium, ij, a place where one ſtandeth to
ſalute men.
Salutatorius, a, um, that belongeth to ſalutyng
or prayng to god.
Salutatorium cubiculum, a chaumbre where
men doe ſtande or abide to ſalute a prince or a
noble man in authoritee, called now a chamber

of preſence.
Salutifer, ifera, rum, holſome, that byngeth
helth or fauegarde.
Salutiger, i, Salutigerulus, li, maſc. gene. he
that byngeth commendacions from an other
perſon.
Salutem, in olde tyme was ſled for ſaltem.
Saluto, aui, are, to ſalute, as well as comyng
as at departyng, to ſende commendacions, to
byd god morowe, god euen or god ſpede, to
bydde fare well, to take his leaue, to doe reue-
rences, alfo to honour.
Cur ſternutamentis ſalutamur? why doe men
ſaie Chyiſt help when we neede?
Palmites ſalutentur, id eſt, ſeruentur inco-
lumes, nec reſecentur, Let them be reſerued
and kept.
Salutare conuiuas, to ſay to them at the table,
much god doe it you.
Saluto te priuſq; eo, I take my leaue of you, or
I bydde you farewell befoze I go.
Salutant, ad cenam vocant, they byd me god
ſpede, and deſyre me to come to ſupper.
Domus te tota noſtra ſalutat, al my houſe ſen-
deth you commendacions.
Deum ſalutare precibus: To praye, to doe his
deuotions to god.
Saluus, a, um, faulfe, whole, ſounde, without
daunger or harme.
Salua res eſt, the matter is come well to paſſe.
Saluo capite, without daunger of lyfe.
Saluus ſis, god ſpede.
Saluus ſum ſiquide. &c. I am faulfe and out
of daunger, if. &c.
Satin' ſalua, is all well? or howe go all your
matters? well?
Te ſaluū veniſſe, that you be come faulfe and
ſounde and in god helthe.
Galea mihi oportuna eſſet, ſalua ſi foret, if it
were not loſt, if I had it agayne.
Quæſiuit ſaluus ne eſſet clypeus, he aſked
whether his target were faulfe, and not taken of
his enemies.
Salua lege, without any breaking or violating
of the law.
Vaſa ſalua, beſelles faulfe and ſounde, not
broken, not cracked.
Salua fide, without breaking of his promiſe or
allegiance.
Saluo iure noſtræ amicitia, ſo that we hurte
not or appaſſe not our frendſhip, or doe no-
thyng agaynſt the law of frendſhippe.
Sam, for Eam.
Samara, an hill in the eaſt ocean ſea, at the fur-
ther ende of the mountayne Caucasus.
Samara, is alſo the ſeede of an elme.
Samaria, a countrey and citee in Syria, toyng
to Iudea, whiche was the chiefe citee of the x.
tribes of Iſraell, who being taken priſoners
by the kynge of Syria, and ledde away ca-
ptiue, thether were ſent paynimes for them to
inhabite

Inhabyte the country, whiche were after called Samaritans, and they mixt the lawe of Moyses with idolatrie, the cite was afterwarde called Sebaste.

Samarobrini, people in France about Cambrye. Sambicus, a mans name, whiche was for spoyling of Dianas temple, tormented a whole pere most greivously, and so died.

Sambuca, a, f. g. an instrument of musike, now called boultimers, also an ingyne of warre, wherewith fortresses were assaulted.

Sambucina, a, f. g. a woman that playeth on boultimers.

Sambucus, a, um, of elder or elder tree.

Sambucistria, idem quod Sambucina.

Sambucus, i, f. g. an elder tree.

Same, an isle in the sea Jonium.

Samera, a, f. g. the seeds of an elme.

Samio, aui, are, to make sharpe.

Samiolus, a, um, made of eeth.

Vasa famiola, earthen vessels made in Samos.

Samium, ij, n. g. an earthen pottle.

Samius, a, um, of the ile of Samos, the old wylde bydde vnto it for sharpe, and Samiare, to whette or make sharpe.

Samonites, people of Samnium, a country in Italie called now Aprucium.

Samonium, a promontorie of Crete, ouer against the Rhodes.

Samos, the name of two isles in the sea called Aegeum, one by Thracia, & therefore it is called Samothracia, the other lyeth against Ephesus.

Samofata, a cite of Asia by Euphrates.

Sampsuchinus, a, um, of maiosam.

Samsuchum, chi, of Samsuchus, ci, an herbe, called maiosam.

Samsa, sampsa, of Sansa, a, f. g. the stone of an Olyue.

Samsychon, idem quod Samsuchus.

Sanabilis, le, curable, that maye be healed.

Sanates, people dwelling about Rome.

Sanatio, onis, f. g. an healyng or curyng.

Sancio, iui, of sanxi, itum, of sanctum, ire, to consecrate, to confirme vnder a certayne peine, to ratifie, to establishe, to ordeyne, to forbydde by ordinance of lawe.

Sancire leges, to constitute lawes.

Fœdera sanxit, he ratifieth or confirmeth the leagues or couenauntes.

Sanxerunt ne quis emeret, &c. they ordeined that no man shoulde by, or they forbydde by a lawe, that no man shoulde vie, &c.

Sanxit edicto, ne quis ex Asia frumentū exportaret, he forbydde by proclamation, that any man shoulde carie or conuey the coyne of graine out of Asia.

Dubia sancire, to confirme possessions that be doubtfull, with a certayne lawe.

Fidem dextra data sancire, to geue his hande to one, and promise by his faith and trouth, that a thyng shall be sure or ratified,

Fide sanxerunt, they plighted their faith and trouth.

Fœdus sanguine alterius cū aliquo sancire, to conclude a peace with one on condition that a certayne person be put to death.

Iureiurando sancire, to confirme with an othe.

Qui capite sanxit, which ordeined vnder paine of death.

Multa sanxit, he made many ordinances.

Sancitum est lege, ne, &c. it is defended or forbydden by a lawe, that, &c.

Sancte, hymely, holly, deuoutly.

Sancte adiurat non posse, he sweareth a great othe, and confirmeth that he can not.

Sanctificatio, onis, f. g. hallowyng.

Sanctifico, aui, are, to hallow.

Sanctitas, aris, sanctitudo, inis, f. g. holiness, deuoutnesse, honestie.

Sanctio, onis, f. g. a lawe, a thyng decreed and establisshed, an ordinance that forbyddeth a thyng vnder a certayne penaltie.

Sanctimonia, idem quod Sanctitas.

Sanctimoniales, Munnes.

Sanctimonium, ij, neu. g. the profession of religious persons.

Sanctor, oris, m. g. he that maketh an ordinance of lawe.

Sanctuarium, ij, n. g. a place consecrated or hallowed, a churche, a chapell.

Sanctum, a secreete thyng not to be reueled.

Sancti iacobi herba, Ragge wyrt.

Sanctus, a, um, holie, inuolable by a lawe, confirmed by a law, pure and cleane, vncorrupted, without spotte of vice.

Vir sanctus, a blessed man, a perfect honest man.

Sancta ad vos anima, &c. id est, incorrupta, nothyng faurie or gylty.

Ornatus sanctus, honest and not dissolute or lyght apparayle.

Sanctissima testimonia, most entires and vncorrupt witnesse.

Sancus, one of the names of Hercules.

Sandalarius, a name of Apollo.

Sandaligerulus, a, um, that weareth a slipper.

Sandalides, a kynde of palme or date trees.

Sandaliotis, an ile called now Sardinia.

Sandalium, lij, neu. g. a slipper, also a kynde of wheate or meale.

Sandalus, a spce called saunders.

Sandaracha, a, f. g. a colour founde in mynes of syluer and golde, yelow oker.

Sandaracharus, a, um, that is mingled with yelow oker.

Sandarachinus, a, um, coloured with yelow oker.

Sandaistros, a precious stone, hauing in it a bright colour, yelow speckes, and is called also Garmandita.

Sandix, sandicis, m. g. is a poudre made of Cetrussa, burned till it waxe red, as Dioscorides,

Galen

Valen and **Vetius** doe write: other dooe saie, that it is made with **Cerule** and red chalker, called **Rubrica**, mixte together. it was also called **Siricon**, or **Syricon**. it is also a certayne herbe, and a kynde of redde colour.

Sandicinus color, idem.

Sane, an aduerbe, whiche signifieth, ye, or certainly, truly, in dede, on gods name.

Bellum sane difficile gessit, he fought a verie dangerous battaile.

Sane vt vis, be it as thou wilt.

Sane quàm vtile, surely verie profitable.

Sane quidem, ye hardily.

Nempe ergo aperte vis quæ restant me loquitur D. **Sane quidem**, but wilt thou then that I shall tell plainly all the rest? D. ye hardily

what els? **Tulerit sane filius merito pœnas**, id est, esto tulerit, fac tulerit, admitte that his sonne was woorthily punished.

Sit sane vt vis, well, be it as ye will your selfe.

Habeat sane, well go to on gods name, admitte that he hath it.

Sane, for valde: as, **Bellum gissit sane difficile**, **Sane bene**, for **Bene quidem**.

Sane si placet, ye sir, I am well content if it please you.

Sane quàm sum gauisus, truly I was verie ioyous and gladde.

Recte sane, ironice, it is very well said of you.

Sane quia vero hæc mihi semper patent fores, truly because these doores, &c.

Sanescere, scere, to be or ware whole.

Sanga, a riuer in Portugall.

Sangaris, a ryuer of Galatia, whiche rennyng through Phrygia, falleth into the sea **Propontis**, it is commonly called **Zagarie**.

Sangarius puer, **Ganymædes**.

Sanguiculus, li. m. ge. the bloudde of a kidde or swyne made into meate.

Sanguinaria, and **Sanguinalis**, an herbe that stoppeth bloudde, like **Polygonum**.

Sanguinariûs, a, um, cruell, blouddy, despyous of bloudde.

Sanguinarius homo, a cruell person deliting in bloudshedding.

Sanguinaria sententia, a blouddy sentence, that condemneth a man to die.

Sanguinalis, le, perteyning to bloudde.

Sanguinalis herba, idem quod **Sanguinaria**.

Sanguineus, a, um, full of bloudde. also cruell. Sometyme of sanguine or blouddie colour.

Sanguinolentus, a, um, full of bloud, blouddy.

Sanguino, aui, are, to bleede.

Sanguis, guinis, maf. gen. and of olde writers, **Sanguen**, guinis, neu. ge. bloudde, kynde,

stocke, parentage, liniall discent, generation: it is sometyme taken for life, Also strength. in poetes often tymes for death, murder or slaughter. also a tree, the bark whereof is of the colour of bloudde.

Sanguinem mittere, and **detrahere**, to leat

bloud.

Sanguis ararij, the substance of money of the common treasure.

Vitiosus sanguis, corrupt bloudde.

Facere sanguinem, to make effusion of bloud, to kyll men.

Sicire sanguinem, to thirst bloudde, to be desirous of murther or slaughter.

Troiano sanguine duci audierat, he hadde hearde, that he descended of the **Troians**.

Claro sanguine genitus, descended of a noble bloudde or kynde.

Chari sanguinis vincula, id est, rōsanguinitas. **Grady sanguinis propior**, nere kynde.

Confors sanguinis, a brother.

Attingere aliquem sanguine, coherere aliqui sanguine, and **Coniungi sanguine**, to bee kynde to one.

Amisimus succum & sanguinem ciuitatis, the vigour, strength and force.

Sanguis draconis, a certayne gumme, dropping out of a kynde of trees, growng in the isle of **Medera**: the fruite of whiche trees is lyke cherries, of colour somewhat darker, but muche more pleasant in taste.

Sanguisorba, b̄, f. m. gener. the herbe called burnet.

Sanguifuga, æ, f. g. a worme, which is in standing waters, and dooeth sucke the bloudde of men or beastes that come into it. It is also called **Hirudo**, a leech, a bloudde sucker.

Sanicula, an herbe, called **Saniculum**.

Sanies, ei, f. ge. matter comyng of putrefaction, corrupted bloud, sometyme poyson.

Sanies olea, id est, fax, the dregs or grounds.

Saniōsus, a, um, full of matter or corrupted bloudde.

Sanna, æ, f. g. a scoone or moche.

Sannio, ōis, a disorde in a plate or disguising also he whiche in countenance geure and manners deperdeth and mocketh other.

Sanitas, āis, f. ge. helth, the good state of ones mynde or witte, soundnesse of memorie.

Reddere sanitatē verā, to make one thoroughly whole, without any grudge or feeling of the sicknesse.

Sannaus, a riuer or poole in **Asia**.

Sano, aui, are, to heale, to cure.

Sanare vulnera reipublicæ, To amende the hurtes and displeasures that the common weale hath receiued.

Sanquālis, lis, after some the kynde of egles called **Ossifraga**.

Sanfa, the stone of an **Oliue**.

Sanfucus, maioram.

Sanfucinus, a, um, of maioram.

Santalum, a certayne precious woodde, that cometh out of **Indie**, whereof be thre kyndes, white, redde, yelowe.

Santerna, n̄, f. g. soulder, wherewith golde is souldered.

Santonet, & santoni, people of a countrey in France called Santongue.

Santonicum, or Santonica herba, a herbe called Lauender cotton.

Santonum portus, Rochell in France.

Santonum promontorium, a promontorie in France called Blape.

Sanus, a, um, whole, holosome, not sicke, incorrupted: by translation of sounde memoire, well in his witte, wyle.

Sanum fieri ex morbo, To be made or waxe whole after a sicknesse.

Sanus sim, an ne insaniam, whether I bee wel in my mynde or halfe madde.

Satin' sanus es & sobrius: art thou well in thy witte, and well aduised?

Pro sano aliquid facere, to dooe a thyng as it becometh one that is wel aduised or in his right mynde. Sanus & curiosus, contrarie.

Male sanus, halfe besyde hym selfe, madde, not well in his witte.

Vix cum sanie mentis existimem, I woulde scantly iudge hym to be in his right mynde, or well in his witte.

Sana & salua respublica, the common wealthe safe and sounde, or in good state or condicion, not corrupted with misorder.

Sapa, a, f. g. newe wyne boyled to the thirde part of the measure: if it be to the halfe deale, it is named Defrutum, as Plinie writeth, lib. 14. and if there be but one part consumed, it is then called Calcenum, as Ant. Musa affirmeth. Sapa is also called somtyme Syreon, somtyme Hepsoma and Hepseton of Galenus in Meih. and of Nonius Mellacum.

Saperda, dae, one that is wise and wittie. also a certayne shell fysh, whiche hath a veraye synnyng sauour. it is sometyme used for a dounge hill.

Sapidus, a, um, saourie, well seasoned, that hath a good tast or saour.

Sapiens, tis, om. g. wyle.

Sapienter, wylely.

Viam sapienter instituit, he appoynted his life wylely.

Sapientia, a, f. g. the knowlage of thynges diuine and humane, wyledome, sapience.

Doctores sapientie, philosophers.

Sapientipotens, of great power by his wiledome.

Sapio, piui, pii, or sapui, sapitum, or sapitum, pere, to haue taste or saour, to seele, to bee wyle, to haue a ryght opinton.

Rem meam sapio, I knowe what I haue to dooe.

Sapiunt male, they be ill aduised.

Sapit hic pleno pectore, he is meruaylous wyle.

Sapit plus, he hath moze witte.

Sapit satis, he is wyle enough.

Sapis multum ad genium, thou knowest how to make good there.

Lucundissime sapit, it hath a verie pleasant taste or saour.

Ei non sapit palatum, his mouth is out of tast. Sapit mare, it hath a taste, smache or saour of the sea.

Magis sapuisset, he had been wyle, he hadde bene moze wylely.

Qui sibi semitam non sapiunt, aliter viam monstrant, they whiche knowe not which waie to goe theim selves. &c.

Si recta saperet Antonius, if Antony were wyle, or of a right minde or opinton in the matter: or if Antonie intended nothyng but that is right and honest.

Hic plane nihil sapit, this felowe hath no witte at all.

Sapinus, ni, f. g. the lower parte of the firre tree, that hath no knottes. it is sometyme taken for the whole firre tree.

Sapineus, a, um, of the firre tree.

Sapiri, people by Pontus.

Sapis, a riuer of Italie.

Sapo, ponis, m. g. sope.

Saponaria, reade Struthio.

Sapor, poris, m. g. a saour, a taste: by translation pleasantnesse, or wittinesse in wordes.

Sapphicus, a, um, of Sappho.

Sapphiratus, a saphire full of spottes.

Sapphirinus, a, um, of a saphire.

Sapphirus, ri, f. g. a stone called a saphire.

Sappho, a woman of the ile of Lesbos, a great poetresse, who made verses called Lirici: at the last she was taken with the loue of a ponge man called Phao, who rennyng awaye from hir, she not susteyning the anguise of loue, threwe hyr selfe downe from an hill into the sea.

Sappinus, loke Sapinus.

Saprophagus, he that receiveth the porio or dyinke called Saprum.

Saprum, pri, n. g. a dyinke made with salte and the fruite called Sorba, which helpeth men that haue the colyke.

Sapros, binewed.

Sapsa, of olde wryters was used for ipsa, or scipsa.

Saraca, a towne of Media.

Sarace, a citee in Colchis.

Sarcarius, a ryuer of Phrygia.

Sarcasmos, a maner of iesting or scoffyng bityngs, a nippynge taunt.

Sarcimen, ciminis, n. g. a seame.

Sarcina, nae, f. g. gen. a trusse or packe, a fardell. sometyme it is taken for an vnprofitable house beyne.

Sarcinas colligere, is properly of me of warre, whan they remoue or departe frome theyr campe.

Sarcinae, all stuffe that is closed or shut vp in cofers.

Sarcinas, atis, n. g. for Sarcina.

Sarcinarius, a, um, pertainyng to packes or fardelles.

Sarcinaria iumenta, packehorses or mules.
 Sarcinator, oris, m. g. a bodger of garments,
 one that mendeth or repairerth.
 Sarcinatrix, tris, the feminine.
 Sarcinatus, a, um, laded with fardels or packs.
 Sarcinula, lae, f. g. a littell packe or fardell.
 Sarcino, aui, are, to lade: sometyme to sowe.
 Sarcio, sarfi, cire, to make whole agayne, to
 amende a thyng decayed or appaired, to make
 amendes, to recompence, to patche, to bothe.
 Non video mihi sarcire posse & des meas; I
 can not see how my houses may be repayed.
 Damna sarcire, to make reparation, to make
 amendes.
 Dum sarcire acceptum detrimentum volunt,
 while they couet or go about to amede the hurte
 or losse that they had receiued before.
 Infamiam sarcire, to put awaie an infamie or
 shlander, and to recouer his good name againe.
 Sarcion, a stone of carnation colour.
 Sarcito, paie the damages or costes.
 Sarcocolla, a gumme of a tree in Persia, lyke to
 the poulder of incense, somewhat redde and bit-
 ter: some is white of colour, whiche is muche
 better than redde.
 Sarcophagus, gi, m. g. a sepulchre, a tumber, also
 a certayne stone.
 Sarculatio, a weddyng.
 Sarculo, aui, are, to take, or rather to weede by.
 Sarculum, li, n. g. a rake. also an instrument to
 weede cozne: in some places husbandmen vse it
 in tilling the grounde.
 Sarda, a redde stone, wherein scales are grauen.
 Sardanapalus, a kyng of Assyria, monstrous in
 all kynde of lecherie.
 Sardanis, a man of Lydia, whiche moued Cro-
 sus to make warre agaynst the Persians.
 Sardemisus, a promontorie of the mountayne
 Taurus.
 Sardi, people of Sardinia.
 Sardinia, an yle in the sea called Ligusticum by
 Greane, not passyng. vii. myles from Corsica.
 also a certayne fische.
 Sardinensis, se, Sardus, and Sardous, a, um, of
 Sardinia.
 Sardis, a citee in Lydia.
 Sardo, aui, are, for intelligo, to vnderstande.
 Sardoa, oa, f. g. an herbe like to smallage, which
 groweth in Sardinia, whereof if a man dooe
 eate, he shall greene and make countinaunce of
 laughyng, and so die.
 Sardonicus, certayne hilles of Lyburnia, called Ma-
 ranai.
 Sardonicus risus, a grennyng or laughing without
 cause, a longe laughter.
 Sardonychatus, hauyng apparayle garnysht
 with the stone called Sardonyx.
 Sardonychus, chi, idem quod Sardonyx.
 Sardonyx, onychis, m. & f. g. a stone of the col-
 our of a mans nape.
 Sarepta, a towne in Syria, where Help the pro-

phete was bozne.
 Sareptanus, a, um, of Sarepta.
 Sargacae, people in the northe part of the world,
 ioyning to the great mere of Meotis.
 Sargapises, the sonne of Comiris, taken by kynge
 Cyrus.
 Sargus, i, m. genc. a fische beyng in the sea of
 Egypte.
 Sari, an herbe, growyng in waters, hauyng an
 harde roote, and wonden, necessary for smithes.
 Sarissa, a, f. g. a longe speare.
 Sarmata, a man of Sarmatia.
 Sarmatia, a countrey of Europe, which bordereth
 on the northe vpon the sea called Sarmaticum:
 on the weste vpon the ryuer Vistula, and Ger-
 manie: on the south vpon Sibenburgh, Da-
 cia, and Mycia inferior: on the east vpon that
 Sarmatia, which is in Asia, the ryuer Tanais, &
 the marish Westis: vnder this so many countreies
 coteyned, Polonia, Rhussia, Prussia, Litua-
 ca, Liouonica, Moscouia, &c. the greater parte
 of this countrey is now vnder Sigismundus
 kyng of Pole.
 Sarmaticus, a, um, of Sarmatia.
 Sarmatice, lyke one bozne in Sarmatia.
 Sarmatis, tidis, f. g. of Sarmatia.
 Sarmantus, a gentyll man of Rome, in the tyme
 of Augustus, whiche was a great croffer.
 Sarmetum, ti, n. g. a twigge or throubbe of a tree
 cut of: sometyme a vine bzaunche growyng on
 the tree. Sarmenia bee also the littell butch-
 stalkes, wheron the grapes do hange in clusters.
 Syluescere sarmetis dicitur vitis, wher it shew-
 teth vpon plentifully, or byingeth many branches.
 Sarmenarius, a, um, made of twigges or smalle
 bowes.
 Sarmenotus, a, um, that hath many threddes or
 bootwes cut of.
 Sarnus, a ryuer in Campania.
 Saronicus, a bosom of the sea agaynst Isthmus.
 Sarpa, a vine whan it is cutte or thredded.
 Sarpedon, the kyng of Licia, whiche came to the
 ayde of the Troians agaynst the Grekes. also
 a promontorie of Cilicia.
 Sarpo, pere, to cense or make cleane.
 Sarraceni, a people of Arabia.
 Sarra, a citee in Phenicia, called sometyme Tyrus.
 Sarranus, a, um, of that citee.
 Saraballa, plu. nu. a woorde of Baldey, signifi-
 yng byeches.
 Sarraca, the name of two citees, whereof the one
 is in Media, the other in Arabia felici, or the
 ryche Arabie.
 Sarracum, ci, n. g. a certayne carre, wherein wood
 or stones be caried.
 Sarranae vestes, garments of purple.
 Sarrastes, people in Campania.
 Sarrio, riui, rir, to weede cozne.
 Sarritio, onis, f. g. and Sarritura, ra, f. g. weed-
 dyng of cozne.
 Sarritor, toris, m. g. a weeder of cozne.

Sarfina,

Sarsina, an olde cite in Italie, where Plautus the writer of comedies was borne.

Sarta recta, withde tighte and water tight, when houses be leiten to certain persons to kepe them alway repayed sufficiently, for a certaine summe of money. Sarta recta locare, to let out houses at a price certayne to be repayed.

Sarta recta exigere, to charge a man with reparacions, or to see that the houses bee kept in due reparacions by them that haue taken the charge so to doe.

Sartum rectum habere, to kepe whole and sounde, or vncorrupted or hurt.

Sarta recta tua precepta pater vsq; habui, forther I haue ben alway moſte obedient to your commaundementes in euery point: or I dyd neuer one tote contrary to your will and commaundement in any thyng.

Sarta recta conducere, to vnderſtake at a certayne price to kepe houses in due reparacions.

Vt Marcum Curium sartum & rectum conserues, that you wolde kepe and defende Marcus Curius from all harme or daunger.

Dicimus interdum cum coniunctione.

Sarta recta, & Sartum & rectum.

Sartago, taginis, f. g. a fryng panne.

Sarte, whole.

Sarticum, an entree into the ryuer of Nilus.

Sartor, oris, m. g. an harrower or wredde of coine, also a bodcher or mender of garments.

Sartus, a, um, amended, bodched.

Sartura, e, f. g. a wedding of coine.

Sartuillus, s body of a swine stuffed with meale.

Sas, olde wynters vſed for: Suas, or eas.

Sason, an ile ſitue miles from the cite of Brundisium, in the realme of Naples.

Sat, for Satis, enough, sufficient.

Quantum sat est, as muche as is sufficient.

Sat habet, it is sufficient, he desireth no moze.

Sat scio, I knowe well enough.

Non sat commodè diuisa sunt tibi temporibus hæc, these thynges are not appoynted in theye tymes halfe haſcomely, or to the poynte.

Sat est testium, there is witnesse sufficient.

Sat fecit officium, he dyd his dutie sufficiently.

Sat habet, si rum recipitur, he is contented, or he desyreth no moze, if he maye than be receyued into your house.

Quæſo vt ſat habeas pater, quod, &c. I praye you father, that you woulde content your ſelfe with this, or thyne this sufficient that, &c.

Sara, vſed ſubſtantiueſly for coine.

Saragite, people, in the countrey now called Carthage.

Satago, ſatēgi, gere, to bee diligent, to doe with ſpeede, to be buſy about a thyng, to be greatly occupied, to haue as muche as he can to doe, to haue buſineſſe or matters enough to doe: and it is ſometyme conſtrued with a genitiue: ſometimes it is ſe absolutely without any caſe.

Suarum rerum ſatagit, he hath enough to doe

about his owne matters.

Nunc ſatagit adducere domum, &c. now he is being diligente, or maketh ſpeede in the matter, &c.

Conſulibus de vi ac multitudine hoſtium ſatagentibus, id eſt, ſolicitis.

Satan, is interpreted an aduerſarie, by the whiche name the diuell was called, becauſe he was aduerſarie to Chriſte, alſo what ſo euer is contrary to peace, is called Satan.

Satarchæ, people in Scythia, whiche excluded from them the vſe of golde and ſiluer.

Sarantes, a Perſian, the ſonne of Teſſipes.

Satelles, tellitis, m. gen. one retained to garde a mannes perſon, alſo a ſergeant, a catchpoll or bailiffe, that dooth attache me. alſo an armiger.

Satelles, louis, an eagle.

Satellitium, tij, n. g. a garde: the office of ſuche a perſon or officer.

Saterona, a beaſt, whiche dooth lieue, ſometyme in water, ſometyme on lande.

Sarias, aris, f. g. ſactitie, fulneſſe or weariſſe in muche vſing of a thyng. ſometyme it ſignifieth aboundaunce.

Hi ſaltibus occupatis externorum agros inuaſere frumentiq; ex inopia graui, ſarias facta, after that they had gotten the wooddes or foreſtes, they inuaied the landes of them that were borderers, and from ſcarſitie of coine they happened to haue their fill or abundaunce.

Vbi ſarias cepit fieri, cōmuto locum, when I begyne to be weery, either of the one or of the other, I change my place.

Satiabilis, le, that whiche maye be eaſily ſatiſfied.

Satiatus, a, um, filled, ſatiſfied.

Somno ſatiatus, that hath ſlepte ſufficiently.

Saties, for Satietas.

Satietas, aris, f. g. ſactietis or fulneſſe, lothſomeſſe or weariſſe.

Rerum omnium ſatietas, tediousneſſe of all thynges.

Sicubi eum hominum ſatietas ceperat, if he were at any tyme weery of the company of men.

Satietas noſtri, and Deſyderium, contrary.

Satin, for Satiſne.

Satin' ſanus es? art thou well in thy wittes?

Satin' ſaluus? be all thynges well?

Satin' id tibi placet? doeth that pleaſe the?

Satin' habes? ſi, &c. is this ſufficient for you: or will this content you, if, &c.

Satin' ſic eſt? is it well, if it be thus?

Satio, onis, f. g. ſowping of coine.

Satio, aui, arc, to ſaciate or ſyll, whiche hath reſlacion not onely to the body and ſenſes, but alſo to the mynde, to ſatiſſie.

Satiare cupiditatem, to ſatiſſie his appetitte, to haue as muche as he can deſyre.

Satiari, to haue enough.

Sator, & hoc ſatius, oris, better.

Satis, enough, as much as one dooth neede, ſufficient, verie well.

Satis iam verborū est, thou haste saied enough:
we haue talked enough of the matter now.
Satis habere, to be content, to desyre no more.
Satis habeas, nihil me etiam tecum de tui
fratris iniuria conqueri, be content, or content
your selfe with this, that I haue not also laide
to your charge, the wronge that your brother
hath dooen me.
Quot sunt satis? howe many will be sufficient?
Satis certo scio, I knowe surely.
Satis credo tibi, I beleue well, I thinke well.
Satis cum periculo, with great daunger.
Satis diu hoc iam saxū voluo, I haue labours
ted about this now long enough, if that be good.
Satis multa me scripsisse arbitror, I thinke
that I haue written enough.
Vt non est satis æstimare, that one can not
well iudge or esteeme.
Non enim satis intelligebam, for I dyd not
perceyue the matter verie well.
Ne satis habeas, doe ye not thinke it enough.
Non satis me pernōsti qualis sim, you do not
know me throughtly what maner of man I am.
Oculis nō satis me prospicio, I doe scant see
from me, my syght doeth com what fayle me.
Plusquā satis opus est, more than needeth.
Satis recte monēs, thou dooest aduertise me
ryght well.
Satis putabat se tempore venturū, he thought
he shoulde come tyme enough, or in good leason.
Satis super q, enough and to muche.
Satisfactio, ōnis, f. ge. a couenant, wherby a
man is bounden, and sureties with hym, a tas
king of sufficient sureties.
Satisfaccio, cēpi, cipere, to take sufficient sure
ties.
Satisfactio, ōnis, fcm. gen. the suretie or bonde,
wherby men are bounden for an other, for per
formance of couenant, or the couenant and
sureties with hym, a puttyng in of sufficient
sureties.
Satisfatum, ti, neu. ge. a bonde, whan one hath
put in sufficient sureties for performance of a
thyng.
Satisfactor, ōris, m. g. he that is bounden or hath
putte in sufficient sureties for performance of
couenant.
Satisfdo, dedi, dare, to put in sureties for perfor
mance of couenantes. also to be bounden with
sureties for performing of couenantes.
Satisfacio, satisfacis, feci, cere, to satisfie, to ex
cuse, to content, to make satisfaction, to paye
debtes, to purge.
Satisfacere suis, to cōrēt or paie his creditours.
Satisfacere de visceribus suis, to paye debtes
with his owne money.
Quā vt mandatis tuis satisfacerem, Chan
that I mighte dooe your commaundement in
euery thyng.
Vt mihi satisfieri paterer à te, that I shoulde
here your excuse, or what ye coulde saye for

pour selfe.
Officio erga aliquem in re aliqua satisfacere,
 to dooe his durtie throughtlye.
Satisfacere immortalitati laudum alicuius,
 to make one haue immortall prepses.
Nō satisfacere alicui, not to do that one would
 haue hym.
Alicui disputationi satisfacere, to handle a
 matter as it shoulde be.
Satisfactio, onis, f. ge. satisfactiō, contentyng,
 purgeyng, excusyng.
Satispresto, aui, are, idem quod Satisficare.
Satius, the comparative of Satis.
Satius, a, um, that male be oꝝ is lowen, set oꝝ
 planted.
Satium tempus, cerde tyme.
Satols, a ryuer in Phrygia.
Sator, ōris, m. gen. he that soweth corne, he that
 setteth oꝝ planteth. also a begetter, a father.
Sator mundi, Janus.
Diuum sator, Jupiter.
Sator litis, he that causeth contention oꝝ bas
 ryance.
Satoriū, a, um, belongyng to hym that soweth.
Satraz, people of Grece, by the sea syde of
 Thrace.
Satrapa, oꝝ Satrapes, pz, amonge the Persians
 was as a duke and erle is here, a great ruler, a
 peere of a realme. it is also a capitayn oꝝ lieut
 enant: as the capitaynt of Berwikke, the lieut
 enant of Irelande.
Satrapia, z, f. g. a prouince, duchie oꝝ countie.
Satullo, aui, are, idem quod Saturare, to satiate
 oꝝ fylt superfluousely.
Satum, ti, n. g. a measure of the hebrewes, which
 receybeth of wyne. 33. li. and 4. vnces: of oyle
 30. li. of honny. 50. li. it is of our measure stand
 derde. ii. gallons and a quarte: and beyng a
 measure of drye thynges, it is our pecke, and the
 iiii. parte of a pecke.
Satur, saturā, rum, full fedde, sometyme aboun
 dant oꝝ plentuous.
Rus saturum, a plentifull oꝝ fertile piece of
 grounde.
Saturatus, a, um, filled, satisfied.
Satureia, z, f. g. an herbe called lauerie.
Saturio, ōnis, m. gen. he that hath eaten enough
 and to muche.
Saturitas, atis, f. g. fulnesse, saturitie, fertilitie oꝝ
 plentiousnesse. also abundance in excesse.
Saturitas ponitur aliquādo pro excrementis
ventris.
Saturnalia, ōrum, neu. ge. plur. fize daies as
 signed to Saturne in December, wherein men
 bled to feaste one an other, and to sende mutual
 presentes.
Saturna colonia, a towne of Tuscan.
Saturnalius, a, um, perteynyng to the feaste of
 Saturne.
Saturnia, was the name of a towne. also high plas
 ces were called Saturnia.

Satur-

Saturnius, a, um, of Saturnus.
 Saturniniani, were heretikes, whiche affirmed, that onely vii. angels made the worlde agaynst the conscience of god the father.
 Saturnius, a mountayne at Rome, which was afterwarde called Tarpeius.
 Saturnus, one of the vii. planettes. also a god of the painymys, sonne of Caelus and Vesta, and father of Jupiter.
 Saturo, aui, are, to saturate or fill with any thing superfluously, most commonly in eatyng.
 Stercore saturare terrā, to dounge the ground sufficiently.
 Satureianus, a, um, of Satureum.
 Satureum, & Satyrum, a citee of Calabria, not farre from Tarentum.
 Sarus, a, um, sowen or begotten.
 Satus Anchisa, haupng Anchisa to his father, Anchisa sonne.
 Stirpe diuina satus, haupngs some god to his father.
 Satus, us, m. gen. cotyng, plantyng. also seede, generacion, begettyng.
 Iouis satus editus, begotten of Jupiter, haupng Jupiter to his father.
 Sara, vñd substantiuely for coine.
 Satyra, rā, f. g. a poesy rebuking vices sharply, not regardyng the persons.
 Satyrus, and Satyrus, a, um, belongyng to satyres, or that writeth suche poesies or versas.
 Satyria, a crowe.
 Satyriacum, an image of Priapus.
 Satyriasis, sis, f. g. a sicknesse, whereby the membe of a man standeth alwaie without appetite or dilectacion.
 Satyrice, was a comedie, wherin satyres were brought in.
 Satyrice, an aduerbe, whiche signifieth sharply and with reproche.
 Satyrus, a beast, haupng the head of a man, the bodie of a gote, the poetes vse Satyri, for gods of the wooddes.
 Satyrorum insula, three iles by India, the inhabitants wherof haue tayles lyke to the monstrous beastes Satyri.
 Satyrion, rij, n. g. an herbe haupng leaues lyke a lillie, but smaller, a knappe with many smalle purple floures, and a roote lyke the genitours of a man.
 Saucio, aui, are, to wounde, to hurte.
 Ferro sauciare, to cutte.
 Sauciatio, ōnis, a woundyng.
 Sauciatus, a, um, wounded, hurte.
 Saucius, a, um, cutte, wounded. sometyme twery with labour.
 Sāuor, aris, ari, to lyffe sweetely.
 Sāuūm, uij, n. g. toke Suauium.
 Sauo, a ryuer in Campayne.
 Sauona, a ryuer of Liguria called Sauon.
 Saura, rā, f. c. m. gen. a lylarde, whiche lyeth in hedges.

Sarites, rē, m. g. a stone, whithe is founde in the bealy of a grene lylarde.
 Sauomara, people called also Sarmara, Russes, Tartariens, Moscouites, &c.
 Saurus, a notable image maker.
 Saxetanus, a, um, that breedeth among stones.
 Saxatilis, le, stonie.
 Pisces saxatiles, fyshes breed among stones.
 Saxerum, ti, neu. gen. a place full of rockes or stones.
 Saxeus, a, um, stonie, or of stone.
 Saxiphagon, or Sexiphages, in grebe, or Saxifraga in latin, Dioscorides and Plinie doe call it also Empetron, whiche in herbe is the herbe called Samppye, vñd for a sauce and in saletes: and therfore is boyled and kepte in hyne.
 Anton. Musa denieth, that Saxifraga, and Empetron be one. Ruellius descriueth Saxifragon with littell bryanches, growyng on stones, haupng small stalkes, not vñlyke to Epithymus, but that they are blacke and mozte, and hath leaues lyke to maidenheare, but that they be greater, or to Polypodi, on the toppes bushy, but out of order, haupng neyther floure nor seede; and a superfluous roote. He also saith, that it is founde in olde buydynges, in the topptes of the stones. In an other place he nameth that kynde of maydenheare, whiche is called Adiantum Saxifragon. Our Saxifrage I neede not to descriue, it is so commonly known, and groweth in such aboundance, whiche is not lyke to anye of the other: nor yet to that, whiche in Fraunce (as Ruellius wytteth) is called Saxifragia maior, whiche he affirmeth to be Sefeli Massiliense: nor to that, whiche he supposeth to be a kynde of Napi. Some thynke Saxifragum to be the herbe called Teintwoozte.
 Saxificus, a, um, that tourneth into stones.
 Saxoforatum, a towne in the confines of Umbria and Picene.
 Saxones, the people of Saxonie.
 Saxonia, Saronie.
 Saxosus, a, um, full of great stones or rockes.
 Frutex saxosus, an herbe of Myrb, that groweth amonge stones.
 Saxulum, li, n. g. a littell rocke or stone.
 Saxum, i, n. g. a rocke. sometyme a stone. sometyme an hyl.
 Signare carmine saxum, to wyte an Epitaphie vpon a tumber.
 Saxu voluere, to tourne the stone, a prouerbe, applied to theym that bee fatigate or weryed with continuall and vnprofitable labours.

Scabellum li, n. g. a fote stoole or low sette.
 Scaber, bra, brum, rusty, rough, sometyme filthy.
 Dentes scabri rubigine, the teeth being filthy,
 Sss in as 11

as it were with rust, whan they be not washed.
Pecus scabrum, hoc est scabiosum.
Scabies, ei, f. g. a scabbe.
Scabile, lis, n. g. idem quod Scabellum.
Scabiōsa, an herbe, erbe Psora, scabiose.
Scabiōsus, a, um, scabbed.
Scabo, bi, bere, to rubbe or scratche.
Scabrātus, a, um, made rough or rugged, as it were a thyng that is kalde.
Scabrēdo, brēdinis, f. gen. a roughnesse of the skinne, as whan it dooeth wynde.
Scabrē, roughly, not playne or smothe.
Scabritia, x, and Scabrities, ei, f. g. rustinesse, filthyneesse, roughnesse.
Scabro, ōnis, a worme, which is ingendred of the carapace of a dead horse.
Scabrōsus, a, um, idem quod Scaber.
Scabrum, bri, n. g. idem quod scabritia.
Scæa, an haue at Troie, where as was the sepulchre of Laomidon.
Scæi, people in Thracia.
Scæna, nx, f. g. a place, whiche serueth onely for enterludes as comedies to bee played in, whiche was in the fourme of a halfe circle. it is also where trees or bushes are cut and layed ouer the head, in such forme as men may vnder them walke or sitte in the shadowe. it is also where a vice or offence is openly detected, in suche wise as men dooe crye out, or wonder at it. looke Scena.
Scænaticus, vel scænaticus, f. g. a plater in comedies or enterludes.
Scænacula, a diminutive of Scæna.
Scænicus, a, um, perteynyng to enterludes.
Scænicus, a plater in enterludes.
Scænita, people of Arabie, whiche dwell alwaye in tentes, couered with the heares of gottes: among whom yf a swine or hogge be brought, it dieth.
Scænōma, nōmatis, n. g. a tente, also a bagge.
Scænopegia, orum, n. g. the feast of the tabernacles, wherein the Jewes byd set by tabernacles or tentes in similitude of thepm, wherein they dwelled whan they came out of Egypte.
Scæua, ux, f. g. the lefte hande. also he that bleseth the lefte hande for the ryght.
Scæuus, a, um, ill. sometyme it signifieth gode: as, Scæuum omen, god lucke or chaunce.
Scæuola, a noble man of Rome.
Scala, lx, or scalæ, scalarum, f. g. a ladder. also a payze of Staires. some put this difference, that Scala, lx, is a ladder, and Scalæ, arum, a payze of Staires.
Scalabiscus, a citee of Portugall, called commonly Trugillo.
Scalde, a river in Fraunce.
Scalmus, mi, m. g. a littell ptece of wood, wherunto mynemen dooe hynde theyr oyes, to rowe the more easly.
Scalpellum, li, n. ge. or Scalpellus, li, m. ge. a penne knife, also an instrument or fine knife,

that surgions vse to let bloudde with.
Scalper, pri, m. g. any instrument of yron, wherewith incision is made, as a lancette, cissors, or suche other.
Scalpo, psi, pere, to scratche, to clawe, to scrape, also to graue in metall or stone.
Scalprum, pri, n. g. an instrument, wherewith any thyng is scraped, or ripped: also a surgions instrument, wherewith he taketh corrupte fleshe from the bones. it is also a grauing iron, a chaupng knyfe, also a knyfe, wherewith they cutte bynes.
Scalprum librarium, a penne knife.
Scalprum sutoriu, a shoemakers paring knife, or chaupng knyfe.
Scalptor, ōris, m. g. a grauer.
Scalptura, ræ, f. g. grauing in metall.
Scalpturatum pavementum, a pavement made with stones of diuers colours ioynted together, hauing ymages of beastes made in them.
Scalpurio, or Scalpurio, rui, rre, to scrape as a rocke dooeth or other foules.
Scalpturo, ui, are, to ingraue.
Scalpurigo, riginis, f. g. a clawng.
Scamander, dri, a ryuer of Troie descendyng from the mountayne Ida.
Scamandria, a towne by the haue of Iljum, not farre from Troie.
Scamandrus, the sonne of Hector and Andromache.
Scamnum, ni, n. ge. a benche or fourme. also a steppe or grice, wherby a man goeth vp into a hyghe bedde. also a balke vntilled betwene two forowes: by a metaphoze a barre or shelfe in the sea.
Scamna, bee sometyme taken for boughes of trees.
Scammonea, or Scamonia, x, or Scamonium, nq, an herbe, the iuyce whereof is vled in medicine to pouge choler vehemently. All be it that it is venemous, and leaueth worse matties behynde, than it doeth expell.
Scandalides, a kynde of dates.
Scandalizo, ui, are, to offende.
Scandalum, li, n. ge. occasion to sinne, gotten by an other to hym that sinneth: any thyng that one is offended in.
Scandiana mala, a certayne kynde of apples.
Scandiana, an yle in the northe Ocean sea, the quantites wherof was neuer founde.
Scandix, dicis, f. g. an herbe lyke to cheruill, but it is sweeter, and hath a white floure, and a littell rote, wylde cheruill.
Scando, didi, dere, to clymme.
Scandor, scāderis, the passiue.
Scandulaca, ex, f. ge. an herbe whiche renneth vppon cozne, as yvie dooeth on trees.
Scandula, lx, f. gen. a shingle, whiche is a tyle of woodde, wherewith dyuers churches bee covered.
Scandularij, they do couer houses with shingle.
Scandus

Scandulum contextu, a house covered with shingle of wooden tiles.
Scancilis, le, that which maye be climmed or gone by on.
Scansio, onis, f. g. a climmyng by.
Scapha, phæ, f. g. a bote made of a whole tree, or of a thyppe bote.
Scaphiarius, rij, m. g. a bote man.
Scaphium, phij, n. g. a basen or vessell to receyue urine or ordure. Also a drinkeing potte. Comes tyme a spade or lyke tooke to digge with.
Scapillum, lij, n. g. the space betwene the Moulders: also the backe.
Scaptensula, a place in Macedonia, where syluer was digged.
Scaptia, an olde citee in Italie, whereof came Scaptia tribus.
Scapula, læ, f. g. the hynder parte of the Mulders.
Scapularis, re, perteynyng to the Mulders.
Scapularis vestis, a garment, whiche covereth onely the Mulders.
Scapularis, a bope or wenche, which is often beaten about the Mulders.
Scapus, i, mas, g. the body of a pillour, betwene the chapitre and the base. also an instrumente that weauers vse: after Ruellius, it is a skake, whiche ysseth hole vppight: some doe call it a knappe, wherein seedes are contained, as a popie: some doe so name the huske of a grape. also to the greene skynne of a filbarde, acorne, walnutte, or suche lyke. also a beane skake.
Scapicandelabrorum, the parte of a candlesticke betwene the base or fote and the nose, the Mankie.
Scapus cardinalis, the chiefe poste of a gate, wherunto the thynges bee fastned, and wherby in some places the gate is turned in a socket above and beneth, the head of a gate.
Scapus trutinæ, the tongue of the balance.
Scapus in chartarum ratione, a reame or a queate of paper.
Scarabæus, bæi, m. g. a flie with a blacke shell or huske, called a bitell, whiche breedeth and feedeth in cowe hardes, and is blacke. also there is a kynde of them, whiche hath hornes lyke to an harte.
Scarabæus aquilam, a proverbe, applied to suche as indeuour them selve to do displeasure to those that be more puissant then they are.
Scardona, a citee of Liburnia called Scardo.
Scarificatio, onis, f. g. launcyng.
Scarifico, aui, are, to launce or open a soze, that the corrupt matter maie issue out.
Scarites, tæ, m. g. a precious stone.
Scarium, rij, a certayne measure of coyne, howe muche it conteyneth I know not.
Scarus, a fische, whiche doeth chewe lyke a beaste: some mē suppose it to be a gylt head or goldnie.
Scatebra, bræ, fæ, g. the bolling or risynge by of water out of a spyng, or a surge of water.
Scateo, scätui, tere, to renne or braste out, as

water doeth out of a narrow or streict place, to renne ouer, to be full, to haue credyng great plentie.
Scatriginôsus, a, um, that bursteth out or sendeth ouer.
Scaturigo, riginis, f. g. brastyng out of water, or other thyng in lyke maner.
Scaturio, scaturis, rui, tere, to renne out or ashyde. also to spyng or growe abode plentifully, as some herbes doe.
Scaurus, ri, m. ge. he that hath his toes swollen, or his anckley crooked, that he maie not goe faste. it was also an honorable house of the Romaynes.
Scaurus, a certayne fythe.
Scazon, tis, m. g. a kynde of meeter.
Sceleratè, mischeuouesly, naughtily, wickedly.
Sceleratus, a, um, he to whom a mischeuous dede is doone: or that doeth a mischeuous dede, mischeuous, naughty, lewde. also noysome, hurtfull.
Sceleratum frigus, id est, nocens.
Sinapis scelerata, Marpe and byryng mustards seede.
Hasta scelerata, proscriptiō and open sellynge of mennes goodes againste reason and honestee.
Sceleratus campus, a fiede at Rome, where the nunnes of Vesta were buried quicke, if they were founde to lyue incontinently.
Scelero, aui, are, to pollute, to defyle.
Scelerôsus, a, um, that hath done an vngacious or mischeuous dede, full of mischiefe, a mischeuous and a naughty knaue.
Sceleste, vngaciously, mischeuouesly, wickedly.
Scelustus, a, um, vngacious, full of unhappynesse, mischeuous, vengeable.
Scelus, sceleris, n. ge. a mischeuous dede, also an vngacious persone, a naughty felowe.
Abeſſe ab aliquo scelere, not to be gylt in any mischeuous acte.
Astringi scelere, to be culpable or faultie.
Scena, næ, fæ, g. a pavilion or haule, also a skaf folde. also a place covered with bowes or trees, growynge one within an other, and geuyng a shadow. the shadow of an hyll, woodde or other lyke thyng: like Scenæ.
Scenatōius rei hæc est, this is the some and argument of the wholle matter.
Seruire scenæ, to doe accordyng to the present tyme and occasion.
Scena minore, id est, minore apparatu & ostentatione.
Scenâlis, le, perteynyng to a scaffolde, or stage.
Scénice, lyke to them that plaie on scaffolde in comedies, or tragedies.
Scénicus, a, um, belonging to the plaiing of tragedies or comedies, or one that plaicth in a tragedie or comedie.
Scenitæ, people of Arabia felix.
Scenofactōrius, a, um, that belongeth to the making of tentes, pavilions, scaffolde, arbers

or other shadowed places.
 Scenographia, æ, fœ. ge. is an adumbracion of
 light description of the front & sides of a house,
 where the lines do answer to the compasse and
 centre of euery parte.
 Scenôma, nômaris, n. ge. a pavilion, a sacke.
 Scenopégia, ôrum, n. g. plu. the feast of taber-
 nacles or tentes.
 Sceparnon, ni, n. g. a couerpyng.
 Scepsis, a citee in Phrygia.
 Sceptici, were a secte of philosophers, whiche af-
 firmed nothyng, the chiefe of that secte was
 Pirro and Herillus.
 Sceptica, cæ, fœm. gen. the secte of these philo-
 sophers.
 Sceptum, tri, a princes sceptre.
 Potiri sceptris, to be kynge or ruler.
 Reponere aliquem in sceptra, to restore one
 to his kyngedome agayne.
 Sceptrifera, ra, rum, that beareth a sceptre.
 Sceptriuchus, ci, m. g. he that holdeth a sceptre.
 Sceda, æ, fœ. g. a leafe of paper, a scrowe, a ces-
 dule. Sometyme a booke. it was vsed in olde
 tyme for wrytyng tables.
 Schedia, ôrum, n. g. a thing like to a bydge with
 trees pinned together, whereon thynges are ca-
 ried in the water, in the stede of a barge, as it
 maie be seene on diuers great riuers in Germanie.
 also a bote or littell shippe.
 Schedia, ôrum, n. g. plu. verses made without
 meditation or studie.
 Schedia, chippes that carpenters make in hewyng
 of tymber.
 Schedion, dij, n. g. any thyng todaynely made,
 and without muche labour, as a bydge or other
 thyng.
 Schedula, læ, fœ. gen. a littell scrowe or leafe of
 paper.
 Schema, âtis, n. g. and Schema, mæ, f. g. an or-
 nament specially in speche, also Schema, mæ,
 is vsed for a garment.
 Schefis, where a multitude of wordes are brought
 in together vniopned: as, Nubila, nix, gran-
 do, procellæ, flumina, venti, cloudes, snowe,
 hayle, howyes, fluddes, wyndes.
 Schilchi, amonge the iewes was a weyghte of
 foure ounces.
 Schinis, the name of a notable and cruell robber,
 that was slayne by Theseus.
 Schinos, the tree, out the whiche renneth Ma-
 str. rede Lentiscus.
 Schinusa, one of the yles called Sporades.
 Schisma, schismatis, n. g. a diuision specially in
 the church.
 Schistum, ti, n. g. the milke that remaineth after
 that the milke is sodden, whiche is called well
 courdes: after Budaus it is creame.
 Schœneus, called also Iacius a kyng of Arcadie,
 father of Alalanta.
 Schœneus, a, um, of Schœneus.
 Schœneis, idis, patronymicum fœmin,

Schœniculæ, harlottes, whiche dresse them selves
 with stinkyng oymntes.
 Schœnismos, a measuryng of grownde.
 Schœnobates, he that goeth on a corde.
 Schœnobaticus, a, um, pertaining to him that go-
 eth vpon a rope.
 Schœnobaticam facere, to exercise the feate of
 walkyng on cordes.
 Schœnôplocos, ci, m. g. a ropar.
 Schœnos, or Schœnum, a corde, also that whiche
 is called luncus adoratus: Celsus calleth it lun-
 cus rotundus: the apothecaries call it Squis-
 nantum.
 Schœnus, nuntis, a ryuer by Athens: also an o-
 ther in Arcadia.
 Schenus, a space of grounde, containing. 60. furs-
 longes, whiche is seuen miles, and an halfe.
 Verbum ægyptium.
 Schola, læ, f. g. a schoole, a college, also a place
 in a bayne, where men did abide, whyles other
 were bained. lyke wyse in a porche, wherein men
 taried for answers. Scholæ, are taken for dis-
 putaciōs betwene the maister and his scholars.
 Scholam explicare, id est, præcepta doctri-
 næ vel sectæ alicuius exponere.
 Pomeridianis scholis Aristoteles. &c. Ari-
 stotle in his disputacions at after noone, &c.
 Scholâris, re, pertaining to scholes.
 Scholâsticus, ci, a scholar.
 Scholâsticus, a, um, scholasticall.
 Schôlium, lij, n. g. a thozte or compendious ex-
 position.
 Sciamâchia, æ, fœ. g. a priuite exercise, a shadowe
 or image of contention or fyghtyng.
 Sciâter, teris, m. g. an instrument of Astronomie,
 that men vsed in choosyng situations of cities.
 Sciâtericon, ci, m. ge. a diall set vpon a wall to
 knowe by the sunne what is a clocke.
 Sciathos, a certayne ple.
 Sciens, entis, knowyng, wittlyng.
 Sciens feci, I dyd it wittlyngly.
 Nunc adeo vt tu sis sciens, and nowe I wolde
 thou shouldest knowe.
 Vt sis sciens, that you may not be ignorant of
 the mattier.
 Te sciēte faciam quidquid egero, thou shalt
 be of counsaile what so euer I shall doe: or I
 wyll doe nothyng without your counsaile.
 Sciens non faciam, I wyll not doe it witt-
 tlyngly.
 Sciens latinæ linguæ, one that is skilled in the
 latine tongue.
 Sciens cithæræ, counnyng on the harpe.
 Sciēter, counnyngly, wittlyngly.
 Sciēter feci, I dyd it counnyngly.
 Scientia, æ, f. g. counnyng, knowlage, science.
 Iuris ciuilis scientia, knowlage of the ciuile
 lawe.
 Scilicet, as who sayeth, it is as muche, that is to
 witte, surely, moreouer, yea what els, sometyme
 it implieth a negatiue.

Id populus curat scilicet, yea the people careth much therfore, as who saith, they care nothing for it.

Scilicet equidem istuc factum ignoscā, yea may that is well said, yea I wyl pardone thee anon: or thynkest thou that I wyl pardone this dede of thyn?

Scilicet expectemus illud quinquennium, yea make it is best that we tarye yet untill the five yeres be passed, as who mought saye, I wyl not tarye so longe.

Scilicet grauiorem dolorem tibi patui tui mors attulit, quam C. Graccho fratris, may that be true, that the death of thyn vncle greued the more, then greued Gracchus the death of his brother.

Scilicet itares est, truly it is as I tell you.

Non vides? P. vides? obsecro quem? Ph. hunc scilicet, seeste thou not? See, I praye thee whome? Ph. hym I tell thee.

Fratris igitur Thais tota est? C. scilicet, yea it is such so.

Alterū quod iam diu fuit scilicet consulere, iam perdidistis, that is to wit, that is to saie.

Scilla, l̄x, f̄c. g. a certayne herbe, whiche hath a roote lyke an opion, growynge bothe on the lande and in the sea: some call it Squilla.

Scillinus, a, um, and Scilliticus, a, um, made of Scilla.

Scillires, t̄x, m. g. a kynde of wyne made with Scilla.

Acetum scillires, vinegre, haupng the rootes of Scilla stiped in it.

Scimpōdium, dij, neut. gene. a littell couche or benche.

Scincus, a kynde of small crocodilles in the riuer of Nilus.

Scindo, scidi, scindere, to cut, to diuide, to rente, to teare.

Scindere sententiam, to diuide his opinion.

Humum scindere vomere, to ploughe the grounde.

Nebulas scindere, to goe throughe the cloudes.

Penulam scindere, p̄ouerbiāly, to force or holde one to tarye.

Nescindam ipse dolorem meū, that I maie not refreshe or renewe myne owne sorowe or greefe.

Scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus, hoc est, it in diuersas sententias tanq̄ partes.

Scindidi, is used of Plautus for Scidi.

Scintilla, l̄x, f̄c. ge. a sparke of fyre, suche as is stricken out of a flint.

Scintilla belli pro reliquijs.

Vt nequa scintilla terribili belli relinqueretur, that no sparke of that most cruell warre be lefte.

Scintillatio, ōnis, a sparkelynge by of fyre: also a spynkelynge by as newe wyne dooeth in the suppe.

Scintillo, aui, to sparke.

Scintillula, l̄x, f̄c. gen. a littell sparke.

Scio, sciui, scire, to knowe.

Scire fidibus, to bee perfecte in playng on instruments.

Scire scissere, to ordeine and inacte, as it is in our parliament.

Scire omnes linguas, to speake all languages.

Scit fidibus, he can play on the harpe.

Latine vel grace scire, to vnderstande or be counnyng in grecke or latine.

Sciens non faciam, I wyl not doe it wyllyngly.

Scio vii foro, I knowe what I haue to dooe, also I can accommodate my self to other mennes maners, & to the condicions of the tyme and place present.

De argento ni mater tua sciat, vt factum sit, if your mother knowe not what is become of the money.

Scire certum velim, I would know the truth.

Non venerat quod sciam, he came not as far as I know.

Sciri, the pastide.

Scin, for Scisne.

Scibitur, the impersonall.

Scibo, for Sciam.

Scione, a towne of Macedonie.

Scolus, li, m. ge. he that knoweth somewhat, a smatterer in any knowlage.

Sciomantia, a parte of nichromancie, wrought by shadowes.

Sciopodes, people, whiche lyngge by right, dooe shadow them selues with their feete: all be it euery one man hath but one legge, yet be they wonderfull swyfte.

Sciotericon, looke Sciatericon.

Scipiada, and Scipionida, they whiche were of Scipiones progenie, the noble capitaines of Romaynes.

Scipio, the surname of diuers noble Romayns, of the whiche.iiii. were most excellent, as well in marciall prowesse, as in other most notable vertues. The one, called Scipio Nasica, sonne of Gneius Scipio, who had ben bothe Consul and triumphed: and beyng a very ponge man, was demed of all the people of Rome to bee the best man in that citee. Two other were byetherne, the sonnes of Publius Scipio. The one of them, L. Scipio, for the subduynge of Asia, was called Scipio Asiaticus, the other, P. Cor. Scipio, for vanquishyng Anniball, & the people of Africa, was named Scipio Africanus Maior, this Publius Cor. Scipio, from his childehode was of a wonderfull towardnesse: for beyng but. xvii. yeres olde, in a greate bataylle by Dauie in Lombardie, he rescued his father beyng enuyroned with enemies, and in daungier to be slayne. Also after the discomfiture at Cannas, where the more parte of the floure of chynaltrie was slayne, because the rest

due

due of the yonge men concluded to haue forsa-
ken Italie, this Scipio drew out his swoorde,
and compelled them to sweare, that they should
not leaue the citee, but defende it. After that his
father and vncle were slayne, all men fearynge
to be Capitaynes in so daungerous warres, he
stepte forth with a noble courage, proferinge
him selfe to take that charge in hande, wherby
to the Senate and people consented, he beyng
then but .22. yeres olde, they beholding in his
personage and visage a beautie incomparable,
his countenance merry and gentill, and in his
gestur and pale to bee a wonderfull maiestee,
whiche was had in suche admiracion, through
out all the world, that after he had dyuen An-
niball out of Afrike, subdued the citee of Car-
thage, and constrained the great kynge Antio-
chus to desyre peace of the Romaynes, the war-
res beyng ceased; men came out of al countreis
to Rome, onely to see and honour him, as one
exceedyng hys state of mortalitee, wherby such en-
uie was stirred toward him, that he was accus-
sed for deteynyng of certayne treasure, whiche
should haue ben brought into the comon Treas-
sourie: but he with a noble and valiant courage
came befoze the people, and remembryng what
he had done for the weale publike, required the
to go with him to the Capitoll to geue thanks
to god for his victorie: and so departyng, all
the people folowed him, and left the iudges a-
lone. But not withstanding he so greuously
tooke the ingratitude of the Senate and peo-
ple, that he abandoned all common affayres,
and went out of the citee of Rome to a manour
place, whiche he had at Anternum, and there
ended his lyfe, when he had liued .liii. yeres. A
notable remembraunce to them that dwe trust on
fortune or fauour of the people. The fourth
was Scipio Africanus Minor, sonne of Pau-
lus Aemilius, he subuered Carthage & An-
tania.

Scipio, onis, m. g. a staffe to walke with. also the
stalk of a grape.

Sciron, a notable robber, whose bones beyng
caste into the sea, were turned into greete roc-
kes. looke Scyron.

Scirôma, atis, n. ge. hardnesse. also an infection
of a disease of the liuer that cannot be healed.

Scironia saxa, rockes in the sea by Athenes.

Scirpea, æ, f. ge. a dounge porte or colne made
with redde, or russhes.

Scirpeus, a, um, that is made of bull russhes.

Scirpicula, læ, f. gen. a littell hoke, wherewith
russhes or any thyng is cutte of in byndyng of
thynges.

Scirpiculum, li, n. ge. a basket or hamper made
of twygges or russhes.

Scirpiculus, li, a littell bul russh.

Scirpi, subtile and captrious sentences.

Scirpus, pi, m. g. a bull russh.

Scirpo Nodum in scirpo quærere, to seke for a knot

in a russh, is a prouerbe, whereby is signified,
to seeke to diligently for a thyng that maye not
be founde, or to make doubt of a thyng, which
is playne. Scirpi in Aul. Gellius, are captrious
argumentes, subtile saynges, darke questions,
riddils.

Scirrus, or Scirron, ri, neu. ge. is an hardnesse
growen in the fleshe within the thynne, or in
some other parte within the body, a kirkell.

Scirrhosis, sis, f. ge. a disease in the eyes, comyng
of a longe inflammation, fleshe growyng in the
somewhat blew.

Scirra, a kynde of onions growyng in wynter
called scallions.

Sciscitor, aris, ari. to demaunde, to aske, to in-
quire, to endeuor to know a thyng, to watche
to the intent to knowe.

Libet sciscitari, I haue a fantasie to inquire, I
haue a great desyre to aske, that I may know.

Sciscito, is used of Plautus actiuelly.

Scisco, scini, sciscere, to knowe. also to deterne
or geue sentence, to make ordynances or lawes,
to ordeyne.

Accurro vt sciscam, quid velit, I runne to
him to know what he woulde haue.

Scissilis, le, that is or may be cutte.

Scissura, ræ, f. g. and Scissus, us, m. g. a cutte,
a chappe, a cleft.

Scissus, a, um, cutte, diuided, cleft, rent, tozne.

Scitæ, people in the northe parte of Asia, whiche
were cruell and harde to be vauquished: thei be
now called Russians, Moscouites, and Car-
tarians.

Scite, cunnynghly, craftilie, pteatilie, wittylie,
gaely.

Scitamenta, drum, neu. gene. pleasantnesse, by
translatione suche thynges, as one perswadeith
him selfe to be wittie or subtile in his commu-
nicacion, fine and wittie thynges set to adorne
an oracion.

Scitor, aris, ari, to demaunde or inquire thynges
secrete or vnknewen.

Scitum, ri, neu. gener. a decree or statute, an
ordynance.

Scitum facere, to make an ordynance or decree.

Scitulus, a, um, pteaty, feate.

Scitus, a, um, wise or wittie. also propre or feate.

Hoc scitum est, this is a goodly wise sayng.

Sciurus, ri, m. g. a squyrell.

Scius, a, um, that knoweth a thyng.

Scleriasis, sis, f. g. a swellng of the eye liddes,
with pepne and rednesse.

Sclerophthalmia, æ, f. ge. where the eye liddes
bene harde, and waxe heauie with ache.

Sclopus, pi, m. g. a towne, whiche is made with
passyng of the chekes.

Scobina, næ, f. g. an instrument that bowiers vse
to maue their bowes with, called a grauer.

Scobino, aui, are, to wounde, to maue of.

Scobs, scobis, f. g. that which cometh of sawyng,
mauyng, filyng, or bozpyng of wodde or met-
call,

tal, sawe duste, pyrre duste and suche lyke. also
 grete of stones, wherewith metall is scoured.
 Scodra, a citee of Liburnia, called now Scutara.
 Scolécia, α , f. g. a hynde of rust or canker.
 Scolécium, α , f. g. a certayne worme.
 Scolopendra, α , f. g. a fyfthe that hath many feete,
 whiche being taken with an angle, casteth out
 all his bowelles, untill the hooke be oute, and
 sucketh them in agayne.
 Scolopéndria, α , f. g. the herbe called har-
 ris tongue.
 Scolopéndrion, an herbe called also Asplenon,
 it groweth on flinte walles, where the sunne cometh
 neuer or seldome, and hath leaues lyke
 Polypodium, somewhat pelow by the ground
 and rough, and above greene, hauinge neither
 stalke, floure, nor seede. it is not hartes ton-
 gue, whiche is commonly called Scolopendria,
 but it is that whiche the apothecaries dooe call
 Cetrac, rede before in Hemionitis, & Phillitis.
 Scolopendra, α , f. g. a littel worme, with ma-
 nie legges, wherewith he goeth lyke to a barge
 with many oyes.
 Scolus, a village in Scopia, vnder the mountaine
 Citherone, a place vnpleasaunt, vnfrutefull,
 vntilled and rough: Stephanus boundeth it in
 Scotia.
 Scolymos, μ , masc. g. a thistle now called wild
 Arichoke: of some men it is takē for the thistle,
 which beastes doe eate, called cowthistle.
 Scombrus, or Scomber, β , m. g. a fyfthe, a cer-
 tayne hynde of Tunny.
 Scomma, scommatis, n. gen. a crosse or sentence
 spoken in mirthe, whiche cometh othertwys
 then is ment of him that speaketh.
 Scopæ, arum, f. g. plu. a browme or besome to
 sweepe houses.
 Scopæ manuales camomeli, handfules of
 the croppes of camomile.
 Scopæ dissolutæ, prouerbielly, dissolute men
 without witte or counsaile.
 Scopas dissoluere, to say or doo a thyng with-
 out any purpose or reason, to make a thyng vns-
 profitable, that it will serue to no vse.
 Scopa regia, an herbe called Milfoyle.
 Scopa regia, called also Bunium, an herbe ha-
 uing a stalke fower square, a leafe lyke percelly,
 a flower lyke dill, and a sweete seede.
 Scopæ, the croppes of herbes or trees.
 Scoparius, η , m. g. and Scoparia, α , f. g. he
 or she that sweepeth the house.
 Scopas, a mans name, a notable grauer.
 Scopei, men of littell stature.
 Scopes, certayne birdes.
 Scopelon, η , neu. gen. an high place, where men
 stande to beholde or espie.
 Scopi, be grapes, after that the wyne is pressed
 out, after Calpine.
 Scopo, aui, are, to sweepe.
 Scopula operra, two bones, whiche come from
 the necke to the shoulders.

Scopula, η , f. gen. a byrthe, suche as printeth
 and pergeittours doe vse.
 Scopulofus, a, um, rocky or full of rockes.
 Scopulus, η , m. g. an high roche, by transla-
 tion that wherat a thyng taketh great hurte or
 perissheth. sometime it is taken for Scopus, a
 marke to shewe ar.
 Ad scopulum ire, to cenne on a roche, to pe-
 rish or be destroyed.
 Ad eisdem scopulos nauem appellere, To
 cenne on the same roche: by translation to take
 hurte or displeasure by the same matter that
 a nother hath done.
 Gestare scopulos in corde dicitur, when one
 is moued with no pitye or compassion.
 Scopus, π , m. gene. a marke wherat men dooe
 shote, a butte, a pyche, sometime it signifyeth
 any thing, wherunto that which is spoken, hath
 a printipall respecte, the ende or marke, wher-
 unto a mannes purpose is directed, also the
 thicke and buttaye stalke, that grapes bee on in
 clusters.
 Scordion, η , n. g. an herbe that hath leaues like
 to germander, but muche larger, and the stalke
 fower square, and hath some parte of the sauour
 of garlyke: whiche fourme declarerth it to bee
 neither ramsons, nor yet sauce alone.
 Scordotis, idem. it is called water germander.
 Scordona, an ile lyng toward Dalmacia, called
 commonly Malconfoglio.
 Scoria, α , f. g. the refuse of metall tried out by
 fyre, dyffe.
 Scorodon, η , n. g. garlyke or cressis.
 Scorpēna, a fyfthe. whiche kepeth his selfe to one
 make.
 Scorpoides, the herbe called also Scorpius.
 Scōpio, ōnis, m. g. or Scorpius, π , m. g. a ven-
 omous worme, called a scorpion, whiche hath
 vii. feete, and cryketh with his tayle, and nea-
 rer creaseth to searche, where he may haue occa-
 sion to strike, also a signe in the firmament, it
 is also an instrument of warre lyke a scorpion,
 that shooteth small arrowes, some take it for a
 crosse bowe, some for a faction of slinges. Also
 a whippe hauing plummettes of leade at the en-
 des of the cordes, it is also an herbe, whiche
 hath seedes lyke to a scorpions tayle, and veray
 fewe leaues, this herbe is diuersely described,
 also a certayne fyfthe.
 Scorpionarij, they whiche dooe shote in crosse
 bowes.
 Scorpites, m. g. a stone of the colour of a scor-
 pion.
 Scorpūron, η , n. g. called also Heliotropion,
 hauinge the name of the lykenesse of a scorpions
 tayle, which is in the flowers.
 Scorrator, oris, m. g. he that haureth harlottes.
 Scortes, the rodde of a man or beaste.
 Scorteus, a, um, that is made of skynnes or lea-
 thers.

Scortillum, li, n. g. a diminutive of **scortum**.
Scortor, âris, ari, to haunte or companie with harlots.
Scortum, ti, n. g. the hyde or skinne of a beaste.
 It is also a comon harlot or strumpet, a queane, a dyabbe.
Scotia, Scotland, by the parte of Britannia from the riuier of Tweede to Lathanes.
Scoti, scottes or scottishe men, of whome saynte Hierome writeth in this wyse: Quid loquar de cæteris nationibus, quum ipse adolescentulus in Gallia viderim Scotos, gentem Britaniam humanis vesci carnibus, & quum per fyluas porcorum greges & armentorū, pecudumq; reperiant, pastorum nates, & fœminarum papillas solere abscindere, & has solas ciborum delicias arbitrari: what shall I speake of other nations, sens that when I was a boy, I sawe in Fraunce scottes, a people of Britayne, cate mennes fleshe, and when they founde in the forrestes hierdes of swine, beastes, and cattell, they woulde cutte of the buttockes of the boyes, whiche kepte them, and also the womens pappes, and tooke that to be the most dentie and delicate meate.
Scoros, in greke, darkenesse: it is moze aply called in the noztherne tongue mirke.
Scoromo, matis, n. g. dyminesse of sight, or a darkelyng of the eyes.
Scorufa, a citee of Chesalie.
Scranteum, tei, n. g. a skinne, wherein arrowes are putte, it may be called a theffe.
Scrapia, a wourme, whiche is founde in leaues. also a vile and stinkynge harlotte, a dyuelpnge queane.
Screabilis, le, that whiche may bee spette or retched out of the longes or stomacke.
Screator, ôris, he that retcheth or spetteth.
Screatus, us, m. g. a spettyng or retchynge to spette.
Screatio, ônis, idem.
Screo, aui, are, to reache in spettyng.
Scriba, æ, m. g. a secretarie, a notarie, a scribe, a clerke of an officer.
Scribatus, us, ma. gen. the office of a clerke or scribe.
Scribello, aui, are, the olde wryters vled for scribo.
Scribligo, ginis, f. g. an vntrue forme of speakyng or wrytyng, called also Solecismus.
Scriblita, æ, f. g. a delicate meate made of paste, stuffed and wounden lyke a rope, I thynke it be suche as fettes of Portugall are, after some it is a tarte.
Scribo, scripsi, scribere, to wryte: also to make, as one maketh a booke or other worke. Sometime to pepnet.
Scribere seruo libertatem, to geue freedome to a bondeman in his testament.
Scribere nummos alicui, to deliuer money by exchange or out of the hands,

Supplementem legionibus scribere, to persfourme or make vp the legions with the iuste numbre of souldiours.
Scribere mea, tua, sua manu, non autē propria manu: nusquam enim apud bonos auctores reperitur.
Ad me scripsit, quemadmodū, &c. he wrytote to me how.
Hæc igitur pluribus scripsi, therfore I haue wrytten these thynges moze at large.
Notis scribere, to wryte in cyphers.
Scribe salutem patri meis verbis, wryte comendacious to your father in my name.
Leges scribere, to make lawes.
Aliquem heredem scribere, to make one his heyre: to appoint or ordeine one to be his heyre by testament.
Dicam alicui scribere, looke Dica.
Scripta illa sunt in animo, those thynges are wrytten or pynted in my mynde.
Scripsit & Apolinē & Dianam, id est pinxit.
De bonis græcis male scripta latine, bookes translated into ill latine, that were befoze in the greke tongue eloquent and good.
Seriniarius, rij, ma. gen. a keeper of secret letters.
Seriniolum, li, n. g. a hasket or forlar, a gardis uiance.
Serinium, nij, n. g. a coffre or other lyke place, wherein Jewels or secret thynges are kept, as euidences and recozdes of iudgements or inrollementes.
Scriptio, ônis, f. g. an inscription or any other wrytyng. also the acte of wrytyng.
Scriptito, aui, are, to wryte often.
Scriptor, ôris, mas. g. a wryter, an authour, one that maketh a booke, epistol, or any other worke wrytten. Sometime a secretarie or scribe.
Scriptor legum, a maker of lawes.
Scriptorius, a, um, apte for wrytyng, or that belongeth to a wryter.
Atramentum scriptorium, wrytyng ynke.
Scriptum, ti, n. g. that which is wryten.
Tradere aliquid scripto, to put a thing in wrytyng.
Scriptum facere, to gette ones spynng with wrytyng, to be a secretary or clerke.
De scripto dicere, to rede a thyng upon his paper: to pronounce a thyng that was penned befoze.
Scriptura, ræ, f. g. wrytyng. Sometime style, also the rente of common fermes. also a rekenyng of a common bailiffe, whiche byerth and selleth cattall, or hath the lettynge of common pastures: or of him whiche ought to paye certayne reuenues for that whiche he hath hired, as customers, or they that haue in ferme tolles and other common duties.
Reliquum scripturæ consumerur in exemplis, the residue that is to be wrytten.
Genus hoc scripturæ, for this kynde of wrytyng.

tyng.

Magister scripturae, he that hath the lettinge of common pastures, and keepeth the registers and accomptes of the bailiffes, or them that haue in ferme the common tolles, customes and other duties and payementes.

Scripturarius, rij, m. ge. he that writeth thinges that be commonly doone, or booke of rekenyng for bailiffes and reues, a clerke: Idem quod magister scripturae.

Scripturio, rij, n. ge. to be with childe to be wrytynge, to longe or haue a great desyre to be wrytynge.

Scriptus, a, um. wryten.

Scriptus, us, m. g. a wrytynge.

Scrobiculus, li, m. g. a littell ditch or furrowe.

Scrops, scrobis, f. g. & m. g. a ditch or furrow.

Scrobis, is somtyme used in the nominatiue case.

Scrobulus, a littell ditch or furrow.

Scrofularia, a, f. g. some thinke it to be the blinde nettill, other the herbe called of Dioscorides Chelidonium minus.

Scrophia, or Scrofa, a, f. g. a sowe that hath had pigges more then ones.

Scrophiscus, ci, m. g. one that feedeth swyne, a swyne herde.

Scrofula, la, f. g. a littell sowe pigge. also the disease called Struma.

Scrotum, ti, n. g. the rodde or skinne, wherein bee the stones of a man. Scrota be also littell images made of paste, whiche are wont to be geuen to children.

Scrupeus, a, um, of littell stones.

Scruposus, a, um, full of littell grauell stones.

Scrupulatum, by small pieces.

Scrupulose, curiously, anxiously, scrupulously.

Scrupularis, re, that belongeth to the coine of money called scrupulus, or that is the thyrde parte of a dramme in weight.

Scrupulatum, by littell peeces.

Scrupulositas, atis, f. ge. anxietas, or curiousnesse of conscience, scrupulosities, spiced conscience.

Scrupolofus, a, um, full of littell grauell stones, scrupulous, curious or doubtfull in light thynges, sometime it signifieth diffule or difficulte.

Scrupulofares, a thyng wherein there seemeth to be some difficultee.

Scrupulus, li, m. g. a littell sharpe stone, which somtyme happeneth to fall into a mans shoe and hurte his foote. it is also taken for muche solicitude: also for difficultee or spiced conscience. also a poyse, whiche is the thirde parte of a dramme, and then it is also wryten with a y, as scrypus. it is more ouer a certayne measure of grounde, containing. 100. fote square, that is. 10. in bredth, and as many in lengthe. Scrupulum inijcere, to byng into a mannes mynde doubt, carefulnesse, or thought.

Scrupulum eximere, to put away doubt or

care.

Laicei scrupuli homini, I haue geuen him a bone to gnaw upon.

Qui sit in hac re scrupulosus, what doubt is in this matiere.

Vnus mihi scrupulus etiam restat, qui me male habet, I haue one gnawing bone or doubt left yet, which troubleth me curiously.

Scrupus, pi, m. g. a littell sharpe stone, or pece of a stone: after some it is a doubt or intricate sentence that vereth a mans mynde.

Scruta, orum, ne. ge. plu. olde garments, hosen, shoes, and suche other baggage solde for necessitee. also littell ymages made in paste, tolde to the people.

Scrutaria, a, and Scrutatio, onis, f. g. a serche yng. also a telling of olde stuffe.

Scrutarium facere, to get ones tpyng by telling of olde stuffe.

Scrutarius, rij, m. g. he that selleth olde stuffe, or maketh suche images.

Scrutatio, onis, f. g. a serch yng.

Scrutator, oris, m. g. a sercher.

Scrutellus, li, m. ge. the bely of a swyne fatted or stuffed.

Scruto, ani, are, and Scrutor, aris, ari, to serche, to inquire diligently.

Vestigia scrutari, to trace out by the steppes.

Scrutinium, nij, n. g. a serche, a scrutinie.

Scrutum, ti, n. g. the singular number of Scruta.

Sculna, olde wylters used for Sequester, an abbey.

Sculpo, phi, pere, to carve images in stone. somtyme to carve in mettall.

Sculponea, a, f. g. a wollen socke.

Sculponeatus, a, um, that dooth weare wollen sockes.

Sculptilis, le, that is carved or grauen.

Sculptor, oris, m. g. a grauer, a caruer.

Sculptrix, tris, a woman of that occupation.

Sculptura, ra, f. g. grauyng or caruyng.

Sculptus, a, um, graued, carved.

Scurgum, a citee of Germanie.

Scurra, ra, f. g. a rafter, a rafter.

Scurrans, antis, playng the scoffer and iester.

Scurrilis, le, perteynyng to rafter, scoff yng, or vn honest telling.

Scurrilitas, atis, f. g. rafter scoff yng, immoderate telling.

Scurriliter, in rafter or scoff yng facion, saucily, malapertely.

Scurror, aris, ari, to play the scoffer or rafter.

Scutale, lis, n. g. the leather of a slyng.

Scutarius, rij, m. g. a buckelar maker, or a maker of tergates.

Scutarius, ria, rium, perteynyng to shieldes or tergates.

Scutatus, a, um, armed with a shield or tergate.

Scutella, la, f. g. a saucer.

Scutica, ca, f. gen. a whippe made with leather thonges.

Scuz

Scutigérulus, li, m. g. a cuffrell or page, which beareth his maisters shield or buckelar.
Scutulum, li, n. gen. that is leane and hath nothing but skinne vpon it.
Scutiscum, ci, n. g. a hynde of vessell.
Scutula, a, a rounde figure, such as spynners or spiders doe worke. also a vessell, which conteyneth viii. ounces. also a staffe, wherewith flax is beaten. also a certayne serpent. more ouer a littel rounde peece cut out of the barke of a tree in the hynde of grasping, called Inoculatio, also a staffe or yerde that the Acedemonians vset in wryting their priuie letters, which is more truly called Scytala, loke there.
Scutulatus, a, um, rounde and wrought in the forme of a copwebbe.
Scutulata vestis, a garment of silke, wherin bee wrought figures lyke to rounde copwebbes.
Scutulatus color, is a colour, I suppose watshet.
Scutulum, li, n. g. a littell shield or frouchin.
Scutum, ti, n. g. a tergate or shield, a bucklar.
Scyathos, an yle and a towne in the sea Aegeum.
Scylace, a citee in Grecia.
Scylaceum, a towne in the furthest parte of Italie, firste builded and inhabited by men of Athens.
Scylatium, a citee of the Brutians, called commonly Schilazo.
Scylax, a musician.
Scylla, a dangerous rocke in the sea by Sicile, also a lady, daughter of Nisus, kyng of Megarensis, whiche for lone of Minos, hir fathers ennemie, stole a purple heave from hir fathers head, whiche caused him to be vanquished. but she beinge forsaken of Minos, threw hir selfe into the sea, and was transfourmed into a birde of hir name. it is also a hynde of fyre in the ritier of Aetna in Campania. it is also an herbe, whiche hath a roote lyke to an oynion, and is of the apothecaries called Squilla.
Decidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim, prouerbi ally, to fall into one danger while he conieteth to eschew an other.
Scyllens, a, um, of Scylla.
Scylliticus, a, um, of the herbe Scylla.
Scylleria, places wherin is taken the fishe, called Scylla.
Scyllæum, a promontorie or hill in the parte of Grecia, nowe called Morea, also a towne of the Brutians in Italie.
Scyllias, or Scyllis, the name of a greke, whiche swymmyng vnder water, did cut in sunder the cables of the Persians Shippes.
Scyllus, luntis, a towne in Achaia.
Scylurus, the name of a man that had 80. sonnes who whan he died called them afoze him, a deliuered to eueryche of them a Masse of arrowes, commaundyng them to bryake the Masses incōtinent: whiche when they mought not doe, he toke out of the Masses one arrowe after an or

ther, & bryake them all lightly, declaringe thereby vnto his sonnes, that if they continued and as greed wel together, they should be puissant: and if they varied and were disscuered, they should be feble and easily destroyed.
Scymnus, ni, m. ge. the whealpe of a lion. also a mannes name.
Scynifes, bytyng gnattes.
Scyphus, phi, m. g. a great cruse or iugge: some take it for a bason.
Scyriades, women of the yle Scyros.
Scyrikum, ci, neu, gen. a blonket colour or light watchet.
Scyritæ, people in India, whiche haue no noses, but in the stede of a nose, they haue twoo holes in thir visage.
Scyricus, and **Scyrius**, a, um, of Scyros.
Scyron, a theefe in the countrey of Attica, who wolde sitte on an high rocke and compell them that came by to washe his fete, or els to honour him: and when they had so doone, he threw them downe into the sea. Finally he was slaine by Theseus, and it was furnished, that his bones were turned into rockes, which of him were named Scyronia: and they be betweene Attica and Megaris, wherby the passage is harde.
Scyron, a certayne wynde, whose hurtful blast, is of all Grece knowen, onely to them of Athens.
Scyros, an yle in the sea called Aegeum, stony and vnfrutefull, where Achilles was hydde by his mother in a womans apparayle, to the intent that he should not goe with the grekes agaynst Troie.
Scyrpus, pi, loke Scirpus.
Scytala, la, or **Scyrale**, les, for, ge. a littel feld mouse, called also Mus araneus, some suppose it to be an ermine, some, a shewe. also a kinde of serpentes, whiche hath a backe of mercuriouse glistering and beautifull colour.
Scyrale laconica, a littel rounde staffe, that the Acedemonians vset to wryte their letters by. and therefore that hynde of letters be called Scytala, loke Gellius the 17. booke and 9. chaptre.
Scythia, a man or woman of Scythia. also Hercules sonne.
Scythes, one of Scythia. also Jupiters sonne, whiche firste inuented bowe and arrowes.
Scythia, a great countrey, whiche is diuided with the riuer Tanais, and stretcheth into the east. so that one parte therof is in Europa, the other in Asia, and hath on the south part Sacos and Sogdianos, people vnder the kyng of Persia: and on the north part be countreies vnknowne and desert: and is now vnder the dominion of the great Lane of Cataie.
Scythicus, and **Scythius**, a, um, of Scythia.
Scythis, patronymicum, form.
Scythion, a mans name, whiche whan he listd was man or woman.
Scythópolis, a citee of Decapolitana in Syria.
Scythotauri, people of Scythia, whiche sacrifice

Strains

Strangers that come thither.

S A N T H A E.

SE, a pronoun, the accusative case of *Sui*, and signifieth him or hir.

Se, a preposition, used alwaies in composition, and noteth a separation, diuision, or negation: as, *Separo*, *seduco*, *securus*.

Se, a syllable in composition, signifying dimidiū: as, *seibra*, *semodium*, *semuncia*.

Sebastē, a citee in Syria, called before *Samarita*.

Sebastopolis, a citee in Pontus, called sainte Gregories.

Sebennytum, a citee in Egypt.

Sebesten, is that fruite, whiche Dioscorides calleth *Myxa*.

Sebethis, *bēthidis*, f. g. of *Sebethos*.

Sebethos, a fountayne at Naples, whiche serueth the citee, rennyng throughout the citee.

Sebinus, a poole, that the riuer *Lollius* maketh.

Sebra, or *Sebre minor*, is (as *Antonius Musa* sayeth) our *Estula*, or *Spurge*.

Sebritæ, a people sometime called *Sembritæ*.

Sebum, bi, n. g. idem quod *Sebum*.

Sebo, aui, are, idem quod *Seño*.

Secāle, lis, neu. g. a certayne grayne, which serueth onely to put away hunger.

Secamentum, ti, neu. ge. that is cutte of or diuided.

Secaniabin, amonge the Arabians is our *Oxymel*, amonge the Latines it is called *Acetum mulsū*.

Secārius, a, um, that wherein *Meddes* are put.

Secēdo, *secessi*, dere, to go backe, or to goe out of company, to goe a parte from other, to goe away, to goe to plaie or sporte from labour.

Secede huc, come a lyde hyther.

Ad stylum secedere, to geue him selfe to wrytyng and exercysing of his style.

Secerno, *secreui*, *secernere*, to diuide or lay one from an other, to putte a sunder or a parte; to seuer, to separate from other, to chose from among other, to lay or put by it selfe.

Secēspita, tæ, fœ. ge. a cuttyng knyfe, wherewith the painymys diuided their sacrifice. Some take it to be an hatchet or axe of brasse, used for that purpose.

Secessio, ōnis fœ. g. a departyng from other, a separatyng of ones selfe from others company, a forsakyng.

Secessionem facere, to forsake other and goe aparte by them selves.

Secessus, us, m. g. a departyng, a vacation from busynesse, a secreete place.

Seciūm, uij, n. g. a cake of breade cutte in sacrifice, some call it *secium*.

Secius, later, lesse.

Nec eo secius, neuer the later.

Nihilo secius, idem.

Secludo, si, dere, to shutte out, to shutte aparte

from other.

Secludite curas, put away care and heauynesse of mynde.

Vitam corpore secludere, to kepe hym selfe.

A communi luce seclusum, To be kepte in a doungeon or prison, that he can not se lyght.

Seclum, for *Seculum*, the space of one hundred yeres.

Seclusorium, rij, n. g. a place, wherein any thyng is shutt by aparte from other.

Seclusus, a, um, shutt, or kept by aparte from other.

Seclusa sacra, ceremonies that be secretly used, to be had in the moze reuerence.

Seco, *securi*, care, to cutte, to cutte of, to cutte a sunder.

Viam secare, to leade the way, to goe on forwarde.

Campos salis ære secare, To saile on the sea with shippes that haue stemmes of brasse.

Pabulum secare, to mowe grasse to make hey for bestes.

Spem secare, id est, tenere, habere, to haue a certayne hope, to be in hope.

Secors, dis, om. ge. hertlesse, apt to no purpose, profitable neither to hym selfe, nor to any other.

Secordes agni, lambes late eaned or fallen.

Secordia, and *Socordia*, æ, f. g. sluggishnesse, luskynnesse, vnaptnesse, foolynnesse.

Secretio, ōnis, fœ. m. ge. a separatyng or settynge aparte from other.

Secretio, priuely, secretly, a parte from other.

Loqui cum aliquo secreto, to speake with one priuely or a parte from other.

Secretum, ti, neu. ge. a secreete place away from company. also a secreete thyng that one discloseth to no man or to very fewe.

A secretis, of the priuie counsaile.

Secretus, a, um, secreete, aparte from other, farr of, separate.

Consultant secrete, they consulte aparte by them selves.

Secta, tæ, f. ge. a diuerse consent in sundrie wilfull opinions, a secte of philosophers, a secte of heretikes, a certayne maner of teachyng, a fourme of lyfe.

Sectatula, læ, fœ. g. a diminutiue of *Secta*, a following, an offsprynge, a sequele.

Sectarius, a, um, that other doe folow.

Sectarius veruex, the bell weather, that goeth before the flocke.

Sectator, ōris, m. g. a follower, he that imitateth an other, to the entent to learne.

Sectilis, le, that whiche is or maye be cutte, or that whiche is cutte, cropped or lopped to the vse of men. also that may bee taken one piece from an other.

Imaguncule sectiles, images, wherof one peere maye be taken from an other.

Sectio, ōnis, fœ. m. ge. a cuttyng, a diuision, the partynge of a prayn in takynge of a towne. also

all that is taken in prae at the wyngynge and lackynge of a towne, the forsaite of ones gooddes of penaltie, all that is forsaited or taken to the kynges vse.

Sectius, a, um, that is often cutte, idem quod Sectilis.

Sectium porrum, vnsette leekes.

Sector, âris, ari, to folow, to renne after one. also to folow in maners and fourme of speakynge or lpyng. also to hunte or chase a beaste.

Sectari leporem, to hunt the hare.

Sectari iussi, I bade him folow my facion or trade of lpyng, and learne at me.

Sector, ôris, m. ge. one that cutteth or loppeth, also an accuser that taketh profite, he that profiteth by the cōdemnation of other. also a bier of forsaited gooddes, one that by faulse complayntes causeth men to be put besydes all that they haue, to the entente to haue the profite in the sale of the gooddes.

Sectûra, æ, f. g. a cuttyng. also a caue of mine vnder the earthe.

Sectus, a, um, diuised, cutte.

Secubus, us, m. f. gen. a lpyng apart from the other.

Secubo, cubni, are, to lie aparte or a sūder from other.

Secula, læ, f. m. gene. a sythe, wherewith hey is mowen, a hooke.

Seculâris, re, that is renewed euery hundred yere.

Seculum, li, n. g. some dooe suppose it to bee the space of one hundred yeres, some of one thousand yeres, other of thirtie yeres. sometyme it is taken for tyme.

Seculum sterile, a barraine tyme.

In multa secula, for a longe tyme, for many hundred yeres.

Aliquot seculis post, certayne hundred yeres after.

Seculum, or Seclum, is vñed often of Lucretius, for Genus.

Secum, the ablatiue case of sui, with the preposition cum, with him.

Secundæ, arum, pluraliter tantum, the skynne that the childe or other younge thyng is wrappyd in whan it is brought forth. it is also called Secundina.

Secundanus, a, um, of or belongynge to the seconde.

Secundani milites, souldiours of the seconde legion.

Secundarius, a, um, of the seconde sorte.

Panis secundarius, chete bread, browne bread.

Secundarium, for Secundum, or Proximum the seconde, the nexte.

Secundo, an aduerbe, the seconde time or place, also este soones.

Secundo, aui, are, to prospere or make prosperous, also to make better or amende a thyng, sometime for Obsecundari, to obey.

Vento secundante, the wynde blowynge prosperously.

Secundum, a preposition, signifieth nygh or by.

Secundum aurem, by the eare, also next after.

Secundum patrem, next after my father, some time, for.

Secundum te litem do, I iudge the matter for thee, or on thy parte, also in.

Secundum quietem, in rest, in ones slepe, also to vpon.

Secundum ea, therbypon.

Secundum Platonem, after the saynge of Plato.

Secundum Pythagorum viuo, I lyue lyke to Pythagoras.

Secundum flumen, a longe by the riuer side.

De absente secundum præsentem iudicare, to geue iudgement on his parte that is present, agaynst one that failed at the day appoynted.

Secundum hunc diem, after this day.

Secundum ea quæro, seruarisne in eo fidem, id est, Postea, præter hæc, further more, more ouer than this.

Multa secundum causam nostram disputauit, he spake manie thynges for our matter, or that concerned or touched our matter.

Secundum eum fieri, to be done for his profite.

Secundus, a, um, seconde or next to the fyrst, also to prosperous.

Secunda fortuna, god of prosperous fortune, prosperitee.

Res secundæ, that whiche dooeth folowe our desire or appetite, god fortune, prosperitee.

Secundo flumine nauigat, he goeth or saileth, or roweth with the streame.

Secundus ventus, a good wynde.

Secunda mensa, the laste course, wherin cometh fruite and conserues.

Secundo populo, with the peoples god wyll or fauour.

Secunda prælia, battailes prosperously fought.

Secundo lumine, the next day.

Cæsaris interdicta, si te secundo lumine hic offendero, respuentur, if I finde thee here the nexte day, I will set litle by Cæsars commaundement.

Secundus panis, browne bread.

Pasti filiquis & pane secundo, fed with beane huskes, and browne breadde.

Nulli virtute secundus, inferiour to no man in vertue.

Secundus à rege, nexte to the kyng.

Secundis admurmurationibus senatus illum accusauit, the senators spake softely on my parte whan I accused him.

Secundis auribus aliquid accipere, to heare a thyng gently, gladly, or fauourably.

Secundis auius, happily, with god fortune.

Secunda existimatio, good fame and estimation.

Maxime, chiefly, Secundo loco, next, Tercio loco.

atio, thirdely, Nota secunda vites, id est, bonitatis, prestantie. Oratio secunda, id est, grata, plausibilis.

Me in tuis secundis rebus respice, looke one me, or helpe me nowe in your prosperitee and good fortune.

Si mihi secunda res de amore essent, if I had good fortune, or if all were well concerning my love.

Secundus rumor, gladdetynges.

Secunde autoritatis homo, he that is in better authoritee than an other.

Secunda in aliquem voluntas, the good wil or fauour towards a man.

Secunda voluntate hominum, with the good will and fauour of all men.

Prælium secundum fecit, he fought prosperously, he hadde the victorie, or had good fortune in that battayle.

Secundus, a philosopher of Athens.

Secure, quietly, surely, in safegarde.

Securicla, a, f. gen. a swallowes tayle, or a doue tayle in carpenters worke, whiche is fastynge of two pieces of timbre or bourdes, so strongly together, that they can not awaie.

Securicula, a, f. g. an hatchet.

Securidaca, a certayne weede, that hurteth the pulse, called Antels.

Securifer, and Securiger, rigera, um, that beareth an axe.

Securis, ris, f. g. an axe. Sometime it is taken for an officer that hath authoritee to commit men to the execution of death.

Inligere, or Inicere Securim, by translation, to hurte soe.

Securitas, atis, f. g. quietenesse, lacke of care, suretie, negligence.

Securus, a, um, sure, quiete, without care, assured, careles, negligent, fearyng nothyng.

Securus admodum de bello Romano, fearyng or mistrustynge nothyng at al, that the Romans would make any warre.

Testamentum securum, a sure testament, that nedeth not to be feared.

Securus tam parue obseruationis, nothyng at all regarding so small a mattier.

Securi animi homo, one that feareth nothing.

Ab omni afflatu securus, that feareth not the wynde.

Securus viuit, he liueth at hartes ease.

Secus, a preposicion, by or nigh to.

Secus flumen seruntur salices, nigh to the ryuer willowes are set.

Secus, an aduerbe, otherwyle.

Non dixi secus ac sentiebam, I saied none of therwyle than I thought.

Quid diximus tibi secus quam velles? what sayd we unto thee otherwyle than thou woldest haue vs saye?

Nisi quid secus tua sententia est, except your wynde or opinion be otherwyle.

Secus quam, Secus ac, Secus atque, otherwyle than.

Longe secus, farre otherwyle.

Sed, but.

Sed autem, yea but.

Sed quid hoc, admirantis, but what meaneth this.

Sed videon' ego Philosophum? but is not that Philofus that I see?

Sed enim, for Certe.

Sed & nostrorum gloriam percenseamus, id est quin etiam.

Tuus deus non digito vno redundat, sed capite, collo, &c. id est, verum etiam, thy God hath not onely a fygger to muche, but also an head and a necke. &c.

Hem, sed mane, concrepuit. &c. but hark, &c.

Sedate, without trouble, quietly, patiently.

Sedatio, onis, f. g. a mitigation, a qualificyng.

Sedatus, a, um, appeased, mitigated, qualified.

also sobye, temperate, quiete.

Sedacula, a, f. g. of Sedicula, a littell ceate.

Sedenarius, rij, m. g. he that woorketh sittynge, as a shoemaker or tayler.

Sedenim, all be it.

Sedenarius, a, um, that is done sittynge.

Sedeo, sedi, sedere, to sitte, to bee idle and dooe nothyng, to content or please, with a dative case, to tarye or abide, to take counsaile.

Sifeder hoc animo, if it please you so to doe.

Sedent niues, the snowe abideth or taryeth longe.

Ad latus alicuius sedere, to sit harde by ones syde.

Ad gubernacula reipublice sedere, to be occupied in the gouernace of the common weale.

Sedere iudicem in aliquem, to sitte in iudgement vpon one.

In equo sedere, to sitte on horse backe, to ryde.

In ouis sedere, to sitte abroode on egges.

Post aliquem sedere, to sitte behynde one.

Animo seder fixum, id est, statui, I haue purposed or determined with my selfe.

Adeone penitus seder hic tibi morbus? is this diseale so deeply rooted in thee?

Nunc mihi parum seder iudiciu, now my iudgement is not constant and firme.

Ita seder melius toga, so his gowne dooeth sit better on his backe.

Quam bene humeris tuis federet imperium, how meete or apt ye wer to haue the soueraigne rule.

Passer sedet in tecto, the sparrow sitteth on the house.

Si essent venti, nos Corsyra non federemus, we woulde not abide or tarye at Corsyra.

Arte sedendi egerat, id est, cunctatione, by deliberacion, takynge of counsaile or good aduysment.

Sedeo, was sometyme vled of olde wryters to consider, to take counsaile.
Sedeor, deris, deri, the passiue.
Sedes, dis, f. g. a seate or place to sitte on, also a mansion house, a place to abyde or dwell in, a resting place, sometime a sepulchre. Sometime all that parte of the bodie, wheron one dooeth sytte.
Sedacula, la, f. g. a settle.
Sedigitus, the name of Volcatus, a noble porte, whiche had. vi. fyngers on one hande.
Sedile, lis, n. g. a benche or other place to sit on, a settle.
Sedimentum, ti, n. g. a synkyng downe to the bottome.
Seditio, onis, f. g. a sedicion and discorde among the people.
Seditionem comprimere, to suppress or quite a sedicion.
Seditionarius, a, um, a sedicious persone.
Seditiose, sediciously, contentiously.
Seditiosus, a, um, sedicious, contentious, that loueth sedicion and debate.
Sedo, aui, are, to mitigate, to pacifie, to asswage, to restraigne, to extingue.
Animum sedare, to swage or quite ones mynde.
Bellum sedare, to quite or finishe a warre.
Flammam sedare, to quenche or put out the flame of fyre.
Sedare infamiam, to cease the yll bylste that goeth on a man.
Ut matris iram esse sedatā sciat, that he maie know that my mothers anger is asswaged.
Ut sedes lassitudinem, that you may ease your selfe of this weynesse.
Seduco, duxi, cere, to leade a syde or leade away, sometime to deceiue, to separate or diuide.
Animum a corpore seducimus, whā we with draw our mynde from thynkyng on worlde lie matters.
Etiā nunc me seducere, or (after some pyns tes) subducere istis dictis postulas, thou woldest yet agayne deceiue me with these flikerynge wordes.
Seducere arrogantiam, to lay aparte pryde.
Seductilis, le, that may be deceiued.
Seductio, onis, a deceiuyng or beggylng, a leadyng asyde or aparte.
Seductus, a, um, ledde aparte, ledde a sunder one from an other. also seduced or beggled. Sometyme for Distinctus, or Discretus.
Seductus, us, mas. gene. a vynde place from company.
Seduculum, li, ne. g. a certayne scourge or whip that one is beaten with.
Sedule, idem quod Sedulo.
Sedulitas, atis, f. g. diligence with much care.
Sedulo, in deede, diligently, without feignyng.
Faciam sedulo, I will doe it with a good wil, I will doo the best I can.

Sedulus, a, um, he that playnely without craft dooeth a thyng diligently, diligent.
Sedum, di, an herbe called Sindre or houseleke.
Seges, segetis, f. g. corne whan it standeth: Sometyme the grounde sallowe and redie to receiue corne. Sometyme it is spoken of pulse.
Seges quæ interquieueret, &c. those landes that haue lyne sallowe.
Seges scelerum.
Segesta, an olde towne in Sicilie. also the name of a goddesse.
Segestanus, a, um, that dwelleth in the citee Segesta.
Segestia, the goddesse called also Segesta.
Segestria, was the strawe that was leyd in a lyster, wherin great men were bozne by their seruantes.
Segmen, inis, n. g. idem quod Segmentum.
Segmenta, he certayne lyne imagined, by the whiche Cosmographers doo deuyde the worlde into porcions, whiche bee called also Parallels, wherby the distaunce of places be founde.
Segmentarius, he that maketh garments of cloth of golde.
Segmentatus, a, um, may be saied of any thyng, that hath borders or trayles, fynely wrought with small pierces fastened thereon, be it of mettal or tymber.
Segmentata vestes, garbed or purfled garments.
Segmentum, ti, neu. ge. a littell piece or paring cut of from any thyng, be it mettal or stone.
It is also a colar of ourthe, whiche is aboute a womans necke, some doo take it for the purfle of a womans gowne, it maye as well bee taken for a garde of border aboute any garment.
Segnis, ne, neutri. gene. slowe or dull witted, bairaine. **Haud segnis**, quicke or with fyre and lyfe.
Segniores ad imperandū posthac ceteri sine other may not be to hasty to be in authorite or to beare rule.
Segnis ad credendum, harde of beliffe.
Non segnior discordia domi, there was no lesse variance or discorde at home in the citee.
Segnis animus, a feynte and bale courage.
Segnipes, segnipedis, that goeth slowly.
Segnitas, atis, pro Segnitia, slouthfulness.
Segniter, slowly.
Segnitie, ei, or Segnitia, a f. g. slownesse, dullnesse, great negligencie, also bairainnesse.
Segodunum, Rhodes in Fraunce.
Segodunum, is also a noble citee in Almaine, now called Purenberge.
Segobrida, a towne in the parte of Spayne, whiche is now called Belyay.
Segrego, aui, are, to seuer or separate from other company, to segregate.
Segregare suspiciones, to put away suspicion.
Segregare sermonem, to speake no wordes.

Si quis ibi est odiosus, ab eo domum, sermonem segrego, if any man be there, whome I love not, I gette me home, and speake neuer a worde.
 Segrega sermonem, tader, holde thy peace, I am werie, or it iseth me to here the.
 Ne abs te hanc segreges, that you would not put this woman from you.
 Ut culpam ab se segreget, that they may put away the faulte from them, or: Meane that they be not faultie.
 Seque gregari, pro Segregarij. Ut segregaret pugnam eorum, that he might breake their arraie in battayle.
 A numero civium segregare, to disfranchise and make no citizin.
 Segrex, gregis, om. g. solitarie, aparte from other.
 Segullum, li, ne. ge. a beyne of earth in mynes, whiche declareth that therein golde maye be founde.
 Segor, a citee, whiche was preserved by the prayer of Lothe, whan Sodome was destroyed by the vengeance of god.
 Seguliani, or Segutiani, Bresse in Fraunce.
 Segusium, the parte of the Alpes called mount Sion.
 Seia, the goddess called Segesta.
 Seianus, a mannes name.
 Seir, a mountaine in the countrey of Edom, where Esau, the brother of Jacob the patriarche dwelled.
 Seingi, & Seinges, a teeme of fyre horses.
 Seingo, aui, are, idem quod Seiuigo.
 Seinctio, onis, f. g. a separatyng or puttyng a sundre.
 Seinctus, a, um, separated, put a sundre.
 Seiuigo, nxi, ere, to separate, to put a sundre, to take from an other.
 Seius, a mans name.
 Selago, laginis, f. g. a certayne herbe.
 Selectio, onis, f. g. a chosyng out from other.
 Selectus, a, um, chosen from amonge other, picked, also chiefe among other.
 Selecti iudices, amonge the Romaynes were iudges appoynted of the state of gentilmens called Ordo equestris.
 Selenetes, tis, m. g. a stone, wherein is a white, which decreaseth and increaseth as the moone dooeth.
 Seleucia, the principall citee of Syria, whiche is 30. furlonges from Babylon.
 Seleucides aues, certayne birdes, whiche helpe the inhabitantes of the mountayne Casius to kyll the Locustes, that often times doe swarme there. and destroye theyr corne: from whence they come, or whither they go, it is uncertaine.
 Seleucus, a kynge of Syria, next after Alexander the great.
 Selibra, x, f. g. halfe a pounce.
 Seligo, lignis, a certayne herbe,

Seligo, legi, seligere, to gather a parte of the chiefe thyng among many.
 Selinis, the name of three ryuers in Grece.
 Selinis, a ryuer by Lilybæum.
 Selinon, an herbe called also Apium, whereof divers kyndes, as Hipposelinon, Petroselinon, serke for them in their places. this herbe Selinon is of some taken for Smaleage. looke Apium.
 Seliquastra, x, f. g. a skole to sitte on.
 Selis, a skole, that was wonte to stande in the fore parte of the shippe.
 Sella, x, f. g. a skole, chaire, or seate.
 Sella curulis, a chaire, wherein the chiefe officers of Rome satte in a chariote, and were so carried whan they came from theyr houses. Some doe suppose that it was called Curulis, because the seate were croked, the iudgement thereof I remitte to the readers.
 Sellaria, x, f. g. a place, wherein were fourmes and skoles for men to sit on.
 Sellariolus, a, um, that belongeth to sitting.
 Sellarius, a, um, that worketh sitting.
 Sellarij opifices, artificers, whiche wrought sitting.
 Selymbria, a citee in Propontis, nere to Bizaunce.
 Sembella, x, f. g. halfe a pounce.
 Semel, once: also at one time, Moltely, briefly, summarily, once for all together.
 Semel anno, once in a yere.
 Semel ac iterum, once or twise.
 Semel ac vitas, one and twentie times.
 Pharmachum semel totum hauriendum est, the drinke must be syp up al at once.
 Semel ait se in vita pertimuisse, he sayed he was once soze afrayde in all his life, and neuer elles.
 Semel a condito xuo, neuer but once sente the worlde beganne.
 Ut semel finiam, finally, that I may once make an ende.
 Semele, the daughter of Cadmus and mother of Bacchus.
 Semeleus, a, um, of Semele.
 Semen, seminis, n. g. seede, a kernell, sometime settes of young trees, or nursegardaynes, sometime the kynde, or generation: by translation the chiefe outour and begynner of cause of a thyng, also that, whereby a thyng is nourished and mainteyned.
 Deponere semina, to plante.
 Huius belli semen tu fuisti, thou wast the very cause or beginner of this warre.
 Abire in semen, to seede as herbes do.
 Sementicus, a, um, that may be sown.
 Sementinus, a, um, belongyng to sowyng.
 Sementinae feriae, holy daies ordeined to pray that corne beyng sown, mought come forth and increase.
 Sementina pyra, peares that haue many kernelles, or that continue till growyng tyme.

Dies sementina, a feast kept after seede sowynge.
 Sementis, is, form, g. the acte of sowynge, some tyme seede that is sown, sometime coigne also seede time.
 Sementem facere, to sowe coigne.
 Prima sementis, id est, primum tempus sationis, the begynnynge of seede time.
 Sementem malorum facere, to sow mischief.
 Sementim, was used in the accusative case.
 Semento, aui, are, to byng forth seede.
 Semestris, tre, of syre monethes.
 Semestre regnum, a kyngdome that continueth but halfe a yere.
 Semestre aurum, money to prouide bytalle for halfe a yere.
 Semelus, a, um, halfe eaten.
 Semet, hym selfe, the accusative case of Suimet.
 Semi, indeclinabile, halfe.
 Semianimis, halfe quicke halfe deade, almoste deade.
 Semianimus, idem.
 Semiapertus, a, um, halfe open.
 Semiaustus, a, um, halfe roasted or broyled.
 Semibos, mibouis, that is halfe an oxe, halfe an other beaste.
 Semicadium, dij, n. g. halfe a baccell.
 Semicæcus, a, um, halfe blynde.
 Semicaper, i, that is halfe a goate and halfe an other beaste.
 Semicinctum, ij, a certayn garment, that cometh no farther than the bealy, or that cometh onely from the bealy downwarde.
 Semicircularis, re, that hath the fourme of halfe a circle.
 Semicirculus, i, m. g. halfe a circle.
 Semecoctus, a, um, halfe sodden.
 Semicomestus, a, um, halfe eaten.
 Semiconsumptus, a, um, halfe consumed or wasted.
 Semicrematus, a, um, halfe burned.
 Semicremus, idem.
 Semicrudus, a, um, halfe raw.
 Semideus, a, um, halfe a god, or belongynge to halfe goddes.
 Semidoctus, a, um, meanelie learned.
 Semiarmis, me, halfe armed.
 Semifactus, halfe made.
 Semifera animalia, beastes engendred betweene a wilde beaste and a tame, as betweene a woulf and a dogge, or betweene a wilde boare and a tame swyne.
 Semiferus, a, um, somewhat wilde, halfe wild.
 Semiformis, me, that hath halfe a forme or fashion, vnperfect.
 Semifulus, a, um, halfe vnder set or staied by.
 Semigerminus, an halfe brother.
 Semigræcus, a, um, halfe a greke.
 Semigræuis, ue, halfe drowlie or heauie.
 Semigro, aui, are, to goe to dwell in an other place.

Semihomo, halfe a man.
 Semihora, a halfe an houre.
 Semilagerum, n. g. halfe as muche lande as containeth. 120. foote in lengthe, and halfe as much in breadth.
 Semilacer, a, um, halfe torne or rent.
 Semiliber, a, um, halfe free.
 Semilixula, & Semilixula, a litle chafe, the wylde meate cheefe and water.
 Semilix, a, male. gen. a vile fellowe, a scollan or drudge.
 Semimadidus, a, um, halfe wette.
 Semimares, they whiche are not perfecte men, as those whiche are gelded.
 Semimarinus, belongynge partly to the sea, partly to the lande.
 Semimas, atis, m. g. any beaste that is gelded.
 Ovis semimas, a wether.
 Semimortuus, a, um, halfe dead.
 Seminalis, le, that belongeth to sowynge.
 Seminanis, ne, halfe voyde or emptie.
 Seminarium, ij, n. g. a place, from whence settes and plantes be translated or remoued, also a tree, of the whiche settes be taken, by translation, the first begynnynge of chiefe cause of any good.
 Seminatio, onis, f. g. sowynge.
 Seminator, oris, m. g. a sower.
 Seminecis, ci, cem, ce, halfe flaine.
 Seminium, nij, neu. gen. seede, also the gaine of seede.
 Semino, aui, are, to sowe.
 Seminudus, a, um, halfe naked.
 Semiobolus, the twelue part of a Greeke dramme.
 Semipaganus, a, um, halfe an housebandeman, halfe a carle of the countrey.
 Semipater, tris, halfe a father.
 Semipedalis, le, halfe a foote in quantitie or heygth.
 Semipedaneus, a, um, idem.
 Semipes, mipedis, m. g. halfe a foote.
 Semiplacentinus, halfe a placentine, partly of the citee of Placentia.
 Semiplagium, ij, n. g. a littell nette.
 Semiplenus, a, um, not full, halfe full.
 Semiplôtia, were shooes that couered but halfe the foote, whiche the Romaines used weare on whan they went on huntynge.
 Semiputatus, a, um, halfe cutte, halfe vncutte, not all cut.
 Semiquinarius, a, um, that whiche is halfe five in numbze.
 Semiramis, mis, and idis, the wyfe of kyng Ninus that made the citee of Babylon, and conquered many countreys.
 Semiratus, a, um, halfe Mauen or scraped.
 Semirefectus, a, um, halfe refreshed.
 Semirutus, a, um, partly decayed, halfe destroyed or cast downe.
 Semis, halfe.

Semi-

Semifexer, & **Semifexer**; that olde wyse,
halfe olde.
Semifepulcrus, a, um, halfe buried.
Semifextula, le, the pill. parte of an ounce. also a
measure of grounde. 10. foor broad, and 20.
in length: that is. 200. foor square.
Semifomnis, ne, & **Semifomnus**, a, um, halfe a
slope, halfe full of wind; halfe clepyng halfe
waking.
Semifonarius, he that playeth on a tymbell.
Semifopirus, a, um, halfe clepyng halfe waking.
Semifoporatus, a, um, idem.
Semispadium, a, um, a thozte sworde.
Semissis, is, m. g. halfe of any thyng, halfe a cu-
brite, it is also the halfe pounce weight, or 6.
ounces. also a certayne piece of money, whiche
was halfe the Romayne coin called **Aureus**.
Semissis homo, a vile person.
Semissis vira, the gaine of six in an hundred.
Semistupinus, a, um, halfe uppyght.
Semira, x, f. g. a pathe, also a dore way.
Semirarius, a, um, that hauntyeth pathe waies.
Semirarius mœchus, a vile knave and lechour
that hauntyeth queance in the high waies.
Semiratus, a, um, divided in partes.
Semito, au, are, to make pathes, or to denide in
to pathes or waies.
Semitogatus, & **Semitogatulus**, he that weas-
reth a thozte gowne.
Semistogium, gij, neu. gener. a thozte gowne, a
pysted cloke.
Semitritæon, vel **Hemitritæon**, a fener, the whiche
is a terran and a halfe, and of 48. houres,
and vereth one. 36. houres.
Semitritus, a, um, halfe brayed or pouned; halfe
bruised, not all chrested.
Semivetus, a, um, somewhat softe.
Semivir, miviri, m. g. an vnperfecte man, halfe
a man, also an effeminate person.
Semivivus, a, um, halfe alque.
Semivolandus, a, um, to be halfe burned.
Semivolulus, a, um, idem quod **Semiustus**.
Semiustus, a, um, halfe burned.
Semimodius, ij, m. g. halfe a bussell.
Semotus, a, um, remoued, put asyde.
Semoueo, **Semouers**, moui, ere, to moue or goe
away, to remoue away, to put a syde.
Semper, euer, alwaies, continually, from tyme
to tyme.
Semperlænitatis, atis, f. gen. accustomed gentile-
nesse or mildnesse, continuall gentilnesse.
Semperuium, i, neu. gen. an herbe called **Sed**
greene.
Sempiterno, an aduerbe, euer, alwaies.
Sempiternus, a, um, euclastyng.
Sempronius, a sénateur of Rome.
Semuncia, x, f. g. halfe an ounce.
Semuntia terra, a platte cōteinyng. 1200. fote
30. foor broad and 40. longe.
Semuncialis, le, of halfe an ounce.
Semunciarius, a, um, idem.

Senas, & **Senas**, called **Senes**, whiche is
an hundred miles from Rome. sometime it is
written **Senas**, in the place of **Senas**.
Senaculum, iij, g. a counsaile house, a counsaile
place, also a little senate, and a house.
Senarius, a, um, that is of the numbre of six.
Senarij verses, & **Senarij**, verses haunging
to fete, ppyth, iambici, or Trochaici.
Sanator, oris, m. g. a senatour, a counsaillour.
Senatorius, a, um, pertaining to senators.
Senatus, is, iij, g. a senate, a counsaile, also a
place where the counsaile is holden.
Cogere, & **ducere**, or **vocare** **senatum**, to call
a senate, to assemble a counsaile of parliamente.
Habere **senatum**, to holde a counsaile.
Dare **senatum** **alicui**, to cause one matter to
be heard before the senators or counsaillours.
Extinguere **senatum**, to abolysh the authority
of the senate.
In senatum aliquem legere, to chosse or electe
one to be a senator.
Mitti vel dimitti **senatus** **dicitur**, when the se-
nate is dissolved, when the party geneth ly-
cence to departe.
Mouere **senatu**, to put out of the senate.
In senatum venire, to be made a senator.
Frequentem **senatu** **efficere**, to make a greute
assemble of the senators.
Senatus discedit, the senators departe and
goe home to theyr houses.
Senatum cooptare, to chosse counsaillours.
Senatus consultum, is, an acte of counsaile, or an
ordinaunce made by the senate.
Senecas, a, the name of two grete learned men.
Senecio, onis, an herbe, which groweth on wald
yles and in the fildes, hope in sommer, and hath
redde stalkes, called groundswell.
Senecta, x, f. g. olde age.
Senectus, utis, f. g. age.
Adipisci **senectutem**, to become olde.
Confectus **senectute**, verie olde.
Obrepi **non intellecta** **senectus**, age respecty
on a maner he be ware.
Desipere **senectute**, to dote for age.
Senectus orationis, id est, **maturnas**.
Senectus, is also an adders skinn, whiche he
casteth of in the cōpyng time.
Senectus, a, um, olde.
Seneo, & **senesco**, scere, to waxe olde, to growe
in age.
Fama **senescere** **dicitur** **aliquis**, when his byrte
or renoume decayeth.
Ne cunctando **senescerent** **consilia**, lest by
longe delayng theyr counsaile shoulde come to
none effecte.
Hyems **senescit**, id est, **declinat**, winter draw-
eth towarde an ende.
Literæ **senescunt**, learnyng or knowlage of
good letters beginneth to decay.
Luna **senescens**, the moone when it is in the
wane.

Morbus senescit, when it beginneth to weake away.
Pugna senescit, the battaile beginneth to wane, or to drawe towardes an ende.
Senescit laus, when ones pryse beginneth to decaye.
Senex, senis, com. gen. an olde man or woman. It is sometime taken for Rugosus, withered or wrinkled.
Seni, x, na, x, p. a number of five man.
Senio, onis, m. g. a site or number of five man, he in the dicke.
Senior, oris, m. g. a very auncient persone, a graue father or counsaillour.
Senior, & hoc senius, elder.
Senilis, le, belongyng to an olde man.
Seniliter, lyke an olde man.
Senium, nij, neut. gen. olde age. Sometime an olde man. Sometime sadnesse, heauynesse, and mourning.
Senium luna, the later part of the wane of the moone.
Vt illum dii, deique senium perdant, I pray god and all the saintes in heauen byngs that olde churle to a mischief.
Sennaar, the fildes, where the toure of Babylon was builded.
Senogallia, a citee in Italle.
Senones, people in Fraunce.
Sensa, the senses or those thynges, which we doo weare.
Sensibilis, le, that may be felte, or that can feele, sensible.
Sensiculus, li, the diminutiue of sensus, a swolthe or reifelyng sense.
Sensifer, sifera, rum, that bringeth sense or feeling.
Sensificus, a, um, that causeth feeling.
Sensilis, le, that may be felte.
Sensim, littell and littell.
Sensim & repente, contrarie.
Sensus, us, maf. ge. sense, feeling or perceyving. Sometime that one thinketh or hath conceyued in his minde. also the sense or meanyng of anye wytyng.
Nullus in te sensus est humanitatis, there is no sparke of gentilnesse in thee.
Ego illius sensum pulchre calleo, I knowe the mans mynde or fantasie toly well.
Suffugere sensus res dicitur, when it can not be felte or perceyued.
Ostendere sensum suum, to shew his minde.
Exponere sensum, to shew or viter that he hath conceyued in his mynde.
Sensus communis, the common sense, experyence and perceyvinge of thynges, that is in euerye man.
Sensum, si, neu. g. that one hath conceyued in his mynde.
Senta, was called Fauna or Bona dea, the good goddess.
Sententia, x, f. g. sentence, iudgement, opinion

or counsaile spoken or wytyten concernyng the lyfe of man.
Contrariam sententiam accipere, to haue the cause iudged agaynst him.
Sententiam dicere, to shewe his opinion.
Sententiam facere, to geue sentence or iudgement.
Sententiarum, graue and morall sentences of counsaile, or anye vertuous matter.
Si sententia est, if your minde or purpose be.
Et sapienter merquidem sententia, and in faithfuller myne opinion and iudgement they doo wysely.
Quantum intellexi senis sententiam, as much as I perceyued by the olde mannes mynde or wordes.
Mouere aliquem sententia, to cause one to change his sentence or opinion.
Mihi per alium ostendit suam sententiam, he sheweth me his mynde vnder the colour or presence of an other.
Ponere suam sententiam, to wyte his owne opinion.
In ista sum sententia, I am in this mynde, I thynke this, this is mine aduise or opinion.
Eorum magis sententia sum, I incline more to their sentence or opinion.
Sic sententia est, I haue so determined with my selfe.
Sententijs omnibus hostis iudicatus est, he was iudged an enemye of the common weale by euery mans voyce and consent.
Sententiola, le, f. g. a littell or thorte sentence.
Sententiosus, a, um, sententious, full of thorte sentences.
Sentica, a towne of Spayne called Simancas.
Senticerum, ti, n. g. a place full of byers.
Senticosus, a, um, sharpe as a byer, full of byers.
Sentina, na, f. g. the pumpe of a shippe, a place where all filthe is receyued, a synke: Sometime a lake: and by translation a place, whither all naughty people resorte, or a company of naughty paches, or lewde & mischeuous felowes: also the lowest & most base estate of the comon weale.
Sentinaria, a countrey in Italle.
Sentino, aui, are, to auoide peryll, also to pumpe up water out of a shippe, to labour harde to auoide daunger.
Sentinum, a towne in Italle called nowe Saxoferratum.
Sentio, sensi, sentire, to perceiue, to vnderstand, to feele, to iudge, to suppose, to knowe, to be of opinion.
Aliud sentire, aliud loqui, to speake one thyng and thynke an other: to heare two faces in one hooide: to speake otherwise than he thynketh.
Sentio tecum, I am of thine opinion.
Sentio sonitum, I heare a noyse.
Famem sentire, to suffer hunger, to be hungry.
Sentire

Sentire situm, to be hoie: **Sentire** medicinam, to be somewhat better after the receipt of a medicine. **Celeriter** sentire eandem, it is quickly rotten. **Si me** sentiri eum queritare, if he perceive that I do so, hee him. **Recte** sentire, to thinke well, or be of a good opinion. **Iste** tuus ipse sceler posterius, that marchant of yours shall seele it him selfe an other day. **Iste** haud mecum sentit, this man is not of mine opinion. **Sentire** graviter de aliquo, id est, ei male cupere, to wish evil to a man, to desyre some great displeasure to come to him. **Male** sentire de aliquo, to have an ill opinion of one. **Sentiet** qui vir siem, he shall know what a fellow I am. **Sentis**, is, m. g. a bite or blemish. **Sentis** canis, dogge bite. **Sentisco**, scere, to begin to know or perceive. **Sentus**, a, um, heary, rough. **Seorsum**, an aduerbe, a part, a sinder, one from an other. also namely, specially. **Omnibus** gratiam habeo, & seorsum tibi preterea Demea, I thanke you all, but namely the Demea. **Seorsum** a te sentio, I am of an other opinion that thou art. **Seorsus**, idem quod Seorsum. **Separ**, separis, vnlike, vnequall, diuers. **Separabilis**, le, easy to be diuided or separated. **Separat**, aparte, separately. **Separatio**, onis, separation, setting aparte, putting one from an other. **Separatim**, aparte, seuerally. **Separatus**, a, um, separate, or diuided from an other thng. **Separo**, aui, are, to put aparte or departe one from an other, to separate. **Separatus**, a, um, of talowe, or made of talowe. **Candelæ** separata, talowe candel. **Sepedes**, emotes. **Sepelibilis**, le, that is or may be buried. **Sepelio**, sepelis, liui, lire, to burie, to interre, to laye in the earthe. **Sepelire** se vino & epulis, to geue him selfe to drunkenesse, and banquetting. **Sepes**, or seps, seps, f. g. a hedge. **Prætere** sepe, to make a hedge befoze a place. **Sepia**, æ, a fische white of colour, but it hath a blacke topce, it is called a cuttill. **Sepiola**, læ, f. g. a diminutive of Sepia. **Sepimentum**, ti, n. g. an inclosure or hedge. **Sepio**, sepiui, sepium, or sepsi, septum, sepire, to hedge or inclose. **Sepiuns**, piuntis, Sipus, puntis, & Sipontum, a citee in the realme of Naples. **Sepasiarius**, a maker of soote oyntmentes.

Sepulchrum, or Sepulchra, a shoppe where sweete oyntmentes are solde. It was a streete in the citie of Capua, wherein were diuers delicate oyntmentes. **Sepone**, posui, ponere, to put or lay aparte. **Sepone** pecuniam in adificationem, to lay out money to builde with. **Sepone** sibi tempus ad rem aliquam, to reserue or keepe a tyme of leysure to doe any thng in. **Sepositus**, put or laid aparte. Sometime for Remotus, thus dweller farre off. **Seps**, seps, m. g. a vncleynesse, or some, of whose stroke or biting the fleashe rotteyth. **Seps**, seps, f. g. a hedge. **Septa**, strum, n. g. the generall name of all places inclosed, like Septum. **Septangulus**, a figure haung seven corners. **Septem**, adiectiuum inclinabile, plur. n. g. seven. **September**, bris, m. g. the moneth of September. It is sometye used adiectiuely. **Septemarius**, a, um, that is diuided in seven partes. **Septempeda**, a place in Italie called Sancti Sepertine. **Septempedalis**, le, of seven fete, seven footes long. **Septemgeminus**, a, um, seven times double. **Septemplex**, plicis, seven folde. **Septemuir**, uiri, m. g. an officer in Rome, where seven were of like authoritie. **Septemuiralis**, le, belonging to those officers. **Septemuiratus**, us, m. g. the authoritie of sixteene of those officers. **Septendecim**, seuentene. **Septeni**, na, na, seven. **Septennis**, ne, of seven yeres. **Septennium**, the space of seven yeres. **Septentrio**, onis, the north cost. also the north Pole. **Septentrionalis**, le, northerne, or towards the north. **Septentriones**, the seven steres whiche are seen by Charles wayne, or Vis maior. **Septiana mala**, a kynde of rounde aples grafted by one Septius. **Septicollis**, by that name Rome was called, because of the seven hilles, whiche were in it, Palatinus, Quirinalis, Auentinus, Cælius, Viminalis, Exquilium, and Ianiculum. **Sépticus**, a, um, putrefactive, or rottooue. **Septies**, seven times. **Septifariam**, seven maner of facions, or waies. **Septifarius**, a, um, seven dyuers. **Septimum**, the seuenth time. **Septimana**, na, f. g. a weke. **Septimairus**, was an holy daie, kepte the day following the sixte Idus of euery moneth. **Septimantionum**, a place haung seven hilles. **Séptimus**, a, um, the seuenth. **Septingenarius**, a, um, that cotetneth. vii. hundred

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be Rome.

Septingenti, and Septingenti, seven hundred.
 Septingenties, seven hundred times.
 Septingentesimus, a, um, the seven hundredth.
 Septingentuplus, a, um, seven hundred fold.
 Septimus, a Romaine, of whome Cælius writ-
 eth.
 Septuagenarius, a, um, three score and ten peres
 olde.
 Septuagenus, a, um, the seventeth.
 Septuagies, three score and ten times.
 Septuaginta, three score and ten.
 Septum, ti, n. g. every place inclosed, as the place
 of exercise at Rome, in the fildes, called Mar-
 tius, a close of lissew hedged aboute. Sometime
 a folde for Drepe. also an hedge: more ouer a
 chensel: or loche in a river, either to stoppe or
 let go the water, made of stone, timber or other
 matter.
 Septum transversum, the midle, which diuis-
 eth the stomache from the lower bowelles.
 Septuose, darkely, obscurely.
 Septuncialis, le, of seven unces.
 Septunx, uncis, m. g. a poise of seven unces. also
 so a measure of lande containing in bredth and
 lengthe. 16800. fote, and is halfe the measure
 called iugerum, and a, 12. parte.
 Septunx, seven partes of any hole summe of mea-
 sure: as Septunx vini, a cuppe containing seven
 partes of the measure Sextarius. 1. Sep-
 tem Cyathos, and every Cyathus, is two ounces:
 so that Septunx vini is. xiiii. ounces, but
 after phisicians, taking Cyathus, to be an ounce
 and an halfe, Septunx is but. 10. ounces, and
 an halfe.
 Vñra ex septunce, the hñrte of. vii. in the
 hundred.
 Septus, a, um, inclosed, hedged, or compassed a-
 bout, fenced.
 Sepulchrâlis, le, belonging to a sepulchre or grave.
 Sepulchrêtum, ti, n. g. a solemnitee kept aboute
 a grave or tombe, a buriall.
 Sepulchrum, chri, n. g. a sepulchre or tombe, a
 grave.
 Sepulcra, ra, f. g. an Interment, a sepulchre
 or burying. Sometime for sepulchrum.
 Sepultus, a, um, buried or hidde. also lyke as it
 were dead.
 Sepultus sum, I am but a dead man, I were
 as good be buried, I am utterly undone or cast
 away.
 Sepum, pi, n. g. talow.
 Sequana, a ryuer in Fraunce called Sein.
 Sequani, burgonions of high Burgoyne.
 Sequax, âcis, qm. g. that which foloweth plant.
 also clammie, that sticketh to ones fyngers lyke
 byrdelpme or pitche.
 Sequax bytumen, the clammie claie or lime cal-
 led Bytumen.
 Hederæ sequaces, pñie that groweth and sprea-
 deth abroade one walles.
 Sequela, læ, f. g. the arte of folowynge, sequele.

Sequester, tris, tre, and Hic & Illic Sequesters,
 & hac sequestre, or Sequester, tra, stru, in-
 different to bothe parties, with whom money is
 kept, or in whose handes any thyng is putte by
 agreement of bothe the parties that bee at con-
 trouersie. also he that at the election of officers
 receiued money to make frendes and falsate
 the people to geue thery voices: or one that is
 hired to corrupte a iudgement, or undertaketh to
 bypasse any naughty matter to passe for money.
 In Quintilian Sequester is taken for him that
 is instructed of the partie that leueth, and in-
 formeth the aduocate or attorney, a solicitor.
 Pax sequestra, a reuce or league.
 Sequestrarius, a, um, an adiectiue.
 Actio sequestraria, an action in the law, when
 one is lewed to deliuer a thyng that was kept
 in his handes.
 Sequestro, aui, are, to lay or sette a thyng in-
 ferently, or in the keeping of an indifferent per-
 son.
 Sequestro, an aduerbe, a parte.
 Sequius, for Secius.
 Sequor, sequeris, sequi, to folowe, to goe after,
 to ensue, to seeke for.
 Sequi lites, to seue at the lawe.
 Sequi quod assequi non queas, to labour to
 haue that thou canst not attaine.
 A tergo sequi, to folowe one at the backe.
 Amicitiam populi Romani sequuti sumus,
 we haue alway sought the frendship of the Ro-
 maynes.
 Amicum sequi, to doe as his frende doeth, to
 obey his frende.
 Quicunq; ex fuga Pompeium sequerentur,
 all that did flee and folow Pompey.
 Feras sequi, to hunt beastes.
 Cæsaris fidem sequutus, beleuynge or trusting
 to the promyses of Cæsar.
 Imperat hortetur, vt fidem populi Romani
 sequantur, he chargeth him to exhorte them to
 be faithfull to the Romaines: or to take parte
 with the Romaines and sicke to them.
 Compendia temporis sequi, to auoyde the
 spendynge and losse of time, to bestow or spende
 as litell tyme as one can aboute a thyng.
 Gratiâ Cæsaris sequi, to like Cæsars friend-
 ship or fauour.
 Interuallo magno sequi aliquem, to folowe one
 a louse of, or a grete way after.
 Sequi matrimonium diuitis, to desire the ma-
 riage of some riche person.
 Sequi naturam duccm, to folow nature in a
 uery thyng as a gouernesse and leader.
 Officiu sequi, to endeouour to do his dutie,
 or that reason and honestie moueth him to doe.
 Credo illos sequutos oportunitatem loci, I
 thynke they had respecte to the oportunitie of
 the place.
 Pedibus sequi, to goe after on fote.
 Promissa alicuius sequi, to truste ones pro-
 mises.

Seraphim, a kinde of mouerewoodes, growng in the sea.
Seris, is, f. g. is the generall name of all cithoris and endius, vede Antybus.
Serius, a river of France.
Serius, a; um, earnest, graue, of importance, that is done or spoken earnestly.
Sermo, sermonis, m. ge. a speche, a fourme of speking, sometyne an oracion. also communica- cacion. also sermo is a byrte of a rumour: as sermo datus per ciuitatem, a byrte spredde ouer all the citee.
Erat in sermone res, there was a rumour.
Quam mihi in sermone iniecit, when he had caste out a worde to me in communication.
Eccum tibi lupum in sermone, prouerbi ally, see, here cometh the man that we speake of.
Sermonis caput & pes, the begynnyng and ende of ones communication.
Latialis sermo, the latine tongue.
Obsceni sermones, rebouldie.
Otiosi sermones, idell talke.
Patris sermo, our mother of natine tongue.
Pedestris sermo, id est, humilis.
Abrumpere sermonem, to byrte of communica- cacion of talke of a matter.
Conferre sermonem cum aliquo, to comunon of talke with one.
Delabi in sermonem, to fall by chaunce into communication of any matter.
Diulgare sermonibus rem aliquam, by co- municacon and talke to spreade a matter a- byode.
Dare sermonem alicui, to cause one to speake of vs.
Habere sermonem de re aliqua, to speake of a matter, to intreate of a matter, to handle a matter.
Incidit sermo de. &c. we chanced to comunon of. &c.
Sermo est de te, we talke of you.
Sermo est eum. &c. the byrte of sayng is, of men late that he. &c.
Primus annus habuit plurimum sermonis, there was muche talke of speaking of this mat- tier the first yere.
In sermone, as we talked together.
In sermone omnium esse, to be in euery mans mouthe, to be talked of comuned of of euery man.
Percrebuit omnium sermone, idem.
Instituere sermonem cum aliquo, to beginne to talke with one.
Multus est sermo te. &c. it is a great byrte of sayng abode: of men talke muche abode, that you.
Multi sermonis sunt ista, these thynges res- quire

Disparis mores disparia studia sequuntur, that that be vnlike in maners, haue vnlike affecti- ons, and delite in contrary thynges.
Vilitatem sequi, to seke or loke for profite.
Vestigis sequi, to folowe by the trace, to folow steppe by steppe.
Sequitur, oris, m. g. one that foloweth.
Sequitus, a, um, that foloweth.
Die sequuto, the nexte daye folowynge.
Sera, an aduerbe, idem quod Sero.
Sera, a citee of Asia.
Sera, re, f. g. a loche.
Seranus, the surname of a noble Romaine, which was set from the plough and made Dictator.
Serapias, an herbe called also Orchis, and hath leaues lyke to lecke blades, and a roote lyke to a mannes bones.
Seraphim, angels.
Serapion, an oratour of Alexandria, which wrote to Adrian the emperour: an other was bishop of Antioche, in the tyme of Commodus: an o- ther was a notable painter.
Serapis, or Seraphis, idis, a serpente whiche the Egyptians worshipped for a god.
Serenitas, aris, f. g. saynes of weather, dythe. also quietnesse.
Serenissimus, a, um, is a terme appoynted nowe adae to kinges onely, and is vsurped for most famous or most renowned.
Serenum, ni, n. g. sayne weather.
Sereno, aui, are, to make sayne and clere.
Serenus, a, um, late, clere, without cloudes or rayne.
Caelum serenum, sayne weather.
Tranquilla & serena frons, a glad and mery countenance.
Seres, a people in Asia, haunynge great plenty of sylke.
Sericus, a, um, of the people Seres or of sylke.
Serice vestes, silken garmentes.
Seresco, or serenescio, scere, to be sayne and dyte. also Seresco, is to turne into whey.
Sergestus, one of Aeneas shipmen.
Sergia, a kinde of oliues.
Seria, a citee of Spayne.
Seria, earnest, graue and sad woordes.
Seria, a, f. g. a wyne vessell, whiche is longe.
Sericarius, ri, m. g. a weauer of silke.
Sericatus, a, um, apparayled in silke, or he that weareth a garment of silke.
Sericum, ci, n. g. silke.
Sericus, a, um, of silke.
Series, ei, f. g. an order or proceffe in any mat- tier, whan a thyng hangeth well together.
Serilla, botes or shippes calked with tow.
Seriola, a diminutiue of Seria.
Serio, in good earnest.
Seriphus, a, um, of Seriphos.
Rana seriphia, spoken prouerbi ally of theym that be as they were dumme, or can say nothing

quire manye woordes, or to be communed of
at large.
Sermocinatrix, tris, f. g. he that instructeth
to speake.
Sermocinor, aris, afi, to talke, to commune.
Sermunculus, li, m. ge. a littell talke or commu-
nication.
Sernula, a citee of Macedonie.
Sero, aui, are, to shutte of locke.
Sero, seu, saram, serere, to sowe, to plante, to
ingendre, to spreade abroad a brute or rascall.
Manu serendum non corbe, per muste cast
your seeds by litle and litle with your hand, and
not in heapes with the hole basket: for he that
so doth by ouer muche hath lesse all his thynge:
hast maketh wast.
Serere bella, to moue or reise warre.
Bella sermonibus serere, to spreade abroad
rumours of warre.
Incauenerat bella ex bellis feri, he laied to these
charges, that they reised warres upon warres.
Serere certamina, to moue disencion and de-
bate, also to fyght.
Leuia certamina serere, to skymische.
Secreta colloquia serere cum aliquo, to talke
or commune secretly with one.
Crimina serabant in Senatum, they spake or
reported ill abode of the senators, and bla-
med them for diuers thinges.
Discordias or lites serere, to sowe or make dis-
cord or discorde.
Mentionem alicuius rei serere ad vulgus, to
talke common or babble abroad amonge the
people of any matter.
Prælia serere, to fyght, to skymische.
Sermones serere, to commune or talke.
Aliquid serere occultis sermonibus, to spreade
a thynge abroad in priuie communication.
Mihi istic nec feritur nec meretur, that is no-
thing for my profite, I haue nothynge to dooe
with it.
Sero, an aduerbe, signifieth late, to late, after the
tyme that it ought to be, also in the euenyng.
Longe absum, audio sero, I am farre of, it is
long ere I here any thynge.
Sero enim est, for it is to late.
Venit sero, he came late in the euenyng.
Sero venisti, thou comest to late, thou comest
when the feast is done: or in an other sens,
after meate musterd.
Sero, serui, sertum, serere, to put to, to late on.
also to set or late in order, as men doo floures in
a gardein.
Scrotum, idem quod Scrotum.
Scropta, a citee in Phenicia.
Serotinus, a, um, that whiche is in the euenyng.
Cometpne late, or latewarde.
Serotini fructus, latewarde frutes.
Serpens, entis, om. gen. creppng or pcedyng
forwarde, augmentyng or spreaddyng abroad by
littell and littell.

Serpens, pentis, m, & f. g. a serpente, the greke
call name of all vermines that crepe as serpen-
tes dooe.
Serpentiger, tigera, rum, that beareth a serpent.
Serpentigane, ingendred of serpentes.
Serpentaria, x, f. g. an herbe, called dragons.
Serperastum, a swathpng or swablpng band, or
rather a thynge bounde to childrens necks to
make theyr legges straight.
Serphus, a littell beaste, not unlike an empt or
piscere.
Serpillus, li, m, gen. or serpillum, li, neu. gen.
an herbe, whiche groweth on olde walles about
welles or poudes: and in some places it smellyth
lyke ryme, and in some places lyke coladour.
Some doe take it for the common saluatyng.
Serpis, psi, pere, to crepe, to pcedre or goe for-
warde by littell and littell, to go or flyde upon
the bealy, as peles and serpentes do, to spreade
abroad by littell and littell as herbes doe grow-
yng hard by the grounde.
Serpitamicia per omnem vitam, frendshyp
& amitie spreadeth it selfe in the lyfe of all men.
Serpit consuetudo, when it is taken by by lit-
tell and littell.
Adhuc etiam inueterat serpit, this matter ex-
tendeth it selfe, or apperteyneth or belongeth to
other also.
Serpit cura, it encreaseth and waxeth more and
more, likewise Serpit malum.
Serpit rumor, this rumour increaseth & goeth
abroad.
Serpula, la, f. gen. of olde wyters was vld for
Serpens, a serpent.
Serpyllus, li, loke Serpillus.
Serra, re, f. gen. a sawe, also an instrument,
that men were turmented with by drawyng of
oyle, also a kynde of sea fyssh, and the name of
the riuer Tyber.
Serra præliari, is to fight in battaile, sometime
marchyng forwarde, sometime reculyng, as a
saw goeth, when it is drawen.
Serrata, an herbe which is called Germander.
Serrátula, la, the herbe Betange.
Serrátus, a, um, like a sawe, also sawed.
Serrati dentes, teeth standyng a sunder lyke the
teeth of a sawe.
Serrati, a certayne coryne, which had the prynte
of a sawe in it.
Serro, aui, are, to sawe.
Serrula, la, f. g. a littell sawe.
Sertor, oris, m. ge. he that soweth seedes of les-
teth herbes.
Sertorius, a Romayne, whiche rebelled agaynst
his townrey.
Sertum, ri, n. g. a garlande.
Sertus, a, um, set with floures, as in a garland.
Serti flores, floures set in a garlande.
Sertula campana, an herbe called Bellilote.
Sernabilis, le, that maye be kepte.
Sernátor, oris, m. g. he that preserveth or deli-
uerech

serueth one from harme.

Seruatrix, triciis, the seruante.

Seruatus, a, um, kept, preserved, saved.

Seruula, x, f. g. a garlande of floures.

Seruilis, le, pertaining to seruantes, seruile.

Bellum seruile, warre, whiche the seruantes of the Romayns made against thei lordes.

Seruilitur, lyke a bondman or slave.

Seruio, uiui, uire, to serue, to geue all ones indour and diligence to a thyng, to labour or doe the beste he can to helpe a thyng or persone.

Seruire acribus, to flatter.

Seruire alicui rei, to intende vpon any thyng, to geue his whole diligence to a thing.

Aetati seruire, to accomodate hym selfe to the age of one.

Petitioni seruire, to doe nothyng els but attende to the suite and labouryng for an offyce.

Scenae seruire, to doe accordyng as the tyme requirerh.

Rumori seruire, to goe about to get a greete name.

Valetudini seruire, to prouide for his helthe, to haue regarde to his healthe.

Ne apud lenonem hunc seruiam, that I male not serue this haude.

Vt huic bello seruirent, that they shuld attēde and geue their hole diligence to this warre.

Quam maxime seruire vestris commodis, to doe all diligent seruice that I can for your profites.

Summa sedulitate cultura seruatur, lette hym geue all diligence possible to husbandrie and tilling of the grounde.

Cupiditatibus seruire, in all thynges to obey his sensuall appetites.

Nisi tua existimationi seruisser, if he had not doone his endeour to helpe or saue your estimation.

Gloria seruira, to be desirous or couetous of glorie, to dooe all that he can to attayne glorie, or for glories sake.

Defensionis patrie seruiret, to defend or helpe to mainteine his countrey.

Matrimonio puellae seruire, to doe all that he can to helpe or prouide a mayden to be married.

Posteritati seruira, to geue all his diligence to please or to dooe good to his posteritee.

Rei familiari seruire, to be busy and occupied about his household affayres, to attende to his household busynesse.

Seruira seruitutem, to be in bondage.

Seruitur, the impersonall.

Seruibo, or Seruiam, in the future tense.

Seruio, uiris, uiri, the passive, to be serued.

Seruitium, tij, n. gen. seruice, also the multitude of seruantes, the meyny.

Genitus in seruitio, a seruant or bondman boyne.

Seruitia, orum, pla. seruantes or bond men.

Seruitus, tūtis, f. g. bondage, seruage, seruitude,

Asserere in seruitutem vires, to bynggittred in bondage and subiection of tyrannes.

Pari seruitutem, to bee in bondage.

Seruus, a surname amonge the Romayns.

Seruo, aui, are, to kepe, to preserve, to possede, to dwell in a place, to warche diligently and cautiously, to take good heed, to observe.

Seruare fidem, to kepe touch, to be faithfull, to kepe promise, to do that he promised.

Seruare de celo, to awaite what weather shal come, to observe tokens or signes in the heauen or firmament.

Omnia integra principi seruare, to reserue the whole matter vnto the prince.

Modum seruare, to kepe a meane.

Serua obsecro haec nobis bona, kepe or continue be in this good fortune, felicitie, or prosperitie I beseeche thee.

Adreditum seruare, to kepe till ones comyng agayne.

Concentum seruare fides dicitur, To be in tune.

Seruare consuetudinem, to kepe a custome or facion.

Seruare quod deceat, to dooe that is comely and sitting.

Seruare fidem veritatis, to write simply as the truth is.

Seruare officium aduersus inimicum, to doe his dutie, or that honestie requirerh euen to his ennemie.

In vetustatem seruare vinum, to kepe wyne a longe tyme.

Seruare suum, to be in the lawe, for Recuperare, to recouer.

Seruaueris, beware what ye dooe, take heed what ye dooe.

Serum, ri, n. g. the laste parte of the daye, the euentide. it is also whey of mylke.

Rem in serum trahere, to prolong the matter vntill it be night.

Pasci sero pingui, to be fedde with fat whey.

Liquidum serum, clere whey.

Quia serum erat dici, because it was in the euenyng.

Serus, a, um, late, sometyme greete: sometyme greuous or heauy, that is longe a comyng.

Sera arbor, a tree whiche bringerh forth the leaues veray late.

Serum lumen, almost night.

Sera frondes, leaues whiche fall veray late.

Sera omnia, all full of sorowe or heauynesse.

Sera rosa, for serotina.

Serum bellum, great and greuous warre.

Quid iam sera aduenis? why comest thou so late?

Serum est, it is to late.

Seruula, la, f. g. a wenche or woman seruant.

Seruulus, li, a diminutive of seruus.

Seruus, a, um, that is in bondage or subiection.

Seruus, ui, m. g. a seruant, propertie wherby he is

compelled to seruu, as bondmen or apprentices doone.
 Seruum pecus, a prouerbe, applied to hym, which in speaking or wrytyng, dare not digresse from an other mans steppes or course of wrytyng.

Seruus ordinarius, a chiefe seruaunt, that hath the oversight of other.

Seruus vicarius, an vnder seruaunt.

Seruus mediastinus, a mongerell.

Serua, ux, f. g. a wenche or woman seruaunt.

Sesama, m, f. g. & sesamum, m, n. g. a white grayne, whiche groweth in India, wherof oyle is made, whiche is called oleum sesaminum.

Sesaminus, a, um, of sesama.

Sesamoides, an herbe, which purgeith melancoly.

Sesamus, a citee of Daphlagonia.

Sescunialis, le, of an vnce and an halfe.

Sescunx, cuncis, m. g. and Sescuntia, a, f. g. an vnce and an halfe.

Sescuplum, pli, neu: ge, the whole and the halfe parte.

Sese, the accusatiue case of Sui.

Seselis, lis, f. g. an herbe, called also Siler.

Sesostris, a hygge of Egypte, whiche intended to make a ryuer betwene the redde sea and the ryuer of Nilus.

Sesqui, as muche and halfe as muche, sayned to an other wyorde, it signifieth halfe as muche more.

Sesquialtera, so muche and halfe so muche, a proportion in musike.

Sesquihora, an houre and a halfe.

Sesquiugerum, an aker and an halfe.

Sesquilibra, bræ, for. ge. a pounce and an halfe.

Sesquimensis, a month and an halfe.

Sesquibolus, a poyle conteyning thre partes of a scruple: it maye bee vsed of vs for thre fawthynges.

Sesquioctauus, a, um, the eght and a halfe.

Sesquimodius, a busshell and a halfe.

Sesquiopera, ra, f. g. one iourney in tillage and a halfe.

Sesquiplaga, a, f. g. a stroke and a halfe.

Sesquipies, pedis, m. g. a foote and a halfe.

Sesquipedalia verba, great and stoute wordes, as some noble men dooe speake to thep: inferiours, when they are displeased.

Sesquiplez, idem quod Sesquialter.

Sesibulum, li, n. g. a benche to sitte on, a settle, a couche.

Sesilis, le, that sitteth or seemeth to sitte.

Tergum sessile, a backe wheron one maye sit.

Sesilis lactuca, lettise that groweth harde by the grounde, so that it seemeth to sitte.

Sessio, onis, f. g. a sittynge.

Sesito, aui, are, to sitte often.

Sestans, artis, m. g. a certayne coyne, lesse than that whiche is called Quadrans, by the thirde parte, and containeth ii. vnces: after some it is also called obulus, the sixte parte of a dramme:


after some other, it is the sixte parte of a pounce. Sestans, the sixte parte of any somme, measure, or quantitee, which is diuided into twelue partes: as, Sestans vini, the sixte parte of sextarius, that is, fower ounces of wine.

Ex sestante heredem facere, to make an heire of the sixte parte.

Vsura ex sestante, two in the hundred: as in a hundred pounce. 40. Willinges.

Sestans agri, the sixte parte of Iugeru, conteyning 4800. foote.

Sestancarius, a, um, that is the weight of Sestans.

Sestertius, seu Sextarius nummus, was a silver coyne of the Romaynes, wherof Denarius contained foure: so that when. viii. grotes english made an vnce, then was Sestertius our english penny: and it was called Sestertius, as it were Semitertius: for it contained. ii. and a halfe of the byalen roigne called As, and therfore it is wryten with this figure , whiche signifieth. ii. li. and dim. Sestertium, in the neuter gender, signifieth a thousande Sestertij, that is. ii. li. and an halfe of the Romaynes called libra, or pondus, in value, 25. crownes frenche, v. li. sterlyng.

Decem sestertia, and Decem millia Sestertia um, idem, 250. crownes frenche. 50. li. sterl.

Decimus autem mille sestertij, Mille nummi, mille sestertium, mille nummum, and Mille sestertium nummum. 25. crownes frenche, v. li. sterlyng.

Decies sestertium, idem quod decies centena millia sestertium. 25. thousande crownes frenche. 5000. li. sterl.

Mille sestertia, idem.

Sestertium, tij, n. g. a certayne lewse garments that men vsed to caste about them lyke a chete.

Sestertiolum, li, n. ge. a diminutiue of Sestertium.

Sestrix aqua, a certayne water of the prouynce of Narbon.

Sestiana mala, a certayne kynde of apuls, named of one Sestius.

Sestos, a citee in Thrace.

Seta, ra, f. g. a byskill or bigge heare.

Setabis, a riuer in Spayne.

Setia, a citee in Campania.

Sétiger, ra, rum, that beareth or hath byskills on his backe.

Setinum vinum, wine made about the citee of Setia.

Setim, a tree, lyke to white thorne, whiche doeth neuer rotte: wherof was made of the cybber in the temple of Salomon.

Setosus, a, um, full of byskills.

Setubia, a towne of Spayne.

Setuose, lyke Septuose.

Setuosus, a, um, olde wryters vsed for obscurus, darke.

Seu, for siue, either or.

Non si capiundos mihi scia inimicos omnes homines, no though I knewe I shulde haue the displeasure of all men liuing.
 Non si me obsecret, no, not though he wolde desyre me.
 Si for Etsi, as, Nam si ego digna hac conu-melia sum maxime, at tu, &c. id est, etsi e-go. &c.
 Herus si redierit, id est, quum, or Postq.
 Solui, si quid ad me literarum, nihil erat, id est, ut sciam si, that I might see or know, wher ther there were any letters to me.
 Visam si domi est, id est, an, I will go see whether he be at home.
 Si est ut velit, if it be so that he will.
 Si concessa peto, si dant ea mœnia parce, id est, siquidem, for.
 Si nunc se nobis ille aureus, arbore ramus os stendar. &c. I woulde to god, or that god wolde.
 Si in germani fratris dilexi loco, If you know that I haue. &c.
 Siambis, an yle in the Brittithe ocean sea, on the north parte.
 Sibaris, or rather Sybaris, an olde towne, xii. miles from Rome. also a citee in Calabria, sometyne it is taken for delicate and wanton liuing.
 Sibariticus or rather Sybariticus, a, um, wanton or delicate.
 Sibi, to hym selfe.
 Sibi met ipsis concitare mortem, to kill them selves.
 Sibilo, aui, are, to whistle, to hysse.
 Sibilus, li, mas. gen. pluraliter, m. & neu. ge. a whistling, a hysing, in poetes the blowinges of wynde.
 Sibilo signum dare, to whistle when one shuld dooe a thyng.
 Edere sibilum, to hysse, to whistle.
 Sibilo consecrari aliquem, to hysse at one.
 Sibilus, a, um, that hysseth or whistleteth.
 Sibus, of olde wryters was used for Calidus, or Acutus.
 Sibylinus, a, um, of Sibylla.
 Sibylla, læ, fœm. ge. a generall name to all women, which had the spirite of prophesie: of them (as Marro and Lactantius dooe wryte) were ten: the firste called Persica, the second Libyca, the thirde Delphica, the fourth Cumæa, the fiftte Erythrea, the sixte Samia, the seuenth Cumana, the eight Hellepontia, the nynthe Phrygia, the tenth Tyburtina, every one of these (as Lactantius saith) wate of the incarnation of Christe.
 Sic, so, in likewyle, accordyngly, so lightly, in this wise, after this facion.
 Mirabar, hoc si sic abiret, I wolde haue mercy naped, if it shulde haue passed so lightly.
 Sic ago, so I am wonte to dooe.
 Sic sum, such a one am I, suche is my facion.

Sic est, sic est factum, sic est res, sic res habet, so it is as I tell you, the truth is so, it is true that I tell you, it is even so.
 Sic cogitabam, I thoughte this or in this wise with my selfe.
 Sic satis, so, indifferently.
 Sic est ingenium, suche is my nature, disposicion or facion.
 Sic est vulgus, this is the facion, maner or trade of the common people.
 Sic vita erat, suche was his nature, suche was his life or facion.
 Nihil sic celere est, id est, tam, nothinge is so swifte.
 Sic ut quimus (aiunt) quando volumus nō licet, as we wate (accordyng to the olde proverbe) when we can not as we wolde.
 Sic salutas quasi, ye doe salute me after that facion as though.
 Sica, cæ, f. g. a sworde.
 Sicambri, the people of Saxon and Hessen in Germany.
 Sicani, people of Sicilie, whiche came out of Spayne.
 Sicania, the yle of Sicilie.
 Sicanus, and Sicanus, a, um, of Sicilie.
 Sicarius, m. g. a murderer.
 Siccaneus, or Siccaneus, a, um, drye of nature, that hath no riuers or springes to water it.
 Siccatus, a, um, dried by.
 Sicce, dryly, without good moysture.
 Siccresco, scere, to drye, to waxe drye.
 Siccine, of that facion: in suche facion.
 Siccine tu illam? Siccine nos habes ludibrio omnes? wylt thou handle hir of that facion? wylt thou in suche facion moke vs all?
 Siccine est sententia? be you of that mynde or opynion? be ye so mynded?
 Siccitas, atis, fœm. ge. drynesse, drythe, lacke of moysture.
 Siccus, aui, are, to drye or make drye.
 Siccoculus, a, um, that hath drye eyes.
 Siccus, a, um, drye, withered, without moysture or iuyce. also sobre.
 In sicco, out of the water on the lande.
 Sicelion, an herbe, that groweth commonlye in byneyardes.
 Sicelis, sicelidis, of Sicilie.
 Sicelides musæ, the muses of Sicilie.
 Sicendus, a lake in Thessalie, where the frogges bee dumme.
 Sibera, æ, f. gen. all maner of drynke, wherewith one maye be made drunke.
 Sichæus, Didos houbande.
 Sicileo, siciles, cilui, cilere, or Sicilio, liui, lire, to cut agayne that whiche was not well cut before, properlye grasse in a medowe.
 Sicilia, a noble yle firste called Trinacria, afterwarde Sicania, and at the laste Sicilia, it is in fourme thre corne, and therfore hadde the name of Trinacria, The one corne called Pachynus,

Sichynus, extendeth towards the parte of Grece,
 which was called Peloponnesus, now Mo-
 rea: The second corner called Pelorus, lyeth
 towards Italie: The thyrde called Lilybaeus,
 is extended towards Africa: of the whiche Pe-
 lorus exceedeth in the temperance of the earth,
 for with no weate there may be any myre, nor
 by any wythe dust. This ile conteyneth in cir-
 cuite (as Solinus writeth) thye thousande
 furlonge, whiche is of Italian myles. 375. as
 Diodorus Siculus writeth. 4360. but Pli-
 nius saith, that the thye corners be distant,
 from Pelorus to Pachynum by lande. 166.
 myles: from thens to Lilybeum, 200. myles:
 from thens to Pelorus, 170. myles. and saith
 also, that Agrippa affirmed it to be in circuite
 618. myles, whiche doo not agree with Soli-
 nus nor Diodorus, whiche maye happen so be
 by the diversitee of furlonges. Reade thereof in
 Strabon. The fertilitie of this ile in all grayne,
 beaultie of meadowes, delicatenesse of waters
 colde and hote, mountains and caues. miracu-
 lous, and other thynges there exceedynge nota-
 ble, many autours have written and wonderde
 at, bothe Grekes and Latines.

Sicilicum, ci, or **Sicilicus**, ci, a poyse or weyght
 weyghynge two drammes, and is the fourth
 parte of an ounce. also a measure of grounde,
 20. fote broade, and 30. longe, that is, a platte
 conteynyng. 600. fote.

Sicilices, the broade heades of laurels.

Sicilienses, people dwellynge in Sicilie, whiche
 were boyners where.

Siciliensis, e, that is in Sicilie.

Sicilimentum, i, n. g. that is cut or mowed after
 it hath bene yll mowed before.

Sicilisso, aui, are, to speake the language of Sic-
 ilie.

Sicimia, after some, a kynde of trees growynge in
 Palestine, but after Hierome, it is a kynde of
 byers that bynge fowthe berries.

Sicinius dentatus, a valiant warriour.

Sicinnium, nij, n. g. or **Sicinnis**, is, f. m. gen.
 a kynde of dauncynge, wherein they that daunced
 didde syng, as they do in Christmas whan they
 syng carrolles, and as maydens doo nowe vse
 to doo in the stetes.

Siclus, cli, m. gen. called also **Tetradragmum**,
 and **Stater argenteus**, is as well a coyne as a
 weyght, beyng halfe an ounce in poyse, and in
 value about. iiii. grotes. some wyte, that among
 the Hebrewes it is an ounce, among the Grekes
 and Latines, onely the fourth part of an ounce,
 ii. drammes.

Sicoris, a ryuer in Spayne.

Sicula, the herbe called bete.

Sicubi, where so ende, if in any place, if at any
 tyme.

Sicubi eum fatieras hominum ceperat, if he
 were wery of mens company in any place.

Siculi, men of Sicilie.

Siculus, a, um, of or belongynge to Sicilie, or that
 dwelleth in Sicilie.

Siculum mare, the sea by Sicilie.

Sicunde, if from any place.

Sicunde potes erueri, if you can pull it out of
 any place.

Sicut, & Sicuti, as, lyke as, even as, as it weare.

Sicut dicis, as you saye.

Sicut, for Vt.

Sicut solebat Antiochus, as Antiochus was
 wont.

Sicut, for Tanquam.

Sicut in aram confugit in huius domum, he
 fledde for succour into this mans house, even as
 it had ben to an altar.

Sicyon, one of the isles called Sporades.

Sicyon, onis, or Sicyonia, z, f. m. gen. a citee
 in Achaia, not farre from Corinth, called nowe
 Clarentis, where is greaite aboundaunce of
 metall.

Sicyonis, or Sicyonia, an ile in the sea Aegeum.

Sicioni, the inhabitants of Sicyon.

Sida, a towne of Pamphilia.

Sidens, entis, lynchynge, fallynge downe.

Siderites, is, m. f. gen. an herbe, which groweth
 on tyles and olde walles, walls sage or Ronte
 sage. also a kynde of diamandes. also a stone
 lyke yron, whiche hath the nature to cause vas-
 riance betwene men.

Sidicinium, ni, n. g. a towne of Italie.

Sidicinus, a, um, of Sidicinium.

Sido, fedi, sidere, to settle, to syncke to the bot-
 tome, to lyght downe as byrdes doo on trees
 after they flyght.

Sidere ad ima vasis, To syncke downe to the
 bottome of the vessell.

Sidon, a citee in Phoenicia, vpon the sea syde, so
 called for the plentie of fishe there beyng taken,
 there was glasse fyrst made.

Sidones, people of Thrace by Hebrus. also peo-
 ple of Strythia.

Sidonij, people of Sidon.

Sidonis, is, f. g. a woman of Sidon.

Sidonius, a, um, of the citee Sidon.

Sidrona, a citee of Dalmatia, where saint Hier-
 rome was boyned, called commonly Sdrigna.

Sidus, eris, loke Sydus.

Sifilare, vfed of olde wyters for Sibilare.

Sifilator, oris, for Sibilator.

Siga, a citee of Mauritania Caesariensis.

Sigæum, a great mountayne in the sea by Troy.

Sigæus, and **Sigæius**, a, um, of Sigæum.

Sigillaria, orum, plur. certaine stetes in Rome.
 also certaine daies added to the feast called Sa-
 turnalia, on the whiche men byd sende littell
 images for gestes one to an other.

Sigillaria opera, woorkes, wherein were sette
 small images.

Sigillaris, re, belongynge to scales or lyttell
 images.

Sigillatim, one after an other, loke Singillatim.

Sigillat

Sigillatus, a, um, sealed, that hath littell images set on it.
Sigillo, aui, are, to scale, sometime to close or shut, to set a littell image vpon a thyng.
Sigillum, li, n. g. a littell image, also a scale.
Sigillum Solomonis, an herbe, reade Corrigiola.
Sigma, atis, n. g. a littell table, wherof six men maye sitte.
Signaculum, li, n. g. a scale.
Signatorius, a, um, that scaleth, or that is bled to scale with.
Signatorius anulus, a signet, a rynge with a scale.
Signator, oris, he that scaleth testaments.
Signatus, a, um, sealed, marked, also notable.
Signata virgo, a pure maiden of notable chastite.
Signia, a citie in Campania, after some an hill, at the fote whereof standeth Apamia.
Signifer, ferri, he that beareth a standard or banner in a feld, a standard bearer. It is sometime taken for the circle in the fupament, called also to Zodiacus, wherein be the xiiij. signes.
Significans, anis, that signifieth, that declareth a thyng playnly.
Verba significantia, woordes declaringe well the thynges that they be spoken of.
Significanter, plainely, that it maye be well vnderstande.
Significatio, onis, for. g. a significacion, a declaring, a notifying.
Significatio virtutis, a token and significacion of vertue.
Ne qua eius aduentus significatio fiat, that there myght be no token or sygne of his coming.
Significatio, is sometime taken for a message or tidynge.
Significatus, us, m. g. a significyng, a declaring, a betokenyng.
Significo, aui, are, to signifie or geue knowlage, to doe to witte, to notifie, to shewe.
Significare per literas, to geue knowlage by letters.
Ut significet si fores venerint, that they might geue some token or warnynge if they come.
Signini, people of Itolie.
Signinus, a, um, an adiectiue.
Signinum vinum, wyne made by the people Signini.
Signinum opus, a woork made with shelles and mortar, or tiles and mortar.
Signo, aui, are, to make a signe, to signe or scale, to signifie or shew by a signe or token, to write.
Argentum signare, to make or coyne money.
Locum signat, he sheweth the place, or poynteth to the place.
Signare numeris, to write or declare in verbes.
Ex auro denarium signare, to coyne a piece of golde.

Ut proxime virtutis differentiam signet, that I maye note, declare or signifie the difference of them both, as nere as can be possible.
Signum, i, n. g. a signe, a token, a marke, a miracle signifying a thyng to come, also an image or figure of a beeste or other thyng, also a standarde or standard, a signe of sterres in the firmament, sometime a scale, a signet, a signemanell, a signe that hangeth at mens doores.
Signum dare militibus, to cause the trumpet to blowe, that the souldiours maye prepare them to battayle, or to assemble theynselues together.
Signa ad salutem, tokens of health.
Clarum signum, a manifeste token or argument.
Coniecturam facere ex signis, to coniecture by signes and tokens.
Idem signum inuitum facere, this shall be a signe or token, that I do against my will.
Adulterina signa, countrefaste scales.
Imprimere signa pecori, to marke the cattayle.
Signis aspera pocula, id est, sigillata, cuppes hauing littell images grauen about them.
Exculpere signum, to graue an image.
Signis collatis, joininge in battayle.
Prospera signa, lucky tokens and signes of thynges to come.
Multa signa dederat, quamobrem responsurus non videretur, he hadde shewed manye signes or tokens.
Sil, filis, neu. ge. certayne earth yelow of colour, founde in the mines of golde and siluer.
Sila, an helmytte.
Silaceus color, a yelow colour.
Silarius, an hynde in Irelande.
Silago, an herbe, whiche Brunfelsius supposeth to be common crowfoot.
Silarus, or Silaris, a riuer of Lucania, which turneth bowes, twygges and leaues into stones, and yet is the water halfe to be drunke.
Silurum, bled of olde wyters for tentaculum.
Silaus, an herbe called commonly Cressid.
Sile, lis, neu. g. an herbe, called also Secedis, the seede whereof was wont to be steeped in wyne that men dranke in the moynynge, and therefore Silurum was bled for a breakfast.
Silens, entis, om. ge. still, hepyng silence, without noyse or trouble.
Silencia loca, quiese places, wherein is no noyse.
Celum silens, a soire or calme weather.
Dies silens a ventis, a calme daie without wynde.
Spiritus silentis dies, idem.
Flos silens, a floure that is not full spreadde.
Luna silens, the wane of the moone, or the tyme betwene the olde moone and the new whan she myneth not.
Sirculi silentes, notes that doe not yet burge.
Venti silentes, still and calmy wynde.

Vincit silentio, which is to say, not yetting.
 Silentatilis, n. g. a kind of stone found in
 the palate.
 Silentium, n. g. a kind of stone found in
 the palate.
 Silentio facere, to make a thinge parte
 of a thinge, without sayinge any word, or that
 thinge is not.
 Silentio facere, to make a thinge parte
 of a thinge, without sayinge any word, or that
 thinge is not.
 De omnibus rebus facere silentium, to
 be silent of all things, or of any of the things
 that were in his time.
 Dissimulare silentio, to make a thinge parte
 of a thinge, without sayinge any word, or that
 thinge is not.
 Rumpere silentium, to breake after long
 silence.
 Silentium facere, to make men to be silent.
 In silentio descendere, to holde his peace and
 saye nothinge.
 Silentium est causarum & iuris, when there
 is no pleading of causes, nor intruding of
 lawe in the common place.
 Tenere silentia cluncti, they all kepte silence
 of helde their peace and sayd nothinge.
 Transire allquem silentio, To leat a man
 passe and speake not of hym. As he sayde, Tran-
 sire quippiam silentio.
 Silentio, adverbially, slyly, patientely, without
 noyse.
 Silenus, the foster father of Bacchus.
 Sileo, lui, lere, to kepe silence, to speake nothinge.
 Siletur, the impersonall.
 De furtio siletur, they speake nothinge of the
 barlaunce betwene them.
 Sileatur ille, leat hym not be spoken of.
 Silent musæ varronis, Varro writeth no
 moze.
 Silent inter arma leges, in the tyme of warre
 lawes be not exercised, or be of none auctoritee
 or force.
 Sileo verbum facere, I holde my peace.
 Siler, leris, n. gen. a kynde of wylowe or wylth
 growyng in water, commonly called Dure.
 Siler, or Silerus, a ryuer in the royaume of Ra-
 ples, some write it Silarus.
 Sileo, scere, to be in silence or quiete.
 Silex, icis, m. g. a flinte stone.
 Silex, is used of Virgile in the. f. g. Stabat acuta
 silex, &c.
 Silia, a riuer in Asia, in the whiche (after some au-
 thours) nothinge doeth swemme, but sinke to
 the bottome.
 Silicatus, a, um, made with flinte stones.
 Silicernium, nij, n. g. a certayne puddyng, eaten
 onely at the tyme of funerallles, some doe take
 it for a feast or diner made at the funerall or ter-
 ment of a man or woman, a dirige feast.
 Silicernium, is used of Terence, for an olde
 creple that is ready to haue such a diner made
 for hym,

Silicatus, a, um, made with flinte stones.
 Silicia, siue Silicula, an herbe called fingerhe.
 Silicula, n. g. cometh in Plinie to be a part
 of a kind of wylowe tree.
 Siliginosa, n. g. made of the wheate called Sil-
 ligo.
 Siliginosa panis, made of five breade.
 Siligo, n. g. a kynde of wheate haung an
 a little halfe, and the combe becometh white, and
 the wheate is made the best breade and most pyn-
 eapall, as Silenus writeth, it was also called
 Olyra, of some Typha.
 Siliginaria, n. g. one that selleth or distributeth the
 fine wheate called Siligo.
 Siliqua, n. g. the huske or rinde of any thinge,
 also a kind of tree called of the Grekes Cerasos
 also the fruite of the same tree, which is in
 length of a mans finger, and brode, and comes
 what hooked, the weighte of five of them made
 the poise called Scrupulus, whereof they doe
 make a dramme, it is now called a carate, and
 is used amonge shetts of golde and siluer, and
 also to weare in the shynge and slayng therof.
 Siliqua, is also a tree, whereof the Grekes doe call
 Cerauma, dyfferent from the other before men-
 tioned.
 Siliqua, is sometyme taken for Fennigra cum,
 Siliqua Aegyptia, is casia fistula.
 Siliquastrum, n. g. an herbe called costmarie,
 or alle quodde.
 Siliquor, aris, aris, to growe in huske or rinde.
 Silis, a riuer by Mentice.
 Silla, idem quod Silla.
 Silli, countie, Scotie.
 Sillura, an ile in the Bytanie sea.
 Silo, Ionis, he that hath great bowes, or after
 some, he that hath a nose crookynge bpwarde.
 Silon, an ile of Indie, where the trees neuer lose
 their leaues.
 Siloson, the brother of Polycrates, the tyranne
 of Samia.
 Silosontis chlamis, is spoken in a prouerbe,
 of hym that boasteth hym selfe of riche gar-
 ments.
 Silphij, people of Libya.
 Silphium, ij, an herbe, whereof cometh the gum
 called Benioin. Some learned men thinke Sil-
 phium to be a kynde of Lascipitium.
 Silurus, ij, a fishe called a sturgeon, or rather a fish
 muche like to a sturgeon, which is chiefly founde
 in the ryuer of Nilus.
 Silus, li, m. g. a camofed nose, or a nose that is
 tourned bpwarde.
 Simbella, x, f. g. halfe a pounce, also a paire of
 golde balaunce.
 Simethis, a nymphe.
 Simethius, a, um, of Simethis.
 Simia, x, for. g. & Simius, ij, m. g. an ape, and
 by translation, he that imitateth, countrefays
 eth or endeuoureth to be lyke an other in any
 thinge,

Simichida, the name of a Shepherde in Theophrastus.
Simila, *re*, f. g. fine meale of coyne, or flour.
Similagineus, a, um, made of fine flour.
Similagineus panis, manchet breadde.
Similago, **similaginis**, f. g. idem.
Similax, idem quod **Smilax**.
Similis, *le*, *lyke*. diuers grammarians haue noted, that when **Similis** governeth a genitive, it betokeneth lyke of maners or condicions: as, **Domini similis es**, suche master suche man. **Tui similis est probus**, he is veray lyke vnto the in condicions, when it governeth a dative case, than it doeth betoken lyke in fauour: as, **Fratri similior quam patri**, moze like in fauour to his brother, than to his father. But this obseruation is not alwaies true: for **Plautus** saith, **Nec aqua aquæ, nec lac lacti vnquam similis, quam hic tui est, tuque huius**, speakinge of the lykenesse in fauour. and **Cicero**, **Non video cur nõ potuerit patri similis esse filius**, speakinge of the lykenesse of the witte, nature and maners. **Simillus veri**, and **vero est**, it is moze veritable or lyke to the truth.
Similes inter se, one lyke an other.
Similes sunt, vt si qui dicant gubernatorem, &c. they be lyke to theim that saie.
 ¶ **Nihil** in his simile, as like as an apple is to a nutte, or as wotemeale to grene cheese.
 ¶ **Similes habent labra lactucas**, a prouerbe applied to them that beynge of lyke yll condicions, be matched together, as a lewde seruauant with an yll maister, an vniuly people, to a negli gente gouernour, a whored wyfe, to a frowarde housebande, &c. lyke maister lyke man, lyke wyl to lyke.
 ¶ **Simile gaudet simili**, lyke wyl to lyke.
Simile, an aduerbe, lyke wise.
Similitas, **similitatis**, f. g. lykenesse.
Similiter, lyke wise: also after the same fassion.
Similiter facis, ac si me roges cur, &c. you doe euen as though you shoulde demaunde of me whie, &c.
Similiter atque ipse eram, euen as I was myselfe.
Similitudo, *inis*, f. g. lykenesse.
Simillimus, a, um, mozte lyke.
Similo, *au*, *are*, to be lyke.
Simiolus, *li*, *m*, g. a little ape: also he that countrefaiteth a man somewhat.
Simitu, pro simul, together.
Simius, loke **Simia**.
Simmias, a philosopher of Thebes.
Simoesius, a Troiane.
Simois, moentos, a ryuer by Troy.
Simon, the name of diuers learned men, and also of a notable heretike, surnamed Magus, who was whippid in Rome for a god.
Simonia, *æ*, f. g. symonie.
Simonides, a poete of Greece, borne in the Ile called Ceæa, who was the firste that inuented

the versen called **Lyrici**, and was excellent in prouoking of teares, and in that kinde of musing, there was in him a wonderfull grace, it is written, that **Demosthenes** lyng of **Academians**, at a banquet, desired instantly of hym, what he woulde than speake some thing notable, and that fauoured of wisdom, **Simonides** therat surpasse, remember saied, he, that thou arte a man. **Paulanias** toke that sounefully, and esteemed it nothing, afterwards **Paulanias** beyng putte in prison in **Chalcidre**, and there beyng furnished, as he died, remembred the sayng of **Simonides**: with a lowde and lamentable voyce, saied: O my frende of **Corus**, thy wordes were of great importance, but I for mynde pryde esteemed them nothing.

Simplares armatura, hostynge harness, so called because they that weare it, haue but single alowauance.

Simplaria, or rather **Simularia**, simple thinges or of little value.

Simplarius, a, um, belongynge to a thing that is but once, or that hath a thinge but once.

Simplaria venditio, when the seller byndeth hym selfe to rende onely the pryce, and not the double or triple.

Simplex, *icis*, that is not double, sincere or plaine, without deceptes, of one sorte, vnmixte.

Anni simplices, qui simplici numero cesserunt, all the yeres vntill xi.

Cibus simplex, pure meate without sauce or other delicate dressing.

Homo simplex, an honest plaine man, without fraude or gyle.

Simplicitas, *âris*, f. g. plainnesse, **Simplicitas**.

Simpliciter, plainly, **simpliciter**.

Simpliciter, for **Simpliciter**.

Simplus, a, um, single in nymbre, one onely.

Simularices, womē dedicate to diuine thinges.

Simulum, *li*, *ne*, ge. a chalice or cuppe of earth, wherewith they sacrificed in the olde tyme, before that golde and siluer were in great estimation. It is of **Tarro** takē for a cruet with a pipe, out of whiche wyne came droppynge by litlell and litlell.

¶ **Excitabat enim fluctus in simpulo**. &c. prouerbially vled of **Cicero**, as though he had saied, he reised busynesse and trouble pryncipally in a small and triffyng mattier.

Simpuium, idem quod **Simulum**, *li*.

Simul, together with other, mozeouer: also all byder one, there with all, at ones.

Simul consilium cum re amisisti: Haste thou losse thy gooddes or substance, and thy witte to: or didst thou lose thy witte also when thou lost thy gooddes?

Tecum simul conspicio, I behold or see it together with you, or nowe when you doe see it.

Et simul tibi in mentem veniat facito, and also so, or, and moze ouer.

Duas

Quas res simul munde agere decretum est mihi,
 I have appoynted now to dooe two thynges at
 ones.
Simul, geminatum, habet eandem pene vim
 quam Cum & Tum, siue partim.
Adeo omnes simul spernebat, simul tantam
 molem sibi metuebant, they all dyd bothe so
 contemne and despise theym; and also feare the
 danger of so great a matter lyke to casie.
Contempnia simul senectate patris, simul so-
cietate Romana, contemnunge partely the age
of his father, partely the aliance of frendshippe
of the Romaynes; or as well the olde age of his
father, as also the frendship of the Romaynes.
Simul ac primum ei occasio visa est; by and
by as soone as he thought he hadde any occasion,
Simul & for as much as etiam of preterea.
Simul primum magistratu abiit, as soone as, &c.
Qui simul in vestra potestate erat, extemplo
omnia, &c. id est, simulac.
Simul ac belli patiens erit, incontinentes as soone
as he shall bee able to abyde of endure the tra-
uaile of warre.
Simulacque narum sit, as soone as it is bozne.
Simul ac, simul atq, as soone as, incontinent
as.
Simulachrum, chri, n. ge. an image of a man or
woman, the propozition of any thyng, by a me-
taphoze the signe of shadowe of any thyng.
Simulamen, minis, n. g. an image.
Simulare, counterfailyt, feignyngly.
Simulatio, onis, f. g. fantasy, also dissimulacion,
feignynge, countrefaitynge.
Non mea est simulatio, I doe not vse, or it is
not my facion to faine and countrefayte.
Simulacione belli, vnder the colour of warre.
Simulator, oris, m. g. he that dissembleth, he that
feigneth or countrefaiteth.
Simulatus, a, um, feigned, countrefaited.
Simulo, aui, are, to be lyke to one, to resemble.
Also to feigne, to countrefaite, to make sem-
blance, to make a countinaunce, to sette a face
on a thyng, to pretende, to make as though a
thyng were true that is not so in deede. also to
shewe a towardenesse of a thyng: as, Simulare
philosophiam.
Simulare anum, to resemble or be lyke an olde
woman.
Omnia se simulant scire, they make as though
they dyd knowe all thynges.
Simulare amicitiam, to make countinaunce as
though he dyd loue a man.
Simultas, aris, fce, g. pruite displeasure or hatred
with dissimblng countinaunce, pruite grudge,
pruite hatred, byche of loue.
Simulter, for similiter.
Simulto, aui, are, to be at variance with one, to
hate one pruitly.
Simus, a, um, flatte.
Nasum simum habet, he hath a nose as flatte
as a cake.

Sin, or els, if not, but if.
Sin est vt nolit, but if it be so that he will not;
Sin minus, if not.
Si ita est, omnia facillora, sin aliter, &c. if it be
so, all thynges will bee the moze easie; but if it be
other wise, &c.
Sina or Sinai, a mountayne in the desert of Ira-
bia, called also Oreb, it is of Solinus called
Casius: Justinus calleth it Synay, on that hil
god appered to Moyses, and deliuered to him
the tables of the lawe: reade herof abundantly
in the olde testament. it is also a cite of Mesos-
potamia.
Sinada, a cite of Asia, nere to Caria.
Sinapi, n. g. indeclinabile, seuie seede, wherof
mustarde is made.
Sinapis, pis, f. g. and Sinape, pis, n. g. idem.
Sinapium, pii, n. g. mustarde.
Sinapodes, people in Scythia, whiche dooe goe as
they creepe.
Sinarum Regio, a countrey beyonde the equinoct-
iall line.
Sincerastum, loke Syncerastum.
Sincerus, a, um, loke Syncerus.
Sinciput, eipis, n. g. the fore parte of the head,
loke Synciput.
Sindo, onis, m. g. a fine linnen clothe.
Sine, without.
Sine fraude mea, my ryght saued.
Sine cortice edicare, a proverbe spoken of the,
that neede none instruction.
Sine fine, without ende.
Singillatim, to euery one, or of euery one, one af-
ter an other.
Singularis, re, singular, excellent, one without
any mo, one that hath no felowe.
Singularius, a, um, one, an alde woorde.
Singulariter, singularly, onely, matuailously.
Singulatim, euery thyng by it selfe.
Singulatim gratias agere, to thanke euery m
by name.
Singultans, antis, om. gen. that sobbeth a pale,
or that pexeth.
Singultans, he that hath the pexe.
Singultans gallina, a clockyng henne.
Singultim, with sobbes or stoppynge.
Singultim pauca loquutus, id est, verbis in-
terruptis.
Singultio, tiui, tire, to pexe.
Singultus, us, m. g. peryng.
Singultus gallinarum, clockyng of hennes.
Singulus, a, um, euery chone.
Singulis diebus, euery daye.
In singulos dies, euery daie, without passynge
one daie, from daie to daie.
Sinister, stra, strum, pertainng to the left hand,
that is on the left hande. sometyme it signifieth
contrary, vnprosperous or unhappie. in diuina-
cion of Augurs it signifieth prosperous, lucky.
Sinistris sermonibus carpere aliquem, To
speake ill of one, to speake mischieuous woo-

des agaynst one.
Sinisteritas, *âris*, *form. ge.* *vnhamfomnesse*, *frowardenesse*.
Sinistra, an aduerbe, on the lefte hande.
Sinistra, *x*, *for. ge.* the lefte hande. also the parte towarde the lefte hande.
Sinistre, vnhappyly, vnfortunatly.
Sinistrorsum, on the lefte hande, towarde the lefte hande.
Sino, *siui*, *sinere*, to suffice.
Sine te hoc exorem, lette me intreate you in this pointe.
Sine vt veniat, let hym come.
Sine sic habere, admitte case that it be so.
Sinon, a mans name in Virgill.
Sinonia, an ile of Cosica.
Sinope, *pes*, a citee in the countrey of Pontus. it is also the name of an harlot, of whom grewe a prouerbe, like *Sinopissas*. *Sinope* is also the name of a maiden, to whome nothyng was so dere as virginitee.
Sinopeus, one of *Sinope*.
Sinopis, *pidis*, a redde stone, commonlye called *Sinoper*.
Sinopicus, *a*, *um*, of or perteyning to *Sinoper*.
Sinuessa, a citee in Campania.
Sinuessanus, *a*, *um*, of *Sinuessa*.
Sinuo, *au*, *are*, to tourne & wynde in the fourme of a serpēt, making holow bosome or furrowes. It is also applied to garments that are pleighted or gathered vp, also to streames of riuers, whiche in rennyng make dyuers tournynges. Also to bankes, whiche haue holowe creakes or bosome.
Sinuosus, *a*, *um*, that which hath many turnynges and wyndynges.
Sinus, *us*, *m*, *g.* a bosome. Also the tournynges or holowenesse of water bankes. Sometime the holownesse of etes. Also a cup for wyne. also nettes. Sometime a sayle when the wynde fylleth it. *E sinu*, seemeth to bee spoken sometime for *intima familiaritate*, entere frendship. And in *sinu meo*, for in potestate & fide mea.
Sinus vrbis, the middell of a citee.
In sinu habere, to haue secretly in his herte, or to haue secretly in his handes or power, that or ther knowe not of.
In sinu gaudere, to bee mery or glad without shewyng it openly.
Soluto sinu, with all liberalitee.
Sinus, is sometime vled for a sure place of refuge or succour.
Sinus vestium, playtes of garmentes.
Confugit in sinum tuum concussa res publica, the common weale beyng afflicted and troubled, fleeth to the for succour.
Ex toga facere sinum, to holde vp his gowne rounde lyke a lappe.
Calumniatores ex suo sinu apposuit, he suborned false accusers of his owne house or familie, or that were his great friendes & familiars.

Sinus maris, a bosome or goulfe of the sea.
In tuum ipsius sinum insue, a prouerbe, most nyllyng hym that correcteth or carpeeth other, to consider his owne selfe and state.
Sinus, *nus*, *m*, *g.* and *sinum*, *ni*, *n*, *g.* a littell cuppe to drynke wyne or milke in.
Sinus magnus, a bosome or goulfe of the sea in India, called now *Mare de Sur*.
Sion, *si*, *n*, *gen.* an herbe growyng in the water, haupng leaues like *Alisanders*, but somewhat lesse and soote in smellyng like *Lauer*.
Siparium, and sometime *Sipparium*, *ri*, *n*, *gen.* a curtaine vled in Rages.
Siphnius, a stone of nature softe, but bryng hette in oyle, it waxeth harde.
Siphnius, an ile in the sea *Begeum*, wherein was founde sometyme plenty of golde and siluer.
Siphon, *phonis*, *m*, *g.* a pipe of a cundite.
Sipho, or *Sipo*, *au*, *are*, to spynkle or scatter abroad.
Siphunculus, *li*, *m*, *g.* a corke in a cundite.
Sipius, *piuntis*, or *Sipontum*, a citee in *Apulia* by the mountayne called *Garganus*.
Sipontinus, or *Sipiuntinus*, *a*, *um*, of that citee.
Siqua, for *si aliqua*, if any.
Siquando, if at any tyme.
Negotij siquando odium ceperat, if he were at any tyme wery of businesse.
Siquidem, for, because, also if, truly.
Siquidem biduum, if it bee but the space of two daies.
Siquis, *siqua*, *siquod vel siquid*, if any.
Siquo pacto potes, if thou canste by any meanes.
Sir, a citee in *Illiria* or *Slauonie*.
Siraces, people towarde the southe parte of the worlde.
Siremps, for *similis res ipsa*.
Siren, *renis*, and *Sirena*, *nx*, *form. gen.* a mermaid.
Sirēnes, were thre daughters of *Achelous* and *Calliope*, whiche dwelled in an ile betweene *Italie* and *Sicile*, who with theyr sweete songe drew lache vnto theym, as passed that sea, and than slewe theym. As it happened to *Ulysses* to sayle that waie, he stopped the eares of all his compagne, to the entent they shoulde not heare the songes of *Sirenes*, and caused hym selfe to be bounde to the masse of the ship, and so escaped. *Sirēnes* sorrowed so much, that they were disapoynted, that they threwe them selves into the sea, whome poetes feygned to be mermaidens.
Siri, *pitres*, wherein cozne was layed to be preserued.
Sirialis, a sykenesse of trees, whereabout the tyme of the canicular daies, by the excedyng heate of the sunne, the trees be brynt and doe sterue. it is also a sicknesse in the heades of chylde, procedyng of the inflammation of the brygne.

Siringa,

Siringa, g^r, f. g. a pipe, recorder or flute: some-
times a reede of the sunne. Sometime a reede or
other thynge, through the whiche anye thing is
blowen or caste, properly a trunk or a squete.
Siris, the name of the ryuer Nilus amonge the
Ethiopiens.

Sirius, a sterre in the middell of the firmament,
vnto the whiche whan the sunne cometh, the
sermentenelle of heate is doubled, whereby the
bodies of men become sicke with heate. This
sterre is also called Canicula: and the dayes,
wherein it appeereth, be called Caniculares,
whiche doe begyne the vi. daie of Iulie.

Sirmion, a citee of Dannonia inferior.
Sirpea, s, for. g. a matre or other thynge made of
ruffes.

Sirpeus, a, um, made of ruffes.
Sirpices, were instrumentes made with teeth like
to a sawe, whiche beyng drawn with oxen,
plucked vp by the rootes flagges, and great wee-
des, which grewe in meadowes.

Sirpiculae falces, hookes, wherewith vines are
cutte.
Sirpiculum, a littell baskette.

Sirpo, au, are, to bynde or wynde with ruffes or
ollars, or other lyke thynge.

Sirpus, pi, m. ge. a ruffe, like Scirpus.
Sirpi, be also workes or verses, which be verie
harde to vnderstande.

Sirus, a caue vnder the grounde, in the which men
kept wheate.

Sis, olde wryters vsed for Si vis.
Sisacthea, s, a ranginge sieue.

Sisachthea, a lawe of the Athenienses, made by
Solon, for the mitigation of debtes or money
owed.

Sisama, s, form. gen. a maner of pulse or cozne,
it is also that, whiche the apothecaries doe call
Sesama.

Sisamus, a citee of Baphlagonia.
Sisapo, a towne of Spayne.

Sisara, ra, for. ge. after Warro is a tree, whereof
the bees doe gather liquide honny. Plinius cal-
leth it Sisarum, it is supposed to bee that, which
Dioscorides calleth Ericem, not muche vnlyke
to Tamarix: the Athenienses (as Plinie wry-
teth) call it Tetralicem.

Sisaron, or Sisarum, ri, idem quod Siser.
Sisenna, a mans name in Horace, whiche was a
great detracter.

Siser, a delicate rote to be eaten, whiche some men
dooe suppose to be yelow carottes.

Siscia, a citee of Dannonia, called now Lublana.
Sisigambis, kyng Darius wyfe.

Sisto, sistis, stere, to make to tarte or stande still,
to retaine or kepe backe, to stoppe, to appeere,
as a man dooeth beyng sued in the lawe. also
to staie, to confirme, to make moze strong.

Sistas tu, appeere thou.
Ore sistere. Eminor, interminor' q, ne quis
mihi obstiterit obuiam: nam qui obstiterit,

Ore sistet, I thytten, and I menace, that no
man leat me of my waye: for who so euer letteth
me, shall byde the grounde. Ahe myfe Sistet cas-
piter querecung offendero.

Sistere vadimonium, to byng in suretie.

Sistere gradum, to stoppe, to stande still, to god
no further.

Siste lacrymas, cease your weppng, weepe no
moze.

Sistere sanguinem, to stent bleeding.

Aluum sistere, to stoppe or bynde the bealy.

Hicrem Romanam magno turbate tumultu
sistet eques, id est, corroborabit, confirmabit.

Sistere fugam, to cause men to stoppe, that be
sleepng or senngng awaie.

Templum eiusdem vestigiis sisteretur, id est,
conderetur.

Vas factus est alter sistendrius, the other be-
came suretie for his apparance.

Ego illam huc tibi sistam in via, I will byng
hir hyther in to the strete before you.

Ecce me sisto, Lo I appeere here personally.

Rempublicam sistere negat posse, id est, co-
sistere, stare.

Ruinis sistere, To do reparacions, and make
that the house fall in no further ruine and de-
cay.

Sistrum, stri, neut. gener. an instrument lyke a
hoine, whiche was vsed in battayle in the strede
of a trumpette. also a byasen symbyll vsed in
olde tyme.

Sisymbrium, an herbe, whereof bee two kyndes,
the one is called Sisymbrium alone, whiche is
also called Thymbrea, in english water mynte:
the other is called Sisymbrium Cardamine,
whiche in english is watercresses.

Sisyphus, a, um, of or belongng to Sisyphus.

Sisyphus, a great thefe, which was slayne by Theo-
seus, of whome it is feigned, that in hell he euer
neth a stone vp to a great hill toppre: but whan it
is at the toppre, it falleth downe agayne, and re-
neweth his labour.

Sitanius, a, um, made of newe cozne.

Sitanius panis, breadde of newe wheate.

Sitarchia, a bagge or gardinandes, wherin meate
is putte.

Sitella, s, for. ge. a diminutive of Situla, a littell
pottle, wherinto lottes were put.

Sithonis, nidis, f. g. she that is of Sithonia.

Sithonia, a countrey in Macedonia vppon the sea
syde.

Sithonius, a, um, of Sithonia.

Sitibundus, a, um, verie thyrstie.

Siticeen, citicinis, he that did blowe in a trumpett
whan men were buried: or he that singeth at
mens burialles.

Siticulosus, a, um, that is alwaie a thyrste, very
thyrstie, drye, lackyng moisture.

Siticulosa loca, drye places.

Sitiens, entis, om. ge. that is a thyrst, thyrstie,
drye, that coueteth or desyeth any thynge.

Silenter, thysly, greedily.
Sitientia, dyspleases.
Sitis, tis, f. g. thysst oꝝ desyre to drynke, and by translation a great appetite oꝝ greedy desyre of any thyng.
Concipere sitim labore, to become thysstie with labour.
Compescere, depellere, restinguere, exple-
re sitim, to quenche ones thysst.
Sitim sedare, leuare, to asswage ones thysst.
Consumi siti, to be almost dead for thysst.
Excessit sitim potio, he drank more than he needed.
Sistere, and Alere sitim, contrary.
Facere alicui sitim audiendi, to make desy-
 rous oꝝ greedy to here.
Sitocomia, an officer oꝝ magistrate, which hadde the prouision of grayne oꝝ vitayle.
Sitta, x, a little birde called a nuttobber, whiche clymeth often on trees, and eateth nuttes, dry-
 yng them with his bill.
Situla, la, f. g. a littell tetter, wherein tetter were putte at the choosyng of officers, also a bucket to drawe water.
Situs, a, um, of Sino, suffered, permitted.
Accusare non est situs, he was not suffered to accuse hym.
Situs, a, um, put oꝝ set, situate, placed, planted.
Res omnis in incerto sita est, the whole mat-
 tier is in doubt.
In te spes omnis sita est, all our hope lieth oꝝ
 resteth in you.
Si in te solum sit sitū, if it rested onely in you,
 if it were onely in your handes oꝝ power to do it.
Huiusce rei potestas omnis in vobis sita est,
 all the doyng of this matter is in your handes,
 oꝝ you haue full power and auctoritee to do in
 this matter as ye wyl.
Ara sita Druso, id est, constituta, aut posita,
 was made oꝝ sette vp.
Hic siti sunt Acarnanes, &c. here lie buried the
 men of Acarnania, &c.
Situs, us, m. ge. thynnesse gathered of moisture
 by lacke of clensyng, also of cluttythnesse, hoze-
 nesse, duste, also the setting oꝝ standyng of a
 place, whiche is now called the syte oꝝ situation
 of a manour oꝝ countrey.
Ducere situm, to waxe hoze and thyn, to be
 foule with dust.
Sine, either, oꝝ if, whether.
Sine me amas, sine odisti, non magni aestis
mo, whether thou hate me oꝝ loue me, I do not
 greatly passe.
Postulo, sine aquum est, te oro Daue, I re-
quire, oꝝ if it be mete, I praie the Daue.

S ANTE M.

Smaragdinus, a, um, of an emeraude.
Smaragdus, di, m. g. a pꝛecious stone called
 an emeraude,

Smegma, matis, n. g. sope, and all other things
 that dweth putte awaye spottes oꝝ uncleannes.
Smegticus, a, um, that hath the strengthe oꝝ ef-
 ficacie to purge oꝝ cleane.
Smerdis, the brother of Cambyses kyng of Pers-
 ia.
Smilax, smilacis, a tree, called of the latines Tax-
 us, also an herbe, which hath leaues lyke an' up-
 per with bearies, and a white floure, and smelleth
 lyke a lilly, and tenneth by vpon trees. Ovidius
 saith it to be a swete, whiche drynge for
 the loue of a younge man called Leucus, was
 transformed into the sayde herbe.
Smilium, li, n. g. a thornahers paring knife, al-
 so a knife oꝝ instrument that surgeons vse to cut
 woundes with.
Smytheus, one of the names of Apollo.
Smyrna, a citee of Ionia in the lesse Asia, whiche
 was supposed of some to be the countrey of Ho-
 merus.
Smyrneus, a, um, of Smyrna.
Smyrnium, an herbe, whiche Celsus Cordus
 suppoeth to be the commune Angelica. Ma-
 nardus episto. li. 12. epist. 4. interpreteth it to
 be Olus atrum, in englishe Blacke. Ruels-
 lius affirmeth it to bee that herbe, whiche in
 France is called Leneche, I suppose in eng-
 lish the Louage: whiche saith moſte truly I re-
 ferre to the reader.

S ANTE O.

Soana, a ryuer in the Ile Caprobana.
Soanes, people of Asia, dwelling about the
 extreme parte of the mountayne called
 Caucasus.
Soboles, lis, f. ge. issue oꝝ succession of chyldren,
 offspring.
Sobolesco, scere, to increate people.
Sobrie, sobryly, aduisedly, prudently, temperately.
Sobrini, sisters chyldren.
Sobrius, a, um, sobry, not druncke, temperate,
 well aduised.
Tu pol homo non es sobrius, in feith thou art
 not well in thy wyttes oꝝ well aduised.
Rura sobria, where no wyne is made.
Terræ sobria, id est, steriles.
Soccatus, a, um, that weareth stertups oꝝ pynchos.
Soccus, ci, m. ge. a kynde of shoes, and is four-
 med of soccus a bagge, because that when it
 was fastned vpon the foote, it bagged and laye
 full of plaites, and were vled bothe of men and
 women, but moſte amonge the noble and ryche
 folke.
Soccos detrahunt, they pull of my pynchos oꝝ
 stertups.
Socculus, li, a diminutiue of Soccus.
Socer, soceri, and Socerus, ri, m. g. the wines
 father.
Socia, x, f. g. a felow, a mate.
Socialis, le, that belongeth to felowes, allies oꝝ
 confederates.

confederates; that magnificently fellowshipp
 Carmina socialia, verses songe at weddinges.
 Sociale bellum, that warre, whiche is made
 with confederates of alies.
 Socialitas, tatis, f. g. fellowshipp, compante.
 Socialiter, lyke felowes.
 Sociabilis, le, that may be easlye togged to othre.
 Sociatus, a, um, coupled, togged as a felowe.
 Sociatrix, tris, the that coupleth of togged.
 Societus, ni, m. g. a companion of felowe, an
 olde word.
 Societas, atis, f. g. fellowshipp, aliance, so-
 cietee.
 Quorum tibi societas cu illo est, whiche thine
 geathon arte partake in as well as he.
 Adungere aliquem in societatem, to make
 aliance with one.
 Socio, au, are, to togge of confederate, to ac-
 companie.
 Sociare sermonem, to haue familiar commu-
 nication with one.
 Socius, ij, m. g. a felowe of companion, a mate.
 also Socij, be confederates, alies, they whiche
 in all countails & actes do participate one with
 an other. Look for Comites and Sodales, in
 thepp places.
 In negotio aliquo socius, he that taketh such
 parte as an other doeth in any busynesse.
 Consiliorum socius, partaker of ones coun-
 sailes.
 Addere se socium alicui, to afforiate him selfe
 with one.
 Socius, a, um, that helpeth aydesth of taketh parte
 with an other in any thyng; that is companion
 of felow with an other.
 Socordia, x, f. g. luskynesse, sluggishnesse,
 sometyme it signifieth idlenesse.
 Socordier, slouthfully, lyke a lusk, luskshely.
 Socors, ordis, om. g. luskshye, apt to no goods-
 nesse, negligent, slowe, that hath no witte of
 vnderstandynge, as it were without herte of
 spirite.
 Socrates, an excellent philosopher, sonne of So-
 phroniscus the mason and Phanarista a myd-
 wyfe, who beyng firste studious in naturall
 philosophie, finally gaue hym selfe to morall
 philosophie, teachyng openly vertue, and so dis-
 ligently enlewed it in his luyng, and in dispu-
 tyng was so sharpe so sure agaynst them that
 were called Sophista, that Apollo beyng des-
 manded whoe was the wyfist man luyng,
 answered, Socrates, he was maister to Plato,
 Xenophon, Xenocrates, and other the greates-
 t philosophers at that tyme luyng. Besides
 his excellency in vertue and knowlage, he was
 of a rare meruallous nature, for he moughte
 sustayne colde, labour, hunger, and thirst, aboue
 any man at that tyme; as Alcibiades declarcth
 in Plato. he affirmed that there was alwayes
 with hym a spirite of spirituall power called

Dæmonium, the which as often as he was mo-
 ued to doo any thyng not conuenient or ne-
 cessarie, that spirite touched hym, and dyd pro-
 hibite hym to doe it. Under Marke and merie
 fautes in the fourme of argument called Indus-
 ction, he caused men to perceyue theyr igno-
 rance, where befoze they thought them selves
 to be wise. finally, beyng enuied of them which
 did then beare chiefe rule in Athens, he was
 accused of Antis. Demetrius the poete, and Ly-
 con the orator, that he spake agaynst theyr
 goddes, and corrupted theyr children with per-
 uers doctrine; but he contemnyng death, would
 suffer no man to speake for hym, and so dyd
 hym selfe with a poppouse countynance, and
 sayng to Syrus, I bring the good lucke, died
 incontinent. But sone after, the people were so
 sorie for his death, that of his accusers, some
 they slewe, and some they exiled, and dyd set
 openly the image of Socrates made of copper.
 he was befoze the incarnation of Christe. 367.
 Socraticus, a, um, that foloweth the doctrine of
 Socrates, of belonging to Socrates.
 Socrus, us, f. g. the wyues mother, or the houn-
 bandes mother.
 Socus, a Troiane, the sonne of Hippasus.
 Sodalis, is, m. g. he that keepeth compante with
 other at meales or pastyme. it is also he that is
 of one fraternitee, compante of colledge with
 other, a companion, a felowe.
 Ille sodalis istius erat in hoc morbo, he had
 the same disease that this man had, he was saue
 in that poynt, as well as this man.
 Sodalitas, atis, a fraternitee, a brotherhode. also
 to a compante incoorporate of any misterie or
 craft, generally all fellowshippes, pprivately als
 sembleng amonge the people.
 Sodalitium, ij, n. g. idem.
 Sodes, an intercession, or an aduerbe of exhor-
 tyng, if thou dare, on good fellowshipp, I praye
 the, I beseeche the.
 Dic sodes, tell me on good fellowshipp, tell me I
 praye the.
 Sodoma, x, f. g. and Sodomum, i, n. g. or So-
 dom, oram, a citee in Judea, which for sinne
 doone agaynst nature, was by almightie god
 consumed by celestiaall fyre.
 Sodomito, au, are, to vse or committe the synne
 of Sodome agaynst nature.
 Sogdiana, a countrey in Asia extendyng to the
 north parte of Scythia.
 Sol, solis, m. g. the sunne.
 Soles, signifieth sometyme the dape, sometyme
 the beames of the sunne, also the heate of the
 sunne.
 Soles longi, longe dayes.
 Sole nouo, at the sunne risyng.
 A primo sole, from the sunne risyng.
 A sole orto, idem.
 Iam sole infuso, the sunne beyng all readie

sen, and thingg abzoade.
Solibus expositus locus, a place open vpon the sunne.
Supremo sole, a little before the sunne set.
A solibus coctus, riped in the sunne.
Abijt sol, the sunne is gone downe.
Arcti soles, Mozte dayes.
Candidi soles fulgere mihi, I was fortunate and happy.
Solamen, inis, n. g. solace, comfort, consolation.
Solanum, i, n. g. an herbe called night Wade.
Solanum soporiferum, an herbe called dwale.
Solanus, a, um, idem quod Solaris, re.
Solaris, re, of or partayning to the sunne.
Solaris herba, an herbe, the floure wherof turneth about with the sunne. The Grekes call it **Heliotropium**.
Solarium, ij, neu, ge. a place where by the sunne; houses are knownen, a diall. also a collar of an house. also a pension payde to the prince to lye out of common businesse.
Solati, they which be diseased or sicke by the heate of the sunne.
Solatiolum, li, n. ge. a littell comfozte or consolation.
Solarium, tij, neu, ge. solace or comfozte, consolation.
Afficere solatio, to comfozte.
Solatio dare, and **præbere solarium**, idem.
Hoc sibi solati proponebat, they comfozted them selves in this poynte.
Solatio esse, to comfozte.
Solator, oris, m. g. he that comfoztech.
Solarus, a, um, sunned, burned or heate in the sunne.
Soldum, for **Solidum**.
Soldurij, certayne conitured persones, or swozne brethren among the Galles in the time of Julius Caesar, whiche bowed to lye and die together, called of the Latines **Deuorij**.
Solea, æ, fœ. ge. a shoe called a galage or paten, which hath nothyng on the fete but onely lathettes. also a fith called a sole. also a groundsoyle, wheron the wall of an house standeth. it is also a shoe, wherewith horses and oxen be shodde, and an instrumente vled in mahynge oyle.
Induere soleas iumentis, to shoe horses, or other beastes, to set on shoes.
Solearius, ij, m. g. a paten maker.
Soleatus, a, um, shod, or that weareth pattens.
Solennia, orum, feastes or holy dayes.
Solenne, nis, n. g. a solemn feaste perely obserued, an anniuersarie.
Solenne habent, it is an ordinarie facion, or a custome muche vled amonge them.
Solenne instituere, to institute a solemn and ordinarie feaste, to be perely kepte at a certayne tyme.
Solennis, ne, annuall or perely, that whiche is solemn, wont, or done euery yere, ordinarie,

accustomed to be done or done oftentymes.
Iter solenne, a necessarie accustomed and ordinarie waye or iourney.
Sacra solennia, ordinarie feastes or ceremonies.
Verba solennia, ordinarie wordes.
Dies solennis, a solemn daye, that cometh once euery yere.
Solenne olim erat, it was once accustomed, a common thyng, oftentymes vled.
Nostrum illud solenne seruemus, let vs kepe our accustomed wont and facion.
Solennitas, aris, f. g. a Solemnities.
Solenniter, solemnely, ordingly.
Solennitus, idem quod **Solenniter**.
Solens, entis, wont, accustomed.
Soleo, solitus sum, vel **solui**, **solere**, to be wont, to be accustomed.
Solere, to kepe companie.
Soler, it was wont, or the use hath ben.
Solens, for vt **soleo**.
Ego abcessi solens paululum ab illis, I went a little from them as I was wont.
Solers, eris, om. g. wyttie, prudent, wyle, full of craftie.
Solerti auditu animal, a beast that is quick of hearing.
Solertiore custodiam præbet, it watcheth more surely.
Solertes, wittily, cunningly, craftily, subtilly.
Solertia, æ, fœ. ge. sharpnesse or quicknesse of witte, wittinesse, craftinesse, or subtiltie in practising good or yll.
Solicitatio, onis, f. g. a solicitation, an entyng or moung to dooe a thyng.
Solicitator, oris, one that doeth sollicite or entice other.
Solicite, carefully.
Solcito, aui, are, to trouble up the grounde in tilling and ploughing, to take a thyng out of the grounde that it standeth on, and remoue it out of his place, to shewe both hope and feare. also to disquiete or make sozie, to vex, to trouble, to make heauy, **solicite** or careful, to make perpende, to sollicite, to procure, to prouoke and he instantly vpon one, and entyce hym to dooe a thyng.
Cur me solcito huius amantia, why doe I trouble and vex my selfe with this mannes madness.
Quid te sollicitat autem, what thyng troubleth your mynde.
Nulla spe, nullo timore sollicitor, I am not mouened either with any hope or with any feare.
Sicine me atq; illam opera tua miseror, so solicitarie is it well done, that bothe I and the unhappie bodie, be thus brought in hope and feare by thy meanes, or thus vexed, troubled and disquieted by thy meanes.
Amicos ad perniciem alicuius pecunia sollicitare, to egge or entice ones frendes with money and rewardes to kill hym.
Ferro

Ferro sollicitare humum, to labour or till the grounde.

Remis sollicitant aquas, he rowed with oars on the water.

Arcu sollicitare feras, to hunt wylde beastes with the bowe.

Quod me sollicitauit ad emendu, which thing moued me to by it.

Sollicitare pacem, to labour or sue for peace.

Forem sollicitare, to open the doore.

Sollicitare ad seauas, to allure bydes vnto him.

Sollicitudo, dinis, care, heauynesse, pensiuynesse, trouble and betraction of mynde.

Abstrahere se a sollicitudine, to withdraue his mynde from care and heauynesse.

Afferre sollicitudinem, to make sollicitous and carefull.

Exedi sollicitudine, to be consumed with care and pensiuynesse.

Sibi struere sollicitudinem, to worke or purchase carefulnesse and trouble of mynde to him selfe.

Conficere alicui sollicitudines, to bypunge one in care and heauynesse.

Ex te duplex nos afficit sollicitudo, we bee in double care and heauynesse of mynde, by your meane or for your sake.

Esse sollicitudini alicui, to cause one to be full of trouble and care.

Esse sollicitudini dicitur res aliqua, when it vexeth and disquieteth the mynde.

Esse magna sollicitudine, to be very sollicitous and carefull.

Sollicitus, a, um, carefull, sollicitous, pensife, and disquieted in mynde, busie, muche occupied, that hath as much to do as he can turne him to. Omnes sollicitos habui, I had all my magnie as busie as they coude be to serue them.

Ut meam, non modo reipublice vicem videretur sollicitus, that he seemed to be carefull not onely for the comon weale sake or misfortune, but for myne also.

Sollicitum habere, to vere, to disquiete, to make sollicitous and carefull.

Sollicitum tenere hostem ad lucem, to keepe the enemies sollicitous and carefull vntil it were day.

Res sollicita, a thyng ful of care and disquietnesse of mynde.

Solidago maior, wall worke.

Solidarij, they that doo sell in grosse.

Solidus, whole, perfectly.

Solidescere, scere, to close together as a wounde dooeth when it healeth, to waxe sounde and whole.

Solipes, that hath fete hole without toes.

Soliditas, aris, f. g. massiuynesse, soundenesse.

Solido, aui, are, to make firme, to consolidate, to make sounde & massiue, to make whole and stronge.

Soliduri, or rather Solduri, were men of warre in France in the tyme of Julius Caesar, which beyng once retayned with any people or capis tapne, were so addicted vnto them, that in theyr quarelles they would die: or if victorie inclined on the other parte, they would slea theym selues.

Solidus, a, um, whole, sounde, continuall, not holowe, not broken or curre, massy.

In solidum, wholly.

Solida terras spectauit imagine luna, with his full bodie.

Corpus solidum & succi plenum, a bodye sounde, lustie, and nothyng decayed, but full of good bloud and holosome humours.

Decem annos solidos, ten whole yeres.

Solida felicitas non est, that felicitie is not whole and perfecte.

Solida columna, massy & made all of one matier.

Non satis visum hoc solidum est gaudium, byd not this ioye seme to the to be full and perfecte enough.

Inibis a me solidam & grande gratiam, thou shalt get earnest and great thankes of me.

Solidum suum cuiq; reddere, to pay to euery one that he oweth full and wholly.

Solidus, was amonge the Romaines diuerses lie taken, sometime for a coyne of brasse conteyning. xii. small coyne. sometime it was taken for Dragma in siluer. 8. & secundum eisdem capite. 7. in Paralipomes non, capite. 29. some were of the value of dragma, as in the tyme of Alexander the emperour.

Solidus aureus, was in the tyme of the same Emperour two drammes of golde. After in the tyme of Iustinianus. vi. of them made one ounce, they beyng the wright of our olde nobles.

Soliferreum, rei, a weapon made all of yron.

Solifuga, a, f. g. a kynde of venemous pismyres, which kepeth him selfe out of the sunne or fleeth from the heate of the sunne.

Solipunga, a, f. g. a flie, which in the heate of the sunne pricketh most sharpe.

Soliloquium, communication, which a man bringe alone, hath with god in contemplacion.

Soliloquus, he that talketh bring alone.

Solunt, for Solent, they are wont.

Solistimum, i, n. g. a kynde of daunsyng amonge the diuinours called Augures, or a diuination taken by the fallynge of breade on the grounde, which was geuen to chichyns.

Solitanus, a, um, an adiectiue.

Solis insula, an ile in the Indian sea.

Solis ostia, places in Indie, wher Alexander was in great daungler by reason of great heate.

Solis mensa, a place in Aethiops, wher the tables be alwaies full of good meate and readie for them that will come and eate it.

Solitarius, a, um, solitarie, alone without company.

panie.
Cochla solitaria, whiche be founde in the friche.
Solitautilia, orum, n. g. plu. an offering of thre chynge of sundrie kyndes, as a bull, a ramme, and a boze.
Solito, the ablative case used adverbially.
Solito magis, more then he was wont.
Solito, aui, are, to be wont often.
Solitudo, inis, fem. gen. desert, where no man dwelleth.
Solitudo puerorum, when they haue neither father nor mother.
Solitudo hominis, when one hath no man to defende and helpe him.
Solitudo ante ostium, there was no man before the doore.
Solitus, a, um, of Soleo, wont, accustomed.
Solitus sum, I was wonte.
Solitus, a, um, of Solus, alone.
Soliuagus, a, um, that wandreth alone.
Solium, li, neu. gene, a place of estate, where a kynge sitteth. it is also a greete vessel that serueth to diuers uses, as to translate licour from one to an other, to washe linnen clothes, and for men and women to be bathed in, whiche was sometime amonge the Romaynes made of spluer. it signifieth also a cospine, wherein beade bodies be put.
Solo, aui, are, to make desolate and without companie.
Solo, in the othe tongue, signifieth all.
Solæ, a citee of Cilicia, the people wherof be called Solenses.
Solæcismus, i, m. ge. a vice in speakyng, wherein the true congruise and right speache is peruerterd, incongruities.
Solæcophanes, a figure: as, Præneste sub ipsa.
Solfuga, ga, a kynde of pismires, called also Solifuga.
Solon, a noble man of Athenes, whiche by his mother linally descended from Codrus the last kynge of Athenes: he was a man of excellent witte, and called one of the seuen wise men of Grece, and was in such authoritie in that citee, that he made and gaue to them lawes, whiche were neuer repelled: not withstandinge when **Distrat** (his kisman) went about to chaunge the fourme of that common weale, whiche was popular, into a monarchie, he willingly wente in exile, and so died: Reade of him in Cræsus. whan he was wrytyng of his lawes, **Anacharsis** the philosopher saied, that Solons lawes should be lyke to copwebbes, that littell flies should be fastened with them, but greate flies should make holes and breake through them.
Solor, aris, ari, to recreate, to comforte, to solace, to make pastime.
Solox, locis, ma. g. course woul of Ioskes. also the beaste that beareth course woulle.
Solsequium, an herbe, whiche hath ben longe tyme

ken for marigoldes. but Ruellius nowe doeth denie it, not withstandinge I am not so scrupulous, but that I am content with the olde opinion, the description of Heliotropiū not much abhorryng it, as me seemeth.
Solstitialis herba, an herbe, whiche doeth beare flowres onely at the time, when the sunne is at the highest: or as some men suppose, but one day.
Solstitialis, le, belongyng to the time, when the sunne is at the farthest.
Solstitialis vita, a life, which dureth but a litle tell space.
Solstitialis morbus, a sickness, whiche kyleth men quickly.
Solstitialis aggrindō, is of some men taken for the burnyng feuer, which happeneth aboute the canicular daies, of exceeding heate of the aire.
Solstitium, tij, n. ge. the state of the sunne, when he can not be either higher or lower, whiche is twise in the yere, in wynter the eighth Calendes of January, and is called Solstitium hyemale, in sommer the eighth Calendes of Iuly, and is called Solstitium æstiuale.
Solum, li, n. ge. the soyle or grounde. Sometime lande. generally it signifieth all thyng, whiche doeth susteine or beare any other thyng on it, and is spoken sometime of the sea. it is also the sole of the foote. also the sole of a shoe.
Natale solum, a mans naturall countrey.
Solum vertere, to make bankrupte, to forsake his owne countrey.
Solum fossæ, the bottom of a ditch.
Stellarum solum, the firmament.
Solum aquæ, the upper parte of the sea, whereon shippes doe saile.
Bonitas soli, good nature of the grounde or soyle.
Aquare solo magistratum, to pull downe the authoritie of any magistrate or officer.
Solum, an aduerbe, alone.
Solummodo, idem.
Soluo, solui, uere, to lewe, to paie, to recompence, to putte awaie, to deliuer, to release, or melte, to open.
Soluere fidem, to breake promise.
Soluere venas, to open the veins.
Soluere votum, to performe an auow.
Aluum or vĕtrem soluere, to make one lashe, to lewe the brayle.
Soluere vita, to slea one.
Soluere ebrietatem, to make one sobrie, to put away drunkennesse.
Soluere legibus, to dispence with one, to graue him a placarde.
Obsidione, & obsidionem soluere, to raise a siege.
Soluere morem, to breake a custome.
Morbo solutus, dead.
Soluere, to make satisfaction.
Solue lachrymas, weepe no more.

Soluere corda metu, put all feare out of your hertes.
Ego vos solui curis ceteris, I haue deliuered you from all other cares.
Soluere nātem, to weigh by the anchor and set forwarde, to take the sea.
Soluere fœdus, to breake the league.
Soluit Alexandria, he departed from Alexandria.
E portu soluere, to departe out of the haven and take the sea.
Nives solaminiur, the snowe is resolued and melted.
Misimus qui pro vectura solueret, we sente one to pay for the cariage.
Verbis soluere, to make amendes in wordes.
Nep tu verbis vnquam solues, quod mihi re malefeceris, thou shalt neuer make me amendes in wordes and purge the self of that, whiche thou haste doone me displeasure in in dede.
Soluere iusta funeri, to dooe all thynges that apperteine to burials of intermentes.
Suprema alicui soluere, idem.
Solutor acris hyems, The bitter and colde wynter is relented.
Soluendo non erat, he was not able to paye his debtes, he had not wherewith to paye his debtes.
Ad denarium soluere, to pay every grote: or after some, to pay for the lone of every grote.
Solus, alone, one onely, solitarie.
Solus omnium, ex omnibus, or inter omnes onely among all other.
Solis erratis in agris, id est, desertis.
Locus solus, a deserte place.
Mihi solæ ridiculo fuit, he was a laughynge stocke to me onely.
Solis tribus ictibus, at thre strokes onely.
Solutè, wantonly, incontinently, lewelly.
Solutilis, le, that will be sone lewled or vndone, or that is lewled and not sure fastned.
Solutio, onis, a lewlyng, a payeyng.
Solutus, a, um, lewled, or louse. also paid.
Solutus risus, a great laughter.
Belli cura solutus, fearyng warre no moze.
Iureiurando solutus, discharged of his othe.
Somno solutus, all awaked, or byode wakyng.
Sometime faste a sleape.
Vino solutus, drunke.
Cœra soluto discedunt, they bryake companie and departed.
Optio eligendi soluta, free choysse.
Soluta oratio, contrary to meter, prose.
Solymæ, plur. the citee of Hierusalem, an other citee in Cilicia.
Solymi, people by Lyria.
Somnians, antis, om. g. one that dzeameth.
Somniator, oris, a dzeamer.
Somniculose, dzeamyngly, negligently.
Somniculosus, a, um, sleapy, drowly, sluggish:

Sometime that maketh drowly or desirous of sleape.
Sominifer, ra, rum, that induceth or byngeth sleape.
Somnificus, a, um, idem.
Somnifusus, a, um, that dzeameth often, that is troubled with dzeames.
Somnio, sui, are, to dzeame.
Somniare aliquem, to dzeame of one.
Vri somniis iucundissimis, to dzeame very pleasant thynges.
Somnium, ni, n. ge. a dzeame, by translation a vaine trifle not like to be true.
Somnoletus, a, um, disposed to sleape, drowly, sleapy.
Sominorinus, a, um, of olde wyllers was blis for any thyng that was seene in a dzeame.
Somnus, ni, m. g. sleape. Sometime night.
Somnum hac nocte oculis non vidi meis, I sleapt not one wynter all this night longe.
Datur in somnum euntibus, it is giuen to the that go to sleape.
In somnis, in the night, in his sleape.
Benignus somni, qui bene dormit.
Frigidus somnus, death.
Abumpit somnos cura, care waketh them out of the sleape.
Si somnum possem capere, if I could sleape.
Carpere somnos, to nappe.
Arctior quàm solebat somnus cõplexus est, I slepte moze sounde then I was wont.
Conciliare somnum, to make one sleape.
Somno se dare, to lye downe to sleape.
Ducere somnos, to byng a sleape. also to sleape.
Excitare e somno, to waken, to stee one out of his sleape.
Somnum facere, to make to sleape.
Animalia somnus habebat, beastes were a sleape.
Somnum petere, to goe to bedde.
Somno priuare, To make that one can not sleape.
Repetere somnum, to fall a sleape agayne.
Sonabilis, le, that souneth.
Sonans, sonantis, sounyng.
Sonandus, a, um, to be spoken or pronounced.
Sonchos, an herbe, whiche Cordus taketh for Cicerbita, whiche is our Southwill. But Hieronymus Tragus taketh it to bee the ragged lettuce, whiche cometh by in the begynnyng of the yere.
Sónipes, sonipedis, m. g. a lyght or swift hourse.
Sónito, to sounde often.
Sónitus, us, m. g. a sounde.
Sonuit, for Sonuit.
Soniuius, a, um, for Sonans, antis.
Sono, sonui, are, to sounde or make a noyse.
Cuius vox auribus sonat procul, whose voise dooe I heare a farre of.
Vox hominem sonat, his voyce sheweth him so be

to be a man.
Idem sonant hæc verba, id est, significant.
Quid sonet hæc vox voluptatis, what this woode voluptas doeth signifie.
Sonor, oris, m. g. a great sounde of noise.
Sonore, *Myll* of loude.
Sonoritas, *atis*, a *Myllnesse* of loudenesse.
Sonus, a, um, lowde of makynge a great sound, *Myll*.
Sons, *tis*, om. gen. gillie.
Sonticus, a, um, noysome, hurtfull. Sometime iuste.
Sonticus morbus, in the Pandectes of the civile law, is taken of Cassius and Venuleius, for any continuall sickenesse, whereby one is lette to dooe his necessarie businesse, and therfore in the tyme of warre, they whiche were in that maner sicke, were discharged of their offices. Sextus and other interpretours of the twelke tables, tooke it for a vehement and verie great sickenesse. It may be taken for the falling sickenesse.
Sontica causa, was expounded in *Plinio* for a iust and lawfull cause.
Sonus, ni, m. g. a sowne, a voice, a noyse.
Fundere sonum, to synge, to speake a lowde.
Elicere sonum nervorum, to strike the stringes, and make them to sounde.
Sophaei, people of *Africke*.
Sophaei, people of *Armenia*.
Sophia, *a*, f. g. wisdoms.
Sophilus, a *Theban* poete.
Sophisma, *matis*, n. g. a craftie and deceitful sentence, an oration of inuencion, whiche seemeth to be true, when it is false.
Sophista, and Sophistes, *ta*, m. ge. a dissembler of wisdoms, a disceiuer vnder an eloquent or crafty speakynge, he that professeth philosophie for lucre or vaine glorie.
Sophistice, *ces*, the parte of logyke, which is capricious and subtil, *sophistrie*.
Sophocles, a writer of tragedies. also the name of diuers other learned men.
Sophocleus, a, um, of *Sophocles*.
Sophos, or Sophus, a wyle man.
Sophron, *phronis*, m. g. a temperate persone.
Sophronia, a matron of *Rome* in the time of *De* cius the emperour.
Sophrasine, *nes*, f. g. temperance, whereby carnall appetites and lustes be restrained.
Sopio, *piui*, *pire*, to set at rest, to bynge a sleape.
Sopitus, a, um, brought a sleape or to reste, or into a sowne with a sodaine stroke, astonished.
Ignis sopitus, fire couered with ashes or other thyng that it shewe not.
Lecto sopitus, lyng a slepe in his bedde.
Sopor, *oris*, m. g. dead sleape.
Collocare aliquem in soporem, to bynge a sleape.
Profligatus temulento sopore, lyng drunke and fast a sleape.

Perpetuus sopor vrget illum, he is faster a sleape.
Soporatus, a, um, fast a sleape, brought a sleape, that hath rested or taken quiete.
Soporifer, *ra*, rum, that byngeth sleape, that induceth or causeth sleape.
Soporo, *au*, ate, to bynge or induce sleape.
Sora, a towne of the *Volscians* in *Lampanie*.
Sorani, people called also *Hirpini*.
Soranus, a physician of *Ephesus*, which lyued at *Alexandria*.
Soracte, *tis*, n. g. *Sorax*, *ra*, *ctis*, and *Soractes*, *tis*, f. g. an hille twentie miles from *Rome*.
Sorbeo, *bui*, *orbitum*, or *sorpsi*, *sorptum*, *bere*, to suppe as one suppeth pottage.
Odia sorbere, to susteine displeasure patiently.
Quid eum non sorbere animo ceteris? what naughtinesse thinke you doeth he not conceyue and imagine in his mynde?
Sorbilis, *le*, that may be supped.
Ouum sorbile, a ree of soft egg.
Sorbillo, *au*, are, to suppe, to suppe often.
Sorbillum, *li*, n. g. pottage or other liquide meates ordeined to suppe, whiche women be wonte to call a littell supping, when they doo exhort a sicke man to eate.
Sorbicio, *onis*, supping. also a supping of broth.
Sorbities, *ei*, idem.
Sorbitioncula, a thynne brothe.
Sorbus, *bi*, *for*, g. a tree, which is long, and hath a freight of semme and a thynne barke, somewhat fatter, and fyfte yelow, and after whittles, a leafe like to a laurell, but that it is thinner and lesse, and creused by the edges, whiche hangeth by a longe stalk: also white floures in a cluster, and beareth fruite, whiche is in foume of an egge, and in a cluster: in frenche it is called *Cormier*, in Englishe, as some iudge, the *Sera* *uis* tree.
Sorbum, *bi*, *ne*, ge. the fruite of *Sorbus*, whiche hath no stones, and they whiche grow in wooddes haue a moze sauour then those which be in gardains, in fraunce it is called *Corme*.
Sordeo, *dai*, *dere*, to be soule or vncleanly, to be stately or filthy.
Sordere alicui dicitur res aliqua, wher one tudgeth it vile and nothyng woorthie, when he dooeth nothyng esteeme or regarde it.
Sordebat ille suis, his couterey men, seruantes or subiectes did cōtemne him or set naught by him.
Sordes, *dis*, f. g. filthe or vncleannesse, the sweepyng of houses and candels. sometime vilenes, couetousnesse.
Sordem vrbs, *Cicero* called naughty persons, or the common people, and the rascall or vile sorte of men.
Incusans eius sordes, laiyng to his charge his dishonest couetousnesse.
Propter hominis sordes, for the couetousnesse and dishonest facion of the man.
Sordes, is sometime bybes or gesses that offe

corruptive.

Sordesco, scere, to waxe filthie or stuttythe more and more.

Sordidatus, a, um, stuttythely arated, bly apparailled for heavynesse of mynde, as a persone attained or accused.

Sordide, uncleanely, stuttythely, couetously, filthily, dishonestly, with takyng bydes in dishonest matters.

Sordidulus, a, um, somewhat stuttythe, or filthie, some what couetous, dishonest or vile.

Sordidissime, most uncleanely, veray couetously and dishonestly.

Sordido, aui, are, to make soule, to create filthie lie and stuttythely.

Sordidus, a, um, filthie, uncleane, stuttythe, vile, couetous, of no estimation.

Sordidus color, a naughty, unpleasant, or yll favoured colour.

Sordidus homo, a pinche pente, a greedy gutte, that mindeth nothyng but hurdyng up of money, a vile persone that dooeth all thyng for money.

Sordido loco natus, descended of a base lineage.

Sordida lingua, a naughty and lyngue tongue.

Nihil illo consilio sordidius, id est, corruptius.

Sordido, dinis, filthynesse, stuttythynesse.

Sorex, soricis, m. g. a ratte or a filde mouse.

Sorech, the Jewes dooe call vines, whiche continually doo byynge forth most pleasant and delectable fruite.

Soriantes, swozne byetherne.

Soriceus, a, um, and **Soricinus**, a, um, of or pertainyng to a ratte.

Soricularus, a, um, an adiective.

Soriculata vestis, a garment of changeable silke.

Sorilla, shippes, whiche are calked or stopped with hempe or flaxe.

Sorita, tæ, f. g. a subtle and capcious courtie of arguyng.

Sorix, people whiche are divided from India by the ryuer called Arabis.

Soriari, is propriety of maidens byastes, when they begynne to be imboled.

Soror, ris, f. g. a sister.

Sororia, maidens pappes.

Sororiantes mammulæ, maidens pappes round and harde, set out to the shewe.

Sororicida, dæ, he that hath killed his sister.

Sororius, a, um, of or belongyng to a sister.

Sororius, rij, m. g. my sisters husbände.

Sorracus, ci, m. g. a coffar or basket, wherein are caried the instrumentes or apparayle, seruyng for comedies or enterludes.

Sors, sortis, f. g. chance, lotte, fortune, porcion in inheritance, patrimony, the whole summe in a common banke or stocke, wherein many haue parte. it is also the principall summe of money bestowed, it is also destenie, iudgement, fatall

necessite: sometyme the free grace of god. also charge, office, state.

Sortes, be also oracles, or the rolles, wherein the answers of idols were witten.

Quod non fuit sortis id negotium erat, because that matter or busynesse pertained nothing to his charge, or was no parte of his office.

Sors tua mortalis, thy state or condicion is mortall, or thou art a man mortall.

Saturni sors ego prima fui, I was the fyrste childe that Saturnus had. the woordes of Juno.

Hei mihi etiam de sorte nunc venio in dubium, alas wretched felow that I am, now I am in doubte, whether I shall haue that money, whiche I laied out for hir.

Faticinae sortes, oracles that tel mennes destenies.

Sortem trahere, to take the lotte out of the pottle.

Hic exitus illum sorte tulit, by fate or destiny.

Sorti, an aduerbe, by lotte.

Sorticula, læ, f. g. the scrow, wherein the lotte is witten.

Sortilegi, be they, whiche dooe tell mennes destenies by takyng of lottes or verses of holy scripture.

Sortilegium, gij, n. g. a diuination by lottes.

Sortior, tiris, tiri, to make lottes, to take or haue any thyng by lotte or chaunce. also to dispose or order.

Sortiri provinciã, to receiue the rule of a countrey by lottes, it is vsurped to haue authorites by election.

Sortiri aliquibus, to make lottes for men.

Consules sortiri vter dedicaret, the consules bidde caste lottes, whiche shoulde dedicate the temple.

Dicas sortiri, looke Dica.

Sortitio, ðnis, f. g. a castyng of lottes, a chosynge by lottes.

Sortitio provinciarum, a pointyng of the provinces by lotte.

Sortitio iudicum, a chosynge of the iudges by lotte.

Sortitor, ðris, m. g. he that casteth lottes.

Sortitio, an aduerbe, signifyng by lot or chaunce.

Sortitus, us, m. g. a castyng of lottes.

Sortitus, a, um, taken by lotte. also chauncyng to haue a thyng.

Sortitio vices, and euery one of vs, haunge his charge appoynted him.

Sortiti remos, they had euery one their charge appoynted theym by lotte in rowyng.

Sos, olde wryters vled for eos.

Sofia, a mans name.

Sofij, certayne booke sellers.

Sosipatra, a prophetesse of Libia, the wife of Aesdelius the sophister.

Sospes, sôspitis, com, g. whole or cause. also he that geneth health.

Sôspita

Sospita, *ae, f.*, g. the that getteth health of preserueteth.
 Sospitalis, *le*, that is cause of helthe, that preserueteth out of dangier.
 Sospito, *au, are*, to keepe in healthe, to preserue out of danger.
 Sôstratus, a mans name, which builded the towre in the ile Pharos.
 Sorades, the name of a lasciuious and wanton poete.
 Sotadeum, a kinde of meter consistyng of syue fete, the two first Ionici, the other thre Trochai: after other it is a meter of vii. fete. looke Aldus.
 Soter, *teris, masc. ge.* a saviour, he that getteth healthe.
 Soteria, *ae*, helthe, saluation.
 Soterea, *orum*, gestes sent to men that be recovered from sicknesse, by their frendes.
 Sotericus, a poete whiche wrote Dioclesians praisses.
 Soricena, one of the names of Juno.

S ANTE P.

S Paco, *lynge* Lyrus nurse, and signifieth in the tongue of Bedes a dogge.
 Spadicus, *a, um*, of scarlet colour.
 Spadix, *dicis, masc. gen.* a date with the branch plucked from the palme tree. it is also a scarlet colour. it is sometime taken for the colour of an hysle, called a bright baie. it is also an instrument of musike.
 Spado, *dônis, m. gene.* a geldyng, be it man or beast. also a branche that byngeth no fruite.
 Spadonia, a kinde of laurell.
 Spargonon, the roote of an herbe, called Linquoscole.
 Spargapises, the sonne of Chemiris, the queene of Massagetes.
 Spargo, *si, gere*, to scatter or caste abroad, to caste here and there, to spynle, sometime to diuide into diuers partes.
 Spargere bellum, to make warre in sundry partes of a countrey.
 In brachia ramorum spargitur, it spreadeth or groweth abroad in branches.
 Spargit se in amnem Mosam, it renneth by diuers heades into the riuer Mosca.
 Sparsi per agros, scattered abroad in the fildes.
 Spargite humum folijs, strew the ground full of leaues.
 Spargere semen, to sowe.
 Spargere in vulgus, to spreade or sow abroad amonge the common people.
 Spargite me in fluctus, caste me pecemele into the sea.
 Spargere corpus aqua, to spynle water vpon the body.
 Sparsim, here and there,

Sparsus, *a, um*, scattered abroad, spittled here and there.
 Sparsis pellibus albo, haupng the Capans speleled with white, or haupng white spots on the ppylumes.
 Sparta, *ae, or* Sparte, *tes*, the chiefe cite of Lacedemonia: it was also called Lacedæmon and Theramie.
 Spartam nactus es, hanc ornata proinde, signifying, the altare of office whiche thou halte, order or apply it well.
 Spartacus, was a famous woode plait, whiche gathered an host of slaues, and made battyle against the Romans, and was vanquished by Crassus.
 Sparrarium, *rij, neu. gen.* a place where broome groweth of the shrubbe Sparrum.
 Spartum, *te, ne. g.* a money bagge.
 Sparteus, *a, um*, of the shrubbe Sparrum, of broome.
 Spartiata, *ae*, and Spartanus, one of Sparta.
 Sparrum, *ti, n. g.* a shrubbe or herbe, wherof they vled to make bondes to tie vines. also to make cabuls & ropes for shippes. Dioscorides saith, it is the same that Genista is: but Fuchsius denieth it: for so muche as Genista hath leaues, this hath none. it is a kinde of broome.
 Sparum, *ri, n. g.* a littell dart.
 Spara, be called caltropes, sown in time of battaile to wounde the fete of men and hories.
 Sparus, *ri, m. g.* a clubbe.
 Spasmus, *mi, or* Spasma, *spasmatis, n. ge.* a sicknesse of the synewes and muskles, called also Conuulsio, it happeneth sometime of repletion, sometime of inanition or lacke of nouishment, sometime of griefe, as in the ptychinge of a sinew, otherwhyle of colde, as by verpe colde ayer, or cold water. it is named in englysh the crumpe.
 Spasticus, *a, um*, out of the whiche any thyng is plucked.
 Spatha, *ae, f. g.* a two handed or bastard sworde. it is also an instrument of the kitchen to curne meate that is fried, a skille.
 Spathalum, *n. ge.* an ornament perteynyng to women. it is also a branche of palme with bastes hangyng on it.
 Spathe, *thes*, a certaine tree. also the branche of a date tree.
 Spathula, *ae, f. g.* a dimthursie of Spatha.
 Spatiatis, *antis*, that spreadeth abroad.
 Spatiator, *oris*, Cato vseth for Errator, a wanderer.
 Spaticus, *a, um*, bereed with an yll spirite.
 Spatio, *aris, ati*, to walke abroad.
 Spatiose, & Spatiosius, largely, more largely.
 Spatiôsus, *a, um*, large, spacious, ample.
 Bellum spatiosum, a longe warre.
 Spatium, *ij, n. gen.* a space, as well in tyme as in place, lasure, a course or way in walkyng the length of any place, a place of rennyng or exercise.

cise. Sometime the measure of quantitie in a foote of metre.

Pari spatio distare vtrinq; to be in the middes and equally distant from both the partes.

Relicto spatio sequi aliquem, to folowe one a foote of.

Spacium vnum basilicæ, one course of waile in walking by and downe the palace.

Duo aut tria spatia facere, To walke by and downe once or twice.

Spacium vitæ, the course of time of ones lyfe.

Euanescit dolor spatio, sorowe vanissheth as way in continuance of time.

Mihi si spatium fuerit, if I haue leisure heres after.

Spacium hominis a vestigio ad verticē, the length of a man.

Vitæ suæ spatium daretur, that his angre might haue a delay.

Hoc interim spatio, in this meane time.

In medio spatio, in the middes waile, in the middle of his lyfe.

Breui spatio errauit, he wandred within a littell roume, a littell circuit of compasse.

Specialis, le, speciall, peculiar, propre.

Specialiter, idem quod Speciatim.

Speciatim, specially, particularly, propriely.

Species, ei, for. ge. a figure or image, a fourme, kinde, likenesse, similitude, portraiture, phisnomie, beaultie, fauour, it is defined by logicians, to be that whiche is said of many thynges varying in numbre: as Homo, whiche is spoken of Socrates, Plato, Cicero, which do not varie in figure but in numbre, sometime Species, dooe signifie spices, also it is apparance, a colour, a shadowe, a presentence. also a sight of thyng seene.

Per speciem legationis, in A siam ablegatus est, vnder the colour of ambassade, he was banished into Asia.

In speciem esse, to be to the honour.

Presentare speciem alicuius rei, to resemble or be lyke a thyng.

Species, visions in the night.

Speciem habet hominis, it hath the portraiture or lykenesse of a man.

Specie ouorum, lyke egges.

Species vrbis, The forme and situation of a citee.

Præter speciem stultus es, thou art moze foolish than one would iudge by thy countinaunce or phisnomie.

Speciem boni viri præ se ferre, to resemble or be lyke an honest man.

Oris species, the forme or faction of the visage.

Species, was of aunciente lawiers taken for Casus.

In specie huiusmodi, in suche a case as this, or whan it chaunceth thus.

Specie rixæ, as though they did chide together.

Præclara classis in speciem, a godly name to see to.

In speciem modo, only for a colour or faction.

Que speciem habent magnæ coniunctionis, that haue a colour or resemblance of greate friendship.

Speciem pugnantium præbere, to appeare as it were men that did fight.

Specie quidem blanda, saye to see to at the sight.

Que habent speciem gloriæ, which haue an apparance or shadowe of glorie.

Specifice, particularly.

Specificus, a, um, particular.

Specillum, li, n. g. a small instrument, wherewith surgeons doe seche the depensse of wounds and sores, called a probe. also to annoynt sores.

It is also a spectacle to looke with. also an eare picker.

Specillum oricularium, a tooth picker.

Specimen, speciminis, n. g. an example, a profe, a sale, a token, a patterne, also beaultie.

Specimen redere, or dare, to shewe a profe of a mannes cunning.

Sumere, and capere specimen, to take a profe or say.

Specimen innocentie, an ensample or patterne of integritie.

Specio, spexi, specire, vied of olde wyters for videre, or inspicere.

Speciosè, beaultifully, gaily, goodly to see to.

Speciosus, a, um, beaultiful, saye, goodly to see to, well favoured, honest.

Specito, aui, are, the frequentatiue of Specio.

Specium, ij, n, ge. a littell instrument, wherewith surgeons seche the woundes, a probe.

Spectabilis, le, woorthy to be seene, of great renownme, notable.

Spectaculum, li, n. g. a thyng to be seene or looked on, a sight, a pageant, a playe, sometime the selfe beholding. also the place from whence men dooe beholde thynges, a scaffold.

Spectamen, taminis, n. g. idem quod Specimē.

Spectamen bono seruo, id est, qui rem herilem procurat, videt, collocat, it is a token of a good seruant, which attendeth about his masters businesse, and dooeth suruey all thynges and set it in order.

Spectare, happily, goodly, faire to see.

Spectatio, ōnis, f. g. a triall or profe of money. also a viewyng, a considering.

Spectatiuus, a, um, that belongeth to speculation.

Spectator, ōris, masc. gener. a beholder, a trier of money.

Quam elegans formarū spectator sim, howe well skilled I am in faire women, or how deinsie or fyne a felowe I am in chosyng saye women.

Spectatrix, icis, the feminine of Spectator.

Spectatus, a, um, appoyed, well tried And considered.
Spectatus & honestus vir, an honest man, well known and tried.
Femina spectatissima, a verie fayre & goodly woman, a woman of gréate honester and well known.
Specto, aui, are, to beholde, to loke by, to vew, to see a man, to consider, to haue regarde, to appoyne, to tende to some conclusion of ends, to compare, to iudge, to esteeme.
Qua spectat Africam, on the syde towarde the.
Ne me spectes, doe not see me for.
Spectat orientem, it lieth towarde the east.
Aurum spectatur in ignibus, id est, probatur
Spectare aliquem, to haue regarde to one.
Spectare aliquem ex bona vita, to esteeme what a man is by his good lyfe.
Animum alterius spectare ex suo, to esteeme in other mans mynde by the example of his owne.
Si ad vitulum spectes, if you consider the calfe
Victoriam spectet, let him loke for victorie, or haue desyre of victorie.
Voluntatem spectet eius, let him consider his wyll diligently.
Quorsum hanc spectet oratio, to what ende doo ye speake this?
Consilium eius ad bellum spectat, his purpose or intente is to haue warre.
Omnia vtriusq; consilia ad concordiam spectauerunt, all the counsailes and deuises of the bothe were to make peace and concord.
Spectat ad rebellionem res, a rebellion is like to ensue.
Spectandum, we must beware of take heede.
Spectatur, the impersonall.
Spectrum, tri, n. g. an image or figure in a mans imagination.
Spécula, æ, f. ge. an hyghe hill or toure, wheron thynges be espyed farre of. also a littell hope, a diminutiue of Spes.
Speculabundus, a, um, lohyng about, spyng.
Speculâre, ris, Specular, aris, and Specularium, rij, n. ge. idem quod Speculum, also a glasse wyndow. sometyme the couerpyng of a walke in a gardeine.
Specularia, spectacles.
Speculâris, re, any thyng wherby a man may see the better, perteynyng to seynge or spyng.
Specularis significatio, a geuyng of a spgne or token to other out of an high toure.
Lapis specularis, a cleare and bright stone that they used in olde time in neede of glasse.
Speculârius, rij, m. g. he that maketh glasse wyndowes or spectacles, a glasiar.
Speculatio, ônis, f. g. a spyng, a watchyng in an high toure or other place.
Speculâtor, ôris, m. gen. an espiall in warres, a skoutwatcher.

Specularix, icis, the feminine.
Speculâtorius, a, um, belongyng to a spie.
Speculâtorianaugia, Mippes of espiall.
Speculâus, us, m. g. spyng.
Spécularis, aris, ari, to see farre, to consider, to espye, to serche out, to wathe in an high toure, or other like place.
Spéculum, li, n. g. a loohyng glasse.
Spéus, us, and ci, m. & for g. or **Specus**, oris, n. g. a denne. **Lectum, est hanc Specu**, æ, hoc
Specum, ci, & hoc **Specu** indeclinabile.
Spelta, reade Zea.
Spelæum, læi, n. g. idem quod Spelunca.
Spelunca, æ, f. m. g. a denne or hole in a roche, a caue.
Sponsi, for **Sponsi**, I have promised.
Sperabilis, le, that may be hoped for.
Speratus, a, um, hoped or looked for.
Sperata virgo, a maiden asked in marriage.
Sperchias, adis, for g. **Patronymicum formis** ninum, of **Sperchius**.
Sperchionides, **Patronymicum masculinum**,
Sperchius, a riuer of Thessalie.
Speres, ris, olde writers used for **Spes**, hope.
Sperma, aris, n. gen. seede, most commonly used for the naturall humoure, whereof all leuyng thynges be engendred and fourmed. also spawne of fishes.
Spermaria, æ, f. ge. the melon.
Spermax, spernacis, that contemneeth or despiseth.
Spernendus, a, um, to be despised.
Sperno, spreui, spernere, to despise, to disdeine, to let naught by.
Spero, aui, are, to hope, to trust, to haue a good hope, to loke for, to feare.
Si potui tantum sperare dolorem, id est, time.
Spero confore, I trust it will come to passe.
Iubeo te bene sperare, haue a good hope at my woorde.
Ut spero, as I trust.
Bene de aliquo sperare, to haue a good hope of one.
Sperabam iam deferbuisset eius adolescentiâ, I hoped that the rage of his youth had ben past or well cooled.
Non vsu veniet spero, it shall not chaunce I trust.
Spes, spei, f. m. ge. hope, trust, loohyng for any thyng to come.
Spem abicere, to dispaire.
Spem alere, to make one hope and loke still for a thyng.
Spem fallere, to disapointe one.
Plenus spei bonæ, that hath a great hope of a thyng.
Pertenuis spes ostenditur, ther appeareth but verie littell hope in the mattier.
Ad irritum spes cadit, our hope is disapointed and cometh to naught.
Abscissa omni spe, put cleane out of hope, all hope

hope being cleane taken away. *Adducere nos in spem dicuntur literæ*, when they put us in hope to have a thyng. *Spe deuoratum lucrum*, a gaine that a man hath earnestly for, and doeth in a manner assure him selfe of it afore hand. *Adduci spernendū*, To be merued or indured with the hope of some reward, to doe a thyng. *Facere and Dare spem*, to put in hope. *Ex illo fluere spes illorū* caput, after that their hope beganne to wauer or be doubtfull. *Spes cum frustrata est*, he is disapoynted of that he hoped for. *Spem mihi afferrebat summæ probitatis*, he caused me to conceiue a great hope, that he would be a right honest man. *Spem pretio non emo*, I had litle here haue one hynde in hand then two in the butte. *Impulerunt in spem certissimam consulas*, They caused him to conceiue a sure hope to bee consul. *Inducor in spem*, I conceiue an hope. *Infringi spes dicitur*, when one beginneth to misstrust or despayre. *Inicere spem*, to put in hope. *Agitare spes*, to wauer in hope. *Hac spe lapsus*, despayring to bying this to passe. *Capere spem de aliquo*, to conceiue a great hope of one. *Spe qua iubes nitentur*, we will sticke of trust herto, as you bidde us. *Occidit spes nostra*, our hope is dooen. *Tua profectio spem mihi debilitat*, your goyng forth causeth me to hope the lesse. *Hac illi spe hoc incooperunt*, on this hope, or hereto they trustyng, beganne this enterprise. *Ponere spem in aliquo*, to put his whole hope and confidence in a thyng. *Sed id quidem in optima spe pono*, but I haue very good hope of that matter. *Spes est, & hunc aliquando*, &c. we truste of hope. *Spes est de argento*, I haue a good hope to get this money. *Præcidere vel incidere spem alicui*, to putte out of hope. *Spem auferre, adimere, eripere*, idem. *Ea spe istum fuisse præditum*, that he had such an hope. *Rapi ad spem immortalitatis*, to conceiue an earnest and great hope of immortallitee. *Deserit me spes*, I am cleane out of hope. *Exardere ad spem libertatis*, id est, incitatu esse. *Vna hac spes est*, there is no hope but this. *In spem me venio*, yet I hope or trust. *Plus habent spei hac quā timoris*, there is more hope in these thynges to come to passe, than feare of the contrarie. *Spes*, in the phrase all thynge is sometime vled. *Spem vultu simulat*, id est, latitiam.

Spēutici panes, loaves of breade made in haste, that be quickly made and baked. *Speusippus*, a noble philosopher conuen to Plato. *Spæca*, a waspe. *Sphæra*, a, for gen. a figure in all partes equally rounde, a sphere, a rittle, a boule. *Spærica*, a, for g. a hynde of cakes made of diuers rounde pieces. *Spæricus*, a, um, in the forme of a sphere, rounde. *Spæristerium*, ij, n. g. a rounde place in a bath where men are exercised, a tennis play. *Sphæromachia*, a, f. g. playing at tennis. *Sphagnos*, a certaine gumme: toke Pl. li. 12. ca. 83. *Sphacelus*, an herbe, somewhat differenge from sauge. it is also a sickness, that cometh of to muchewetnesse. Theophrastus writeth, that in the roote of plantes happeneth suche a disease. *Hesychius* saith, that euery greuous malady may be called *Sphacelus*. *Spheninda*, a bal made of lether or clothe, greater than a tennis ball. *Sphinx*, gis, or spingos, f. g. a monster, whiche had the head & handes of a mayden, the bodie of a dogge, wynges lyke a hynde, nayles lyke a tygon, a tayle lyke a dragon, the voice of a man, whiche proposed to men subtile questions. it is also a beaste lyke an ape, but more rough, & hath a tayle, I suppose it to be a monkey or babion. *Sphirena*, a beast of the sea. *Sphondylium*, lij, n. g. or Spōndylus, or rather Spondilium, a ioynte or knotte of the backe bone. xii. of them dooe make the chine, and the fluetsyde doe make the loynce. it is also a certaine fyssh, which Aristotle called *Sphondilena*, also a brasse thyng that the Atheniens vled in geuyng voyces. also a wherue to set on a spyndell. *Sphragide*, es, m. g. a stone which printeth presell. *Sphygmōs*, the pulse. *Sphyrana*, a, for g. a certaine fyssh, called also cestra, or Sudis. *Spica*, a, f. g. & *Spicus*, i, m. g. and *Spicum*, i, neu. gene. the eare of cozne, properly when it beginneth to come oute of the huse. also a spice called *Spikenarde*. also a signe of sterres and a eloue of garlyke. *Spica nardi*, a spice called *Spikenarde*. *Spica musica*, an eare of cozne hauing no beard. *Spicatus*, a, um, eared, or in eare as cozne is. *Spicatum vnguentum*, a sweete oyle made of *Spikenarde*. *Spiceus*, a, um, that which hath eares lyke cozne, or that is made of eares of cozne. *Spicifera*, the surname of Ceres, called goddess of cozne. *Spicifer*, ra, rum, that beareth eares. *Spicilegium*, ij, n. g. gelyng of cozne, gathering of eares of cozne, leasng of cozne. *Spicilegium facere*, to gleane, to lease cozne. *Spicio*, spexi, ere, to looke, to beholde.

Spico, *ui*, *are*, to shoot out in care.
 Spiculator, *es*, they whiche be called of the hynge
 garde. Some doo take Spiculator, to bee an
 hangeman, or other persone which putteth men
 to death, by execution of the lawes.
 Spiculo, *ui*, *are*, to make any thyng sharpe at
 the pointe, to pointe.
 Spiculum, *li*, *n. g.* a darte, also an arrow, it is
 more properly an arrow hende.
 Spilumenes, a fluttish diabbe.
 Spina, *x*, *feminini generis*, a thorne: also the
 backe bone. Sometime the stinge of a bee. also
 a pichle, suche as is on hedgehogges and cer-
 taine fishes.
 Spinam facere, to grow and beginne to haue
 thornes or piches.
 Spina Aegyptia, is of John Agricola suppo-
 sed to bee that, whiche of some apothecaris
 es is called Sualia or Bedeguar, also that
 it is the tree, whereof cometh the fruite called
 Acacia.
 Spina alba, our ladies Chistle.
 Spina acuta, the berbery tree.
 Spinacia, spinache.
 Spineoli, a wyde fruite called sloes.
 Spinetum, *i*, *n. g.* a place where thornes growe.
 Spineus, *a*, *um*, of thornes.
 Spinifer, *ra*, *rum*, that beareth thornes or pich-
 les.
 Spinosus, *a*, *um*, full of thornes, by translation,
 difficulte, harde, crabbed.
 Spinter, *eris*, *n. g.* a pinne, also a tache, sometime
 a brachlet.
 Spintharus, a notable carpinter, whiche builded
 the temple of Delphos.
 Spinturnix, *icis*, *f. g.* a byrde, which was wonte
 to come to the aultars and carie awaye a burn-
 ynge cole, whiche was taken for an vnluckie
 byrde.
 Spinus, *i*, *f. g.* a sloe tree. also a birde, loke ligurio.
 Spio, *onis*, *idem quod* Nympha.
 Spionia, a certaine kinde of vines called also
 Spinea.
 Spionicus, of that vine.
 Spira, *x*, *f. g.* an ornament of a womans head,
 also the tournynge of cables or ropes, whan thei
 be wounde vpp. also a bande or lace, where-
 with a rappe or hatte is made faste vnder a
 mans chinne. also the base of a pylar. also a
 cake made lyke a trendell. also a multitude of
 people.
 Spira, thinges whiche dooe tourne and winde
 in diuers circles lyke a trendle or adder hynge
 rounde. Spira, by translation, difficulte and
 harde thynges.
 Anguis colligit se in spiram, the adder wynd-
 peth him selfe rounde.
 Spirabilis, *le*, lyuely, or that whereby we lyue.
 Spiraculum, *li*, *n. g.* *idem quod* Spiramentum
 out of the whiche the ayer or breath passeth.
 Spiramen, *raminis*, *ne. ge.* that whereby ayer or

breath issueth.
 Naris spiramina, the holes of the nose.
 Spiramentum, *i*, *n. g.* that whereby breath, ayer,
 or smoke issueth.
 Spirans, *antis*, *om. g.* breathyng, lyuyng. also
 that casteth a sauour or smell.
 Spirantia signa, images so liuely made, that
 they seme to breathe.
 Spirantia consulit exta, beyng as it were yet as
 lyue and mouyng.
 Aura spirans, qua spiramus & viuimus, liue-
 ly, that geureth lyfe.
 Spirarchus, a capitaine in the forewarde.
 Spirillum, a gores bearde.
 Spiritalis, *le*, or Spiritalis, *le*, that breatheth,
 lyuely. Spiritales aura, id est, vitales.
 Spiritus, *us*, *m. g.* Spirite, breath, winde, sauour
 smell. Sometime ayer, also stomache, haughtie-
 of courage, fiercenesse.
 Augustus spiritus, a shorte breath.
 Spiritus fodi odoris, a stinkyng breath.
 Reddere spiritum, to breathe out.
 Ducere spiritum, to fetch breath, also to liue.
 Communi spiritu frui, to liue among men.
 Extremum spiritum alicuius excipere, to kille
 one whan he is dyng.
 Patria reddere spiritum, to die for his coun-
 try.
 Spiritum trahere, to liue.
 Vno spiritu, at one breathe.
 Auferre spiritum alicui, to kill.
 Eundem spiritum per angustias, the breathe com-
 meth forth by narrow passages.
 Tranquillum & otiosum spiritum ducere, to
 lyue quietly and without trouble or busines.
 Miserum spiritum trahunt, they liue wretchedly.
 Suspendere spiritum in lectione, to pause.
 Ac mihi nescio quos spiritus attulerunt, and
 I can not tell how they haue caused me to haue
 an haue and losse stomache.
 Ingentis spiritus vir, a man of great courage
 and of a lofty and haue stomache.
 Vnguenti spiritus, the sauour or sweete smell
 of the oynment.
 Placidi spiritus dies, a calme daye without
 great wynde.
 Spiro, *ui*, *are*, to breathe, to blow as wynde do-
 eth, to sende forth odour or sauour, to lyue.
 Spirula, *re*, *f. g.* a litle rounde compass, the base
 of a pylar.
 Spissamentum, *i*, *ne. g.* any thyng that is put in
 oynmentes to make them thicke: also hay, coles
 ton, woll, or any lyke thyng, wherewith a clefte
 or hole is stopped.
 Spissatus, *a*, *um*, made thicke.
 Spisse, an aduerbe signifyng thicke. Sometime
 slowly, grossely.
 Spisse calcatis carbonibus, the coles being tro-
 den downe harde together.
 Spissius virens gemina, hauyng a thicke grene
 colour.
 Spisse

Spiffic arare, to ease thicke together.
 Spiffic atq; vix, slowly.
 Spiffisco, scere, to ware thicke.
 Spiffigrador, gradi, to go thicke or make many
 scere.
 Spiffigradus, di, m. g. he that goeth thicke.
 Spiffitas, âtis, f. g. thickenesse.
 Spiffitudo, dinis, idem.
 Spiffio, aui, are, to make thicke.
 Spiffus, a, um, thicke, slow.
 Spiffum verbum, a longe woide.
 Spiffum opus, a woode longe in dooing, or
 which requirerh longe time.
 Spiffus tactus, when one stretcheth a thyng make
 que.
 Spiffa theatra, id est, repleta spectatoribus.
 Tardum & spiffum.
 Pro spiffio euenit, it cometh slowly.
 Spiffa & solutoris humi regio, contray,
 harde and compacte.
 Spithama, æ, f. g. called also Dodras, is the meas-
 sure betwene the thumbe & the litell finger, they
 both beyng stretched forth, and conteineth. ix.
 ynches, or. xii. fingers breadth, a spanne.
 Splen, enis, m. g. the splene.
 Splendeo, dui, dere, to shyne, to be beautifull.
 Splendefco, scere, to shyne, to ware fayre and
 beautifull.
 Splendide, an aduerbe, signifying clere or bright.
 also ryche, honozably, beautifull, goodly.
 Splendidus, a, um, bright, clere, goodly, beas-
 tifull, famous, notable, excellēt, that hath great
 byrite and renowne, he whiche vseth to haue
 his house richely decked, with abundance of all
 thynges is called Splendidus, contrarie to Sors-
 didus, and Auarus.
 Splendor, ôris, m. g. light, brightnesse. Sometime
 honor, noblenesse in luyng, glorie, excellēcie,
 byrite, renowne.
 Splendor & dignitas, glorie and honour.
 Imperij nostri splendor, the byghenesse, no-
 blenesse or maiestee of our empyre.
 Ad gloriam & splendorem, to glorie and res-
 nowme.
 Splendor nominis, honozable fame and res-
 nowme, glorie.
 Summo splendore præditi, men of excellent
 renowne and glorie.
 Harum rerum duarū splendor omnis & am-
 plitudo, all the excellēcie and great worthines
 of these two thynges.
 Splenicus, a, um, that is sicke in the splene.
 Spleniatus, a, um, wrapped in a plaister of cloth
 or other thyng.
 Splenion, the herbe commonly called hertes
 tongue.
 Splenium, nij, n. g. a plaister of clothe or leather,
 made to laie to the bodie of him which is sicke.
 Spodium, di, n. g. that whiche cometh of leade,
 lyke to soote whiche is aboue vessels of brasse
 that doo hange ouer the fyre.

Spolegium, a citee in Italie.
 Spoletini, people of the citee Spolegium.
 Spoliarium, ij, n. g. a place where men be rob-
 bed and spoiled.
 Spoliatio, ônis, a spoliing or robbing, a taking
 from one.
 Spoliator, ôris, m. g. a spoler, a robber.
 Spoliatrix, the feminine.
 Spoliatus, a, um, spoiled, depriued of that he had.
 Spolio, aui, are, to robbe and despoyle, to pyl.
 Spoliare fama, to take away a mans good name
 from him.
 Alium spoliare, vt alium dicit, he robbeth
 Peter and payeth Paule.
 Prouincia spoliare aliquem, to take the gouer-
 nance of a prouince from one.
 Spoliare vita, to hyl.
 Pampinis vitem spoliare, to pull leaues or
 byanches from a vine.
 Spoliare auxiliis, to take away the ayde or gas-
 rison that was lesse to defende one.
 Spolior, âris, ari, to be robbed, sometime to robbe.
 Spoliari fortunis, to haue his gooddes or sub-
 stance taken from him.
 Spoliarius, a, um, that whiche receiveth spoyle or
 thynges taken by robberte.
 Spolium, ij, n. g. spoyle taken of enemies.
 Ampla spolia referre, to gette great spoyle.
 Alienis spoliis alios augere solet, he is
 wonte to robbe one and geue to an other: he is
 wonte to robbe Peter and paye Paule.
 Sponda, dæ, f. g. the syde of a bedde stede.
 Spondalium.
 Spondaius, belongynge to the foote called
 Spondens.
 Spondeo, spondendi, ère, to promise freely, and
 with a good wyl.
 Spondere pro aliquo, to undertake for one.
 Spondere puellam dicitur pater, to promyse
 to geue hir in marriage.
 De quo tibi homine hæc spondeo, of whome
 I promyse you this muche.
 Spondæus, dæi, m. g. a foote in meter of twoo
 longe syllables.
 Spōdyliis, lis, f. g. a kynde of serpentes.
 Spondylium, lij, neu. gen. a certayne herbe lyke
 Ferula, or rather Ferula it selfe, looke Sphon-
 dylum.
 Spōdylus, mascu. gener. a wherue, whiche is
 a rounde thyng of stone, woodde or leade, put
 on a spindell to make it renne rounde. it is also
 a white harde thyng in an opster, whiche is
 couered with the filme, also a ioynte or knotte
 of the backe bone, a brasse thyng that the A-
 thenienses vset in geuyng voyces, a fyllie
 of the sea. Martiall vseth it for the bone of a
 fyllie.
 Spongia, æ, fæ. ge. a sponge, or that wherewith
 any thyng is wyped.
 Spongiare, to wype cleane with a sponge.
 Spongiola, læ, fæm. gen. a littell sponge. also
 that

that whiche the apothecaries call Bedaguar, that that groweth on a sweete byer and other trees lyke a sponge. also the roote of the herbe Asparagus.

Spongioli, mushrooms.

Spongiōsus, a, um, lyght and full of holes lyke a sponge.

Spongites, m. g. a stone lyke a sponge.

Sponsa, f, form. gen. a woman spoused or affianced.

Sponsalis, le, perteynyng to spousage.

Sponsalia, ōrum, neu. gen. plu. the spousage or betrothyng of a man and woman before that they be wedded.

Sponsio, ōnis, f. gen. a promise, a bargayne, an agreement, a couenaunte, every promise made by the demaundyng or askyng of an other, also a certayne suite or wager in the lawe, where by the promyng of one parte, a certayne summe of money was payned to abide the triall of the matter: and was forfeited of him, whiche was condemned in the suite.

Sponsio voti, a howe, a promise made to god.

Sponsione lacere, and prouocare, to wyll one to abide the triall of a matter with him vnder the peine that he whiche is condemned shall lose a certayne summe of money, whiche was payned downe for that intente.

Sponsione certare, or sponsionem facere, to lay a wagier.

In sponsionem deponere, to laye downe in wagier that whiche men doe leefe, whiche he overcome.

Quanti placet sponsionem facere, how muche wyll you lay.

Sponsus, us, idem quod Sponsio.

Sponsus, si, m. g. the man to whom a woman is betrothed, the hyde-grome.

Sponso, aui, are, to affianc or betrothe, to promyse.

Sponsor, ōris, m. ge. he that promyseth or bargayneth. sometime a suretie, whiche vnderstandeth an other mans acte, he that betrotheth or promyseth his daughter in marriage.

Sponsus, a, um, promised, affianced, betrothed.

Spontalis, le, voluntarie.

Spontaneus, a, um, that doeth or is done willingly, naturally, without constraunte or helpe.

Sponte, the ablatiue case, naturally, willingly, of his free will.

Pax fuit non sponte ducum, and peace was made against the capitaines willes.

Sponte natura, naturally, of nature.

Homo suæ spontis, a man that is at his free libertie to dooe what he will.

Sponte, an aduerbe, willingly.

Sporades, isles in the sea called Aegeum.

Sporta, r, f. g. a basket or maunde.

Spōrtula, l, f. g. money or meate distributed by princes vnto the people, a littell gifte or almes, a small basket or drynkyng, that the riche Ro-

maines made to them that came to salute them, the propre value of Sportula, whiche the ancient Romans used to geue, was x. sesterij, that is x. d. drynkyng, or our common Chyllynge.

also liueres of courte was called Sportula.

Sportella, l, f, form. gener. a hynde of cartes or iunkettes.

Spretor, ōris, m. gen. he that contemneth or despiseth.

Spretus, a, um, contemned, despised.

Spuma, m, f. g. the some or froth of any thing liquide.

Agere spumas, to some.

Spumatus, us, m. g. somyng.

Spumatus, a, um, couered with frothe or some.

Spumescere, scere, to beginne to some.

Spumeus, a, um, somey or frothy, that hath the colour of some.

Spumifer, and Spumiger, ra, rum, that beareth some.

Spumo, aui, are, to some or gather vnto some.

Spumōsus, a, um, that whereof cometh a some, somey, full of some.

Spuo, spui, spuer, to spette.

Spurce, vncleanly, filthily, dishonestly, villanously.

Dicere in aliquem spurce, to speake dishonestly and villanously agaynst one.

Spurcidicus, a, um, that speaketh dishonestly or vncleanly, filthily.

Spurcificus, a, um, that maketh thynges vnclean or filthy.

Spurcicia, r, and Spurcicies, ei, for g. vncleanesse, filthynesse, dishonestie, villanie.

Spurco, aui, are, to despye or make vnclean, to bedurte, to dishonest.

Spurcus, a, um, vnclean, filthy, vnpure, stynkyng, blouddie, dishonest, vile.

Spurcum vinum, wyne myngled with water.

Tempestas spurcissima, a foule and greate tempest or storme.

Spurcus ager, a barraine and dye ground vncleanly.

Spurcus gladiator, a cruel and blouddy sword plaiyer or murtherer.

Spurcissimus helluo, a vile and stynkyng glutton.

Spurina, a capitaine of the Parthians, whiche clewe Crassus the Romaine.

Spurius, a, um, bozne of a common woman, that knoweth not who is his father, base bozne.

Spurius versus, verses feygned, the authoure being false named or vnknewen.

Spurius, rij, m. g. a bastarde. also it was the surname of diuers Romans.

Sputator, ōris, m. g. one that spetteth.

Sputo, aui, are, to spette.

Sputum, ti, n. g. spettell.

Squala, olde writers used for squalida.
 Squalens, entis, being foule filthy, or filthie, all covered with any thyng.
 Squalens auro, id est, fulgens, all shynynge with golde.
 Squaleo, or Squalleo, lui, lere, to be filthy, filthie, soiled or dained with some uncleane thyng, to be foule or out of faction for lacke of dresynge.
 Squallent arua, the fieldes are full of weedes and foule for lacke of husbandynge.
 Arua squallent rubigine, the harness & weapons be all foule with rust.
 Squallide, ill favouredly, nothing cleanly.
 Squallidus, a, um, filthy, filthie, causynge one to abhorre the sight thereof. Sometime it signifieth spotted, also carraie leane, nothing beautifull or fayne, unpleasant.
 Squallida res, thynges unpleasant.
 Squallidus ager, grounde out of tilth.
 Squallor, oris, m. ge. filthinesse, filthynesse, uncleannesse, the defoulement of any thyng for lacke of trimmynge.
 Squalus, a, fische.
 Squama, mae, fce. gen. the scale of a fische, also a maile in haberdoun, or a littell plate in a coate of fence.
 Squama aris, the flower or offal of brasse, that is blowen from it in meltynge, or that is beaten from it after it is coled in the water.
 Squamatum, in the facion of scales, lyke scales.
 Squameus, a, um, full of scales.
 Squamiger, ra, rum, that hath scales.
 Squamigerum genus, fische.
 Squamosus, a, um, scaly, full of scales.
 Squamosum pecus, plantus bleth for fythe.
 Squarosus, a, um, rough and sharpe lyke to a thyng which is scaly.
 Squatina, nae, fce. ge. a sole fythe with a rough shynne, wherewith fletchers doe make their arrows smoothe.
 Squilla, lae, f. g. a fische called a shrimpe. also an herbe, reade Scylla.
 Squint, people in Italic, called also Sabelli and Samnites.

S ANTE T.

ST, a voyce of him that commaundeth silence, as wee saye in englyshe, hush, whan we woulde haue one to holde his peace.
 Stabilimen, liminis, and Stabilimentum, ri, n. g. that whiche kepeth a thyng stedfast, that stabiliseth or confirmeth.
 Stabilio, stabilis, lui, lire, to make stedfast or stable.
 Stabilire rempublicam, to confirme and make stable and stronge the common weale.
 Stabilis, le, stable or stedfast, firme, constant, durable.
 Stabile est me patri aurum reddere, I haue

surely determined to geue my father the money agayne.
 Incertum & stabile, contrary.
 Stabilis & firmus animus, a firme and constant minde.
 Imperium stabilis, an empyre of dominion that continueth longer.
 Mala stabilia, appuls that fall not from the tree.
 Stabilitas, atis, f. g. stablenesse, firmenesse, constancie, continuance.
 Stabularia mulieres, women which keepe vitallynge houses, for to refre the wayfaryng men.
 Stabularius, rij, m. gen. an inholder, an hostler, also he that hath the charge of the house where cattell is kepte.
 Stabulario, onis, standynge or lyng of cattell, as lyng in a stable or house, as beastes doo in the wynter time, also harbourynge or lodgynge of beeste.
 Stabulo, aui, arc, to stande as cattell dooeth in a stable.
 Stabulare pecus, to put beastes into the stable.
 Stabulari damas aut ceruos, salowe beere or red beere to be lodged or harboured.
 Stabulum, li, n. g. an inne, where men doe lodge or barte, also it is the general name of the place, where cattell doeth abide, whan they come from theyr pasture. also a stable, wherin hoxes or mules are kept, also a folde for sheepe.
 Stabulum pavonum, a place where péroches are kepte.
 Stabulum confidentiae, flagitij, nequitiae, a place of refuge or succour.
 Stachys, a certaine Mybbe, lyke to Marrubium, but haunge somewhat longer leaues. Some thinke it to bee that, whiche apothecaries call Ambrosiam.
 Staete, res, fce. g. is that, whiche is called commonly Storax liquida, the floure of Myrrhe, or the fatnesse that first distilleth out of it.
 Staeteus, a, um, that byngeth out the gumme Staete.
 Stadiodromus, mi, m. gen. he that renneth in a course of rennyng. also the rennyng place.
 Stadium, di, n. g. a plate, wherin renning is exercised, as well of men as of hoxes. Stadium is also a quantitee of measure of ground, whereof (as Censorinus wytteth) were thre loxes: the one was of Italic, & that contined. 625. fete, whiche is. 125. pases: The seconde was called Olympicum, and that was of 600. fete, that is. 120. pases: The thirde was called Pythium, whiche contined. 1000. fete, whiche is 200. pases: whiche parauenture was forgotten of Plinius and Solinus, whan they wrote the description of Sicilia: whiche maketh the variance betweene them and Diodorus Siculus. Of the Stadia called Italica, or of Italic. viii. dooe make an Italian mile, conteyning a thousand pases, euery pase beinge fise fete: we haue none other name to geue it but a furlonge.
 Xxx iij Stagno

- Stagno**, aui, are, is proppely of water: to stande and not to flowe.
Stagnare terra dicitur, whan water standeth on it, and is not sucked in.
Stagnum, ni, n. g. a standyng water, a poole, also to the depeft parte of the sea.
Stalagma, lagmaris, n. g. a certaine opyntment.
Stalagnum, ni, n. g. a certaine opnament that men vsed to weare in their eares.
Stamen, staminis, n. g. the hewe of flaxe set on the distaffe to spinne, also clothe whan it is in the lome of frame, also a threede.
Stamina trahere, or ducere, to spinne.
Leuia stamina ducere, to spinne fine.
Solicitat stamina docto pollice, the spinnyng cunningly.
Torquere stamina digitis, and **Solicitare stamina pollice**, idem.
Stamina, be also in wodde of herbes as it were small threedes.
Stamina, be also the chieues of littell thynges standyng oute lyke threedes, in the middes of floures, as in a lillie, a honny suckle, and suche other.
Stamineus, a, um, that hath in it as it were littell threedes.
Stanneus, a, um, of tinne.
Stannum, ni, n. g. metall called tinne.
Stapedes, stropes.
Staphis, pludis, f. ge. called also **Staphis agria**, pituitaria, and **pedicularis**, a kynde of bynes, whiche hath a blacke stamme and streyghte, and hath a fruite more lyke to a littell bladder, than to a grape, whiche is greene, within the whiche is a kernell threede corynered.
Staphilinus, ni, n. g. a wylde parscenpe, or rather carrets.
Staphyle, a vine, or grape that reasons be made of.
Staphilodendron, a tree growyng beyonde the Alpes, like to Acer, and beareth a fruite in rodde des tastyng lyke a silberde.
Staphylus, he that dyd fyfte myngle water with wyne.
Starchaterus, a kynde of the Danes.
Statanus, a god, whiche the painims supposed to haue the gouernance of childzen.
Statarius, a, um, stable, quiete, without steryng.
Statarij milites, souldiours that abyde still in one place.
Stataria comedia, a quiete comedie withoute steryng and busynesse.
Stater, teris, m. g. a certaine coyne, whiche was in value foure dammes, or foure grotes, vnto an ounce.
Statéra, ra, f. g. golde smithes balance.
Státice, ces, f. g. a certaine herbe.
Staticulum, li, n. g. a certaine wanton meupnge in daunsyng. Sometime a littell carte.
Statilinus, was called a priuate god, whiche men supposed to be aliwaie with them.
- Statim**, anon, constantly, continually, by and by, without taryng, forthwith.
Statim a radice, harde by the roote.
Statim arguere, by and by as soone as he shall denie it.
Statim, quam vibem egressi fuerint, forthwith as soone as they shall bee departed out of the citee.
Statim vt literas tuas legeram, incontinent as soone as I had readde your letters.
Statio, ónis, fce. g. a place, where either men or warre or shippes doo abyde or rest for a certaine tyme. also a common place, where muche people dooeth resort to have matters decided.
Statio nauium, a rode for shippes.
Stationem viam peregrisse, to haue passed the walke of this lyfe.
Stationalis, le, that standeth fast or abideth.
Stationarius, a, um, that is appointed to abyde in any place.
Stationarij milites, souldiours assigned to abyde still in one place to kepe a towne or fortress of the marches of a countrey.
Statua, órum, or **Statuae**, árum, a certayne place fortified, where men of warre laie at the siege of a fortress.
Statua castra, idem.
Statuacola, le, f. g. a littell resting place.
Statius, a noble poete.
Statius, a, um, that belongeth to resting, or abiding.
Stator, óris, m. g. a seruant, which is alway ready attending about an officer, to be at commaundement: wherfore in that woorde he included purseuantes, postes, sergeantes, bailiffes, and catchepolles. also **Jupiter** was called **stator** of **Romulus**, because he supposed, that he made the Romaines to tary when they fled, the **Sannites** pursuyng them.
Statua, a, f. g. an image of metall, yuoyr, stone, or tymber.
Statuaria, a, f. g. the crafte of grauyng or setting of images.
Statuarius, rij, mas. g. he that carueth or setteth images.
Statuarius, a, um, pertainyng to images.
Statumen, minis, ne. ge. that whiche is set vp to susteine or beare a thyng, a propp, forke or other lyke.
Statumino, aui, are, to propp vp, to vnderset, to make sure.
Statuminare lapidibus, to vnderset with stones, to vnder pinne.
Statuo, tui, tuere, to ordeyne, to determine, to appoynte, to despyne, to iudge or exteme, to thynke or iudge for a suretie, to set faste, to set vp, to stable a thyng, to purpose surely, to geue iudgement or sentence against one, to dedicate, to beate one thyng agaynst an other.
Statuere ex aequo & bono, to iudge or determine accordyng to equitee, lesse then the rigour of

of the law would require.

Statuere precium, to set a price on thynges vendible.

Sublimem illum arriperem, & caput primū in terram statuerem, vt cerebro dispergar viam, I would lifte him by a losse, and fynde of al daies his head to the ground, that I mought scatter his byaine abrode in the streete.

Apud animum statuere, to determine in his minde, to purpose & determine with him selfe.

Exemplum statuere in aliquo, to punish one in such wise, that other may take example there by.

Statuere in aliquem exemplum, idem.

Statuere in aliquem, to make an ordinance agaynst one.

Mercedem statuere, to assigne to one what wages he shall haue.

Modum statuere, to appoynte a rule.

Statuite quanti hoc puerus, & quam multo redemisse, thynke you what it is worthe, or of what value it is.

Statuere de se, to kyll him selfe, not lokinge for the iudgement of any officer agaynst him.

Statuere summum bonum nō dolere, to determine and iudge with him selfe, that it is the chiefe felicitie, to haue no sorow or payne.

Cum animo statutum ac deliberatū habere, to haue throughe purposed & determined with him selfe.

Statues ex nostra dignitate, ye will determine the matter so, as shall be for myne honour.

Vt in posterum documentum statuerem, ne quis. &c. that I might geue an example in tyme to come that no man. &c.

Statuam statuere alicui, to set by ones image.

Exemplum statuere in me, shew you an example by me.

Vix statuere apud animum meum possū, I can scant define or determine with my selfe.

Hanc legem mihi statuo, I prescribe this law to my selfe.

Locū colloquio statuere, to appoynte a place where they shall common together.

His stipendium de publico statuit, he assigned or appoynted them to haue wages of the common treasure.

Vrbem præclaram statui, I haue builded a goodly citee.

Craterasq; duos statuam tibi, id est, dedis cabo.

Senatus statuit, the senate hath ordeyned.

Statūra, a, f. m. g. the stature or bignesse of the bodie.

Statūra humilis, a dwarfish low stature.

Statūra arboris, the bignesse and heygth of a tree.

Status, us, m. g. state, forme, facion or gesture of the bodie, the condicion or state of ones lyfe or other thyng, it is amonge oratours the principall poynte, wherein all the controuersie consisteth.

Statū, called of Cicero, Constitutio causæ, the issue.

Collocare aliquem reipublicæ statum, to establish and set the common weale in some good state or forme.

Collocare in statu amplissimo, to auance or set in some high degree or honour.

Concidere ex amplo statu, to fall from high degree or great authoritie.

Conuellere reipublicæ statum, to trouble the quietnesse or good order, state, and policie of the common weale.

Conuellere de statu, to trouble and byng one out of his purpose.

Declinare de statu, to do some thyng that appertaineth not, or dooth not agree to the accustomed state and forme of his life.

Deducere aliquem de statu vitæ suæ, to cause one to dooe a thyng that he was not wonte to do, or that is contrarie to his accustomed trade and facion.

Denegare aduersarium de statu, to make our aduersarie that he can not tell what to say.

Deterrere aliquem de statu suo, to make one afraide to continue in his purpose. To feare from his purpose or enterpryse.

Status corporis rectus, standynge vpryght with the bodie.

Status, a, um, firme, that chaungeth not, ordinarie, certaine.

Stati dies, daies appoynted, daies ordinarie, daies in banke for apperance, or for the parties to pleade.

Stata sacrificia, sacrifices customably doone at certaine daies of an olde ordinance, ordinarie.

Stata matris simulachrum, an image set by by the people in euery strete at Rome.

Stati redditus, rentes certaine.

Staryelli, a people of Liguria.

Steatites, m. g. a precious stone lyke to tallowe.

Steatōma, a gatherynge of greace or fatte in some place against nature.

Stechades, three littell isles by Marfiles.

Stega, a, f. g. a cabin of a shippe. also a cote or cottage.

Stegnus, a, um, idem quod Strictus.

Stegnae fabres, feuers, in the whiche a man may haue nether sieg nor byne, nor sweatte nor none other euacuation.

Stela, a, f. g. a littell pyllar, a crosse or other lyke monument set by by the high way, for the memorie of any thyng.

Stella, a, f. g. a sterre. also a fische. also the name of a poete.

Stella crinita, a blasynge sterre.

Stellæ traiectio, motynge of a sterre.

Stellans, antis, thynng lyke a sterre.

Stellans volatus, a motynge of a sterre.

Stellarura, a, f. g. was an extortion of capitaines in takynge from souldiours the porcions of bysailles appointed vnto them by the emperour, or rather

rather a certaine quantitie of vitayles appointed
to souldiours.
Stellatus, a, um, full of sterres . replenished or
garnished with sterres.
Stellifer, and Stelliger, ra, rum, that beareth
sterres in it.
Stellio, onis, m. g. a beast like a lycarde, hauynge
on his backe spotted like sterres.
Stellionatus, us, m. g. a deceiver in dissembling a
thyng to take profite of an other vniustly, or
els by counterfayting of marchandise.
Stellis, a kynde of byrdelyme made in Eubora.
Stello, aui, are, to shyne or glisterne lyke sterres,
or to be made lyke sterres. also to enuie.
Stemma, stemmatis, n. g. a garlande of floures,
also the stocke or bloud of a gentile house. some-
tyme the degrees of kynred. also an inscription
grauen in stone, sometimes a greate acte or en-
terpryse.
Stemo, was sister to Medusa.
Stennio, the daughter of Phocus.
Stenobora, the wife of Pretus kyng of Ephrie,
who loued Heliophon, that vanquished the
monster Chimera.
Stentor, oris, a Greeke, whiche had a voyce as
loude as fiftie men.
Stephanira vites, a certaine kinde of vines, made
rounde lyke garlandes.
Stephanoma, euery herbe that serueth for gar-
landes.
Stephanonia, the herbe called also Lotus Aegip-
tia.
Stephanoplocos, a maker of garlandes.
Stephanus, in greeke is a crowne or garlande.
Stercoratio, onis, f. g. a dongyng.
Stercorarius, a, um, pertainyng to dunge or
mucke.
Stercoratus, a, um, dunged, mucked, or com-
passed.
Stercoreus, a, um, of dunge or mucke.
Stercoro, aui, are, to dounge or compass.
Stercorosus, a, um, full of dounge or mucke.
Stercus, oris, ne. g. dounge, mucke, compass,
ordure.
Stercore saturare agrum, to dounge the fiede.
Stercutius, the sonne of Fannus, he first founde
and bled dounyng of the grounde.
Steresis, ppiation.
Stegeron, the herbe called Sedum maius.
Sterilia, olde wyters bled for Sterilis.
Sterilefco, lescere, to be or waxe barraine.
Sterilia, for Sterilitas.
Sterilis, le, barraine, fruitelesse.
Sterilis amator, a louer that laketh money, a
fruitelesse louer.
Sterilitas, atis, barraynesse, sterilitie.
Sternax, acis, om. g. that flyngeth or casteth.
Sternax equus, a plungyng horse that casteth
his rydar.
Sternio, strauis, ere, to thowne downe, to spreade,
so couer, to laye the table, to make playne, or

smothe, to lie downe to rest.
Sternere lectum, to make a bed redie.
Sternunt se somno, they layed them downe to
sleape.
Sternere equum, to saddle and make redy an
horse.
Sternere mensam, to lay the table.
Iuueni caxi strauere terram, id est, operies
runt, couered the grounde.
Venti placidi strauerunt aquora, id est, plas-
na fecerunt.
Humi sternere aliquem, to strike one to the
grounde.
Flores humi sternere, and Sternere humum
floribus, to strawe floures on the grounde, to
couer the grounde with floures.
Sternitur omne solum iaculis, al the grounde
was couered with dartes.
Sternere locum saxi, to patie.
Vitos sternere cade, to kill men.
Segetes sternuntur, the cozne was mowed
and cut downe.
Sternuo, nui, ere, to snee.
Sternutamentum, i, n. g. sneelyng. also a med-
icine that prouoketh sneelyng.
Sternutamenta euocare, to prouoke sneelyng.
Sternutatio, onis, f. g. sneelyng.
Sternuto, aui, are, to snee often.
Sterquilinium, ni, n. g. a dounge hill or miren.
Terence called a baude by that name, as one
woulde late, vile and styngyng knaue.
Sterrogonia, a kinde of frankesence, called com-
monly Olibanum, in latine Thus masculus.
Sterto, tui, tere, to route when one sleapeth.
Stesibrotus, the sonne of Epaminondas duke of
Thebes.
Stesichorites, the numbre of eight in dice, so cal-
led of the sepulchre of Stesichorus the poete,
made in figure lyke to eight dice.
Stesichorus, a famous poete, of whome it is writ-
ten, that when he was an infant in his cradell,
a nightingale late on his mouth and did syng,
signifyng that he shoulde be the sweetest poete
that euer was afore him: he found first singyng
of songes in a daunce.
Stesira, a woman of excellent beaultie, whome
Aristides and Themistocles loued.
Stesimbrotus, an historiographer.
Stenelus, the sonne of Capaneus and Euadne;
an other the sonne of Perseus.
Steneleus, a, um, of Stenelus.
Stenobora, the wyfe of Pretus.
Stibadium, di, n. g. a chaire or couche made of
herbes wounde together: some dooe call it an
herber or sommer parlour. also a littell parlour,
where it was writte how many guests it wold
receiue.
Stibium, bi, ne. g. a white stone founde in Aluer-
mynes, which stoppeth the rennyng of eyes, and
doeth make them seme very sayre.
Stibon, idem quod Antimonium,

Stichas

Stichas, chados, loke Stechas.
 Strichos, a brete of an order in a thynge, a lyne.
 Stigma, matis, n. g. a marke made with fire, or a
 hotte pson. Sometime it signifieth infamie and
 reproche objected openly.
 Stigmaticus, a, um, infamed, notably taken for
 a naughty persone, marked with a hotte pson.
 Stimosus, a, um, idem.
 Stigo, aui, are, to pycke fowthe, to stee fow-
 warde.
 Stilico, a noble man in the tyme of Honorius the
 emperour.
 Stilla, lã, f. g. a droppe.
 Stillians, antis, droppng.
 Stillatio, ònis, f. g. a droppng.
 Stillatitius, a, um, that droppeth.
 Stilbo, a philosopher, vide Stilpo.
 Stilbon, bontis, the sterre of Mercurie.
 Stillicidium, dii, n. g. the droppng of an house,
 the eaves of the house, a littell gutter of anke.
 Stillo, aui, are, to droppe.
 Stilobata, loke Stylobata.
 Stilpo, ponis, a philosopher, bozne in the citie of
 Megara in Grece, whiche (his countrey being
 burned, and his wyfe and children losse in the
 fyre) escaped onely, and departyng alone, the
 kynge Demetrius asked of hym, if he had losse
 any thyng, he answered: I haue losse nothyng:
 for all that is myne I carie with me, meangng
 thereby, that vertue, (whiche is onely the pro-
 pze goddes of a wise man, and can not be taken
 from hym) he toke awage with hym.
 Stilpones, dwarfes.
 Stimicon, a shepherdes name in Wergill.
 Stimmi indeclinabile, idem quod Stibium.
 Stimulatio, ònis, f. g. a pyckng of feruent mo-
 uing to doe a thyng.
 Stimulátor, òris, m. g. he that pycketh or stereth
 one fowwarde to doe a thyng.
 Stimulatrix, the feminine.
 Stimuleus, a, um, that is done with pyckng.
 Stimulo, aui, are, to pycke, to moue, to stee fow-
 warde, to greeue.
 Stimulare ad arma, to stee to warre.
 Stimulus, li, m. g. a gode, wherewith oxen are
 dyuen, a pycke: by translation euery thyng
 that stereth or moueth one to dooe a thyng.
 Admouere alicui stimulos, to pycke, to stee
 or moue one to dooe a thyng.
 Veneris stimuli, incensynges to flesshely ap-
 petites.
 Stingo, & Stinguo, stinxi, guere, to put out
 lyght.
 Stipa, fow Stupa, towre.
 Stiparius, a, um, pertynyng to stopping or beas-
 tng harde together.
 Stipario, ònis, f. g. a bolstering or holding by on
 euery syde.
 Stipatores, they which doe fraite a thynge, or laie
 in such fardels or boundepns, as are to bee ca-
 ried. Also they whiche be of a kynges garde, als

wait about his persone.
 Stiparius, a, um, inuironned with men to bee de-
 fended, as princes are with their garde.
 Stipendiális, le, pertynyng to wages.
 Stipendiarius, a, um, whiche payeth tribute, or
 some called contributoze to the spadyng of an
 armie or defence of a countrey.
 Populi stipendiarij, people that paye certayne
 tribute.
 Stipendiarium vectigal, a certayne and ordi-
 nary tribute.
 Stipendarius, he that taketh wages.
 Stipendiósus, a, um, that hath ben often tymes
 hired or retained in warres.
 Stipendior, aris, ari, to bee hyred or retained in
 warres.
 Stipendium, dii, n. g. wages properly geuen to
 souldiours. also subside payed to princes.
 Confectis stipendiis, when the tyme of theyr
 seruite was out.
 Stipendiis duobus, two the first yeres that he
 was in wages.
 Stipendia facere, to serue in warres as a sould-
 iour.
 Facere stipendia pedibus, to bee a fote man
 in warres.
 Decernere stipendium, to appoynte wages
 for souldiours.
 Emeritis stipendijs libidinis, ambitionis, cõ-
 tentionis, when he can for age no longer geue
 hym selfe to lecherie, ambition, contention.
 Stipes, stipitis, m. g. gen. a logge that is set faste
 in the grounde, a stake, also a sticke: by trans-
 lation a foole, a dull head, one that hath no
 witte.
 Stiphelus, one of the Lapiethes.
 Stipo, aui, are, to stoppe chynkes or cleftes, pro-
 pely in shippes or botes with towre and pitch,
 also to inuiron to the intent to defende one.
 Stips, vel stipis, pis, f. g. wages to men hyred:
 also money gyuen to beggars.
 Stipem confert, it byingeth in gayne.
 Stipem spergere, to sowe money amonge peas-
 ple, to geue a largesse.
 Stipticus, a, um, that stoppeth.
 Stiptica medicamenta, medicines that dooe
 bynde or restrayne.
 Stipula, lã, f. g. holme, erige or strawe, apte to
 thatch houses, it is of some taken for y husk that
 closeth in the straw. also stubble or strawe left
 in the fiede after the cozne is reaped.
 Stipulatio, ònis, a solemne couenant or gteement
 made with twoordes ordinarie and accustomed
 in the lawe: wherin he that is demaunded of an
 othe, answereth, that he wyll doe or geue the
 thyng whiche is required, a bargayne or pro-
 mise or obligation to paye money, or to pers-
 fourme a thyng, whiche is required.
 Acceptam ferre stipulationem, to acquite or
 discharge one of a promise or couenante made
 to vs,

Stipulatiuncula, a diminutive of Stipulatio.
 Stipulātor, oris, m. g. he that byndeth an other
 by requirynge or ashyng a thyng of hym: or he,
 of whom a thyng is required.
 Stipulātus, us, m. g. idem quod Stipulatio.
 Stipulor, aris, ari, to require or demande a thyng
 to be gyuen to hym, or doone for hym, with the
 ordinarie and accustomed wordes of the law,
 to require afoze by couenaunte, to make a bars
 gayne, to promise effectually that whiche he is
 required to dooe. it hath bothe the actiue and
 passiue signification. Stipulor abs te, I require
 of the, or I am required of the.
 Stiria, æ, f. g. an isle of droppe of ise.
 Stiria, a countrey loynynge to Austria and Carin-
 thia in the east parte of Germanie, full of mos-
 taynes, sayng a littell parte bozdyng on Hu-
 garie: the people be rude, and the women haue
 so great thvotes by the corruption of the water
 and aire, that not onely they speche is let there-
 by, but (as some doe wyte) whē they geue sucke
 to their chyldren, some be fayne to cast the bags
 ges, whiche doe hange vnder their chinne, ouer
 their Mulders. In that countrey is plentie of
 iron and siluer, if the negligence of people dyd
 not let the findyng thereof.
 Stiricidium, dii, n. g. the droppe of a house.
 Stirpesco, scere, to growe to a stemme, to spring
 vp.
 Stirpices, weeders in gardeins.
 Stirpitus, an aduerbe, vp by the roote.
 Stirpo, aui, are, to pull vp by the roote.
 Stirps, stirpis, in the feminine gendze, signifieth a
 stocke in kynrede: beyng the masculine gendze, it
 signifieth the stemme of a tree or herbe.
 Stirpes, be also wytes that spring or grow out
 of the rootes.
 Stirps questionis, id est, origo, fundamen-
 rum.
 Stirpe ad eum bona redierunt, the goddes be
 fallen to hym, for that he is nexte of his kynne.
 Stiva, uæ, fæ, ge. is that in a plough, whiche the
 plough man holdeth when he doeth eare, the
 plough tayle.
 Silara, æ, fæ. gen. a brode shippe or bote, called
 an hulke.
 Silatarius, rij, m. g. he that conueigheth or carieth
 in suche a vessell, or he that maketh them.
 Silatarius, a, um, that is brought or caried in such
 a vessell.
 Silembus, bi, m. g. slow and heauy.
 Silirem, olde wyters vfed for licem, variance.
 Siliribus iudicandis, for litibus iudicandis.
 Silopus, pi, m. g. a sowne made with the mouth
 when the chekes are blown.
 Silorium, for lorium.
 Sto, steti, stare, to stande on the feete, it is also
 spoken of suche thynges as haue no life, as ship-
 pes, riuers. &c. also to endure or abide, to con-
 tinue in ones opinion, to take parte with one,
 so mainteyne ones quarell, to obey,

Stare promisso, to abide by his promise, to kepe
 promise, to be full.
 Stat ager sentibus, the fiede is full of bymble,
 Iam puluere cælum stare vident, nowe saw they
 the skie full of duste. Also to be immouable, or al-
 waie certayne.
 Sic stat sententia, so the sentence abydeth immos-
 uable, or it is determined, or I am bitterly deter-
 mined appointed or mynded.
 Also stat, my mynde is.
 Stat conferre manum Aeneæ, my mynde is to
 fight with Aeneas, or I am determined or ap-
 poynted. &c.
 Stat, is set.
 Omnis in Ascanio chari stat cura parentis, all
 the care of the tender lounge father was set on
 Ascanius.
 Also Stare, to coste.
 Nec ipse hoc periculum ignoro, expertus non
 leui documento, quanti steterit mihi, quod se-
 mel imparata non feci, neither am I ignorant
 of that daunger, haunge experience of no lyghte
 warnyng, howe muche it coste me that I dyd not
 those thynges that I was commaunded.
 Stare firmum, to stande faste.
 Stat per me, per te, per illum, when I or any of
 ther is the cause that a thyng is not done.
 Si poterit fieri, vt ne pater per me stetisse cre-
 dat, quo minus hæ fierent nuptiæ, volo, if it
 mighte be brought to passe, that my father maye
 thynke, that it was not long of me, that this mar-
 riage toke none effecte, I wolde it were so.
 Stat à me, he is of myne opinion.
 Stat apud te fides parum, thou art of a small cre-
 dence, thou haste not kepte promise, or thou haste
 not done that thou promisedst.
 In acie stare, to be in the fiede or cape redy euerie
 houre to fyght.
 Statur, I stande here.
 Stare & fugere, contrarie, to stande by it and flee
 awaye.
 Stat à causa bonorum, he defendeth the quarell of
 good men, or taketh parte with good men.
 A se potius quam ab aduersariis stare, To take
 parte with hym rather then his aduersaries.
 Si steterit idem, if he doe abyde still in the same
 mynde and purpose.
 Quod non in æquo illis stetimus, because we
 were not equall with them.
 Stamus animis, yet we haue good courage, and
 dooe not feynte or despayre.
 Animo stare and Decipere, contrarie.
 Quo satis certo auctore stetur, to whom a man
 might truste, or whome a man might beleue as a
 sure and credible authoz.
 Conditionibus & conuentis stare, to kepe all
 conditions and couchantes.
 Cum is contra populi studium stetisset, when
 he had withstand or resisted the peoples purpose or
 mynde.
 Stare à mendacio contra verum, to mainteyne a
 false

false lie agaynst the trouthe.
 Cum illo haud stare, thou woldest not take
 parte with hym or defende hym.
 Decreto senatus stare, to obey the ordinaunce
 of the Senate.
 In fide non stetit, he kept not promise.
 Ad finem stare, id est, durare, to continue to
 the ende.
 Stare fabula dicitur, when it dooeth please the
 audience.
 Iudicio alicuius stare, to sticke to ones iudge-
 ment, to beleue one more then other.
 Meliore loco stare, to be in better state and
 condicion.
 Ea omnes stant sententia, they all be of that
 opinion, or bide and sticke to that opinion.
 Magno mihi stetit, it cost me much, I bought
 it deere.
 Quum in senatu pulcherrime staremus, whē
 the matter wente very well with vs in the Se-
 nate.
 Stebe, bes, for. ge. a certayne herbe, whiche hath
 stalks and leaues pycked, and groweth onely in
 watrye groundes.
 Stocades, thye stes in the frenche sea agaynst
 Languedoke.
 Stocas, cadis, an herbe and floure, commonly
 called Sticados.
 Stocas Arabica, commonly called of apothecas
 ries Sticades Arabica, the one and the other
 preserveth clothes from mothes, if it be layed
 among them.
 Stoice, lyke a stoike.
 Stoici, a secte of philosophers, whiche affirmed,
 that no greefe might happen to a wise man, and
 that felicitye was onely in vertue.
 Stoicus, ca, cum, of the stoikes.
 Stola, la, for. g. a womans gowne, it was also a
 long garment, which the princes of Persia did
 vse: and was the onely garment of honour, as
 we doe call suche appaile a robe.
 Stolatius, a, um, that weareth suche a robe. also it
 maie be called honourable: also honest, or that
 becometh an honest matrone.
 Stolidē, folishly, lewedely.
 Stolidus, a, um, folish, lewde of condicions,
 odious.
 Stolo, a citeyn of Rome.
 Stolo, ōnis, ma. ge. a bzanche, whiche spryngeth
 out of the stemmes or rootes of trees.
 Stomaca, ca, for. gen. a well in Germanie, or
 rather a disease, that the drynking of that water
 breedeth.
 Stomachans, antis, om. gen. angrie, moued, fuz-
 myng.
 Stomachus, a, um, that is sicke in his stomake,
 also that hath the nature or strengthe to open.
 Stomachor, aris, ari, to haue indignation, to be
 vexed in mynde, to be angrie and moued, to be
 in a great fume.
 Mecum stomachabar, I was angrie, or in a

fume with my selfe.
 Stomachose, angrie, hatefully, disdainfully.
 Stomachosus, a, um, disdainous, some moued
 to indignacion and displeasure, that is quickly
 angrie.
 Res stomachosa, a thyng that breedeth anger
 and despite.
 Stomachus, chi, m. gen. the pipe, whereby meate
 goeth downe. It is also that whiche is called
 Venterculus, whereunto we haue none other
 name but the stomake. Sometime it signifieth in-
 dignacion, vehement wrath, hatred, and ab-
 horryng of a thyng that liketh vs not. Sometime
 facilitie or gentilnesse, the mynde, will, or ap-
 petite of a man, that abhorreth or deliteth in a
 thyng.
 Stomachi dissolutio, vomite.
 Resolutio stomachi, when the stomake letteth
 the meate passe without concoction and nouris-
 myng of the body.
 Laborare stomacho, to bee diseased in the stom-
 ache.
 Mei stomachi hæc est natura, this is the na-
 ture of my mynde, appetite or facion.
 Ludi apparatissimi, sed nō tui stomachi, but
 not suche as you wolde haue: but suche as you
 doe not delite in.
 Stomacho suo viuere, to liue after his owne
 fantasie or mynde.
 Argumentum huius stomachi mei habebis,
 of myne honestie or gentilnesse of mynde.
 Bonum stomachum, Martialis pro æquitate
 animi posuit.
 Et bono sane stomacho cōtenti sunt, and they
 be contented with the good will or mynde of the
 persone.
 Ut scires me in stomacho solere ridere, To
 laugh when I am displeased and wrath.
 Epistola plena stomachi & quærelarum, a
 lettre full of indignacion and complaints or
 quarellinges.
 Stomachum facere and mouere, to moue, to
 make angrie and wrath, to doe a despite.
 Stomacho esse dicitur res aliqua, that maketh
 one moued and wrath.
 Ne in me stomachum erumpant, that they
 maie not vtter theyr malice and anger agaynst
 me.
 Stomatikus, a, um, that hath a soze in the
 mouthe.
 Stomoma, matis, neu. ge. a kynde of powder or
 duste, that cometh from bzaile in meltyng and
 tryng.
 Storax, rācis, a sweete incence or gumme, whiche
 is also called Styrax, wherof be two kyndes:
 the one is called Storax calamita, the other
 Storax liquida.
 Storea, æ, f. g. any thyng that is spreadde on the
 ground. it is also a matre.
 Strabo, a lerned man, whiche wrote of Geogras-
 phie.

Strabo, bōis, m. ge. he that loketh a squinte, or
gogle rich.
Strages, gis, f. g. a slaughter of men, or a discom-
fiture, a multitude of men slayne.
Stragem dare & edere, to slea a great multi-
tude of men.
Stragona, a citie of Germanie.
Stragula, lā, f. g. and Stragulum, li, n. g. every
ouermost garment, any couerpyng that is layd
vpon a bedde, horse or other thyng, a counter-
point.
Stragula vestis, a counterpointe, a couered.
Stramen, strāminis, n. g. strawe, litter.
Stramentum, ti, n. g. idem.
Stramentitius, a, um, that is made of strawe.
Stramineus, a, um, of strawe.
Strangulatio, ōis, f. g. stranglynge, chokynge,
stoppyng.
Strangulātus, us, m. g. idem.
Strangulātus, a, um, strangled, choked.
Strāngulo, aui, arc, to strangle, to choke, to
chattill.
Strangulare segetes dicitur terra latitia.
Stranguria, æ, f. g. difficulte to pisse, the stran-
gurie.
Stratagēma, or Strategema, matis, n. g. a poli-
tie or wise counsell in warres.
Stratēgia, a capitaine shippe, a gouernynge of coun-
diours.
Stratēgos, gi, m. g. a generall capitayne of an ar-
mie.
Stratiōtes, tis, masc. ge. a man of warre also an
herbe, whiche Plon Agricola Caieth, four mil-
foyle or parowe.
Stratiōticus, a, um, warrelke, pertainynge to
warres.
Stratius, a, um, idem.
Stratius, the name of one of Nestors sonnes.
Stratiphocles, a mannes name.
Strato, the name of diuers noble lerned men.
Strator, ōis, m. g. he that helpeth his maister to
horse backe, pcoman of the steroppe.
Stratum, ti, n. g. any thyng that is strawed. also
a bedde.
Strata, all that is laied on the bedde. also a horse
harnes, a streete or causey paved with stone.
Stratūmino, aui, arc, to paue.
Stratūra, æ, f. g. paupng of causeis or waies.
Stratus, a, um, spred abrode, couered, paved.
Via strata, a causey.
Strēbula, in the olde tongue of Ambri, was a peece
of the fleshe, that was offered in sacrifice.
Strena, nā, f. g. a newe pence geft or present.
Strenue, valiantly, quickly, boldely, with a cou-
rage, manly, with great diligence.
Strenūitas, ātis, f. g. actiuitee.
Strenuus, a, um, valiant, prompt, actiue, bolde,
lieger, doughty, stoute.
Strenuum hominem praeibit, he plaied the
hardy man, he shewed him selfe a man.
Facies strenua, a manlye and valiant counti-

nance.

Strēpito, aui, arc, to make a noyse often, to make
a great noyse.
Strēpitus, us, m. g. a noyse made with the handes
or feete, a creakyng, a crashyng. also the noyse of
company that goeth with a noble man.
Strēpitas vita, pōpynesse of lyuynge.
Strepo, pui, pere, to make a great noyse, papped
lym boyng or clappynge of handes. Sometime
generally: sometime to matter of murmur.
Strephicorū, certayne beastes in Afriche, hauinge
croked hoines.
Stria, æ, f. g. a rebbat or small furrow made in
stone or tymber, chamferpyng: after Aristotels
description Stria seemeth to bee the bokell or
thinge that riseth by betwene the two chanelle,
and Strix the chanelle it selfe of chamferpyng.
Striātus, a, um, chamfered, chanelled, wroughte
in wathe.
Striata frons, a frownyng forehead.
Striata folia, leaues, in which creuelles or small
lines are seen.
Stribligo, liginis, f. g. a vicious fourme in speas
lynge, where the wooordes agree not, and the
partes of speche be out of order.
Stribilia, breadde made lyke to ropes or ropes
wounden.
Strichnos, called also Solanum, the herbe called
night shade or penne mozell.
Strictē, strictly.
Strictim, mozellge touched one after an other in
few wooordes.
Strictim referre, to repute muche in fewe
wooordes.
Strictim attendere, to clippe all at ones.
Strictor, tius, moze strictly.
Strictissimus, a, um, mooste strictly.
Strictinella, a foule ill fauoured harlotte.
Strictius, a, um, that is gathered or cropped of
with the hande.
Strictiua olea, olyues gathered with mans
hande.
Strictūra, rā, f. ge. a sparke, whiche dooeth issue
from mettall, when it is takē out of the fyre and
beaten with hammers. also yron ooze.
Strictus, a, um, strepte. also drawen out as a
swoorde is.
Strictus gladius, a swoorde drawen.
Stridens, entis, makynge a noyse.
Strideo, dui, dēre, & Strido, dis, dēre, to crash
or make a noyse lyke to cordes, whan they bee
drawen.
Stridon, a towne in Dalmatia, where saincte Dis-
crome was bozne.
Stridor, ōis, m. g. a noyse, a crashyng, a gnal-
chyng.
Stridor pennae, the flutteryng of a feather.
Stridulus, a, um, that maketh a crashyng or noyse.
Striga, gā, f. g. a rewe of thinges when they bee
laied in lengthe. Also a ridge of lande, wherof
someth Strigatus ager.

Striges,

Striges, gis, a kynde of royme.

Strigia, wyde garments made of leather, vled in warres.

Strigilis, lis, f. g. an horse combe. also a lyke instrumente made of golde, silver, yron or stone, that men vled in bayingge to rubbe filthe from their bodies, as they doe now kerchiefes. also a thyng, wherewith wasslers boude their bodies, when they had wassled. also a certayne vessell.

Strigiles, were rubbing cobes made of sweete woodde, wherewith in India the men were rubbed for an exercise. Also kerchiefes, wherewith wasslers after their labours wiped their bodies also pieces of fine golde soude in mines vnmixte with any other matter. also listell fishes, most commonly taken in wynter tyme. also chanelles in imbowed wothes.

Strigilcula, a diminutue of Strigilis.

Strigilo, au, are, to streigne harde.

Strigium, gij, n. g. a spanishe garmente.

Strigimentum, ti, n. g. filthynesse, whiche cometh from a mans bodie, when he is washed. it maie be vled for a trussing popnte.

Strigimentum olei, the filthe of oyle rubbed or straped of wasslers bodies, wherewith they were annointed.

Strigmenta, bee sometyne the parynges of cucumbers or suche lyke fruite.

Strigo, gónis, m. ge. a well pight man, or well compacte and stronge.

Strigósus, a, um, carraigne leane, it is ppropely spoken of horses or rougher beastes.

Strigosus orator, a barraine orator, that hath no pleasantnesse or grace in his stile, or that is voyde of all good matter or pleasant eloquence.

Strimon, onis, a riuer in Thracia.

Stringo, strinxi, gere, to streigne or wyngge, to trusse, also to strike, to make thynne in cutting, to gather, to shawe, to wounde.

Stringere ensen, to draw a swoorde.

Stringe me, trusse me.

Densas stringunt frondes, id est amputant, rarefaciunt.

Stringere arbores, to prune trees.

Stringere lauri baccas, to plucke or gather with the handes.

Stringere ripas, to touche in passing or flowing by, to beate agaynst.

Hunc primum leuis hasta strinxerat, id est, vulnerauerat.

Strio, au, are, to make rebattes, chanelles or chamferynge in stone or tymber. also to make furrowes. it is also when beastes in earpge at the ende of a furrowe turne to make a new furrowe: some dooe call it, to wynde.

Stritauus, olde wyters vled for Tritauus, my grandfatheres grandfather.

Stritromellus, a sparre, whiche haunteth the sea coste.

Strix, strigis, for. ge. a wycheoule, a witche that chaungeth the fauour of chyldren, the hegge or

fairie. also a chanell in rebatynge of pillours. also to Striges are grosse herbes or wyters.

Stróbilus, li, for. g. a pyne appull. sometyne the kernelles of fruite. also a kynde of wyld pine trees. also a certayne thistle, whiche hath a head or knappe in facion lyke a pyne appull. also Stróbilus in latine, signifieth Cochlea.

Strobus, bi, f. ge. a tree, wherof perfumes were made, mixte with the wyne of dates, which perfume was sweete, but it made the heade heauy, albe it without any payne.

Stroma, strómatis, neu. ge. tapety, any thinge spread on the grounde, or vnderneath a thyng.

Strombon, a kynde of Labdanum.

Strombus, bi, m. g. a shell fishe of the sea, which haue a hyng, whom they folow: it was thought sometyne, that he whiche had ben that fishe, woulde haue good lucke in his affaires.

Strongyle, les, and Strongylos, an ile in the sea Aegeum, now called Axos: sometime it was called Dia.

Stropha, pha, f. g. subtiltee in arguyng, a wyse ly deceite.

Strophas, a whirling or sodaine turnyng.

Strophades, two iles in the Greke sea.

Stropharius, rij, he that maketh garlandes.

Strophium, phij, n. g. a garlande, which pilkes were wont to weare: a maydens neckercheffe or linnen parlette.

Strophium, li, n. g. a littell garlande.

Strophius, a kyng of Phocis.

Strophos, setting in the bowels.

Strúctilis, le, made of many peces, or of diuers thinges.

Strúctiles columnæ, pillours made of diuers peces.

Structor, óris, m. ge. a caruer or sewer at the table, or rather a maister cooke. also a builder, a carpenter or mason.

Strúctura, ra, f. g. buyldyng, setting of thinges in good order.

Strúctus, a, um, set in order, builded, made.

Strues, is, f. g. a pile of woodde. also a rake.

Strufectari, to carie cakes to the temple to be offered, as they weare wonte to carie the holye lofe on the sondaye.

Strufetarij, they that did sacrifice at the trees that were burned with lightnyng.

Strufetani, they that brought meale to be offered.

Struices, an ordynance of many thinges to gether.

Struma, a mans name in Catullus.

Struma, ma, f. ge. a swellynge within the throte whiche is gathered matter and bloudde. some thinke it to be that, whiche is called the hynges euell.

Strugica, an herbe, whiche beggars vse to make their fleshe rawe. it is the fourth kynde of Ranunculus.

Strumósus, a, um, that hath the hynges euell.

Strumum, a medicine or plaster for the hynge euell.

Struo,

Struo, struxi, struere, to sette in order, fashion or
arrange, to builde, to make a frame: by transla-
tion, to imagine or go about to do a thyng.
Aggeres struere, To make caules or bul-
warkes.
Fercula luxuriose struere, to make sumptu-
ous feastes.
Mendacium struere, to forge a lye.
Oracione solutum struere, to write in prose.
Verba struere, to set his wordes in order.
Nam me fecellit hocce id struere, was I de-
ceyved when I saide these wordes went about
suche a thyng.
Struebantur qui monerent perfergere, id est,
instruebantur.
Acies struere, to set souldiours in order of
bataile.
Coniuncta struere, to make feastes.
Crimen alicui struere, to imagine some great
faute to laye to ones charge: to go about to ac-
cuse one falsely of some haynous offence.
Insidias alicui struere, to laye an ambushment
to attrappe one: by translation to go about to
deceyve, to worke wiles with one.
Medicina struitur dolori, a medicine, or reme-
dy is prepared for that greefe.
Odium struere in aliquem, to go about to bring
one in hatred and displeasure of men.
Opes struere, to heape up riches, to gather ri-
ches.
Periculum ruinæ struere, to worke meanes to
make one have a fall.
Bellum struitur, prouision is made for warre.
Consilia struere, to consulte and take aduises
ment.
Struere ignem, to make a fire.
Strupearia, holy daies amonge the people called
Pharisei, at the whiche daie the people doe go
with garlandes on theyr heades.
Struppum, is a lyke holy daie amonge the people
called Tusculani.
Struppi, were littell wythes made of leaues, put
on the heades of images in the temples, as now
superstitious fooles doe set on images heades
in the churches.
Struthius, the priue membe of a man.
Struthia mala, and Struthiomela, a certayne
hynde of quinces.
Struthio camelus, li, m. g. an ostriche.
Struthio, onis, idem.
Struthion, an herbe and roote, called of apothec-
aries Conditi.
Struthium, thi, a sparrow.
Struthopus, a round foote like a sparrow.
Struthopedes, they which haue littell round feet.
Strychnus, an herbe, whiche maketh men madde
that eat of it.
Strychnum bibit, a proverbe, signifying the
man is madde.
Strychnon, ni, n. g. an herbe, called nightshade,
vide Solanum and solarium.

Strymon, strymonis, a riuer of Thrace.
Strymonius, a, um, of that riuer.
Studeo, dui, dere, to studie, to applie the minde,
or care for a thyng, to endeavour, to saue, to
desyre, to geue his diligence, to geue his mynde
or affection to a thyng, to goe about, to haue a
desire of mind, to phantasie.
Studuit Catilina, he saued Catiline, or
toke part with Catiline.
Dum studes verba dare nobis, whyle thou
dwelt endeavour or goe about to begyle vs.
Studio ex te audire, I wold heare here of you.
Studet meus audire Cicero, my Cicero hath
a great mynde, desyre, or phantasie to here.
Novis rebus studebat, he endeavourd or went
about to trouble the common weale: or to haue
a mutation or alteration of the common weale.
Studet elegantia, he endeavourth to be nete and
minion, he geueth his mynde to be trimme and
clenly.
Artibus & literis studere, to geue his studie
and mynde to learnyng.
Laudi & dignitari studere, to couette pryse
and honour.
Studere pecunie, to geue his mynde to get mo-
ney.
Studet magis mellificis, they labour moze to
make honny.
Minus has res studeant, they woulde desyre or
couette those thynges the lesse, they woulde fan-
tasie these thynges the lesse.
Vnum sentitis omnes, vnum studetis, you al
be of one mynde, you desyre all one thyng.
In id solum student, they labour or endeavour
this onely.
Studiosè, studiosely, desyrously, diligently, with
diligence and affection of the mynde.
Studiosus, a, um, studious, diligent, constant, ad-
dict or frequently disposed, also that fauoureth
or loueth, that setteth or geueth his mynde to a
thyng, desyrous of learnyng, that hath a great
desyre of a thyng.
Studiosus literarum, a studious person and
geuen to learnyng.
Studiosa questio, id est, literata & docta.
Studiosus laudis, desyrous of pryse.
Studiosus Cesaris, Cæsars friende, one that
fauoureth or loueth Cesar.
Pila studiosi, that haue a great desire to playe
at the ball.
Venandi studiosi, geuen to hunting.
Tui similibus studiosi sunt, they fauour and
loue suche men as you be.
Mei studiosissimus, my great friende, and that
loueth me exceedingly.
Nobilitatis studiosus, that fauoureth the part
of the nobilitie.
Studium, dii, n. g. an earnest bendeing or setting
of the mind on a thyng, a great affection or de-
sire that one hath to do a thyng good or ill, sus-
pic: some tyme exerceple, endeavour, will or appe-
tite,

ette, fantasie, desire, diligence, labour, favour,
 lone, sometime a thing that one fantasieeth.
 Scinditur incertum studia in contraria vul-
 gus, the unstedfast people were divided in di-
 vers opinions.
 Viris esse aduersas æque studium est, then all
 haue lyke desire or desite to ouerhwarie theyr
 husbannes.
 Tantum fuit in militibus studium, the soul-
 diours had so great an affection or desyre.
 Quibus militia in studio est, whiche haue a
 desire or desite to exercise them selfe in warre.
 In quibus est studium, whiche haue a desire to
 lerne.
 Studium suum in me, your good will or affec-
 tion towards me.
 Quatum meum studiū fuerit dignitatis tue
 tuende, how great an affection or desire I had
 to maintaine your honoure.
 Tui vnus studio me esse qui posse confido,
 I truste surely that I maye attaine it by your
 onely diligence and labour.
 Quo studio vitam transegerit, in what occu-
 pation or exercise he hath ledde his lyfe.
 Versari in studio literarum, to be exercised or
 occupied in the studie of lernyng.
 Efferor studio videndi, I haue a verie earnest
 desyre to see.
 Studio accusari, to accuse or blame of affec-
 tion.
 Quam iniquus es præ studio, howe vnreaso-
 nable ye are for affection.
 Studio reipublicæ dixisse, that he spake, it of
 a good affection, fauour, or loue that he bare
 towards the common weale.
 Acquirere studia vulgi, to gette the fauour of
 the common people.
 Dissimili studio est, his mind affection or fans-
 tasie is geuen to other thynges.
 Studione id sibi habet, hath he a desite or plas-
 sure in it: is it a pleasure to hym?
 Stultē, foolishly, vnwisely.
 Stultē arrogans, foolishly proude.
 Stultiloquentia, æ, fœm. g. and Stultiloquium,
 qui, neu. gen. a foolyshe babbling, foolyshe
 talke.
 Stultiloquus, he that talketh or speaketh foolys-
 mely.
 Stultitia, æ, folle, foolishnesse.
 Stultus, a, um, that dooeth a thing vnadvisedly
 or without discrecion, foolyshe.
 Stultior Moricho, he that neglecteth his own
 businesse at home, and applyeth other mens as
 byrde. it is also a prouerbe, touchyng thei-
 m, which doe thynges that cause them to be laug-
 hed to scorn.
 Stultior Chorocho, a prouerbe, applied to fol-
 les, which will assaye to do a thing that is aboue
 their wit or lernyng. for Chorocho was a les-
 sowe, that assayed to numbze the waves of the
 sea, when he hym selfe coulde not tell any num-
 bers.

bye aboue sue.
 Stultorum feræ, was a tyme in the moneth of
 Februarie, that folles hepte holy, folles holpe
 daye.
 Stupa, or Stypa, pæ, fœ. gen. towre, or hies, the
 courtie partie of flaxe.
 Stuparius, a, um, belongyng to tow.
 Stuparius malleus, the hammer, wherewith sale
 hars doe beate tow into shippes or botes.
 Stupescio, pefacis, fœci, facere, to make asto-
 nied, or to cause to meruaile, or be abashed.
 Stupescit, a, um, astonished.
 Stupescio, I am astonished or abashed.
 Stupens, entis, astonished, amazed, in great admi-
 ration.
 Stupescio, put, pere, to be astonished, to be amazed
 or dismayed. Sometime to meruaile at, to be in
 a great admiration.
 Stupere aliquem, to wonder at one, to haue
 one in great admiration.
 Stupentia vel stupida membra, the members
 whiche haue lost all their sense or feelyng.
 Stupesco, scere, to become astonished or amazed.
 Stupeus, a, um, of hies, or of tow.
 Stupiditas, atis, f. g. idem quod Stupor.
 Stupidus, a, um, dismayed, abashed, astonished: als
 so he that feeleth nothyng, or lacketh his sen-
 ses; Sometime folyshe, he that percepueth na-
 thyng that is doen.
 Stupor, pōris, ma. ge. abassment, the losynge
 of sense or feelyng, astonyng of the
 mynde, that one percepueth not what is doen.
 Stuprator, ōris, m. g. an aduoutter.
 Stupre, dishonestly, shamefully.
 Stupro, aui, are, to commit auouttrie or rape, or
 to deflowre a virgin.
 Stuprōsus, a, um, corrupte, geuen to aduouttrie
 and hooredom.
 Stuprum, pri, n. ge. auoutrie or deflozation of a
 virgin, hooredom.
 Facere stuprum cum aliqua, to committe auout-
 trie with one.
 Inferre stuprum virgini, to cause a maiden.
 Illicere in stuprum, to intice to naughtynesse.
 Sturæ, an ile agaynst the mouth of Tyber.
 Sturnus, ni, m. ge. a kynde of byrdes that flee in
 flockes, called a sterlyng, or a stare.
 Styga, a fenne in Aegypte not farre from the cites
 of Memphis.
 Stygius, a, um, pertynyng to Stryx, the greatis
 fenne.
 Stylis, lis, a sittell pillour.
 Stylōbata, batæ, fœm. gene. a towne of tymber,
 wherin water renneth, or is conueighed into a
 cesterne.
 Stylus, li, m. gene. a pillour sharpe towards the
 toppe, also an instrumente to write in table.
 Also a stile, whiche is qualitee of wordes in
 speakyng, sometime harde. Sometime easie,
 sometime in a meane: also an elegant fourme or
 order in wytyng or speakyng. Also any thyng
 made

made of iron, tyndre, or other matter, wherpe
lyke a pillour.
Stylus, is sometyme used for Stolo, a thoste,
that spryngeth out of a tree.
Strymia; matris, n. g. the grosse or thicke matter
of any opncment.
Stymphalides aues, bydes supposed to bee so
bigge, that they shadowe all the sunne beames,
which wasted the countrey of Ieradie.
Stymphalius, a, um, of Stymphalus.
Stymphalus, a river or pole of Ieradie.
Stymphalum, a towne by the said pole of Ier
cadie.
Styrax, acis, mascu. gene. a sorte gumme called
Storax, wherof be two kyndes, the one is cal
led Storax calamita, the other Storax liquida,
whiche is Sitrax. also a tree, out of the whiche
that gumme issueth.
Stryx, significth towe or heauinesse; portes hwe
teygne, that it is a fenne or spuer in hell, by the
whiche the goddes used to sweare: in derde it is
a well of Ieradie, the water wherof is a verpe
stronge popson, so extreme colde, that nothing
can contegne it, but the house of a mule.

S ANTE V.

SVada, x, form. gen. called in Greeke Pitho,
was called the goddess of eloquence or dis
tortable speche.
Suadela, la, f. g. persuasion, faire speche.
Suadeo, si, dère, to speake fayre, to intreate with
fayre wordes; to endeuoure to induce a man
into our opinion, or to beleue vs, to exhort, to
counsaile.
Legem suadere, to shewe reasons to men why
they shoulde admytte a lawe.
Pacem suadere, to exhort to peace.
Sualternicum, ci, n. g. a kynde of amber, which
is yelow, wherof beades be made, and is cal
led laumbe.
Suamet, the ablative case of Sua, with the addi
tion mer.
Suapte, of his owne nature.
Suarius, ri, m. g. a swyne herde.
Suarius, a, um, belongyng to swyne.
Suasibilis, le, that maie be perswaded.
Suasibiliter, an aduerbe, significyng in maner to
perswade.
Suasio, onis, f. gen. an exhortacion, a motion of
persuasion.
Suasor, sôris, masc. gen. he that dweth exhor
te, he that endeuoreth to induce an other to his
opinion.
Suasorius, a, um, that pertaineth to exhortyng or
counsaile.
Suasum, si, n. ge. every colour, that maie be turs
ned into an other colour.
Suave, idem quod, Suauiter.
Suauatio, onis, a swete hyssyng.
Suauiator, onis, m. g. he that kyndly sweethy.

Suauidicus, a, um, that speaketh pleasantly.
Suauiloquentia, x, for. g. swete and pleasant
speache.
Se uiloquium, qui, n. g. a swete speche.
Suuiolum, li, n. g. a littell hyffe.
Suauilagus, a, um, and Suauiloquens, entis,
that speaketh sweetly.
Suasim, lyke a sowe.
Suauior, aris, ari, to kisse sweetly, or for tope.
Suauis, suave, swete in taste, soote in about or
smell: in a man it significth gentill or couraile,
pleasant.
Suauitas, aris, f. g. sweetness, pleasantness.
Suauiter, sweetely.
Suauitudo, dinis, f. g. idem quod suauitas.
Suauium, or Sauium, ui, n. g. a wendon hyffe.
Suauium dare, to hyffe.
Suauium sumere, to hyffe.
Suauium facere, idem.
Suauium, and Sauium, swete herbe.
Sub, vnder, by, or about.
Sub idem tempus, in the same tyme, or about
the same tyme.
Sub horam pugne, about the tyme of the bats
fayle.
Sub eas aures reddita sunt, for they were des
troyed after thym.
Sub sarcinis, with the trusses, fardels or ca
riago.
Sub vesperum, in the tyme light.
Sub vesperum Cesar portas claudi, militesq
ex oppido exire iussit, in the tyme light Ces
sar commanded the gates to bee shutte, and the
men of warre to depart out of the citty.
Sub Alexandro, in the tyme of Alexander.
Sub aduentu or aduentum, at the tyme or at
the poynt of his arriuale or compyng.
Sub exitu vici, at his death, a littell before
his death.
Sub manu, at hande.
Sub oculis, in his presence.
Sub vrbe, harde by the citty.
Sub lucem, at the bryghte of daye, by daye
lyght.
Sub finem, at the ende.
Postes sub ipsos, afope the postes.
Sub manu habere, to haue in hande.
Sub manu esse, to be at hande or redy.
Sub manu, after hand, together with.
Sub manus, easily, handesomely.
Bono animo es, negotium omne iam succed
dit sub manus, be of good there, all the matter
cometh to passe handesomely.
Lepide hoc succedit sub manus negotiū, this
matter cometh well and easily to passe.
Sub iugum mitri, to bee subdued. It was pros
pyely when a battaile was vanquished, the van
quishers caused thre speares to be set vp lyke
a galowes, and consigned thym that were
vanquished to goe vnderneath it, in token that
they were subdued, whiche was the greatest shre
prouche

prore that mought be denied.
 Sub postquam literas ad te dedi, id est, statim
 postquam, by and by after, incontinent as.
 Sub ea conditione, on that condition.
 Sub dio, abode in the ayre, without couert.
 Sub ipsa die, about the same date.
 Sub specie pacis, vnder the colour of p[er]tence
 of peace.
 Non statim sub mentionem, not incontinent
 of by and by after it was spoken of.
 Sub absurdus, a, um, somewhat absurde or con-
 trarie to reason.
 Sub absurde, somewhat absurdely, somewhat fow-
 lythely.
 Sub accuso, aui, are, to accuse of blame some-
 what.
 Sub acidulus, a, um, a littell sower.
 Sub acidus, a, um, somewhat eyger of sower.
 Sub actio, onis, form, gen. exercitise, labouring of
 a thinge.
 Sub actus, a, um, constrained, subdued, bythen
 vnder, lineaded or wrought with hādes, as dowe
 is laboured, exercised.
 Sub actum ingenium, a witte well exercised.
 Subātus, us, m. ge. idem quod Subactio, onis,
 the appetite of strepyng to generation in swine.
 Subzātus, a, um, that whiche is bzasse within
 and other mettall without.
 Subzātum aurum, bzasse within and golde
 without.
 Subzero, aui, are, to myngle with bzasse.
 Subāgito, aui, are, to sollicite, also to grape of be-
 busse with one, to haue to doe with a woman.
 Subagito blandis & benedicis verbis, I solis-
 cited with saype and well spoken woordes.
 Subagrestis, te, somewhat rude, or vncurteise,
 lackyng ciuillitee.
 Subalāris, re, that whiche is vnder the winges.
 Subalbico, aui, are, to be somewhat white.
 Subalbidus, a, um, somewhat white.
 Subalpinus, a, um, that is vnder the Alpes.
 Subalpini, people vnder the mountaynes Al-
 pes called Deemountaines.
 Subalternatio, a succession by tourne.
 Subalterno, aui, are, to succede by tourne.
 Subamārus, a, um, somewhat bitter.
 Subaquāneus, a, um, & Subaqueus, that which
 lyeth vnder the water.
 Subāquilus, a, um, somewhat browen of colour.
 Subare, is spoken of women, whiche are as filthy
 as swyne in the acte of lechery.
 Subareo, & Subaresco, scere, to be of waxe some-
 what drie.
 Subargutus, a, um, somewhat subtyple, somewhat
 shyllie.
 Subaratio, onis, f. g. an earpyng vnderneath.
 Subarator, oris, m. g. he that careth vnderneath.
 Súbaro, aui, are, to rare vnder.
 Subarrogans, antis, somewhat arrogant or proud.
 Subaroganter, somewhat proudly.
 Subasper, somewhat sharpe.

Subaudio, iui, ire, to heare or perceiue a littell.
 Subausculto, aui, are, to hearken a littell.
 Subbasilicanus, a, um, that walketh vnder the
 place where iudgements are practised.
 Subbibor, bibi, bibere, to drinke a littell, to suppe.
 Subbureo, a kinde of halbes, called a ringe caple.
 Subbandior, iris, iri, to flatter a littell.
 Subcaulus, a, um, somewhat blew.
 Subcalidus, a, um, somewhat hotte, warme.
 Subcandidus, a, um, somewhat white.
 Subcenturio, onis, f. g. a petty capitaine.
 Subcernicula, le, f. ge. a fine boulder, wherewith
 the floure is leuered from the bzanne.
 Subcerniculum, i, n. g. a ronyngge siene.
 Subcineritius, a, um, rosted of taken vnder the
 ashes of embres.
 Subcingulum, li, n. g. a bzasing gyble.
 Subcisius, a, um, idem quod Succisius.
 Subcisua tempora, tymes borrowed of spate
 from serious business.
 Subcisua opera, woorkes dwen at tymes stolen
 from ordinarie business or labours necessarie.
 Subceno, aui, are, to make a shoyt supper, also
 to suppe vnder.
 Subcollo, laui, lare, to laie a thyng vnder ones
 necke.
 Subcontumeliose, somewhat dispitely, comes
 what tauntyngly, or rigozously.
 Subcontumeliosus, a, um, somewhat spiteful and
 outrageous in woordes.
 Subcreasco, idem quod Succresco.
 Subcrispus, a, um, that hath a head somewhat
 curled.
 Subcrūdus, a, um, halfe raine, not throughtlye
 boyled.
 Subcruentus, a, um, somewhat blouddie.
 Subcurator, oris, m. g. he that hath the charge of
 a thyng vnder an other.
 Subcustos, tōdis, m. g. an vnder hoper.
 Subcutāneus, a, um, that whiche is within the
 shyne, betweene the shyne and the fleshe.
 Subdebilitatus, a, um, somewhat weakened.
 Subdelego, aui, are, to committe to an other any
 matter, whiche is committed vnto vs by the
 hyng of prynce.
 Subdialia, places to walke in without any couer-
 yng.
 Subdialis, le, abode in þ ayre, without the hous.
 Subdiales inambulationes, open walkes.
 Subdifficilis, le, somewhat difficile or harde.
 Subdio, that is not in a house or vnder couer-
 ringe.
 Subdititius, a, um, whiche is not properly his or
 hers, whose it is feigned to be, a changelyng,
 that is put or layed in the place of an other.
 Partus subdititius or subditus, a birth feigned
 of an other mans childe.
 Libri subdititij, bookes with false titles or
 countrefaite auctours.
 Subditius, a, um, idem quod Subdititius.
 Subditus, a, um, subiect, put or set vnder, coun-
 Yyy prefaite

prefate or set in the place of an other.
 Subditus iudex, a iudge that is set in the place
 of a iudge that is departed.
 Subditu, in the daie tyme.
 Subdo, didi, ere, to put vnder, to adde, to putte
 in the place of an other, to put in leoperdie or
 daunger.
 Subdere in locu alterius, to remoue one, and
 put an other in his place.
 Calcaria subdere, to thruste to the spurre.
 Puerum subdere, to change a chylde, whiche
 chylde is called commonly changelinges.
 Subdere spiritus, to geue one courage, or to
 make one proude or stately.
 Stimulos subdere, to prycke forwarde.
 Subdere sub solum, to put or burie vnder the
 grounde.
 Subdere boues iugo, to poke open.
 Ignem ac materiam seditionis subdere, to en-
 crease, augment, and set forwarde a sedition.
 Reum subdere, to accuse.
 Subdoceo, subdoces, cui, ere, to teache some-
 what, to teache meanely.
 Subdole, craftily, cautously, wilfully, discretfully.
 Subdolos, a, um, that deceiveth craftily, cautouse,
 full of disceites and wyles, deceitefull.
 Subdubie, somewhat doubtfully.
 Subdubitanter, idem.
 Subdubiratio, onis, f. g. a littell doubt.
 Subdubito, aui, are, to doubt somewhat, to be
 halfe in doubt.
 Subdubius, a, um, somewhat in doubt or vncers-
 tapne.
 Subduco, duxi, ere, to take awaye, to plucke or
 drawe awaye, to remoue, to lifte vp, to drawe
 vp, to goe or steale awaye prively, to conueighe
 awaye prively, to put vnder, to pull backe, to
 drawe backe, to deceiue, to steale.
 Etiam nunc me subducere istis dictis postu-
 las? and yet nowe wylte thou goe about with
 these wooordes to deceyue me?
 Tempus est subducere hinc me, it is tyme to
 get me hence.
 Vires subducere, to make weakke or feeble.
 Se illinc subducet, he wyl get awaye, or con-
 ueigh hym selfe from thence.
 Voluptatum calculis subductis, pralium in-
 eunt? do they reckon or cōpt how much pleasure
 they shall haue when they enter into battaile?
 Qua se subducere colles incipiūt, where the
 hilles beginne to waxe lower.
 Lac agnis subducere, to steale the milke from
 the lambes, to milke the peowes befoze the lams
 bes dwe sucke.
 Cibum subducere, to kepe one from meate, or
 to take ones meate from hym.
 Subducere numerum stellarum, to number
 the sterres.
 Subducere copias in collem, to bynge the
 hoste vp to the hyll.
 Naues subducere, to draw ships to the lande.

Aliquem subducere dictis, to deceiue one.
 Subducere se custodire, to steale out of prison.
 Succu subducere spiritu, to sucke or drawe vp.
 Subductum omnibus ventis adificium, the
 house is set for all maner of wyndes.
 Subducere rationes, to examine the charges
 with allowances in accompt.
 Subducere summā, to make a reckenyng, or to
 cast the summe in an accompt or reckenyng.
 Subductarius, a, um, that wherewith any thyng is
 lifed or haunced vp.
 Subductio, onis, f. g. a drawyng vp of a shippe
 out of the water, deduction or allowance, an ac-
 compt, a byngyng vp to an hygh place.
 Subdulcis, ce, somewhat sweete.
 Subduro, aui, are, to make somewhat harde.
 Subdutor, subdurari, to bee made somewhat
 harde.
 Subedo, edi, edere, to weare awaye, to eate awaye
 vnder nethe, as the water consumeth awaye the
 fore of a roche or stone walle.
 Subeo, iui, ire, to enter, to suffre or susteine, to
 enterpryse, to goe vnder or in, to take, also to
 succede, to come in the place of an other, to re-
 sist, to clyme or mount vp, to ascende vp, also
 to take charge of any thyngs, also to growe or
 spryng vp, to come to remembraunce, to put un-
 der, to answer.
 Qui retinendi officii causa cruciatus subierit
 vitro, he that wyl for the accomplismente of
 his duetie, suffre tourmentes willingly.
 Quis enim curæ ruz molem sponte subeat?
 who woulde willingly take on hym the greatte
 weight of thy charge?
 Sera pœnitentia subiit regem, late repentance
 came to the kynge remembraunce.
 Aeneas subiit mucronem, ipsumq; morado
 sustinuit, Aeneas put vnder his sword, and
 carryng lified hym vp.
 In quarum locum subierunt inquilinae, im-
 pietas, perfidia, impudicitia, in whose place
 succeded newe inhabitantes, contempte of ver-
 tue, disloyaltee, lecherie.
 Hemi excelitas sex millibus passuū subitur,
 the height of the mountayne of Hemus, is cly-
 med or mounted in sixe thousande paces.
 Tectū subire, to enter or come into the house.
 Subire ad montes, to goe from the valep vp to
 the hilles.
 Vultū alicuius subire, to come befoze ones face.
 Spes animū subibat, I or he trusted or hoped.
 Subeunt morbi, sicknesses doe come.
 Subire aliquid, to take charge of any thyng.
 Cōditiones pacis subire, to accorde vnto peace.
 Deditioem subire, to render vp a garrison
 besyged.
 Fortunam subire, to abide the aduenture, or
 put all in an halarde.
 Labores subire, to take prine.
 Per vices subire, to come in place nowe one and
 than an other, by turns.

Cruciatum subire, to suffer by endurēt foure
 Aleam subire, to put hym selfe in daunger
 Subire crimen, to suffer a crime
 Incommoda subire, to be enduraged
 Subire infamiam, to be dishonoured
 Iudicium alienius subire, to suffer the iudgement of another
 Nomen exulis subire, to be a banished man
 Subire poenam, to be punished
 Supplicia subire, to suffer
 Tela subire, to suffer danger
 Verbera subire, to be beaten
 Ne subeant herbe, that the weeds ouergrowe
 not.
 Cogitationi nostre nunquam subiit, it came
 same in our thought
 Subit antiquitatem asirati, it cometh to my
 remembrance to wonder at men of the olde tyme
 Subire cordis, I remembre well
 Subit cogitatio, I haue be thought me
 Subit animum, I doe remembre, it cometh to
 my minde by remembrance
 Calamitatem subire, to haue a great losse
 Subire mortem, to receiue death
 Periculum subire, to put hym selfe in jeopardy
 Subire sermonem, to cause him selfe to be spoken of
 Minus sermonis subiissem, I men woulde not
 haue spoken so much agaynst me, for there shoulde
 not haue ben so great an insulme or obloquie of
 the people agaynst me
 Tempestates subire, to put hym selfe in danger
 Turpitudinem subire, to come in scandle
 Subire vim, to put hym selfe in leoparde to be
 slayne
 Subeunt in hac reputatione, nowe cometh to
 remembrance
 Subit regem verecundia, the king was ashamed
 Fallendus est iudex & variis artibus subeundus, the iudge muste be wonne by pretie meanes, that he maie not perceiue
 Subit ille loquentem talibus, he answered hym
 in this wise
 Subiisse eam in coelum, that it ascended by
 hygh into the ayer
 Cuius nunc subeunda defensio est, whome I
 must now take vpon me to defende
 Dextrae alicui sinistra subijce, the left wyng came
 in place of the right
 Ne famam subeam crudelitatis, that I maie
 not be called cruell
 Tristitiam illorum temporum nō subiissem, I
 shoulde not haue abiden the sadnesse of heauy
 nesse of that tyme
 Subire tacitam religionē, that a certayne feare
 of conscience cometh vpon them
 Subire aliquem humeris, to beare oz stiaie one

[illegible]

Dylue vnder, to whette, to brate, to stamp: some
 tyme to cate, to tye, to digge, to meddle
 with a woman. sometyme to lisse by.
 Necessitas me subigit, vt rogitem, necessitas
 constraineth me to aske you.
 Subigit fateri, he constraineth me to confesse.
 Ad deditionem subegit, he constraineth them
 to yelde.
 Subigere nationes, to subdue countreys.
 Subigere terram, to labour & till the grounde.
 Subigere in corpore securis, to make sharpe the
 axes, with a whetstone.
 Subigere terga equorum, to rubbe the backs
 backes.
 Scrobem subigere, to digge a ditch.
 Rarem conio subigere, to loosee foorth the
 thyn with a longe pole.
 Subigere gypsum, to worke playster as yars
 gettes done with their stuell.
 Subigere farinam, to make doore, to kneale.
 Subigere terram, to make moyle of miste.
 Subigatrix, icis, a woman that constraineth one
 by force.
 Subigio, subigis, icis, igere, to putte vnder, to
 make subiecte, to bynge in mynde, to bynge in
 remembrance, to aswure, to them of tell a case
 son by cause, sometyme to cate by, to rehearse.
 also for Submittere, or Subornare, to sende in
 ppyllie to dyspudate.
 Subicere se periculo, to put him self in peryle.
 Si memineris quod olim dictum est, subice,
 if thou dost remembre what once was spoken,
 rehearse it, or bynge it to remembrance.
 Oua gallinis subicere, to sette egges vnder the
 henne to be hatched.
 Spem subicere, to put one in comfort.
 Aliquid oculis subicere, to make a thyng to
 plaine that a man maye perceiue it as well as if
 he sawe it.
 Exemplum subicere, to put or shew an exaple.
 Subicere ferro terram, to till the lande.
 Subicere sensibus, to purpose a thyng euidently.
 Crimini subiici, to be put in fault, to be bla-
 med.
 Faces subicere, to byng one moze in hatred,
 to incense of sette forwarde a mattier moze.
 Testamentum subicere, to bynge foorth a
 false testament.
 Vis subiecta voci, the significacion and im-
 portance of a woorde.
 In equum subiecit, he set him by on horsbacke.
 Subiecit ille, he answered & said after the other.
 Securi subiici, to be put to death, to be be-
 headed.
 Præto subicere, to putte vnder the presse, to
 presse, also to prync.
 Ignem subicere, to put vnder fyre.
 Redibus subicere, to cast vnderfoothe, to con-
 temne, to set naught by.
 Turex alicuius subiici, to be in ones thucion
 or subiection.

Subicere se homines imperio alicuius, men
 submit them selves to the rule of gouernance
 of any man.
 Quæ subiectionem oculis, which the same
 with subiection of eyde.
 In locum coram subiecit, he set in these places.
 Causam subicere, to shewe or tell a cause.
 Subicere pullos, id est, Supponere, subdere.
 Voci preconia subicere, to cause a thyng to
 be cryed and tolde.
 Odio ciuium aliquid subicere, to make a
 thyng to be hated of the people.
 Huic verbo, voluntatis, duas res subiciant,
 they saye that this woorde voluntas, hath twous
 ble strength of significacion.
 Subicere indicem, to sende in mynd a false
 felowe to discover a matter.
 Subimpetro, aui, are, to intreate somewhat for
 a thyng.
 Subimpudens, quis, somewhat vnshamefast of
 face.
 Subinanis, ne, somewhat balne, of no great im-
 portance.
 Subinde, moxque, forthwith or anon, often
 tymes, ever nowe and than, nowe and than as
 mong, euer amonge.
 Subin, idem.
 Subinfluo, fluxi, ere, to flowe in vnder.
 Subingere arietem, to deliuer a sheepe to be kil-
 led for hym that doeth sacrifice.
 Subire, a bird, which breedeth the egges.
 Subinfulsus, a, um, somewhat folyshe, halfe vnde-
 standyng, that hath no great grace.
 Subinuissus, a, um, somewhat hated or maligned.
 Subinuito, aui, are, to alyre or prouoke somewhat.
 Subirascor, aui, sum, irasci, to be somewhat mo-
 ued, to be halfe angry or displeased.
 Subito, sodeinly, incontinent.
 Subito quum mihi dixisset, &c, incontinently
 as soone as he had said, &c.
 De subito, sodeinly.
 Subitaneus, & Subitarius, & Subitus, a, um,
 sodeinly.
 Subitum est ei remigrare, it is to come for him
 to come agayne.
 Subiugalis, id est, plect to the yoke.
 Subiugia, orum, thonges or bondes wherewith the
 yokes were fastned to the oxens neckes.
 Subingis, ge, idem.
 Subingo, are, to make subiecte, to subdue, to
 bynge in subiection.
 Subiungo, iunxi, ere, to adde an ioyne to.
 Oratori omnes artes subiungere, to put all
 artes and sciences vnder the profession of an o-
 ratour.
 Subiungere urbem sub imperium Romanū,
 to byng a citee vnder the Romayne empyre.
 Sublabor, beris, psus sum, labi, to slippe awaye
 pryncipally, to fall by the vnder, to fall downe or
 decate by little and litle.
 Sublabro, aui, are, to put vnder the lippe.

Sublatē

Sublare, haughtily.

Sublare de se dicere, to make great auaunt of hym selfe, to speake gloriously of hym selfe.

Sublato, **sublates**, **sublatui**, **tere**, to be hyd vnder a thyng.

Sublatio, **onis**, **form**; **gen**, a lifyng vp, a taking awaie by stelte.

Sublatu, **a**, **um**, lified vp, mounted, aduanced, also stelen, taken awaie.

Sublego, **au**, **are**, to substitute.

Sublego, **legi**, **ere**, to steale, to passe ouer a thyng quickly, to steale a thyng that is hyd, to gether stones. also to chosse an other into the place of hym that is dead.

In locum demortui sublegere, idem.

Sublegere sermonem, **Clam nostrum hunc illu**, **sublegerunt sermonem**, pryly they hee hened, and bare awaie all that we communed.

Sublestatu, **a**, **um**, **treble**, **fynt**, **light**, of no force or value, an olde woorde.

Subleuo, **au**, **are**, to helpe or aide, to succoure, to defende, to lisse vp, to susteyne.

Subleuare & ledere, contrarie.

Inopiam subleuare, to helpe one in tyme of pouerter and neede.

Laborem subleuare, to ease ones labour.

Res aduersas alicuius subleuare, to helpe one that is in aduersitee.

Subleuare testamento aliquem, to discharge one by testament.

Sublicia, **ex**, **form**, **g**, a prophe, a shoo, a post, or other like thyng, to susteyne or kepe a thyng vp: a pyle dyuen into the grounde for buildyng of other lyke purpose.

Sublicium, **cij**, **n**, **g**, idem.

Sublicius, **a**, **um**, that is made of pylles or postes of ymbe.

Sublicius pons, a bydye at Rome, made on pylles.

Subligaculum, **li**, **n**, **g**, a nether cote of byrche, moke ppropely a tussler of byrche, whiche onely couereth the pyue membes, and that extendeth no farther vpwarde nor downewarde.

Subligar, **garis**, **n**, **g**, idem.

Subligo, **au**, **are**, to vnderbynde.

Subligare ensen latere, to hange his sword by his syde.

Sublime, on hyghe.

Sublimis, **me**, **hygh**, that whiche is aboue vs.

Sublimem hunc intro rape, hoise me vp this felow a lorde and carie hym in.

Sublimem medium arriperem, I wolde take hym by the middell and hoise hym alofte.

Sublimem rapi, to be hoised vp on hyghe, to be hoised into the ayre.

Sublimem abire, to ascende vp into heauen, to moune vp into the ayre, or vp an hyghe hill.

Iacens in sublime, castyng it vp alofte.

Sublimitas, **aris**, **f**, **g**, **hygh**.

Sublimiter, **hyghly**, on hygh.

Sublimo, **au**, **are**, to sette on hygh, to extolle.

Sublino, **leni**, **lini**, **lini**, **linere**, to annoynt or tounthe, to pepente or stayne, to smere somewhat.

Os sublinire, to deceyue.

Sublirio, **onis**, the grounde colour, wheron the perfecte colour is layed, in clothe dyed, it is called to grasping.

Sublindus, **a**, **um**, halfe blacke and blew.

Sublacatus, **a**, **um**, of or perteynyng to the moynunge.

Sublucanum tempus, the springe of daie.

Sublucio, **lucis**, **luxi**, **cere**, to shyne somewhat, or to geue a littell light.

Sublucide, somewhat brightly, or cleerly.

Sublucidus, **a**, **um**, somewhat light.

Sublucio, **au**, **are**, to vnder the shade howes, that the light may come vnder the tree.

Subluo, **lui**, **luere**, to vnder washe, as water, whiche renneth lowe vnder a banke or hill, and washethe the soote therof. also to washe somewhat cleane.

Sublucidus, **a**, **um**, somewhat pale or wanne of colour.

Sublustris, **stre**, that hath some light.

Sublustris nox, a night that is somewhat bright with the steres.

Sublucies, **ei**, **form**, **g**, a disease of cattell, whiche is bestyng the fles of the pates. also filthe, or a dure.

Submergo, **mergi**, **mergere**, to deupe or plunge vnder the water, to drowne.

Submerum, almost pure.

Subminia, **a**, **f**, **g**, a womans garment, I suppose a bytell.

Subministrare, **au**, **are**, to doe seruite vnder one, to geue or deliuer any thyng that is asked for.

Tela subministrare, to reache one weapons or darter.

Aquam radicibus subministrare, to water the rootes.

Pecuniam subministrare, to fynd one money.

Subministrare vires, to strengthen.

Subministrare, **oris**, **m**, **g**, an vnder seruaunt, he that deliuereth any thyng that is called for, one that ministrereth to a man that he nedeth or lacketh.

Submisse, & **submissim**, softly, ppropely in speas kyng, also humbly, lowly.

Submisse supplicare, to make humble intreatie.

Eo se gerat submissus, so muche the moze lowly ough he to behaue hym selfe.

Submisse dicere, to pleade temperatly without great vehemence.

Submisse loqui, to speake lowe or softly.

Submisse se gerere, to behaue hym selfe gettily.

Submissio, **onis**, **f**, **gen**, a submission, a puttyng vnder, an humblyng.

Contentio & submissio vocis, contrarie, streis gnyng of the voyce and temperate speakyng.

Elatio & submissio, contrarie.

Submissus, **a**, **um**, humble put vnder, brought in subiection, put downe, lowe.

Submissa voce loqui, to speake lowe.
 Submissa oratione loqui, to vse temperate and
 gentill wordes.
 Submitto, misi, mittere, to sende pryncely or by
 stealth, to plante or sette in the grounde; to sende
 or bypunge in the meane tyme. also to putte or
 sette vnder, pryncely as a calfe, a lambe or a sole
 is sette vnder the damme to sucke, also to bowe
 downe.
 Submittere se, to humble hym selfe.
 Submittere capillum, to let heare to growe.
 Submittere barbam, to let his bearde growe.
 Præstium submittere, to diminish the price.
 Submittere alicui, to sende one to succede a mā
 in the gouernance of any prouince or office.
 Fasces lictorios submitte, he dyd celerente by
 holding downe the bundles, that the sergeantes
 or officers bare before hym.
 Submittere pampinum vitis, to plante a vine
 byaunche, or set it in the grounde to grow.
 Submittere prata in fœnum, to husbände and
 dresse by the meddowes to bypunge forth by.
 Submittere tauros, poke pour open, or put the
 bulles to the hyne.
 Genua submittere, to make courtesie, to bowe
 the knees.
 Ne animo submitterent, that theyr hertes or
 courage shoulde not faile them.
 Non decet periculo vllō submittere animū,
 it is not seemly for vs to be aferde or abashed
 for any peryll.
 Submittere fœtum matribus, to put the yonge
 to the dammes to be nourished.
 Ad mensuram discentis se submittere, to ac-
 commodate hym selfe to the capacitee of the scho-
 lar.
 Ad matrem submittebat, he sent pryncely to his
 mother.
 Submissi me & suplicauī, I submitted or hum-
 bled my selfe.
 Submittere se in humilitatem causam dicen-
 tiū, to humble or submitte hym selfe to the lowe
 state or vilitie of persones arraigned or accused.
 Submittere alicui delatores, to sende pryncely
 false accusers to appeche one.
 Submolestus, a, um, somewhat greuous or dis-
 pleasaunt.
 Submolestē, somewhat greuously or displeas-
 fantly.
 Submoneo, submones, monui, nēre, to warne
 one pryncely, to put one in mynde of a thyng, to
 geue hym warnyng, to geue a bie warnyng, to
 geue halfe a warnyng, to geue a watche word:
 somtyme to geue halfe a checke, to geue a pryncely
 checke or taunte.
 Submordeo, dere, to bite softly, or pryncely.
 Submorōsus, a, um, somewhat crabbed or fro-
 warde, somewhat harde to please, somewhat
 rigorous.
 Submoneo, submones, monui, uere, to remoue
 or carie a thyng farre of. also to pryncely out of a

place: also to discharge a man of his office, to
 depose.
 Submoue turbam, cause the people to make
 waie, make them auoyde or geue place.
 Magnitudine pœnæ maleficio submoueri,
 to be kepte from dooyng euell by the greuous-
 nesse of punishment.
 Germaniam ab Italia submouent, id est, se-
 parant.
 Aliquem submouere a consulatu, to depose,
 to discharge.
 Submota concione, the assemble bypung discol-
 ued or departed.
 Descendenti in forū gladio submouetur, shi
 made rotme or place before hym with a sword,
 as he wente towards the common place.
 Submōtor, ōris, m. g. one that puttech ahyde or
 maketh rotme.
 Subnascor, nātus sum, nasci, to growe or bypung
 by vnder thynges that be growen by already.
 Subnecto, nexui, tere, to binde to, or hang to, als
 so to subscribe, to adde or ioyne to after other.
 Subnego, aui, are, to denie somewhat, to denie
 halfe.
 Subnerno, aui, are, to cutte singwes.
 Subnexio, ōnis, f. g. a byndyng or hangyng to.
 Subniger, gra, grum, somewhat blacke.
 Subnitor, nixus sum, niti, to leane or state against
 a thyng, to be susteyned by.
 Subnixus victoria, trustyng to his victorie.
 Subnodo, aui, are, to make a knotte vnder a
 thyng.
 Subnoto, aui, are, to note or marke, to subscribe,
 to halfe note, to note after a facion.
 Subnubilus, a, um, somewhat cloudy, halfe ouer-
 caste with cloudes.
 Subo, aui, are, to grunte as the sowe doeth when
 she despyeth the boze to doe theyr hynde.
 Subobscenus, a, um, somewhat vnhyonell or vns-
 chaste.
 Subobscurus, a, um, somewhat obscure or darke,
 somewhat harde to vnderstande.
 Subodiosus, a, um, somewhat odious.
 Suboffendo, di, dere, to offende somewhat or a
 littell.
 Suboleo, suboles, olui, lēre, to fauour or smel a
 littell, to haue halfe the fauour of a thyng, to
 haue some percepyng of the matter.
 Nunquid patri subolet? doth my father pers-
 ceue any thyng of the matter.
 Subobto, aui, are, to desire a littell.
 Subordior, diris, diri, to begynne.
 Suborno, aui, are, to pryncely or honour. also to
 suborne or bypung in a false witness, or messan-
 ger, or feigne one person for an other to deceiue
 with, to sende one pryncely and instructe hym to
 doe or saye a thyng, to deceiue men.
 Subornare oratorem, to make out a spokel-
 man in the behalfe of other.
 Subornare falsum testem, to suborne or sende
 in a false witness.
 Subor-

Subornatus criminibus, p[ri]uilege instructed
with fautes to laie to ones charge.
Suborior, riris, riri, to begyn to spryng of arise.
Subpallidus, a, um, somewhat pale, half pale.
Subpunguis, gue, somewhat fatte, fatte a littell.
Subpuder, I am halfe ashamed of it.
Subrancidus, a, um, somewhat hoise and stinking.
Subraucus, a, um, somewhat hoarse.
Subrectus, a, um, lifted vp a littell and littell,
halfe vpryght.
Subremigo, aui, are, to rowe vnder.
Subrepo, psi, pere, to steale awaie of renne away
p[ri]uilege.
Subrepere animo, to enter sodainely of p[ri]uilege
into the mynde.
Subrepere se alicui, to steale awaie p[ri]uilege fro
one.
Subrepsit hac appellatio paulatim, it came by
littell and littell to bee called by this name at
lengthe.
Obliuionem cibi subrepere aiunt, they saye
that he forgetteth his meate.
Subreptitius, a, um, stolen of falsely come by.
Subreptitiz literaz, letters stolen out by a false
suggestion.
Subreptitius puer, a stolen chyld.
Subreptio, onis, f. g. a stealyng awaie, an obtai-
nyng of a thyng by false suggestion.
Subrideo, rides, risi, ridere, to smile of laughe
p[ri]uilege, to make countinaunce of laughyng.
Subridicule, somewhat merily, somewhat mot-
hingly, of scoffyngly.
Subrigo, rexi, rigere to heane of lifte by by littell
and littell.
Se paulatim subrigens, lifyng by hym selfe by
littell and little.
Subriguus, a, um, idem quod irriguus.
Subripio, pui, pere, to steale, to take awaie se-
cretely, sometyme to lifte by hastily.
Subrisio, & Subrisus, a smilyng.
Subrogo, aui, are, to substitute of subrogate, to
make a deputie in an office, to put in an other
mans come.
Subrostrarius, a, um, vnder the place called ro-
stra: of one that useth to sit vnder that place.
Subrubeo, subrubes, bui, bere, to bee somewhat
redde.
Subrubicundus, a, um, somewhat ruddy.
Subrufus, a, um, somewhat redde.
Subrumus, mi, m. ge. a lambe that doeth sucke.
Subramor, aris, ari, to be suckeled, of put to sucke,
as calves, lambes, &c.
Subruo, rui, ruere, to enter with force, of p[ri]uilege
by littell and littell. also to digge the erth, to
cast downe to the grounde.
Subrusticus, a, um, somewhat rusticall of rude.
Subrutilus, a, um, somewhat shinyng of bright
lyke the colour of golde.
Subrutus, a, um, destroyed, cast downe to the
grounde.
Subsalsus, a, um, somewhat salte in taste,

Subsannus, aui, are, to scoyne of moche.
Subsannatio, onis, f. ge. a moche with bendyng
the browes, and shrillyng vp of the nose.
Subsannator, oris, m. g. a mocker.
Subscribo, scripsi, scribere, to write vnder, to
subscribe, to fauour a matter, to assigne a cause,
why, to asseme, to note certayne thynges in writ-
tyng, at a sermon of other place, also to begynne
of moue a suite in the lawe. olde lawyers used
it for that they saie now, Adiungere se, which
Littero speakeeth oftentymes in this wyse, Ac-
cedere ad causam, descendere in causam, In-
cumbere in eandem causam, & dimittere se
in causam, to forgoe of take parte with other in
any accusation, suite of variance in the lawe.
Vt subscribere audita pigeat, that it shuld loth
you to write those thynges that you here.
Sciste mecum non subscripsisse, id est, mecu
quarrelam non esse expertu, that you haue not
subscribed in the lawe against me, of entered any
byll of complainte of action agaynst me.
In aliquem subscribere, to subscribe to ones
accusation, to forgoe of take parte with other ag-
aynst one.
Causam vel causam subscribere, to subscribe of
take parte with other in any quarrell, suite of co-
tencion of the lawe.
Causam subscribere, to subscribe of adde a
reason why he doeth a thyng.
Si voto fortuna subscriperit, if fortune fa-
uour me so muche, as to doe that I require, if
fortune fauour my desyre.
Subscripsit orationi eius, id est, fauit.
Voluntati alicuius subscribere, to graunt that
one requereth.
Odij alicuius subscribere, to aide of helpe
one to be reuenged on his enemye.
Subscriptio, onis, f. g. a leanyng to of a parta-
kyng with the accuser of plantiffe, a subscrip-
tion, a wrytyng vnderneath.
Subscriptio censoria, reformation made by the
Censors.
Subscriptor, oris, m. g. he that in causes iudiciall
all doeth fauoure the parte of the accuser of
plaintiffe.
Subscus, Subcus, and Suscus, cedis, f. g. called
also Securicla, a fastnyng of bourdes of tym-
ber together, one within an other, in toigners
craft of carpentrie, called of the frenche men,
for the likenes of the thyng, a swallowes taylor,
and in englyshe a doufe taylor.
Subseco, secui, care, to cutte vnder, of cut a littell.
Vngues ferro subsecare, to pare ones nayles.
Subsecundarius, a, um, idem quod succisuius.
Subsecundaria tempora, tyme spared from of
ther necessary busynesse.
Subsellium, li, n. ge. a benche fourme of stoole
vnder other.
Subsellia, amonge the Romans were benches
of seates, wheron men saie in the Theatre to
Yyy iiii behold

Beholde sightes, and plaies, also wheron iudges
sat in diuers courtes and places of iudgement,
and is sometyne taken for iudges.

A subellus in rostra rem deferre, to bypnye
the matter from the iudges into the common
place before the people.

Subsentio, senti, sentire, to perceiue somewhat,
to haue somewhat an ingling of a matter.

Subsequor, sequeris, sequi, to folowe som-
with.

Subsequi aliquem, to studie to folowe ones mas-
ters.

Iudicium alicuius subsequi. Subsequenti an-
no, the next yere.

Subsero, serui, serere, to seme or sette vnder a
thyng.

Subseruio, uiui, uire, to serue, to accorde, to agree.

Subseruire orationi alterius, to helpe forwarde
ones tale.

Subsessa, æ, f. g. an ambushment, whereby hos-
tes of men are intrapped as they passe.

Subsector, oris, m. gen. he that lyeth in waite to
take one and kill hym.

Subsideo, subsides, sedi, sidere, to sitte vnder, to
late in a waite for one, to reste in the bottum, as

dyegges of groundes doe in a vessell, to tari-
behynde.

Subsidet pecunia apud eum, the money res-
maineth in his handes.

Si quæ feces in fundis vasorum subsederint,
if any dyegges or lies reste in the bottum of the
vesselles.

Quæ in castris subsederunt, whiche remained
or taried behynde in the campe.

Subsedi in ipsa via, I rested or taried by the
way.

Subsidiarius, a, um, that is sente or geuen to the
aide of other, that cometh to aide other.

Subsidiarius palme, a vine bræche nourished
to mainteine the vine.

Subsidium, dii, n. g. aide in an extreme poynte,
helpe, succour.

Currere alicui subsidio, to renne to helpe one.

Inuocare subsidium, to desyre aide or helpe.

Subsidium nostræ senectutis, the helpe or res-
fuge of our olde age.

Subsidiior, aris, ari, to stande by to the intent to
aide and succour if nede be.

Subsido, sedi, sidere, to fall downe, to sinke
downe, to descende downe to the bottum. Som-
tyne to sitte and hyde hym selfe in a place.

Subsidere and Confurgere, contrarie.

Subsidere dicitur fœmina in coitu,

Subsidere regnum mundi, id est, inuadere.

Subsidere in loco aliquo, to abide or tari-
in a place.

Subsigno, aui, are, to subscribe or wyte vnder,
to confirme with his signe manuall.

Subsimilis, le, halfe lyke, somewhat lyke.

Subsilio, subilis, liui, and lui, lire, to leape a lit-
tell, to hoppe.

Subsilles, littell plates belonging to sacrifice.

Subsimus, a, um, that hath somewhat a camofle
nose.

Subsistere, to stande somewhat.

Subsisto, stari, sistere, to reste, to abide, to
withstande, not to geue place, not to recule and

geue backe, to stande still, to stoppe. Sometime to
doubte.

Subsistere feras, to reste and withstande the
olence of wyld beasts.

Pergami subsistui, I did abyde or tari-
at Pergamum.

Subsistere & expectare.

Subsistere sumptui, to beare or mainteine the
coste or charge.

Lingua substitit timore, his tongue stopped
for feare, or he coude not speake for feare.

Substitit vnda, the water standeth.

Subsistunt opes Romanorum apud eos, the
money or riches of the Romanes remaineth or

is still with them.

Substitit proceras balsami intra bina cubi-
ta, the balme receiued neuer aboue two cubites

high.

Subsolanus, ni, m. g. the east wynde.

Subsortior, riris, riri, to chosse by lotte after there
hath ben other chossen before.

Iudices subsortiri, to choosse iudges by lotte, to
fulfil the numbze of them that were before re-
fused.

Subsortitio, onis, f. g. the choosyng by lotte to
fulfil the places of them that were refused after
they were first chosen by lotte.

Subsortitus, a, um, chosen by lotte in the place
of other.

Substantia, æ, f. gen. Substance: also matter:
sometyne goodes, whiche is also commonly cal-
led substance.

Substerno, strāui, sternere, to strawe or late vnder
any thyng, as rushes, carpettes, and flos

wyes.

Nidos & molissime substernunt, they make
their nestes as cosie in the bottum as can bee.

Substernabat animo omnia, he made al thyng
subiecte or inferiour to the mynde.

Substernere alicui pudicitiam suam, to aban-
done his selfe to any man.

Substillum, li, n. g. a ryme or fallynge miste, or a
droppeinge before and after rayne. it is also a
thicknesse, when a man maye not pisse well.

Substituto, tui, tuere, to substitute or ordeine one
in the place of an other.

Substitutio, onis, f. ge. an appointyng or ordeyn-
ng of one in the place of an other.

Substo, substiti, stare, to susteyne or abyde con-
stantly.

Substraho, loke Subtraho.

Aluum substrahere, to purge the bealy.

Substrāmen, minis, n. ge. litter or any thyngs
laid vnder hoyses or other beasts.

Substrātus, a, um, strawed vnder or laid vnder.

Sub-

Substratus, us, m. g. a spreading or laying under-
neath. sometime litter or other thinge layed vn-
der beastes.

Substrepo, strepere, to make a littell noyse.

Substrictus, a, um, streined or bounde harde
under, streite.

Substringo, strinxi, stringere, to hynde streite
underneath, to streigne harde, to gird under-
neath.

Substruo, struxi, struere, to underpinne, to build
under, to make a foundation under.

Substructio, ónis, fcm. g. an underpinnyng or
groundfellynge of a house, a buildyng under-
neath, or mahyng a foundation under a house.

Substúpeo, and **Substúpeco**, scere, to be some-
what dymayde.

Substúpidus, a, um, somewhat foolish or dol-
tische, halfe astonied, as it were one that has
lost his senses.

Subsulco, aui, are, to lumpe, to hoppe.

Subsultim, by lumps.

Subsuo, suere, to low underneath.

Subsum, subesse, to be under or within.

Subest intra cutem vulnus, the wounde is vn-
der the skynne.

Causas subesse oportet easdem, there must be
the same causes or reasons.

Si villa spes salutis subesset, if there were any
hope of lyfe.

Ne subesset suspicio, that there might be no
suspicion in the matter.

Subsurdus, a, um, halfe desse. also that is scante
hearde, or maketh almoste no noyse.

Subral, talis, n. g. the holownesse of the foote. al-
so the palme of the hande.

Subtegmen, minis, n. g. the thyede, whiche in
weauyng is called the woulfe.

Subregulanea, órum, places under the eies of
houses.

Subtendo, tendi, tendere, to extende or stretch
abrode under or beneath.

Subtento, aui, are, to espie, to attempt or assaye
pruilly.

Subtenuis, tenuis, somewhat thynne or skender.

Subtêpeo, pere, to be somewhat warme.

Subtêpidus, a, um, somewhat warme, like warme

Subter, under.

Subter humum, under the grounde:

Subter densa testudine, poëticē.

Incisuras vero habent subter, sine casu.

Subterclúdo, clufi, cludere, to shutte under.

Subterdúco, duxi, cere, to withdrow, to escape
away, to steale awaie pruilly.

Subterducere se alicui, to conueygh him selfe
away pruilly out of ones companie.

Subtérfluo, fluxi, fluere, to renne or flow under a
thyng, as water under a bydge.

Subtérfugio, subtérfugis, fugi, fugere, to escape
to escape away pruilly, to eschew.

Subterfugere crimen, to auoide the daunger
of a thyng laied to his charge,

Miliciam subterfugere simulatione infaniz,
to escape goyng to warre by feignyng him selfe
madde.

Subtergredior, di, to go underneath.

Subterlabor, laboris, lapsus sum, labi, to escape
or slippe away quickly, to renne or flowe vn-
derneath.

Subtermeo, aui, are, to renne under.

Subtérllino, lini, lini, and leui, linere, to anhoine
or smere underneath.

Súbtero, triui, terere, to byoile or weare, to byake
in peeces.

Boues subterunt pedes, the oxen byake or
weare out their houses.

Subterraneus, a, um, that is under the grounde.

Subtértenuo, aui, are, to consume or weare vn-
derneath, or on the neyther parte.

Subrexo, texui, texere, to weauie to after, to toig-
ne to after other, to speake in the ende or after of
ther thynges.

Subisceo, subrices, cui, cere, to answer nothing
to that which is spoken, to holde his peace, to
speake neuer a woorde.

Subisceco, scere, idem.

Subilis, le, subtile, littell, small.

Subililas, aui, f. g. subtilis, Marpenesse of wit
or reasonyng.

Subiliter, subtilly, synelp.

Subrimeo, subrimes, timui, timere, to be some-
what aserde, to be halfe aserde.

Subrondeo, dere, to clippe under.

Súbtraho, traxi, trahere, to take away, to steale,
to withdrowe.

Subtrahere se, to draw vnto quietenes. also to
withdrow him selfe from other.

Subtrahere famæ, to withdrow from byuite, to
kepe or let one to haue any byuite or fame.

Subtrahere aliquē inuidiæ, to bynge one out
of hatred and displeasure of the people.

E'pondere subtrahere, to take somewhat from
the weichte,

Aliquid subtrahere alicui, to take or steale a-
way a thyng from one.

Collum iugo subtrahere, to get his necke out
of the yoke.

Subtrahere se labori, to withdrow him selfe
from labour, to eschewe labour and payne.

Aliquem bello subtrahere morbus dicitur,
to let or kepe a man that he can not go to warre

Subtristis, ste, somewhat heauy or sadde, some-
what soze, halfe in a dumpe, not half iocunde.

Subtrundo, subtudi, tundere, idem quod Túdo.

Subturpiculus, a, um, a littell dishonest.

Subturpis, pe, somewhat foule, in parte foule or
dishonest, the matter or thyng dishonest coue-
red with cleane woordes.

Subtus, under.

Subúcula, læ, f. g. a thypte. Suetonius semeth to
take it for a petie cote. also a cake.

Subuculatus, a, um, that weareth a thypte.

Súbueho, vxi, vehere, to beare, to extolle, to
carry

carie bp, to carie oꝝ conueygh in a shippe oꝝ wayne.
 Subuēctio, ōnis, f. g. a conueyghing oꝝ cariyng.
 Subuēcto, aui, are, to beate oꝝ carie often.
 Subuēctus, ōs, idem quod Subuēctio.
 Subuēnio, ſubuenis, ueni, uenire, to helpe, to aide, to succour.
 Subuenire inopi, helpe me pooꝝe man that am succourleſſe.
 Erroribus ſubuenire, to deſende and make plaine the errour.
 Subuentaneus, a, um, wyndie, oꝝ of the wynde, oꝝ conceyued of the wynde.
 Subuentanea oua, idem quod Hyponemia.
 Subuento, aui, are, to come to one often.
 Subuerbuſta, rē, f. m. ge. meate burned on the ſpitte.
 Subueroꝝ, ueritus ſum, uereri, to be ſomewhat aſerde, to be halfe aſerde.
 Subuerſo, aui, are, to ſubuerſe often.
 Subuerſus, a, um, turned vꝝ ſide downe, caſte to the grounde, deſtroyed.
 Subuerto, uerti, tere, to tourne vꝝ ſo do wne, alſo to deſtroy, to ſubuerſe, to caſte one awaye by falſe accuſation.
 Subuexus, a, um, hooꝝwed bpwarde lyke an aꝝ the rouſſe.
 Subuiriſis, de, ſomewhat greene of colour.
 Subula, lā, f. gen. an aulle, that coꝝdeners dooe vſe foꝝ a bodkyn.
 Subulcus, ci, m. g. a ſwꝝnchierde.
 Subulo, ōnis, m. g. an hart hauyng hoznes with out tyꝝes, called (as I ſuppoſe) a Spittare: in the Hebreuſian tounge it is a miſtrell.
 Subuolo, aui, are, to flee away, to flee a littell, to flee bpwarde.
 Subuolo, uolui, uoluere, to tumble vnder, to rolle vnder.
 Subur, a towne in Spaine, called commonly Caſbelles.
 Suburbānitas, ātis, f. ge. the neighbourhode of them that be in the ſuburbes, in reſpecte of them that dwell in the citee.
 Suburbānum, ni, n. g. a manour oꝝ farme with out the walles of a citee.
 Suburbāna, ōrum, ſuburbes, houſes and villages nere the citee.
 Suburbānus, a, um, nere the citee, of oꝝ perteynyng to the ſuburbes.
 Suburbia, ōrum, n. g. plu. the ſuburbes of a citee oꝝ towne.
 Suburra, rē, f. g. a ſtreete in Rome.
 Suburrana regio, the ſtreete in Rome, where the byꝝothell houſes were.
 Subūro, uſſi, ūrere, to burne ſomewhat oꝝ a littell.
 Subuulturius, a, um, that whiche appꝝhendeth men lyke as rauens dooe carrayne.
 Succedaneus, a, um, that ſuccedeth, that cometh in place oꝝ ſtede of an other.
 Succedo, ceſſi, cedere, to ſuccede, to appꝝoche oꝝ

come to, to come in the place of an other, to go well foꝝwarde, to haue good ſucceſſe, to proſpere oꝝ come to effecte, to entre, to go in, to goe vnder, ſometime to chaunce.
 Maris ſuccedere, to appꝝoche vnto the walles.
 Et noſtris ſuccede penatibus hoſpes, and enter thou my frende into my houſe.
 Hac non ſucceſſit, alia aggrediemur via, It doeth not proſpere oꝝ come to effecte this waye, we will aſſay an other.
 Antro ſucceſſimus, we be come oꝝ entered into the denne oꝝ cane.
 Tectis ſuccedere, to entre oꝝ go into the houſe.
 Succedere in locum vel vicē alterius, to ſuccede oꝝ come in the place oꝝ ſtede of an other.
 Integri & recentes defatigatis ſuccedunt, the laſty and freſche ſouldiours come in place oꝝ them that be weꝝy.
 In orbē ſuccedere prælijs, to come in & fyghe by couꝝſe one after an other rounde aboute.
 Eques in pugnam ſuccedit, the band of hoꝝſe men entered in to gene battaile oꝝ fyghe.
 In paternas opes ſuccedere, to poſſeſſe the thynges that his father had befoꝝe him.
 Succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri, I will ſuccede you, oꝝ take vpon me your office and charge.
 Aetas ſuccedit ætati, one age foloweth an other.
 Negotium omne iam ſuccedit ſub manus, al the matier proſpereth oꝝ goeth well foꝝwarde with vs.
 Parum ſucceſſit, it came but eaſily to paſſe.
 Si minus ſuccedit, if it doo not proſpere, oꝝ come to good effecte.
 Succedit ex ſentētia, it cometh to paſſe oꝝ goeth foꝝwarde euen as we wolde haue it.
 Quod ſi ſucceſſerit alienari mente, &c. If it chaunce oꝝ foꝝtune.
 Succendo, di, ere, to inflame, to burne.
 Succenſeo, ui, ere, to be angry foꝝ a good cauſe.
 Succenſus, a, um, inflamed, burned.
 Succento, tonis, was a certayne garment, which onely hooꝝes did weare.
 Succento, aui, are, to ſyng a baſe.
 Succentor, ōris, m. g. he that ſyngeth a baſe.
 Succenturiātus, a, um, that made vꝝ the numbꝝe of the bend of men that lacked, that is ſet in the place of him that is dead oꝝ abſent.
 Succenturio, aui, are, to make vꝝ the numbꝝe of an hundred ſouldiours, oꝝ of that cōpany that is called Centuria.
 Succerda, rē, f. m. ge. ſwꝝnes dounge, a pigges tourde.
 Succerno, creui, cernere, to raunge meale in a ſyue, to ſeparate oꝝ take from other.
 Succuſſio, ōnis, f. ge. ſuccuſſion, commyng in place of other.
 Succuſſor, ōris, m. ge. a ſuccuſſour, one that cometh in the place of an other.
 Succuſſorē dare vel mittere alicui, to depoſe one

one out of his office, and sende an other to succede him.

Succellus, a, um, that whiche prosperously hap- peneth or speedeth well, that cometh to effecte.

Succellus, us, m. g. succelle, be it good or ill.

Succellus prosperos dare, to prosper, to geue prosperous successe.

Succida, x, f. g. would new thorne, unwashed.

Succidaneus, a, um, that whiche followeth the firste, also that cometh in the place of an other, that succedeth.

Succidanea hostia, beastes for sacrifice, whiche were killed in the seconde place, or next to the firste.

Succidia, x, for. g. a piece of fittche of baken salted. also larde.

Succido, succidis, succidere, to fall vnder, to fall downe as owne dooth vpon his knees.

Succido, cidi, idere, to fell or cut downe.

Segetes succidere, to mowe or reape downe coine.

Succidus, a, um, lowe, redie to fall.

Succidus, a, um, moyste or full of iuyce.

Succingo, xi, gere, to gyde. also to enuironne, to compass.

Frustra se terrore succinxerit, qui sepius cha- ritate nō fuerit, armis enim arma irritantur, in vaine shall he inuiron him selfe with ter- ris bleneste, whiche is not walled aboute with the loue of his countrey: for with violence, violence is spured.

Succingere se armis, to arme him selfe. also to haue men of armes alwaies aboute him for his defence.

Succincte, compendiously.

Succinctorium, a thoyte iacket or tessen.

Succinctus, a, um, gypte, compassed, inuironned. also prompt, in a redinesse, apt.

Succinctus cultro, ferro, pugione, that hath a knife, sworde, or dagger about him.

Vrbs succincta portibus, a citee haunged ha- uens on euery syde.

Succincta oratio, a compendious or thoyte oration.

Succingulum, li, n. g. a sworde gydle.

Succino, succinui, ere, to make a soft noise to syng a base or tenour.

Succinum, ni, n. g. aumber, wherof some beade stones are made.

Succinus, a, um, of aumber.

Succisus, a, um, that is cutte or drawen from other.

Succisuum tempus, time that a man spareth from other busynesse.

Succisua opera, thinges that a man dooth by times when he leaueth of necessarie busynesse.

In succisuum esse, spoken of fieldes or landes when they be measured, where some parte re- maineth about the measure.

Succipio, succipis, succepi, cipere, idem quod **Excipio**.

Succlamatio, ōnis, a cryng to.

Succlamō, aui, are, idem quod **Acclamo**.

Succlamari, to be communed and talked of of all men.

Succollo, aui, are, to putte vnder the necke or shoulders, to beare a thyng, to beare vp with the shoulders, as they doo that carie men in li- sters.

Succorilla, a small voyce and a whill.

Succosus, a, um, full of iuyce or moisture.

Succresco, scere, to growe vnder or lowe, or a littell and littell, to encrease and waxe moze and moze.

Succubi, diuels, whiche in the likenesse of women doo company with men.

Succuba, an harlot that lieth with an other wo- mans housbande.

Succubo, aui, are, to lie vnder.

Succulentus, & **Succiplenus**, a, um, full of thyce.

Succumbo, cubui, ere, to be subdued, to be top- ned to, to fall or lie downe vnder, to faile for feblenesse, to faile in courage, to lese his cou- rage, to be overcome or overcharged with anie thyng.

Succumbere oneri, to fall downe vnder a bur- den, not to be able to susteyne a burdene.

Animo succumbere, to faile in courage, to become feble or faile herted.

Ne labori succumbant, that they be not over- come with labour.

Precibus alicuius succūbere, to be overcome with intreaty or desyre that a man maketh.

Succumbere viro dicitur mulier.

Succumbere doloribus, to be overcome with sorow and payne.

Fortuna succumbere, not to be able to sus- teine aduersitee.

Senectuti succumbere, for age to be able to doo no moze.

Succurro, curri, currere, to helpe, to aide, to suc- cour, to come in mynde or remembrance.

Vt infamiae communi succurrerem, that I might helpe to put awaie the infamy, that goeth in generall vpon all.

Vt vitae & pudicitiae sororis succurreret, that he might helpe to saue the life and chastitee of his syster.

Succurrere celeriori via, to helpe by a moze redie way or meane.

Neg mihi succurrebant verba, quae &c. neis- ther did I remembre the wordes whiche. &c.

Succus, i, m. ge. iuyce or humour, which the bo- die receiueth of meate and dypnke. also gene- rally all maner of iuyce.

Succus ciuitatis, the vigour or strength of the citee.

Succus lactis, whepe.

Succursarius, ij, m. g. a trottyng horse, an horse that often casteth his rider.

Succuso, idem.

Succussatio, onis, **Succussura**, æ, & **Succussas**
tura, æ, fœm. gen. a trottyng of Mahyng of
an hofse.

Succusso, aui, are, to make as an hofse dogeth
when he trotteyth. also to trot.

Succussor, oris, m. ge. a trottyng hofse. also an
hofse that often casteth his rider.

Succussus, us, m. g. a Mahyng, a trottyng.

Succutio, succutis, cussi, tere, to make a thynge
to togge by, to lifte as the hofse that trotteyth
harde lifteyth one at every steppe in the saddle.

Sucula, æ, a sowe pigge. also a certayne inner gar-
ment. also a certayne companie of sterres, cal-
led the vii. sterres, which doo appere the xii. cas-
lendes of June, and be called **Sucula**, & **His-
ada**. **Sucula**, is also an instrument of ingine to
drawe with, whiche is made of one longe and
rounde poste, having certayne barres in the mid-
des to turne it with all. Of it bee. iii. Cortes,

one lpyng betwene two postes lyke the barrel of
a well: an other standeth bypyght, and is by-
uen about with strength of men thowpyng with
theyr byrasses against the barres in the middes:
The thirde Corte is that, whiche they vse to lyfte
by the water pile sledge, in mahyng brydges.

Suctus, us, m. g. a suckyng.

Sudabundus, a, um, sweatpyng.

Sudarium, ri, n. g. a naphyn, a handkerchiffe.

Sudario, onis, a sweatpyng.

Sudatorium, ri, n. g. a stowe of hofse house.

Sudatorius, a, um, that belongeth to sweating.

Sudator, oris, ma. g. a great sweater, one that
sweateth.

Sudatrix, tricis, f. g. the feminine.

Sudatus, a, um, besweated, all weatte of moisted
with sweatte.

Sudes, dis, f. g. a certayne speare, whiche is bur-
ned at thende, a stake.

Sudis, is, f. g. a certayne fishe, called also **Sphy-
rana**.

Sudo, aui, are, to sweate, to labour soze, to haue
much to dooe.

Sanguine sudare, to sweate bloude.

Sudare mella, to sweate out honny.

Satis sudabis si cum illo inceptas homine,
thou shalt haue enough to dooe. &c.

Sudor, oris, m. g. sweate. also labour.

Sudor remittit se, the sweats begynneth to
leau.

Sudum, di, n. ge. the cleare parte of the firmamēt
betwene cloudes. also the clere firmamēt
withouth cloudes. sometime sayze weather after
rayne.

Sueo, sueui, ère, to be wonte, to accustome, an
olde worde.

Suefacio, feci, facere, to bypyng in vse of custome,
to accustome.

Suesco, sueui, suefcere, to be wonte, to take a
custome.

Suessia, a towne of Campanie.

Suessiones, people of France.

Suetus, a, um, accustomed, brought in vse.

Sueui, people in high Germanie.

Sueuia, the chiefe country of Germanie in ferres
lites, holsomenesse and beautifull perchages,
it hath on the easke Baviere, on the weste Hols-
ate, and the river of Rhene, on the southe the
mountaines Alpes: on the north Franke lande:
It was sometime called **Alemania**, wherof all
Germanie was called **Almayne**, in dache it is
now called **Swane**.

Suffarcinatus, a, um, laded, trusted, stuffed by.

Vidi Cantharam suffarcinatam, I sawe the
olde woman **Canthara** haupyng hir lappe trust-
ed by about hir.

Suffarcino, aui, are, to lade of burdeine, to truste
by, to stuffe by.

Suffaraneus, a, um, that carrieth meale of flour
to any place to sell in littell quantitee.

Suffectus, a, um, that is set in the place of an
officer, whiche is remoued or dead.

Suffenus, a poetes name in **Latallus**, of al other
most folysh.

Suffero, sustuli, sufferre, to susteine, to put vn-
der, to suffre, to take vpon him.

Nunq̃ sufferre eius sumptus posset, he coulde
neuer be able to beare of susteine the sumptus
ous charges of him.

Plus oneris sustuli q̃ ferre possum, I haue ta-
ken a greater bourdeine vpon me then I am a-
ble to beare.

Supplicium sufferre, to suffre of abyde punis-
hement.

Suffertus, a, um, stuffed, filled, replenished.

Sufferueo, ferui, uere, to be somewhat hotte.

Sufferuefacio, feci, facere, to make to sicthe of
be somewhat hotte.

Suffes, suffetis, m. g. was amonge the **Carthas**
ginentes as the **Consull** was at Rome.

Suffibulum, li, n. g. an attire, which the nunnes
of **Messa** did weare on theyr heades when they
did sacrifice.

Sufficio, sufficis, feci, ficere, to suffice, to be suf-
ficient of enough, to content, to let of chouse one
in the place of an other, to indure, to ministrate,
to substitute, to staine.

Sufficit, it sufficeth.

Laboribus sufficere, to be able to endure las-
bours.

Sufficere tibi debet, si. &c. it ought to suffice
of contente you, if. &c.

Nec obniti contra sufficimus, neither be we a-
ble to withstande of resist them.

Nec sufficit ymbo ictibus, the shields of buc-
klar is not able to abide of beare the strokes.

Non sufficientibus iam viribus, his strength
saylpyng him.

Sufficit humorem, it ministrereth moisture.

Ne sufficiatur consul non timent, they feare
not that he shalbe made consul in the other mans
place.

Suffectus in Lucretij locum Horatius, &c. &c.
eius

thing being chosen or set in the place of Lucretius.
 Large sufficiens pradium annuis victibus, a
 house or maner able abundantly to finde a mā
 his living.
 Animo, sufficere, to give courage.
 Suffigo, firi, figere, to fasten or naile vp.
 Suffigere cruci, or in cruce, to hange vp one
 on a gibbet.
 Suffimen, minis, and Suffimentum, ti, nege,
 perfume or fumigation.
 Suffio, firi, fire, to perfume.
 Suffusus, ci, m. g. the rodde of a game, whiche
 was made for a purse to contayne money.
 Suffusio, onis, a perfuming or fumigation.
 Suffitor, oris, m. g. he that bloweth the fyre, he
 that maketh a perfume.
 Suffitus, a, um, perfumed.
 Suffitus, us, m. g. a perfuming.
 Sufflamin, minis, n. g. that wherewith a whele is
 retained or stopp'd of his course.
 Sufflaminio, aui, are, to stay or holde backe with
 the instrument called Sufflamin.
 Sufflacio, onis, f. g. a blowing.
 Sufflator, oris, m. g. he that bloweth.
 Sufflatus, a, um, blown.
 Sufflatus, us, m. idem quod Sufflacio.
 Sufflatus, a, um, somewhat yelow.
 Sufflo, aui, are, to blowe.
 Sufflare buccas, to puffed vp the cheeks.
 Sufflavit nescio quid vxori, he that whispered
 somewhat in his wifes eare what to reuerce.
 Suffocatio, onis, a stranglinge, a chokynge, a
 stiffling.
 Suffocator, oris, he that strangleth or stifleth.
 Suffoco, aui, are, to stoppe the breathe, to strangle,
 to stiffl.
 Suffocare urbem fame, to destroy a citee with
 hunger.
 Suffodio, suffodis, dere, to digge vnder, to make
 holow vnderneath.
 Suffodere equos, to thruste horses through.
 Suffossio, onis, a digging vnder, a myning.
 Suffossus, a, um, digged vnder, caste downe, des-
 troied, also stumbling as an horse dooeth.
 Suffossus equus, a stumbling horse.
 Suffragatio, onis, f. g. a declaracion of a consent
 or fauour, a geuyng of a mans voice or fauour
 in election.
 Suffragator, oris, m. g. a supporter or mainteyner,
 one that helpeth or aydeth with his good
 worde or voyce.
 Suffragatorius, a, um, that pertyneth to fauour-
 yng with voyce in election, that helpeth a man
 with his good worde.
 Suffragum, gij, n. g. the voyce of people assen-
 bled in geuyng their consent. also helpe of suc-
 cour. also a wreche in the sea.
 Suffraginosus, a, um, that is diseased or payned
 in the houses or ioyntes in the hinder legges.
 Suffraginosi equi, horses whiche haue the peis-

nes or scratches.
 Suffrago, gis, f. g. the loppe of the hynde
 legge of a horse, called the hough. Sometime it
 doeth signifie the pastern. It is also the ponge
 of a wine.
 Suffragor, aris, ari, to beare fauour, to fauour,
 to helpe one, to speake on his parte fauourably,
 to geue him good monye.
 Nullis suffragantibus meritis meis, with-
 out any merites or desertes on my parte.
 Alicui ad consulum suffragari, to helpe one
 to be consull.
 Fortuna suffragante, by the good help of For-
 tune, if fortune fauoure vs.
 Suffragatio, onis, a hynde of building, whiche
 fasteneth the stones in the walls.
 Suffrico, frici, care, to rubbe of.
 Suffrigidus, a, um, halfe colde.
 Suffrigo, fregi, fringere, to brycke in the mids-
 dell, to brycke somewhat, to brycke vnder.
 Suffrio, aui, are, to brycke in small pieces, to
 crumme small.
 Suffrutex, tici, that thyng which groweth, ha-
 uing the fourme meane betwene an herbe and
 a shrubbe.
 Suffuerat, olde wryters vled for sub eodem, lecto
 fuerat.
 Suffugio, suffugis, fugi, fugere, to flee away
 pryly.
 Suffugium, gij, n. g. a place of refuge.
 Suffulcio, ciui, citum, or fultu, fultum, cire, to
 state or holde vp, to susteyne or beare vp.
 Suffultus, a, um, staied vp.
 Suffumigo, aui, are, to make smoke vnderneath,
 to make a fumigation.
 Suffundatus, a, um, laped vnder.
 Suffundo, fudi, dere, to caste downe or poure li-
 quor on a thyng, to cast abroad.
 Suffunderē aciem oculorum, to trouble or
 confounde the eye syght.
 Ve cibo suffundamus vires ad forturam, that
 with meate we may geue them strength, or cause
 them to haue strengthe to generation.
 Suffuror, aris, ari, to steale pryly.
 Suffusio, onis, a webbe in the eye, also a spreading
 abroad, a pouyng vpon.
 Suffusus, a, um, spynbled, indeawed, that hath
 any thyng poured on it.
 Suffusus robor alicui dicitur, when one blas-
 meth.
 Suffusi cruore oculi, the eyes being bloudded.
 Suffusus maleuolentia animus in ceteros, a
 mynde full of rancour or malice towards other.
 Sales suffusi felle, mery tearynges full of biting
 tauntes.
 Suggero, gessi, gerere, to minister or geue a
 thyng, to sende forth the thynges, wherof are
 plentie, to put in mynde, to prompte, also for
 Refero, to shewe or tell.
 Tellus suggerit alimenta, the grounde geneth
 foods

Food of nourishment.
 Bruto statim Horatium suggerunt, foote
 with they chole Horatius in Brutus place.
 Tuum est vt suggeras, it is your parte to put
 men in mynde of it, or tel me of it, or to put me
 in remembrance of it.
 Suggestere sumptus, to allow expences.
 Res suggerit, the matter requirith.
 Suggestus, us, m. g. or Suggestum, ti, n. g. a
 pulpitte of high place, out of the whiche ora-
 tours or capitaines made propositions vnto
 the people. Suggestus is also a suggestion, a
 report.
 Sugillo, or after some, Sugillo, au, are, to make
 a blacke spotte in the thynne with beatyng. it is
 also to scorne, to detracte of infame, to reprove,
 to condemne, to hippe, to saunt.
 Sugillatio, onis, fcm. ge. a marke in the visage,
 blacke or blew, made by some stroke, a moche
 a detractiō, an infamacion beynde one, a
 condemnation.
 Sugillatus, a, um, spotted, moched, detracted,
 infamed, condemned.
 Sugo, fluxi, sugere, to sucke.
 Suggredior, gressus sum, gredi, to go by selfe
 of mynny.
 Suggrunda, æ, f. g. or Suggrundia, ðrū, n. ge.
 the eaves of a house, whiche defendeth the wals
 les from rayne.
 Suggrundaria, burialles of younge infantes,
 whiche were not aboue. xl. daies olde.
 Suggrundatio, onis, fcm. gen. the eavesyng of
 a house.
 Sui, pronomen reciprocum, of him selfe.
 Vt se dimitterem, that I would dismitte him,
 or let him departe.
 Vt veniam ad se rogar, he desyeth me that I
 would come to him.
 Sibi, is sometyme toygned with suo, withoute
 any signification.
 Sui sibi hunc gladio iugulo, I kylt him with
 his owne sword, I confunde him with his
 owne argument.
 Suile, lis, neu. gene. a swynes sie.
 Suilla, læ, fæ. gene. swynes fleshe. porke.
 Suillus, and Suinus, a, um, of a swyne.
 Sulcatum, in furrowes, furrow by furrow.
 Sulcator, ðris, m. g. one that maketh furrowes,
 one that roweth in a bote on the water, because
 he cutteth it as the earth with a ploughe.
 Sulcatus, a, um, made in furrowes.
 Sulco, au, are, to fallowe, to make furrowes.
 Sulculus, lig, m. g. a litell furrow.
 Sulcus, ci, m. g. a furrow. also a longe range or
 trench lyke a furrow to plante vines or other
 trees in, tilling, labouryng of the ground.
 Serere tertio, quarto, quinto sulco, to sowe in
 the thirde, the fourth, the fift fallowe. Somes
 time it is putte for a dicke. also any maner of
 cutting of the earth: properly it signifieth anye
 thyng, that is long and sharpe edged. Bisulcū

animal, a beast that hath the teete cloven with
 two talons.
 Infundere sulcos telluri, to till the grounde.
 Aquarius sulcus, a furrow to dyaine water by.
 Sullanus, a, um, for Syllanus.
 Sullaturire, for Syllaturire.
 Sulmo, monis, a towne in the countrey of Pella-
 gna, where Oribius the poete was borne.
 Sulmonensis, one of the citie of Sulmo.
 Sulphur, sulphuris, n. g. bymstone.
 Sulphuraria, æ, fæ. g. a place whete bymstone
 is boyled.
 Sulphurata, drant, neu. ge. matches made with
 bymstone.
 Sulphuratus, a, um, dyssed with bymstone.
 Sulphuratum ramentum, a matche.
 Sulphureus, a, um, of bymstone, like bymstone
 in colour, or that saubourth of bymstone.
 Sulpitius Galba, the name of a Romayne.
 Sultanus, a Soudan, whiche was the name of a
 kyng of Egypt and Syria.
 Sultis, for Silvris.
 Sumach, in the Arabicke tongue is that, which Dio-
 scorides calleth Rhus. It is also called Ros
 syriacus, Manardus, lib. 1. epist. 4.
 Sumanus, he that alwaies taketh.
 Sum, es, fui, to be, with a gentiue of an ablative
 case to be of value: with a dative, for Habere,
 to haue.
 Sum amphitritonis, I am Amphitritons seruā.
 Sum mihi bis septē prestanti corpore nym-
 phæ, I haue, fortwone maydens of excellent
 beaultie.
 Sum in mora illi, I make him to tarte.
 Sum in metu, I am aferde.
 Sum in noxia, I am put in the blame.
 Sum, olde wyters vied for cum, him.
 Sic vestra benignitas ad audiendum, please it
 it you to here.
 Sunt septem dies, it is seven daies agone.
 Esse desyderio, to be desyred.
 Quæ esui potuit non sunt, whiche serue not
 for meate & drynke, or be not eaten or drunke.
 Hoc melli est, this is pleasant and sweete.
 Indis est magno precio, among the Indians
 it is greatly esteemed, or of great value.
 Esse in sermonibus, to be much communed of
 called of a byode.
 Est, for Licet, Quæ verbo obiecta verbo ne-
 gare sit, suche thynges as bee layed to ones
 charge in woordes, a man maye denie with
 woordes.
 Est adolescens esce maximæ, he is a very
 greafe eater.
 Magni sunt oneris, they cary a great burdein.
 Mentiri non est meum, it is not my propriete
 to lie.
 Non est nostrum onus, it is no parte of ones
 charge.
 Iudicabunt nihil æque dissoluēdæ religionis
 esse, they will thyne that nothyng shal so lone
 dissolve

dissolde honest religion.
 Quanti est summo, receiue as muche as it is
 worth.
 Est sesteriis tribus modius, a bushell is solde
 for thre sesterij.
 Quis pluris fuit Annebale, cōsilio, virtute, &
 who was better, &c.
 Magni apud aliquem esse, to be muche set by
 of any man, to be in great fauour of estimaciō.
 Sum domi meæ, tuæ, vestræ, &c.
 Est derisui omnibus, he is a laughynge stocke
 to every man, every man maketh him a foole.
 Mihi magnæ molestiæ fuit, it greued me sore.
 Quāto sumptu fuerim tibi, how great charge
 I haue ben to you.
 Est mihi melius, it is better with me, I am
 better.
 Ni mihi tecum minus esset, if I were not lesse
 acquainted or familiar with you.
 Amori esse, to be loued.
 Odio esse, to be hated.
 Cui bono fuerit, to whom it shal be profitable
 Crimini esse, to be laid as a fault to ones
 charge.
 Tibi gloriæ esse putasti, thou thoughtest it to
 be a glorie or prayse to thee.
 Factum illud inuidiæ ei fuit apud patres, he
 was hated of the senatours for so doyng.
 Esse miraculo dicitur res, whan men doe mer-
 uaile at it, as a thyng wonderfull and straige.
 Qui oneri ferendo essent, whiche were able to
 beare the burdeyne or charge.
 Prædæ esse, to be a pray or bootie.
 Præsidio esse, to ayde or succour.
 Quæ signo sunt omnia, all which thynges doe
 signifie.
 Testimonio alicui esse, to beare one witness.
 Vtui esse, to be expedient or profitable.
 Sum, is eloquentie vñd with certanie preposi-
 tions.
 Vide ne hoc totum sit à me, but consider, whe-
 ther this whole matter make not for me.
 Id est ad lateris dolorem, that is holesome or
 medicinable for the payne in the syde.
 Ad urbem esse, for in vrbe.
 Fac apud te lies, se that thy wittes be thine
 owne.
 Ad eam partem quæ est ad Hesperiam, whiche
 lieth towarde Hesperia.
 Etiam ex his qui cum imperio sunt, whiche be
 in auctoritate, whiche beare a rule or stroke in
 the common weale.
 In delitijs alicui esse, to be ones dearlyng.
 In animo est, I am aduised or minded, I
 haue determined, my fantasie is.
 Et est hodie in bonis, and he is now in posses-
 sion of the gooddes.
 Cuius in ditione sunt, in whose auctorite or
 power they be.
 Est in exemplis, it is written.
 In expectando sum, id est, expecto,

In infamia esse, to be defamed, to haue an ill
 name.
 In mentem mihi fuit, I was mynded.
 In meis intimis est, he is one of my next and
 especiall friends.
 Esse in oculis hominibus, to be loued of men.
 In pabulo esse, to be good to eate.
 Esse in noxia, to be faultie.
 In publico esse non audeo, he daureth not come
 abroad.
 In quæsto lingua est, he getteth his liuyng by
 his tongue.
 Magna esse in spe, that men haue a great hope
 of it.
 Quādiu vos eritis in spe, as long as ye haue
 any hope.
 Multum fuit in venationibus, he vsed hūtyng
 muche.
 Esse in vita, to liue.
 In vsu esse, to be vsed or occupied.
 Pro nobis sunt, they be on our parte.
 Esse in procuracione regni, to haue the charge
 or gouernaunce of the common weale.
 Iam ego hic ero, I will be here by and by.
 Vbi illic dies est complures, when he had ben
 or taried there a good space.
 Male sit tibi, the deuill take thee.
 Bono animo es, bee of good cheere.
 Est mihi nomen, my name is.
 Nomen Mercurij est mihi, my name is Mer-
 curie.
 Est, onely in the thirde person, for conuenit.
 Non est inter patrem & filium, &c. id est, nō
 conuenit.
 Fuit quoddam tempus, the time was once.
 Est quod gaudeas, thou haste a cause to re-
 ioyse.
 Non est quod, &c. there is no cause why.
 Erit vbi te vlciscar, I shal ones haue a time to
 be reuenged on thee.
 Sin' est vt velis, but if it be so that ye will.
 Est mihi iter Lemnum, my tourney is to
 Lemnos.
 Est vbi damnum præstet facere quā lucrum,
 it chaunceth or cometh to passe somtyme, that
 it is, &c.
 Quæ huius loci esse videbuntur, whiche shal
 seeme to be propre, conuenient or agreying for
 that place.
 Non tam facile his opitulari est, it is not pos-
 sible to helpe them so easely: or it is not so easie
 a matter to helpe them.
 Vt hic sitis hodie, that you would tarie here
 so day.
 Esto, be it, I am content.
 Quod si vt es, cessabis, lacesam, if thou playe
 the slouggarde, as thou art wonte, I will pro-
 uoke thee or sterre thee vp.
 Sumenalia, looke Summanalia.
 Sumen, sūminis, n. g. is made of the pappes of
 a sowe, cut from hir the day after she hath far-
 rowed,

powdered, and powdered with salt.
Summa, a, f. g. a collection of thynges or woꝝdes; also the principall poynt of a matter, the conclusion of a thyng.
Quanta istac hominum **summa** est, howe greate is the numbre.
Summam promissi sui complere, to perfourme and accomplishe his promise.
Victoriae **summa** in eo constat, the chiefe poynte of the victorie consisteth in that.
Ne **summa** rei periculum faceret, That he should not haſarde or put the whole matter in aduenture.
Summa quadrans, looke **Quadrans**.
In **summam** belli profectum foret, he had achieved and finished the whole warre.
In **summam** proficit, it cometh as lengthe to perfection.
Summa illa sit, for a conclusion, to conclude, to make shorſe and speake it in fewe woꝝdes.
Summa fuit, the summe of the whole matter was thus.
Summa est in testibus, the chiefe or principall poynte of all the matter is in the witnesses.
Decedet nihil de **summa**, there shall nothyng of the summe be diminished.
Subducamus **summam**, let vs caste the whole summe.
De **summa** detrahere, to debate of the summe.
Deceſſionem facere de **summa**, idem.
Summam conficere, to summe.
Hanc **summam** orationis habuit, all his woꝝdes came to this poynte.
Ad **summam**, to be shorſe.
Summanalia, a, f. g. a greate cake made lyke a whele, such as is made at bydales and church goynges.
Summanus, a god, whome the paynims thought to haue prehemynence in the nyght, come take it for Pluto.
Summarium, ij, n. g. an Epitome or bydgement.
Summarius, ij, chiefe or principall aboute other.
Summates, tum, the chiefe persons of a realme or citee, peeres or great men.
Summatim, compendiously, by every parte of the matter, summarily.
Summatum, of **Summus**, by the toppes or highest partes.
Summatus, us, m. g. empyze, ſoueraignete, domination, chiefe rule.
Summe, excellently, chiefly, as riche as is possible, very greatly.
Summergo, merſi, gere, to plunge vnder water, to drowne.
Summiſſi, inuenerunt.
Summiſſim, & **Summiſſe**, ſecretly, not lowde.
Summiſſus, a, um, baſe, lowly.
Summiſſa voce, with a ſoft voyce, ſometime with humble woꝝdes.

Summitas, atis, f. m. gen. heghst, or highneſſe, the topp.
Summito, miſi, ere, to conuerſe in priuely, also to ſuffer to growe.
Summittere barbam, to let the bearde growe.
Summo, aui, are, to ſumme or make an accompt.
Summorianae vxores, whoꝝes hepte in the Rede of wyues.
Summoneum, nij, n. gen. a place where bandyſe was kept without the walles of a towne.
Summoneus, a, um, that which is vnder the walles.
Summoneo, ſummones, nui, ere, looke **Submoneo**.
Summopere, aduerbium, very diligently. Cic. inde inuent.
Summoueo, ſummoues, moui, ere, to putte away, to ſet a parte, to lay aſyde.
Summus, a, um, heghst, extreme, greateſt or very commendable, excellent, ſometime very deepe.
Summum, at the moſt.
Summo iure agere, to take the rigour or extreme of the law in ſuite, to be extreme.
Summum faſtigium imponere, to ſynge a thyng perfectly, to bynge a matter to a poynte.
Summam manum addere, idem.
Summum & profundum, contrarie, the topp and the bottome.
Vixit ad **summam** ſenectutem, he liued vntill he was a very aged man, or as longe as anye man coulde liue.
Amicus **summus** meus, my great and ſpecial frende.
Summa aqua, the topp of the water.
Aetas **summa**, the laſt age.
Aeſtas **summa**, the laſt ende of ſummer.
Summo artificio facta, meruailouſely cunningly wrought.
In **summa** deſperatione, when there was no hope in the worlde, when all hope was paſt.
Summa fide, without any fraude or gyle, very ſincerely and truly.
Summa forma, excellent beautie or fauour.
Inſcitia **summa**, extreme folly or ignorance.
Summo loco natus, deſcended of a noble lynage.
Ad **summam** magnitudinem peruenire, To come to the greateſt, to bee as bygge as euer they will be.
Omnia **summa** in eo ſunt, all excellent vertues that can be in a man, are in him.
Summus moror, great heauyneſſe.
Summa quaſtio, the principall poynt of queſtion.
Summa voce pronunciare, to ſpeake as lowde.
E **summo** puteo, out of the very deepe pitte.
Summuto, aui, are, to change one for another.
Sumo, ſumpli, ere, to take vpon one, to take generally,

nerally, to hye, to consume, to bozowe. also to spende or bestow on one, to receiue, to chose. also to take saye and sociely. it differeth from Rapio.

Quoad enim peruentum, quo sumpra nauis est, non domini nauis est, sed nauigantium, vntill they come to the place whither the Shippe was hyed, the Shippe is not the owners, but theye that be passengers.

In mala yxore atque inimico, si quid sumas, sumptum est, on a thyewe wfe and an enemye, what so euer thou bestowest is wast.

Sumere aquam de puteo, to draw water out of the well.

Sumere confidentia, to trust, to take courage.

Sumere mutuum, to bozow.

Sumere obsequium animo, to liue after his owne phantasie or pleasure.

Sumere operam frustra, to labour in vayne.

Sumere optionem, to choole.

Sumere personam, to counterfayte an other.

Sumere supplicium, to punish.

Mihi non sumo tantum, I doo not make my boast that I can doo so muche.

Mihi non sumo, vt meum consilium valere debuerit, I doo not attribute so muche vnto my selfe, as to thynke that my counsaile ought to haue ben folowed.

Hoc mihi sumpsi, vt id a te peterem, I was so bolde as to desyre that of you.

Mihi pro meo iure sumo, I claime this by good right.

Sumere alicunde, he should bozow it of some body. Sumere in re aliqua, in est, impendere, to bestow.

Sumat sibi aliquem iudicem, id est eligat, let him choole or take to him a iudge.

Bellum sumere, to begyn or enterpryse warre.

Sumere, for Consumere, to spende.

Diem sumere, to take a day to doo a thyng.

Hilarem sumamus hunc diem, let vs spende this day merely.

Exordium, or Initium sumere, to begynne.

Ientaculum sumere, to bzeake his fast.

Cibum sumere, to eate.

Imperatorias sibi partes sumere, to take on him the office of a capitayne.

Spatium ad cogitandum sumere, to take leasure to muse on the mattier.

Tantos sibi spiritus sumpserat, he became so haue mynded and proude.

Sumptifacio, feci, ere, to spende.

Sumptio, onis, f. g. a takyng.

Sumptio, aui, are, to take often.

Sumptuarius, a, um, that pertaineth to expenses.

Sumptuariae leges, lawes made for restraynyng of outragious expenses.

Sumptuose, sumptuousely, chargeably.

Sumptuosus, a, um, sumptuous, costly, that spendeth much or outragiously.

Domus sumptuosa, a costly house or family,

wherin is much superfluitie of expenses.

Sumptuosa cena, a sumptuous & costly supper.

Sumptus, us, m. g. expense, cost, charge.

Effusus sumptus, riotte, superfluous expense.

Dare sumptum, to geue money to spende or bestowe.

Ne sumptui reipublice esset, that they might not be chargeable to the common weale.

Prouinciam sumptu exhaustire, to ouercharge the countrey with exceedyng cost and expenses.

Facere sumptum in aliquem, to spende or bestow cost on one.

Aduetus noster ne minimo quide sumptui vobis fuit, was no charge at all to you.

Nullus rerunt sumptus factus est, there was not one farthyng spent or bestowed.

Facere ampliter sumptum, to spende or bestow largely.

Impendent infiniti sumptus in hos exercitus. &c. these armies will stande vs in infinite charge.

Inferre sumptus ciuibus, to putte the citsens to coste.

Infumere sumptum magnum in rem aliqua, to spende very muche vpon a thyng.

Ponere sumptum, to bestow cost.

Minuere sumptum in aliquem, not to spende or bestow so muche on one.

Ne extra modum sumptu prodeas, that you spende not beyonde measure.

Sumptus suppeditare, to fynde ones costes and charges.

Sunium, a promontorie or elbow of the countrey of Attica, also a village there.

Suo, sui, ere, to sowe, to ioygne or make faste together.

Suere aliquid capiti, to get a thywed turne.

Videat ne quid suo suat capiti, let hym take heede lest he gette him selfe a thyewe turne, or lest he make a rodde for his owne taile.

Metuo lenonem ne quid suo suat capiti, I am aserde of the bande, lest he procure or gette him selfe a thywed turne.

Suopte ingenio, of his owne propre witte.

Sup, for Super, aboue.

Supellecticarius, ri, m. g. a bondeman or slaue, which is accompted for chattell.

Supellex, lectilis, or Hic & hac Supellectilis & hoc supellectile, householde stuffe, all thynges moueable with in the house.

Super, vpon, aboue, beyonde, mozeouer, also of.

Sometyme for Prater, besyde.

Super Garamantas & Indos proferet imperium, he shall aduance his empyre beyonde the Garamantians and Indians.

Super cenam, at supper time.

Super hac, mozeouer.

Super Euclionis filia, of Euclions daughter.

Super Priamo, super Hectore, of Priamus, of Hector.

Hac super re scribam ad te, of that matter I write

wylte vnto thee.

Super, for Propter.

Nec super ipse sua molitur laude laborem,
nor he taketh the payne for his praise.

Super, for Valde, His accessa super, with those
woozdes the beyng greatly inflamed or sterred.
Studui super mediam noctem, or media no-
cte, halfe the nyght and moze, or till it was past
midnyght.

Erant super mille, they were aboue a thous-
sande.

Super veteres amicos & familiares, besydes
his olde frendes and familiars.

Super bellum, annona præmente, ouer and
besydes the warre, beyng in greate distresse for
lacke of vitayles.

Gratias aliis super alias epistolis agit, he ge-
ueth me thankes in many letters one after an-
other.

Super vinum & epulas, at the tyme whan thet
were dypnyng and makynge mery.

Super se collocare aliquē, to place one aboue
him selfe.

Super gratiam esse, id est, maius esse, vincere
Satis superq, enough and to muche.

Et super e vallo prospectant, id est, desuper.

Superquam quod, for Præterquam quod.

Super somnum seruus, a chamberlayne.

Super, sometyme for Insuper.

Supera, for Supra.

Supera, drum, is vled substantiuely for heauen.

Superabundo, aui, are, to abounde, to be super-
flouise.

Superaddo, didi, ere, to put to, or adde to, moze
ouer.

Superalligo, aui, are, to bynde vpon an other
thyng.

Superamentum, i, that is superfluous or ouer-
plusse.

Superbe, proude, stately, loftely.

Superbiter, idem, vled of Reuius.

Superbius aliquē appellare, to speake to one
proude and disdeynfully.

Supérbia, æ, f. g. pryde, losynesse of mynde, ar-
rogancie.

Supérbibō, pérbibī, bire, to drynke after, to
drynke moze than neede is.

Superbificus, a, um, that doeth a thyng proude.

Superbiloquens, & Superbiloquus, he that spea-
keth proude or haughty.

Superbiloquentia, æ, f. g. proude or haute wo-
rdes, proude and arrogant speakynge.

Superbio, biui, ire, to be proude, to be hygh min-
ded, to haue a lofty stomacke, to go stately and
arrogantly.

Superbus, a, um, proude, sometime magnifike or
noble. also high, sumptuous, ornate, or gar-
nished, riche, wicked.

Superbos, olde wryters vled for Mortuos, be-
cause of the pompe whiche was at the buryng.

Faciam ego hodie te superbū, nisi hinc abis,

I wyl kill thee, if thou get thee not hens.

Superbum bellum, vniust, unhappy, or wick-
ed warre.

Populum latē regem belloq, suberbum, id
est, excellentem, nobilem.

Tyburg, superbum, magnifike, builded high.

Postes spolqs superbi, id est, ornati.

Superbas aures habemus, when we disdeyne
to heare one speake.

Superbum est, it is a proude acte.

Supercalco, aui, are, to treade vpon, or rather to
lay ouer with lime.

Supercerno, creui, ere, to spyte or raynge vpon.

Supercido, pércidi, ere, to fall on.

Superciliōsus, a, um, lower in countenance.

Supercilium, ij, n. g. the ouer browe. Sometyme it
signifieth pryde, graunter, it is also the hance,
whiche is ouer the dooze.

Supercilium salit, spoken prouerbielly, whē
one hath a good hope that a thyng wyl come to
passe.

Supercilium attollere, to be stately or proude.

Superciliū ponere, to laie aparte pryde or state-
ly countenance.

Supercilium contrahere, to lowze.

Supercilium remittere, contrarie.

Seueri supercilij matrona, a sadde houswyfe
or a lower dame.

Supercilium montis, the ridge of an hyll.

Supercilium, is sometyme vled for Natus, a
becke.

Supercōtego, texi, gere, to couer ouer.

Supercorruo, ui, ere, to fall downe vpon.

Supercresco, creui, scere, to ouergrow.

Supértubo, cubui, are, to lie vpon, to slepe vpon.

Supercurro, curri, ere, to ren vpon, to ren aboue.

Supercurrere ager dicitur vestigali, quū has
bet ampliorem prouentum, to be better than
the rent.

Superdico, dixi, ere, to say mozeouer, to adde to
in woozdes.

Superdo, pércedi, ere, to lay vpon, to put vpon.

Superdūco, duxi, ere, to byng besyde them that
be brought already, to couer ouer or lay vpon.

Supéredo, éredis, édi, ere, to eate after a thyng.

Superémineo, minui, minere, to be higher than
other, to be aboue other.

Superégo, aui, are, to geue mozeouer, to geue
ouer and aboue that was geuen already.

Superexto, stiti, tare, to remayne ouer.

Supérfero, fers, pér tuli, ferre, to beare ouer.

Superficiarius, a, um, that hath an house of his
owne, builded on an other mans grounde, and
payeth therfoze a quite rent.

Superficiaræ ædes, houses builded on the lād
of an other man than builded them.

Superficies, ei, f. g. the ouermost parte of any
thyng.

Superfit, for Superest.

Superfloreſco, florui, scere, to bud or spring ouer

Superflue, superfluousely.

Supers

Superfluitas, âtis, f. g. superfluitie.
 Superfluo, fluxi, ere, to abūde oꝝ be superfluous
 Superfluous, a, um, superfluous.
 Superfeto, aui, are, when beastes after their first
 conception conceiue an other ponge.
 Superfulgeo, fulsi, fulgēre, to shyne, oꝝ caste a
 great light vpon.
 Superfundo, fudi, ere, to poure vpon.
 Superfusus, a, um, poured vpon, spred oꝝ spar-
 red abode.
 Superfusus Tyberis, the ryuer of Tyber ouer
 flowyng.
 Superfundens se lætitia, excedyng greates ioye
 comyng vpon a man.
 Superfusa gens montibus, spread abode vpo
 the mountaynes.
 Supergero, gessi, gerere, to cast oꝝ heape vpon.
 Supergradior, oꝝ Supergredior, gredi, to goe v
 pon. Supergredi omnem laudem, to passe oꝝ
 excell all prayse.
 Superi, they whiche be in heauen.
 Superiatio, superiatis, ieci, ere, to cast vpon oꝝ
 lay vpon, also to adde to.
 Superiatio, aui, are, to cast vpon often, to passe
 ouer oꝝ beyonde, to leape ouer.
 Superiectus, us, m. g. a leapyng as an hoyle doth
 a mare, a castyng vpon.
 Superilligo, aui, are, to bynde vpon.
 Superillino, lini, liui, linire, to annoynte oꝝ
 smere vpon.
 Superincido, incidi, ere, to fall on.
 Superimpensens, entis, om. g. hangyng ouer.
 Superimpono, posui, ponere, to put vpon, to
 charge moze ouer.
 Superinduco, duxi, ere, to lay vpon, to couer.
 Superinduo, indui, ere, to put vpon.
 Superingero, ingessi, ingerere, to cast oꝝ heape
 vpon.
 Superiniicio, iniicis, ieci, icere, to cast vpon oꝝ
 lay vpon, also to adde to.
 Superintego, texi, ere, to couer ouer.
 Superintono, ni, tonare, to thunder from aboue,
 to make a great noyse from an highe place.
 Superiungo, unxi, ere, to anoynt vpon.
 Superior, & hoc superius, higher.
 Superior aetas, the time oꝝ age passed.
 Accumbit superior, he sitteth higher.
 Tota domus superior, all the vpper parte of
 the house.
 Superioribus temporibus, in tyme paste.
 Superiores, aunceltours, seniours, they that
 liued befoze our time, also they þ excel oꝝ passe.
 Superiorem esse largiuone, to excell oꝝ passe
 one in libetall geuyng.
 Superlachrymo, aui, are, to wepe oꝝ droppe v
 pon.
 Superlatio, onis, f. g. a bearyng ouer.
 Superlatius, superlatius.
 Superlatus, a, um, that is set to augment the mat-
 ter.
 Superliminare, âtis, n. g. the transome oꝝ lintell

ouer a doore.
 Superlitus, a, um, lūered ouer.
 Supermando, mandi, ere, to eate ouer an other
 thyng.
 Supermeo, aui, are, to goe ouer, to slippe ouer, to
 renne oꝝ flow ouer.
 Supermico, aui, are, to excell oꝝ passe.
 Supernas, âtis, f. g. that is aboue.
 Supernato, aui, are, to swimme vpon.
 Supernatus, a, um, that is boꝝne oꝝ growen be-
 side other.
 Supernari, they that haue the hynder parte of
 they thigges nexte the buttockes cut away.
 Suberabilis, le, that may be passed oꝝ overcome.
 Superne, a high, aboue, from aboue.
 Supernia, the inwarde and hindermost part of the
 thigges nexte the buttockes cut of.
 Supernus, a, um, hygh oꝝ ouer, that is aboue.
 Superna regio, the high countrey.
 Supero, aui, are, to go ouer, to surmount, to ex-
 cede, to passe, to overcome, to excell, to bounde,
 to be leste, to remaine, also to vanquish oꝝ
 ouercome, also to ouerclue, sometime to kill.
 Quod superat, which is moze, oꝝ is leste in
 surplussage.
 Aqua vix superat genua, the water scantly
 cometh aboue the knees.
 Si quæstum sumptus superat, if his expences
 be greater than his games, if he spende moze
 than he getteth.
 Hæc superat ipsam Thaidem, this passeth
 Thais hit selfe.
 Adamantem superare duritia, to be harder
 than the Diamonde.
 Cursu superare canem, to renne swifter oꝝ fas-
 ter than a dogge.
 De eo quod ipis superat, of that thyng which
 they haue to muche of.
 Si quid ari meo alieno superabit, If I shall
 haue any thyng leste whan my debtes be payed.
 Multa die superante, befoze it was night by a
 good while.
 Superatne & vescitur aura? is he aliue, &c.
 Aliquem ferro superare, to kill one.
 Superobruo, obrui, ruere, to ouerwhelme oꝝ
 cast vpon, to couer quite and cleane.
 Superpendeo, pendi, pendere, to hange ouer.
 Superpondium, ij, n. g. ouerweight, that which is
 added to the iust weight.
 Superpono, sui, ere, to put ouer oꝝ to set vpon.
 Superrado, rasi, ere, to scrape vpon, to shawe the
 vpper parte.
 Superfando, scandi, ere, to clyme vpon.
 Superfcribo, scripsi, bere, to write vpon oꝝ ouer.
 Superfedeo, superfedes, fedi, ere, to omitte oꝝ
 leaue to doo a thyng, to leaue of.
 Superfedere pugna, to geue ouer battayle, to
 fease from battayle.
 Superfedeas hoc labore itineris, take not the
 payne to come now, oꝝ feybeare the payne tak-
 yng in this iourney.

Superfede istis rebus, let these thynges alone.
 Superfede istis verbis, let these wordes passe,
 holde thy tongue.
 Superfedi scribere, I forbare to write, I lesse
 vnwritten.
 Verborum multitudine supersedendum est,
 we must not vse many wordes.
 Superfilio, supersilis, filui, & filiui, lire, to leape
 oʒ hoppe vpon.
 Superfargo, oʒ spergo, spersi, spargere, to
 spynkle oʒ cast vpon.
 Superstagno, aui, are, to ouerflow.
 Supersterno, stravi, ere, to straw oʒ couer ouer.
 Superstes, perstitis, om. g. a suruiuour, he that
 ouer liueth oʒ remayneth aliue after that other
 be dead. also a lyue, sometime presente, olde
 wyters called Superstites, witnesses.
 Superstes toti conuiuiio, he that riseth laste
 from the table.
 Superstitē alicui & vitæ alicuius esse, to liue
 after an other.
 Superstes Syllæ vixit vsque ad Antonium,
 he liued after Sylla, euen to Antonius time.
 Multi superstites bellorum, infamiā. &c. ma
 ny escappng and liayng after the warres. &c.
 Se superstitem gloriæ suæ superesse, to liue
 and remayne after the tyme of his glorie.
 Superstitem reipublicæ viuere, to liue after
 the common weale is utterly destroyed.
 Superstes, he that is safe.
 Deos quæso vt sis superstes, I beseeche God
 saue you, longe mought you lyue, also presente.
 Superstitē vtrum qʒ monui, ne iniussi abiret,
 I aduised them bothe beynge present, that they
 should not departe befoze they were bedden.
 Superstitio, ōnis, f. g. a superstitious oʒ vaine re
 ligious oʒ deuotion, an honourng of that which
 ought not to be honoured, a vaine reuerence oʒ
 feare towardes that thyng, wherein is no effica
 cie oʒ power, but by the illusion of the deuill,
 as diuination by the fleeynge and cryng of
 byrdes, obseruation of times and dreames, and
 other lyke vanitees. finally, euery vndiscrete oʒ
 vnrasonable deuotion of religion, may be cal
 led supersticion.
 Superstitiosē, supersticiosely, vayne, scrupu
 lousely, curiously.
 Superstitiosi, they whiche be timorous withoute
 cause, fearynge that God is displeased where
 none offence is doen, they were at the fyrste so
 called, because they continually prayed and of
 ferred to the goddess, to preserue thepp chylidren,
 that they might ouer lyue them.
 Superstitiosus, a, um, superstitious.
 Superstiro, aui, are, to make whole, oʒ recouer
 from death, also to liue after other.
 Supersto, stui, are, to stande vpon.
 Superstruo, struxi, ere, to builde vpon.
 Supersum, perfui, esse, to abounde, to remayne,
 to vanquish, to be superfluous, to endure, to
 be alpyue after other.

Superessit, for supererit, shall lyue oʒ be lesst
 on lyue.
 Superest, he liueth, oʒ is on liue.
 Superest, there is plentie, moze than enough.
 Aliis quia desit quod amat ægre est, tibi quia
 superest, dolet, some because they lacke the
 thyng that they loue be discontent, and thou art
 soze that thou hast moze than thou needest.
 Porro ausculta quod superest fallacie, but
 yet here what was the residue of that craft oʒ de
 ceite, oʒ heare that is behynde moze of that sub
 tiltee oʒ fallshode, to defende oʒ pleade for one.
 Cunctari se, ne si superesset, eriperet legibus
 reum, he would tarte, lest if he came and spake
 for him, he should deliuer an offender.
 Quod superest, for the rest, oʒ that is behynde
 to conclude.
 Tuæ superesse vitæ, to lyue after thee.
 Tu plane superes, non ades, id est, supers
 fluus es.
 Superesse labori, to ouercome the labour.
 Superesse and deesse, contrary.
 Modo vita superfit, if my life sayle me not, if
 god sende me lyfe.
 Superuacaneus, a, um, superfluous, that serueth
 for nothyng.
 Superuacuo, an aduerbe, in vayne.
 Superuacuuus, a, um, not necessary, superfluous,
 in vaine, that serueth to no vse.
 Dicere superuacuum habeo, I coumpte it in
 vayne to tell.
 Superuado, uadi, ere, to go vpon, to clyme vpon
 to go ouer.
 Superuadere omnes asperitates, to goe & passe
 ouer all harde and daungerous places.
 Superuagnea auis, was of the diuinours oʒ south
 sayers called that birde, whiche cried from the
 toppe of any thyng.
 Supér-uagor, aris, ari, to wander abrode moze
 than needeth: in trees to haue moe bowes than
 needeth, to extende oʒ growe abrode superflus
 ouself.
 Supér-ueho, uexi, uehere, to carie by vpon.
 Superuénio, pér-uenis, uéni, uenire, to come vn
 looked for, to come vpon oʒ after an other thing
 to come vpon sodenly, to ascende aboue, to
 leape vpon, as the male doeth the female.
 Huic latitiæ Quintus superuenit, in this greet
 ioye Quintus came vpon them sodenly.
 Si quis eam superuenit humor, if any moy
 sture came vpon it.
 Taurus ubi iuuenicum superuenit, The bull
 whan he leapeth on a bullocke.
 Matrem stupro superuenit, he hadde to dooe
 with his owne mother.
 Si superuenerit iugum, if it grow vp vpon the
 rayle oʒ frame.
 Superuenius, us, mas. gen. a comyng vpon one
 sodenly.
 Superuestio, stui, stire, to ouerouer, oʒ to shew
 outwarde.

Superuiuo, uixi, uiuere, to recover from perill
of death, or whan a man seemeth to be dead.
Superungo, unxi, ungere, to annoynt vpon.
Superuolito, aui, are, the frequēt. of Superuolo
Superuolo, aui, are, to flee ouer.
Superuoluo, uolui, uoluere, to rolle or tumble
vpon.
Superus, a, um, the highest or ouermost.
Superum mare, the sea which is called Has-
driaticum, wherein standeth the cite of Venice.
Ex supero, for Superne.
Supinatus, a, um, laied vpryght.
Supine, negligently.
Supino, aui, are, to lay vpryght, or the body vpry-
warde, also to goe statelie and arrogantly, hold-
ing the nose vp into the wynde.
Supinor, aris, ari, the possiue.
Supinus, a, um, vpryght, the body vprwarde.
Sometime it signifieth on an hill or high place.
Also ybell.
Supina aure audire, to geue a dull eare, to here
negligently.
Cursus supinus, id est, qui retro fit, whan a
ryuer renneth backwarde toward the head as
gaigne.
Manus supinas ad cœlū tendere, to lift vp the
hādes to heauen, as men doe in prayng to god.
Animus supinus, a slouthful mind or courage
Supinus iactus, a castyng vprwarde.
Tibur supinum, standing on a hill syde.
Supinis manibus excipere aliquē, to receiue
one willingly whan he cometh.
Suppar, paris, maf. gen. almost euē, one almost
equall or euen.
Supparator, aris, ari, to solow or flatter for a
mans dinner.
Supparium, rij, n. g. a clouthe or courtaine han-
ged vp where enterludes were played.
Supparus, ri, m. g. vel supparum, ri, neu. g. a
smoche. it is also a topsaile of a shippe.
Suppedaneum, nei, n. g. a foote stoole, any thing
that is sette vnder the fote.
Suppedito, aui, are, to geue or minister sufficient
tye. also to be enough or sufficient. Sometime
for Suppeto. also to oppresse, to endure.
Ac stomacho non queo labori suppeditare,
my stomake will not let me endure the labour.
Also to furnishe expenses, to geue as muche as
a man would haue.
Nam si illi pergā suppeditare supribus Me-
nedeme, mihi illac vere ad rastros res redit.
surely Menedem, if I wold geue him as muche
as he wold spende, that thyng wold byng me
to the poynte to take for my luyng.
Suppeditare, to subdue or treade vnder.
Nunc video, in iudicio meū contendere nō
vis, vbi suppeditari turpissimum, superare
pulcherrimum est, now I perceiue thou wilt
not cōtende with me before iudges, wher it were
a great shame to be subdued, and very muche
honestie to haue the better.

Ve sit unde suppeditentur supius necessarij,
that we may haue wherewith to maintayne our
necessarie charges.
Testes suppeditare, to furnishe one with wit-
nesses.
Non suppeditat mihi charta, I haue no paper
I lacke paper.
Quæ suppeditant & ad victum & ad cultū,
that be sufficient for meate and drynke and clo-
thyng.
Vix in fundamenta suppeditauere, they were
scant enough to make the foundations.
Si vita suppeditasset, if he had liued.
Suppedito, aris, ari, the deponent.
Suppeditatio, onis, f. g. a fyndyng geuyng or
ministring of thynges that one lacketh.
Suppendo, pendi, pendere, to hange.
Suppetia & Suppetias, aide, succour, helpe.
Suppetias ire, to goe to the succour or ayde of
one. Suppetias mihi, byng to me succour.
Suppetias venire, to come to succour.
Suppetias occurrat, he came forthwith to the
succours.
Suppetias adueni, come and helpe me.
Suppetias ferre, to ayde or succour.
Suppetior, aris, ari, to succour or ayde.
Suppeto, tui, tere, to aske priuely or craftily.
Suppetit, it is in a redynesse, whan one hath es-
noughe of a thyng that he may vse and occupie
it.
Cui abunde suppetunt facultates, which hath
riches enough.
Cui rerum suppetit vsus, which hath al thing
that he nedeth.
Suppetere and deesse, contrarie.
Dum vires suppetunt, while we be of power
or strength.
Si vita suppetet, if he liue.
Lingua non suppetebat libertati, he could not
bitter and speake his woordes freely & boldly.
Vt vita tua superstes suppetat, that he maye
out liue you.
Suppetunt dictis data aut facta.
Non suppetunt dictis data, he performeth not
that he promysed, or he hath not geuen that he
promysed.
Vtina quæ dicis dictis facta suppetunt, wold
god thou wouldest doe as thou sayest, or wold
god thy deedes did agree with thy woordes.
Suppetit lucrum, there is gayne sufficient.
Res ita suppetit, the matter so requirith.
Suppilo, aui, are, to scale vnder hande or crafti-
ly, to robbe, to pply.
Supplanto, aui, are, to putte vnder the fote, to
ouerthrowe, to supplant, or deceiue in prouen-
tyng one to his hyndrance or damage, to vn-
derplant or set a tree or vine.
Supplaudo, si, dere, to reioyce priuily.
Supplementum, ti, n. g. that supplieth or maketh
vp that which lacketh in quantites or numbres.
Suppleo, pleui, plere, to make vp that which lacks

heth, to make even, to fill the place of him that lacketh, sometime to fill up.

Si fortuna gregem supplenerit, if he have as many lambes as sheepe.

Remigio naves supplere, to fournish his shippes with rowers.

Remis zephiros supplere, to helpe the winde with oyes, to drive forwarde the shippe.

Librum imperfectum supplere, to make perfect a booke.

Exercitum supplere, To furnyshe an armie where some of the numbre lacked.

Bibliothecam supplere, to furnyshe a librarie with bookes there as it lacketh.

Vsum provincie supplere, to geve one that is necessarie to spende in the tyme that he is in the prouince.

Supplex, supplicis, om. gen. that desyeth any thing kneeling or prostrate, suppliant.

Veniam supplex poposci, I desired you for geuenesse humbly vpon my knees.

Libelli supplices, requestes, supplications.

Supplices venerunt pacē petentes, they came crouching and kneeling, desyng peace.

Vrbis supplicibus orare, to intreate one humbly.

Supplicatio, ōnis, f. g. a prayer, a requeste, a profection.

Supplicatio pro supplicaueris.

Supplicans, ris, he that desyeth a thyng.

Suppliciter, humbly kneeling.

Suppliciter loqui, to speake humbly.

Literas suppliciter mittere, to sende letters to one in maner of supplication.

Supplicium, cū, peine, tourment, or execution of death. Sometime supplicia, are prayers, supplications.

Supplicia pēdere, to be put to execution.

Dabis ei vltro supplicium, thou wilt be content to be punished at his hande.

Afficere supplicio, to punish.

Perire supplicio, to be put to death.

Sumere supplicium, to punish.

Supplico, aui, are, to beseeche humbly, to make requeste.

Deo thure & vino supplicare, to make sacrifice to god with incence and wine.

Supplōdo, si, dere, to stampe or make noyse with the feete, also to reiecte or caste away.

Supplōsio, ōnis, f. g. a stamping or noyse made with the feete.

Suppō' nitet, is somewhat repenteth, is halfe repenteth.

Suppōno, sui, nere, to put vnder, to put into the place of an other, to set a false or feigned thing in the place of that whiche is the very true thyng.

Oua supponere gallinis, to set egges vnder an henne.

Tumulo supponere aliquem, to bury one.

Supposuit exemplum epistolæ Domini, he

wrote vnder.

Supponere se reum criminibus pro aliquo, to take vpon him to answer to the faultes that are laid to an other mans charge.

Supponere vicarium, to set an other vnder him.

Testamentum supponere, to bypunge a feigned testament or will.

Supporto, aui, are, to bypunge or carry priuily, to conuey vnder.

Suppositio, ōnis, f. g. the putting or setting of a false or feigned thyng in the place of the thinge selfe, as one childe for an other.

Supposititiū, a, um, that is set in the place of an other.

Suppositus, and suppositus, a, um, put or set vnder, put falsely in the place of an other.

Suppositus partus, when the childe of one woman is laid with an other woman, whiche is not the very mother, as though she had borne it, a changeling.

Suppositor, ōnis, m. g. he that priuily conueyeth a mans childe to an other as his owne.

Supprædes, countrefetters, they whiche are bounde to the suretees, to saue them harmles.

Suppressio, ōnis, f. g. suppressing.

Nocturnæ suppressiones, when in the night a mans breathe and voice is stopped, which the common people beleue to be hegges.

Suppressus, a, um, drowned, beaten vnder, suppressed, kept vnder, kept downe, hidde, concealed.

Victi Persi naues cōfugerūt, ex quibus multæ suppressæ, multæ captæ, the Persians flew vnto their shippes, whereof many were drowned, and many taken.

Voce suppressa loqui, to speake lowe.

Supprimo, pressi, primere, to keepe downe, to keepe secrete, to keepe in silence.

Impetum suppressere, id est, reprimerē, to stoppe the violence.

Famam rei suppressere, to stent the fame or bruit of a thyng.

Nummos vel pecuniam suppressere, to resceyne or keepe money with him secrete, or by craft, or by vnlaful meanes.

Suppressere iter, to stay or omittē a iourney.

Supprōmo, prompsi, mere, to draw out drinke.

Supprōmus, mi, m. g. a butlar.

Bono cella supprōmo credita, the cellar or buttrie was committed to a good butlar.

Suppudet, I am halfe ashamed, thou art halfe ashamed, or he is halfe ashamed.

Suppudet mei illius rei, I am halfe ashamed of that matter.

Suppurantia, æ, f. g. materyng of a soze.

Suppuratum, ti, n. g. that is growen to an impostume.

Suppuratio, ōnis, f. g. an impostume or soze that hath matter.

Suppuratio rupta, an impostume or soze broken

hen.
Suppuratorius, a, um, that whiche pertaineth to impostumes, or to make a soze to matter.
Suppuro, aui, are, to matter or be an impostume.
Supputo, supputas, aui, are, to pyme or cut trees neatly. also to cast accompte.
Supra, aboue or ouer.
Supra tres cyathos, aboue thre cuppes.
Supra modum, beyonde measure.
Nihil supra, nothyng can passe it or be moze excellent.
Supra for Ante or Superius.
Supra demonstraui, we haue shewed be-
 fore.
Supra for **Supra id quod.**
Supradictus, a, um, spoken before.
Suprapositus, a, um, put or set before.
Supra scriptus, a, um, written before.
Supremo, highest of all, last of all.
Supremus, a, um, the highest or greatest of all other.
Suprema desperatio, bitter despayre, wherethere is no hope at all, when one can not tell what to doo.
Supremis suis annis, in the latter ende of his lyfe.
Iter supremū carere, to passe out of this life.
Manum supremam imponere, to atchieue, to finishe to make perfect.
Officia suprema, funeral obsequies, solemnities kept at a mans interment.
Sole supremo, at the sonne goyng downe.
Supplicium supremum, extreme punishment.
Circa suprema Neronis, about Neroes later daies.
Ordinare suprema sua, to make his testamēt or last will.
Germanici suprema desicuerat, he bewayled the death of Germanicus.
Supus, olde writers vled for **Supinus**.
Sura, x, for. gen. the cause of the legge. Somtime the whole thanke or legge from the knee downe.
Surae, be also vled for votes.
Surculaceus, a, um, lyke a sette, grasse, or ponge spynge.
Surcularis, re, that which bringeth forth ponge fettes or springes of trees.
Surcularius, a, um, belongyng to thootes springes or grasses.
Surculo, aui, are, to cutte of thootes or springes from trees, to pyme trees.
Surculose, from thoot to thoot, one springe or thoot after an other.
Surculosus, a, um, full of slippes, thootes or springes.
Surculus, li, m. g. a ponge sette or slippe. also a slippe of a tree or ponge grasse, a science.
Surdaster, a, um, that is somewhat deafe, and can not here, halfe deafe.
Surde, deafely.
Surdeo, dui, dēre, to be deafe.

Sardesco, scere, to waxe deafe, or to be deafe.
Surditas, atis, f. g. deafnesse.
Surdo, aui, are, to make deafe.
Surdus, a, um, deafe. also that whiche hath no sauour. also that speaketh not, that cowneth not, that maketh no noyse.
Ictus surdi, strokes that make no sounde, that be not hearde.
Ad munera surdus, that is not moued with gestes or bybes.
Buccina surda, a trumpet that is not hearde.
Non erit officij gratia surda tui, I wil not for get to thanke you for the great pleasure that you haue done me.
Herbae surdae, herbes that be nothyng notable or spoken of.
Locus surdus, a place that tendreth not the sounde of a voyce.
Nomen surdum, id est, ignobile, not famous or notable.
Posteritas surda, that speaketh nothyng of a man when he is dead.
Surdus color, a darke colour.
Surdus veritatis, that hearkeneth not to the truth, that regardeth not the truth.
Surgo, surrexi, surgere, to arise, to growe or springe.
Surgere a lecto, mensa. &c.
Surgere de cathedra, sella, &c. to rise out of a stoole or chayre.
Surgere cubitu, to rise from bedde.
De nocte surgere, to rise in the night.
In somnum surgere, to rise vp that he may go to sleape.
Aedificia surgere dicuntur, when they be builded vp.
Aequora surgunt, the seas arise and begin to be troublous.
Surgentibus astris, when it began to be night.
Surgens in cornua ceruus, an harte begininge to haue hornes growyng.
Homo surgere dicitur, quando crescit.
Surgere dicuntur venti, when they beginne to blowe.
Luna surgit, the moone riseth.
Rumor surgit, a bruit or fame begynneth.
Surrexe, for surrexisse.
Surpiculus, li, m. g. a basket, a hamper, a pansier.
Surrentum, a towne in Campania.
Surrentinus, a, um, of that towne.
Surregit, olde writers vled for **Surgit**, wherof cometh surrectio, a rising.
Surrepo, repsi, repere, to creepe vnder, looks Subrepo.
Surreptitius, a, um, that which is doone by stealth that none other man knoweth it.
Surreptus, a, um, taken or stolen away.
Surrigo, rexi, gere, to lyft vp.
Sutrigere aures, to lay his eare to a thyng to hearken.

Surrupio, *surrupis*, *pui*, *pere*, to steale or take ad way priuilege, also to lifte vp on highe, to pzeuent.

Cupio *illam operam seni surripere*, I would faine pzeuent the olde man in that matter.

Surpire for *surrupire*.

Surpuerat for *surrupuerat*.

Surrupere *operam*. *Clanculū abij à legione*, *operam hanc surripui tibi*, I departed priuily from the hosts, this time I haue boiowed to doo you pleasure.

Surrupere *se*, to steale away.

Vt surripuisti *te dudum mihi de foro*, o how biddest thou steale away from me late out of the market.

Surrogatio, *ōnis*, a substitution.

Sūrogo, *auī*, *are*, to substitute or put in an or ther mans place.

Sursum, *vpwarde*.

Ne sursum deorsum cursites, that thou shouldest not renne vp and downe.

Sursum versum, *vpwarde*.

Surus, a stake.

Sus for *sursum*.

Sus *q̄ deq̄ fero*, & *sus* *q̄ deq̄ habeo*, I forre not I recke not, I care not much, I littell passe.

Sus, *suis*, *com. g.* a sow or hogge, a swyne.

Sus *Mineruam*, a prouerbe applied vnto him, whiche presumech to teache or correcte one, of whom he rather ought to be taught or corrected.

Susa, *æ*, and **Susa**, *ōrum*, the chiefe towne of Iherus.

Suscēptio, *ōnis*, *f. g.* an enterpryse, a takynge of a thyng in hande.

Susceptum, *ti*, a thyng that one hath vnderaken or enterprised.

Susceptus, *a, um*, vnderaken or enterprised, received, begotten as a childe is.

Soboles *mihi suscepta de te*, I haue had issue of you.

Filius *patri de nouerca susceptus*, the father had a childe of the stepmother.

Suscio, *scire*, for *scio*, to know.

Suscipio, *suscipis*, *cēpi*, *pere*, to take on him, to admitte, to receiue.

Suscipere *liberos*, to gette childen and synde them, to haue childen by a woman.

Suscipere *fidem*, to promise.

Quas partes impleturum te secundum susceptam fidem confido, whiche parte I truste thou wilt perfourme, accordyng to the promise that thou haste made.

Consilium *suscipere*, to take counsaile or aduise.

Pœnam dignam scelere *suscipere*, to be punished accordyng to his merites.

Simultates *suscipere*, to be at debate or variance with one.

Deo vota pro aliquo *suscipere*, to make solemn bowes, and prayers to god for one.

Aes alienum amicorum *suscipere*, to take vpon

pon him to paye the debtes of his friends, to charge him selfe with his friends debtes.

Aliquem *suscipere* & *tueri*, to receiue a man into his protection and defence.

In amicitiam *suscipere*, to admitte one for his friende.

In ciuitatem *suscipi*, to be made a cittisen or bourgeois of any place.

Bellum *suscipere*, to enterpryse warre.

De his rogo vt cogitationē *suscipiat*, that you woulde muse or thynke on these matters, or that ye would consider and caste these matters in your mynde.

Consuetudo *suscipit*, the custome or facion of men hath receiued it.

Crimen aliquod *suscipere*, *id est*, *agnoscere*, to acknowlage or confesse, also to take on him to defende a thyng that is laied to ones charge.

Crimen culpæ *suscipere*, to take the blame.

Exercitationem corporis laboriosam *suscipere*, to exercise his bodie in some painfull labour.

Casum *suscipere*, to put him selfe in daungier to auenture, to hatarde.

Inimicitiam *suscipere*, to put him selfe in the enmittee and displeasure of men.

Inimicum aliquē *suscipere*, to renne in ones displeasure, and haue him his enemye.

Offensas *suscipere*, to renne in displeasure of men.

Vt susciperem partes suas, that I should take his charge vpon me, or doo as he had done before me, or play the parte that he had played.

Patrocinium rei alicuius *suscipere*, to take vpon him to defende a matter.

Periculum pro salute alicuius *suscipere*, to put him selfe in dangier to save an other mans life or good estate.

Personam boni viri *suscipere*, to counterfaiet him selfe to be an honest man.

Profectionem *suscipere*, to take a iourney or boiage.

Vigilias *suscipere discendi causa*, to watche.

Suscito, *auī*, *are*, to awake one out his sleape, to call one to his warke, to rouse vp, to stirre or prouoke.

Somno and ē somno *suscitare*, to awake or reple one out of his sleaps.

Ignem extinctum *suscitare*, to make the fier that is out burne agayne.

Crepitum *suscitare pede*, to make a noyse with his foote.

Suscitare aliquē ad suum officium, to exhorte or stirre one to doo his dutie.

Suscitabulum, *li*, a prouocation or steeprynge, an excitynge.

Suscus, looke **Subsus**.

Susiana, *nr*, or **Susiane**, *nes*, a prouince of Asia.

Susinus, *a, um*, made of lilies.

Suspecto, *auī*, *are*, to be holde aboue, to looke vpon often, also to suspecte. Sometime to see better,

or to loke downe.

Suspēctio, ōnis, idem quod *Suspicio*.

Suspēctus, us, m. g. a loyng or beholdyng by-
marde. also heigh: sometime admiration.

Suspēctus, a, um, suspected, mistrusted.

Suspēctus super aliquo scelere, suspected of
some lewde or naughty acte.

Suspēctus in aliqua virgine, mistrusted to bee
to familiar with a maiden.

Falso incestu suspecta, falsely suspected of in-
ceste.

Hoc mihi suspectum est, this is the thyng that
I doe suspecte, or this matter I doe suspecte.

Locus suspectus, id est, altus, cliuofus.

Suspendeo, di, dēre, to be hanged ouer or on hie,
also to appere a littell.

Suspendiōsus, a, um, that is hanged.

Suspendium, dii, n. g. a hangyng.

Suspendia sēua cogitabas, thou didst thynke
cruelly to hange thy selfe.

Suspendo, di, dēre, to hange by, to delate, to de-
ferre, to make doubtfull or vncertaine.

Ex ceruice suspendere, to hange at ones necke.

Aedificium suspendere, to builde by arches.

Fluctiones oculorum suspendere, id est, co-
hibere, sistere.

Suspendere se ē fico, to hange hym selfe on a
figge tree.

Suspendere in arbore or arbori, to hange on a
tree.

Medio responso rem suspenderunt, with a
doubtefull answer they delayed or foded wth the
the matter.

Ita mihi suspendit animū, it maketh my minde
so doubtfull or carefull.

Spiritum suspendere inter legendū, to pause,
reste or kepe his pointes in redyng.

Suspendere animos expectatione, to make
men loke for a thyng.

Naso adunco suspendere aliquem, p^{ro}uerbis
ally to scozne or moke.

Suspensura, rē, f. g. a hangyng by.

Suspensio, ōnis, f. g. a hangyng by. also doubt
or vncertainete of the mynde.

Suspensus, a, um, hanged by. also vncertaine,
doubtefull, carefull, that can not tell what to
doe.

Suspensa manu scribere, id est, dubitanter.

Suspensio gradu incedere, to goe a stalkyng
pase.

Hæc vbi ego audiui ad fores suspensio gradu
placide ire perexi, when I herde those woꝝ-
des, I went to the doꝝe faire and softly.

Suspensus animo, haunyng doubt, or beyng
adꝝadde.

Nec te suspensum tenebo, I wyl not kepe the
any longer in doubt.

Animus suspensus, a mynde solicitous and
carefull, or so in doubt, that he can not tell
what to doe.

Suspensus somnus, a slumber, an vnquiete

stepe.

Auribus suspensis bibere, to here diligently.

Suspensissimum pastinātū, a place whiche as-
ser it is delued, is neuer troden downe with the
feete, nor beaten or pressed downe with a rams-
mer or rolle, but is leste light and hollow.

Si terram suspensam relinquis, if ye doe not
trede downe the grounde or presse it downe
with a rollar.

Suspicans, antis, that hath suspicion, suspecting.

Suspica, acis, that suspecteth or demeth.

Suspicio, ōnis, f. g. suspicion.

Absoluere suspicione, to put out of suspicion.

Absesse a suspicione, to be out of suspicion.

Adduci in suspicionem, to be brought in sus-
picion.

Aspergere suspicione, to make one suspected.

Assequi suspicione, to suspecte as the matter
is.

Dare locum suspicioni, to geue occasiō to sus-
pecte.

Sic suspicio est, this euery man suspecteth.

Suspicio mihi nunc est, now doe I suspecte.

Expurgare suspensionem, to put awaie suspi-
cion.

Importat suspensionem hæres, this thyng
maketh hym suspected.

De me suspicio incidit, they suspected me.

Iniicere suspensionem alicuius rei, to make
a thyng suspected.

Suspiciōse, suspiciōsus, suspiciously.

Suspiciōsus, a, um, suspicious.

Suspiciōsa mula, a mule that feareth todaynly
and staggereth in the waye.

Suspicio, suspiciis, spexi, spicere, to loke by, also
to honour, to answer, to meruaple, to haue in
admiration, to be in loue with a thyng. also to
suspecte.

Suspiciere cælum and in cælum, to loke by to
heauen.

Suspiciere aliquem, to haue one in admiratiō.

Suspico, âris, ari, to haue suspicion, to suspecte,
also to suppose, to deeme.

Suspico fore, I thynke it wyl come to passe.

Suspirans, antis, om. gene. sighyng.

Suspiratio, ōnis, f. g. gene. a sighyng.

Suspiratus, us, m. g. a sighe.

Suspirium, ri, ne. ge. a sighe. also the diseale of
drawyng or fetchyng the breathe streite.

Petere and *ducere* suspirium, to fetch a sighe.

Rumpere suspiria in vocis, after great sighyng
to breake out and speake.

Suspiriōsus, a, um, drawyng or fetchyng the breathe
streite, mozte wynded, or he which fetcheth his
breathe painfully.

Suspiro, aui, are, to sighe, also to desyre feruently.

Ab imo pectore suspirare, to fetch a sighe
from the bottum of his herte.

Ad honores suspirare, to haue a great desyre
to come to honour and promotion.

Suspirat matrem, he sigheth after his mother,
or for

or for despite of his mother.

Susque deque habere, to passe nothing whether the matter go vp or downe, to be nothinge solicitous or carefull how the matter goeth.

Susque deque habeo, loke before in Sus.

Sussilio, lire, for Subsilio.

Sustendo, stendi, stendere, to goe about a thing to deteine one.

Sustendere insidias, to laie watche.

Sustentaculum, that whiche sustaineth or beareth vp a thynge.

Sustentatio, onis, form. gen. a stayng vp, a des laipng.

Sustento, aui, are, to sustaine or beate vp, to aide, to helpe, to nourishe, to feede, to mainteyne, to endure, to suffer, to abide patiently.

Schola se sustentauit, he founde hym selfe with teachyng a schoole.

Solus omnem familiam sustentat, he onely findeth and nourissheth all the householde.

Alere & sustentare.

Aliorum opibus casus meos sustentabam, I dyd prouyde for myne owne necessities by the helpe of other.

Ipsa spes inopiam sustentabat, the hope that they had did helpe or ease theyr nede.

Laborem spe onij sustentat, he doeth susteine or endure labour on hope of quietnesse.

Sustentare aliquem suis officiis, To helpe or ayde one with all the frendly pleasures that he can doe hym.

Ex meis angustiis illius sustento tenuitatem, with my small substance I helpe his povertees or nerde.

Sustenta te mea Terentia vt potes, succour or help your selfe my deare Terentia in these troubles, as well as you can.

Tua virtute te sustentas, comforte your selfe in the consideration of your one vertue.

Præclara conscientia sustentor, I comforte my selfe with the testimonie of my good conscience.

Aedificationem ad tuum aduentum sustentari placebat, id est, differri, to be deferred or delayed vntill your comyng.

Sustentare maiorem, id est, perferre, to endure or abyde.

Sustentatum est, the impersonall.

Ægre eo die sustentatum est, they had muche adoe to resiste or withstande theyr enemies that daie.

Sustineo, sustines, nui, nêre, to holde vp, to sustayne, to suffer, to endure, to forbeare, to desende, to mainteyne, to suppozte, to fauour, to stop, to stape, to holde backe, to defer, to feede, to refrayne, to beate of.

Quantum malarum rerum sustineam, howe muche euill I doe susteyne or abyde.

Me ip sustinebam, and I did refreyn my self.

Sustinere se a respondero, to refrayne from answerng.

Non sustineo, id est, nequeo, non possum

non audeo, nolo, I can not, I dare not.

Nec iam suspendere fletum sustinet, neither can she now forbeare wepyng.

Non sustinui inducere in animum, I could not thynke or perswade my selfe.

Qui spectare sustinuerat, whiche had beholds den it.

Rem in noctem sustinere, they deferred the matter, or medled not with the matter vntill it was night.

Apuleium tua autoritate sustinere debes, you ought with your authoritie to defende helpe and supporte Apuleius.

Artus infirmos baculo sustinere, to stae by his weake lymmes with a staffe.

Cuius mortis causam fugitiui sustinent, of whose death certayne vagaboundes and renegates beare all the blame.

Nonne furor eius omnem causam sustinet? ought not all the blame to bee laied on his furie?

Causam publicam sustinere, To defende the quarrell of the common weale.

Possunt hoc cibo sustineri, they maye be fedde or nourished with this meate.

Crimen sustinere, id est, defendere, to excuse, to defende.

Maximam sollicitudinē curamque sustineo, I am in greate sollicitousnesse and care, I am verie solicitous or carefull.

Curram sustinere, id est, retinere, to stop.

Dignitatem & decus ciuitatis sustinere, to defende or mainteyne.

Equos incitatos sustinere, to stoppe or holde backe.

Sustines non paruam expectationem, men haue no small expectation of the.

Sustinui gradum, I stopped or stode still.

Impetum sustinere, to abide or beate of.

Manum suam sustinere deus dicitur, quando retrahit.

Sumptum sustinere non possem, I could not beare the charges.

Vultum alicuius sustinere, to abide ones loke.

Milites pisce & herbis sustinebantur, the souldiours were nourished with fishe & herbes.

Sustinere & tueri expectationem sui, to kepe and maintayne the good estimation that men haue of hym.

Onus magnum sustinere, to susteyne a great charge or bourden.

Sustollo, tuli, lere, to lifte vp hygh.

Sustollere animos, to be proude or to haue an high courage.

Sustollere æs alienum, to paye debtes.

Sustollere puerum to byng vp a chyld.

Sustulit, is properly of the father, as Peperit is of the mother.

Sustuli, I haue had, I haue brought vp, I haue lyfte vp.

Metum sustollere, to take awaye feare.

Liberta-

Libertatem sustollere, to take away libertie.
 Conuiuium sustollere, to take up the table.
 Urbem funditus sustollere, to destroye a citee
 biterly.
 Virginem sustollere, to rauish a mayden.
 In equum sustollere, to lyste up on horseback.
 Sufum, olde wryters bled for Sufum.
 Sufurratio, ónis, f. g. a whisperyng.
 Sufurro, aui, are, or Sufurror, aris, ari, to whis-
 spe, to mutter.
 Aurea susurrare, to whisper in ones eare.
 Sufurro, ónis, a whisperer, also he that with false
 and secrete reports, maketh dissencion betwene
 men, a tale bearer.
 Sufurrus, i, m. gen. a whisperinge or foster tyme-
 mutyng, or suche nople as trees doe make with
 the wynde, or a riuier when it renneth, or bydes
 when they chatter.
 Sufurrus, a, um, that whispereth or muttereth.
 Suraris, a seasmith or sheapster, one that alwaye
 loweth.
 Sutela, e, f. ge. subtyltee, or crafty wachyng, a
 craftie decepte, a caullacion inuented to breake
 a couenant.
 Suterna, e, f. g. Moemakers crafte.
 Sutilis, le, that whiche is sewed.
 Sutor, óris, m. g. a Moemaker.
 Sutorius, a, um, pertynyng to a Moemaker.
 Sutorium atramentum, sutors bleche.
 Satrina, e, f. g. a Moemakers shop.
 Sutrinum, i, n. g. a Moemakers crafte.
 Sutrinus, a, um, of Moemakyng.
 Ars sutrina, Moemakers crafte.
 Sutruium, a very auncient towne of Hetruria, xliii.
 myles from Rome.
 Sutura, e, f. g. a scame, a fastnyng together.
 Suturauium, i, n. g. an ewer of labour.
 Suus, a, um, his or hers. also for Proprius, his
 owne. but how this woorde shalbe mooste apely
 and conueniently vled, Reade Walla of Bug-
 deys commentaries. for it is mooste abundantly
 and properly declared of them, then can be ex-
 pressed in Englyshe.
 Suus cuiq; mos, every man hath his faction.
 Suos sibi telo, for suo telo, with his owne
 weapon.
 Suus, for eius.
 Lege collegæ sui non tenebatur, he was not
 subiect to the lawe of his companion in office.
 Sua concio risit hominem, his owne assemble
 or companie laughed at hym.
 Quid quisq; habeat sui, what every man hath
 of his owne.
 Ne suum adimerem alteri, I wolde not take
 from an other that is his owne.
 Semper erit in disputando suus, he shal neuer
 nede in reasonyng to vse other mens argumen-
 tes, but his owne.
 Sua sponte, of his owne accorde, motion or has-
 ture.
 Vt sua vnus in his gratia esset, to the ende that

he only shoulde haue the thank.
 Suapie culpa, id est, propria, by his owne
 faulte.
 a Suapte ingenio, of his owne wit or nature.
 S ANTE V.
 Syades, sterres, called also Hyades, seven in
 nombre.
 Syagros, a wyde hote.
 Sybaris, a towne. xii. myles from Rome, an other
 in Grece. also a riuier of Calaber.
 Sybarita, e, a man of that citee.
 Sybaritanus, a, um, of Sybaris.
 Sybariticus, a, um, of Sybaris, also sumptuous,
 betwixt, wanton.
 Sybaritica mensa, a potherbe, applied to fea-
 stes and banquettes, whiche doe excede in deli-
 catenesse.
 Sybaritici libelli, wanton booke.
 Sebaritici ludi, playes whiche are wanton and
 costly.
 Sybariticum carmen, a verse or poeme, contain-
 yng wanton matter.
 Sybati, people in the northe part of the world.
 Sycaminus, a mulberie tree.
 Sycheus, a mans name.
 Sycion, he that firste founde garlandes.
 Sycómorus, or as summe wyte it, Sicomórus,
 for, ge. a great tree lyke a figg tree, whiche hath
 abundance of mylke, whose fruite cometh not
 out at the toppes of the bowes as figges do, but
 out of the same booties, and sweete lyke to a
 wyde figge. The graynes therof be lesse then
 the graynes of figges, and they be neuer ripe,
 excepte they bee scraped with an instrument of
 iron.
 Sycon, olde wryters called a figge.
 Sycophanta, e, m. ge. he that falsely accuseth an
 innocent, also a bearer of tales, or a complainer.
 a Sycophant.
 Sycophantia, e, f. ge. a false accusation, decette.
 Sycophantias struere, to deuise or inuente false
 schodes.
 Sycophantiose, deceitfully, by crafte.
 Sycophantor, aris, ari, to accuse falsely.
 Sycophantissio, idem.
 Sycosis, f. ge. a disease in the fundament, whiche
 maketh a wart lyke a figge.
 Sycosis, where within the cireled groweth a little
 wart or other lyke thyng.
 Syderalis, le, belongyng to planettes or sterres.
 Syderatio, ónis, f. gen. a disease when a man is
 benommed or taken, stricken with a planette. in
 trees it is taken for blastryng.
 Syderatus, a, um, blasted, stricken with a planette,
 taken, benommed.
 Sydereus, a, um, of planettes or sterres. also high,
 mynyng or bygh.
 Syderis, a riuier, where the sea Hircanum taketh
 his name first.
 Syderor,

Syderor, aris, ari, to be blasted or syphen with a planette.
 Sydia, the ryndes of pomegranades.
 Sydus, syderis, n. g. a sterre, a signe of sterres, a planette, also idem quod syderatio.
 Regina syderum, the moone.
 Ferire sydera vertice, to touche the skye.
 Ferre ad sydera nomen alicuius, to exstole and prayse one exceedinglye.
 Tangere sydera vertice, to be in heauen, to be verye blessed and happy.
 Sydus, sometime the sunne, sometime the moone.
 Gentis suæ sydus, id est, Decus, ornamentum.
 Sublime sydus, the north pole.
 Volantia sydera, Moostyng sterres.
 Syene, a citee in the confines of Egypte and Ethiopia.
 Sygeum, a promontorie of Tropic.
 Sylva, a mountaine in Lucania, and a woodde in it.
 Sylla, a great tyran of Rome, whiche was of an insatiable crueltie.
 Syllaba, æ, f. g. a syllable.
 Syllabarium, by syllabes.
 Syllabus, a, um, pertainyng to syllables.
 Syllanion, a famous maker of images, whiche was neuer taught.
 Syllanus, a, um, of Sylla.
 Syllatario, syllatario, rite, to haue an appetite of desyre to follow Sylla to haue a desyre to proscripe, banishe, and murder men.
 Syllepsis, sis, fce. ge. a figure, where the singular numbre and the plurall be ioyned together, as Socijs & rege recepto.
 Syllogismus, mi, m. gen. a perfecte argument, whiche hath a necessary conclusion.
 Sylofon, the brother of Polycrates, the tyran of Samia.
 Sylphium, reade Læserpitium.
 Sylua, æ, f. g. a woodde, or a place ouer growen with wooddes. It is sometime spoken of herbes, sometime of bynes. also any matter hardly written without studie.
 Sylvanus, ni, m. g. the god of wooddes.
 Syluaticus, a, um, pertainyng to wooddes.
 Syluesco, scere, to waxe or growe into wooddes or bushes.
 Syluester, tris, tre, or hic & hæc Syluestris, & hoc Syluestre, of woodde or forest, woodde, wylde, vplandishe, of the fælde or countrey.
 Arbor syluestris, a wilde tree.
 Materia syluestris, timber, or trees, taken out of the wooddes.
 Musa syluestris, an vplandishe songe.
 Locus syluestris, a place full of trees or wooddes.
 Syluestria recta, houses in the woodde, villages in the countrey.
 Sylua, the name of Ilia Romulus mother. Sylua, is Erithacus, as Gasa translateth.
 Syluicola, æ, m. ge. he that dwelleth in a forest or woodde.

Syluiculus, icis, fce. ge. he that dwelleth in the wooddes.
 Syluifragus, æ, um, that breaketh wooddes.
 Syluiger, ra, rum, that beareth wooddes.
 Syluius, the name of Seneca's sonne, of whome all the kynges of Britania were called Sylui.
 Syluofus, a, um, full of wooddes or trees.
 Syluula, æ, f. g. a little woodde.
 Syma, a citee in Asia.
 Symbola, æ, is read in Plautus for Symbolati.
 Symbolum, li, n. ge. a collation, a shotte. also a token geuen by one to an other, vpon certayne appointments, a scale in a ryng, generally a signe or marke to knowe a thyng by. It is also to the money that vnters persons laye together, as in a common purse, to make good there with all, and such bankettes be called Collations.
 De symbolis quid actum est, what is doone with our banketpynge money?
 Symbolus, li, m. ge. a signet or scale, or a signe manuell.
 Symbalus, m. g. a wyfe and good counsaylour.
 Syme, an ile betwene Rhodes and Cnidus.
 Symeius, a ryuer of Sicilie, not farre from Betna.
 Symmachia, æ, f. ge. ayde in battayle, or league made among men of sundry countreies, to fight against the other parties.
 Symmachus, a man's name.
 Symmetria, æ, f. g. is a convenient agreement betwene the members or partes of any thyng and sweryng in euery parte separate vnto the proportion of the whole figure, as in the arme, the hande, the legge, the fpynger, the foote and other members haupng respecte to the whole bodye, and semblably in all other thynges.
 Symmista, a secretarie or one of the priue counsaillors.
 Symmoniaichum trifolium, a certayne herbe.
 Sympathia, æ, f. g. a mutuall combination of thynges natural in the operation of thir powers and qualitees. as water in coldenesse doeth participate with earth, in moisture with the aye, the aye with the fyre in heate, with the water in moisture.
 Symphonésis, f. g. collpction of bowels.
 Symphonia, æ, f. g. a consent in tune, also hars.
 Symphonia cantus, the consent and harmonie of diuers playng or singyng together.
 Symphoniaca, or Symphonia, an herbe, whiche as Appuleius saith, is henbane, called Hyosciamus.
 Symphoniaschus, a, um, belongyng to consent of musyke or harmonie.
 Symphoniaci serui, were they whiche in shippes dooe sometime with singyng, and sometime with playng on drumslades and fyses, strevp the souldiours to fight more eigerly.
 Symphonio, aui, are, to agree or accorde in one.
 Symphreantides, or rather Symphreantides, they that

that resort to the same pities for water.
Symphiton petraeum, an herbe called bugle.
Symphitum, reade **Consolida maior**.
Symphitum magnum, comfrey.
Sympinaticæ, women addicte to ceremonies of deuotion.
Sympinium, a cuppe scrupng for wyne in sacris fice.
Symplator, a friend of hym that is married, which accompanieth hym to feastes.
Symplega, a warke wherein wesselers & thei which doe contende in fyghtyng are beholden.
Symplegades, two isles in the greke the sea.
Symplegas, **symplégadis**, f. g. an embraceyng of clippng together.
Symplegma, **plégmatis**, n. g. an embraceyng together.
Symphiasites, he that maketh a feast or bankette.
Sympósium, **si**, n. ge. a banquet or assemble at dnyng.
Sympótria, **æ**, f. g. a woman that kepeth company at dnyng.
Sympsalma, a concerto in singng.
Symptoma, a greke woꝛde used amonge physicians, for lacke of a latine woꝛde fyt for the thyng which it signifieth, it is a certayne effecte folowynge sicknesse, lyke as cause doeth produce, or is before sicknesse. it is a sensible griefe toygned with the sicknesse.
Syn, a greke pꝛaposition signifiyng **Simul**.
Synada, a citee in Asia.
Synæresis, a contraction of .ii. woꝛdes, as **Bigæ**, for **Biugæ**.
Synagoga, **æ**, f. ge. a congregation especially of Jewes.
Synalephe, a collision of bowels.
Synanche, **ches**, f. ge. a sicknesse in the throte called the squince, of barbarous men **Squintantia**.
Synategoréma, id est, **consignificans**.
Syncerastum, **ti**, n. ge. all kynde of meate.
Sincere, purely, vncorruptely.
Synceritas, **âris**, f. ge. puritee, **Synceritee**, **integritate**.
Synceriter, idem quod **Sincere**.
Syncerus, **a**, um, **Sincere**, pure, vncorrupted, **symple**, without dissimulation.
Synchritis, a comparison of contrarie thynges of persons.
Synchronos, of one tyme.
Synchysis, confusion.
Synciput, **syncipitis**, n. ge. the foreparte of the heade. also a swynes heade sowled.
Sýncopa, **æ**, or **Syncope**, **pes**, f. ge. a figure, where a letter or syllabe is taken awate in the middes of a woꝛde, as **Cōpostus**, for **Compositus**, it is also a sounding for debilitie of the vitalle spirites.
Syndici, two, three or moe, whiche haue charge to defende the matters of a common weale agaynst any fozen prince or people,

Syndicus, **i**, m. g. an advocate or attorney in ded sendng a common cause.
Syndipnium, **nij**, neu. g. a suppyng together.
Synécdoche, **ches**, f. ge. a fygure where parte is used for the whole, or the whole for parte.
Synechon, continence.
Sýnedrus, **dri**, a counsaillour, a senatour.
Synephébi, yong men or stryplnges of one age.
Synephites, a stone, whiche is called also **Leus congra**.
Synesius, a christan philosopher of the citee **Pensapolis** in Aethiopia.
Sýngrapha, **æ**, f. ge. **Syngraphus**, **i**, m. ge. & **Sýngraphum**, **phi**, n. g. the wytynges or dedes made or assigned with the hande of hym that maketh a bargayne or covenant.
Synochites, a stone, wherewith nigromancers doe call by spirites.
Synódia, **orum**, consent of musike.
Synodus, **dontis**, a certayne fische.
Sýnodus, **di**, f. g. an assemble of men or generall counsaile, a **synode**.
Synónima, **orum**, plur. woꝛdes signifiyng one thyng, as **Ensis**, **Gladius**, bothe doe signifie a sworde.
Occidit, **Interfecit**, **Necauit**, doe signifie he kyled.
Sýnopsis, **synoper**, or red leade.
Synstratiotes, companions together in warre.
Syntagma, **tagmatis**, ne. ge. a treatise or ordinaunce.
Syntaxis, **eos**, order in construction. it is also a tribute or summe of money to be distributed to sundry companies. it is also a volume gathered of diuers warhes.
Syntecticus, **a**, um, that sowneth often.
Syntéresis, the pure parte of conscience.
Syntexis, **is**, f. ge. lacke, or weaknesse, whiche happeneth by longe sicknesse, lowynng.
Synthema, **aris**, n. g. a token geuen to souldiours, a watche woꝛde.
Sýnthesis, **theseos**, f. g. a figure, when a nowne collectiue singular, is ioined to a verbe plurall, as **Pars** in **frustra secant**. Also a certayne garment of diuers colours, that the noble men of Rome used in the feastes called **Sarurnalia**. Also the raynement, or chaunge of apparayle, in a presse or wardrope is called **Synthesis**. It is also a kynde of earthen vessell, or platters and dishes so made that one is put within an other, it maie be used for a garnishe of vessell.
Syntomon, for **Circumcisum**.
Syphar, the drie skynne, that the adder or other serpent casteth of once a yere.
Sypharium, **nij**, n. g. a courtayne hangng before minstrelles when they syng.
Syphax, **acis**, a kyng of Numidia.
Syracusa, **arum**, a citee in Sicile, nowe called **Sarrogosa**, in the olde time of a meruailous renoume in strength & riches. mozeouer it is situate, that all the daie longe the sunne is neuer out of

out of sight by no cloude that covereth it.
 Syracusius, Syraculanus, or Syracosius, a, um, of that cite.
 Syreum, a decoction made of figges.
 Syria, a great realme in Asia, whiche hath on the east the river of Euphrates, on the weste the middell sea, and the realme of Egypte, on the north Cilicia and Cappadocia, on the southe Arabia.
 Syria, called also Assyria, a great countrey in the east, havyng on the north parte Armenia, on the weste Mesopotamia, on the south Susiana, on the east Media. It also containeth Phoenicia, Palestina, and Babylonia.
 Syriacum, a kynde of sweete radish.
 Syriacus, a, um, of Syria.
 Syriacus, a philosopher of Platoes secte.
 Syriasis, an inflammation in the partes about the brayne and the panicles, whiche happeneth to infantes.
 Syrecte, people, which receiue theyr meate in oten reedes.
 Syricum, ci, n. g. a colour mixte with linoper and ruddell.
 Syricus, Syrus, and Syrius, a, um, of Syria.
 Syrica mala, certaine appuls, which at the first came out of Syria.
 Syringites, a stone like the parte of a wheate straw betwene the knottes, and is holowe through.
 Syrix, syringis, a pipe or recorder, like Syringa.
 Syrix, a nymphe of Arcadie, whiche was turned into a reede of cane.
 Syris, cozne hepte in holes in the ground, and covered with chaffe.
 Syrius, a, um, of Syria.
 Syrites, a stone founde in the matre of a woulfe.
 Syriha, the daughter of Sphialdus kyng of Danes.
 Syrium, wyne boyled to the thyrde part.
 Syrius, a, um, of Syria: as, Syria pyra, pearce of Syria.
 Syrius, a sterre in the mouthe of the signe Canis, whiche whan he riseth, causeth most commonly pestilence.
 Syrma, atis, n. g. the trayne of a womans gown, also a garment that plaies in tragedies vled.
 Synia, a thicke oule.
 Syrophœnix, one that dwelleth on the sea coast of Syria.
 Syrisgambis, kyng Darus mother.
 Syries, quicke sandes or shelles in the water, made by the dryfte of sande or grauell: they be properly places in the borders of Aethiopia towarde Egypte.
 Syrticus, a, um, of the places called Syrtis.
 Syrus, a, um, of Syria.
 Syrus, ri, m. g. a cane vnder the ground where wheate is kepte.
 Syrus, an island belongyng to Grece.
 Syrupus, a spype.
 Symbrium, I suppose to be horemynte,

Symbrium cardamine, water cresses.
 Syssitia, feastes & companies assembled at feastes.
 Syssitos, a felowe.
 Systole, a ffigure, whan a longe syllable contrary to his nature is made shorte.
 Syzigia, sinewes, which doe come from the brayne to the eyes, so that he whiche cometh from the left syde, goeth to the right eye: and that, which cometh from the right syde, goeth to the left eye: so that the synewes doe crosse eche other.

T ANTE A



ABAE, a, um, a cite of Caria.
 Tabanus, ni, m. ge. a flie, whiche hath foure winges, & biteth a man or beast, that the bloud foloweth.
 Tabefacio, beo facis, feci, facere, to corrupte.

Tabella, la, for. ge. a littell table. It is sometyme taken for a pistoll. Sometyme a table, wherein the name of iudges were written.
 Tabellarius, rij, mal. gen. a carrier of letters, an auditour.
 Tabellarius, a, um, belongyng to carriers or auditours.
 Tabellio, onis, m. gene. a scrivener that writeth common instrumentes and deedes, also a carrier of letters.
 Tabeo, bui, bere, idem quod Tabesco.
 Taberem, people of Calyps.
 Taberna, na, f. g. a little hous or lodgeryng made of bourdes, also a shoppe or tauerne, where wares be solde, and all thyng that is vendible, as wyne, oyle, &c. a warehouse.
 Taberna meritoria, an inne.
 Tabernaculum, li, n. g. a pavilion, tente or hase.
 Tabernarius, rij, m. g. he that selleth any maner of wares, also a tauerne, a buinner.
 Tabernarius, a, um, belongyng to tauerne, shoppe, or warehouses.
 Tabernaria fabula, a comedie or enterlude, wherein are base personages, and no persones of dignitee or state.
 Tabes, bis, f. g. corruption in the body, also extreme leanenesse, by a longe consumyng sicknesse. It is also matter and corrupt bloud mixte together, also the impostume of the longes, proceeding of humours descendyng from the head into the stomake, and so wounding and corruptyng the longes. Sometyme the strength to rotte or putrefie.
 Tabesco, bui, scere, to languishe or consume, to be extremely leane, so be corrupted.

Olio tabescere, to corrupte with idelnesse, to consume or weare awaie with idelnesse.
 Desyderio alicuius tabescere, to languishe for the desyre of any mans companie.
 Tabidus, a, um, corrupted, consumed.
 Tabida nix, snow well nere all melted, lyke to dyte or dyegges.
 Tabificabilis, le, that may be corrupted or fall in to a consumption.
 Tabificus, a, um, that maketh one corrupted, or consumeth the body, or byngeth in a consumption.
 Tablinum, ni, neu, ge. a winter parlour, wherein were peincted tables and booke of histories, a place to kepe common registres, letters and wrytynges in.
 Tabo, a consumption, wastynge, or putrification of thynges.
 Tabor, a mountayne in the countreie of Galilea, where Christ was transfigurate.
 Tabraca, a towne of the lesse Afrike.
 Tabula, lx, f. g. a table, a bourde, a planke. Also a booke of common places made for the memorie of thynges, called Diarium, or Ephemeris, in the plurall numbze Tabulae dooe signifie a testament, instrumentes, obligations, letters, common wrytynges. also Tabula is a table to plaie on with diske or chesse men.
 Tabulae nouae, were whan debtors were not constrained to paie their debtes, that they byd owe, and the olde obligations were dissolved, and newe were to bee made for that whiche shoulde newly be borrowed.
 Tabulae pictae, peincted tables.
 Tabula cerata, a table couered with waxe, that men vsed to wryte on.
 Tabulae accepti & expensi, a rekenyng booke, wherein a man kepeth accompte, what he hath laied out and receiued.
 Tabularij, they that steale testaments, recordes, or deedes.
 Tabularia, certaine instrumentes.
 Tabularis, re, of or belongyng to tables.
 Tabularium, ri, n. ge. a chest, in the whiche entredences, recordes or registres are put.
 Tabulatum, ti, neu, gener, a flooze bourded or paved, in a solar, chambze or other vpper parte of the house.
 Tabulata in arboribus, be the great bowes in trees & bushes, whiche doe grow streight foryth in byrdih, and not vpperwarde.
 Tabulatio, ois, fcr. g. a ioygnyng or cloyng of bourdes together, a buildyng made of bourdes or plankes, a flooze bourded.
 Tabulatus, a, um, made of bourdes.
 Tabulo, aui, are, to make a thing with bourdes, or to ioygne bourdes together, to bourde a flooze.
 Taburnus, an hill in Lapania, wherein doe grow many oliue trees.
 Tacapa, a citee in Afrike, called comonly Lapis.

Taceo, cui, cere, to kepe silence, to be in rest, to be quiete, to be sure, to kepe secreete thynges of counsaile.
 Potin' est hic tacere? can this felowe concele any secretes, or kepe any counsaile?
 Taceo & contineo optime, I holde in and kepe secreete very well. where note, that Taceo and Contineo be taken for one thyng, and the one dooth expowne the other.
 Tace, egomet conueniam iam ipsum, lette alone, be in rest, holde thy peace, I my selfe will commune now with hym.
 Quum tacet omnis ager, whan there is no noyse in all the freilde.
 Tacitum est, neuer a woorde was spoken of it.
 Taceantur, let theim not be spoken of.
 Tacens, centis, om. ge. speakyng nothing, still, quiete, without noyse.
 Oratio tacens, an oracion that is not pronounced, an oracion wryten.
 Tacendus, a, um, not to be spoken.
 Tacite, without speakyng one woorde, pynsly, quietly, without makyng noyse.
 Tacite dare potestatem, to geue power pynsly or couertly without speakyng.
 Habere aliquid tacite, to kepe a thyng secreete and make no woordes of it.
 Tacite execrari, To curse one in our mynde without woordes that we bee not hearde, or softly that the person here vs not.
 Taciturnitas, tatis, f. g. silence.
 Taciturnulus, a, um, a diminutiue of Taciturnus.
 Taciturnus, a, um, that naturally kepeth silence, that is no bablar of thynges that is tolde hym, that maketh no noyse.
 Tacitus, a, um, that holdeth his peace, and is secreete, still, without noyse. also passiuely, that is not spoken of, that is kepte secreete, that is lette passe without any mencion.
 Tacito pede, softly, by stekthe.
 Tacitus citius audies, holding thy peace thou shalt here it the sower.
 Abi tacitus tuam viam, goe on thy waie and saye nothyng, or make no noyse or woordes.
 Suspendas potius me, quam tacita haec auferas, thou maist as soone hange me, as make me to kepe these thynges secreete.
 Corripuit se de repente tacitus ad filiam, so depnely without speakyng any woorde.
 Tacita corporis figura coniectura assert hominibus, men maie coniecte by the propozition or facture of his body without any speakyng.
 Tacita mortificatio, still sorowe that a man vites with not in woordes.
 Tacitum os praeberet alicui, to offere his face to one and saie nothyng.
 Tacita inimicitia, enmittee that is not vttered in woordes.
 Voce tacita aliquid dicere, to whisper, to speake softly.

Tachoniso,

Tachoniso, an islande in the riuer Nilus.
 Tacitus Cornelius, a notable historiographer.
 Tacola, a marie towne of India.
 Tactio, ōnis, f. g. a touchyng.
 Tactus, us, m. g. the sense of touchyng or feeling.
 Tactus, a, um, touched.
 Tactus ē vel de celo, stryken with lightnyng, burned, blasted.
 Tactus spiritu diuino, inspired.
 Tactus fulmine, burned or blasted with lightnyng.
 Tæda, loke Teda.
 Tædet, it werieth me, it pñeth me, I am werie of it.
 Tædet sermonis tui, I am wery of thy communication or talke.
 Tædet vita, I am wery of my lyfe.
 Tædet harum quotidianarum formarum, I am wery of these that amonge vs are called and taken for fayre women.
 Tædium, dij, neu. gene. werinesse or heauinesse of mynde.
 Adducere, afferre, & parere tædium, to byng or cause werinesse.
 Capere tædium, to become werie.
 Effugere tædium varietate, to eschewe werinesse with variete and change.
 Leuare tædium lectionis, to make that a man be not so wery of redyng.
 Tædulus, an olde dotarde, of whome all men be wery.
 Tænarus, a darke place at the foote of the hill called Malea, by the citee of Sparta, which was supposed to be an entrie into hell.
 Tænarius, a, um, of that place.
 Tænaris, ris, f. g. of Tænarus.
 Tænia, æ, f. g. the edge of a fillet. also a womans fillet, or that which now they cal tolles, properly it is a herchief, whiche maidens do weare on their heades, or a wollen ornament that men ware on their heades. also a white stone, whiche in the water sheweth longe lyke a herchief. it is also a village betweene Epidauras and Corinthus. also a certaine fische.
 Tæniola, læ, f. g. a little fillet or other lyke thing.
 Tælemeneus, one that came to ayde the Troians.
 Tænon, a citee in Laconia, an other in Achaia.
 Tagasta, a citee in Achaia.
 Tagax, acis, m. g. a felon, whiche happeneth on a mans synger.
 Tages, he that taught first the Chuseans the craft of diuination, called Aruspicium.
 Tago, gi, gere, olde wryters vsed for Tango.
 Tagrus, an hill in Portugal, where matres doe conceiue of the wynde.
 Tagus, a riuer in Spayne, whiche diuideth Castile from Portugal, wherein hath ben founde grauell of golde.
 Tägète, one of the seuen sterres, whiche so appeareth, as it maie scantly be perceyued. it is also called Maia, and Electra.

Talzon, the sonne of Iulius, kyng of Irgos.
 Talaria, n. g. plu. were shoes, whiche Mercurius did weare, wheron were sette wynges.
 Talaria induere, prouerbiually spoken of hym, that preparerth to renne awaye.
 Talâris, re, that cometh downe to the ancle.
 Toga talaris, a long gowne to the ancle.
 Talarius, a, um, perteynyng to dise, as Lex talaria, a lawe agaynst dise playng.
 Talasio, or Thalassio, a songe contained in certayne verses, songen at weddynges. also an exclamacion or crye vled at mariages, by beginning wherof was, when Romulus & the Romans rauished the maydens of the Sabines, among whom was one of excellent beautie, whom whā many of the Sabines would haue rescued, thei whiche caried hir toward Romulus, to the intent that she shuld not be taken from them, cried Talasio, whiche was the name of a noble prince of the Sabines, as if they would haue brought hir to hym: and by that meane they escaped, and broughte hir to Romulus, and afterwarde they vled at mariages to crye Talasio.
 Talea, æ, f. g. a stocke set in the earth, wheron men dooe graffe. also a truncheon, a staffe, a billette. Also a certayne stake vled for an ingin of warre. *hou est miteri bellum*
 Talentum, ti, n. g. was accompted sometyme for a pople or weyghe, wherof were sundry sortes: one called Atticum minus, or Cōmune, which cōteyned. 60. poundes of Athenes weyghe called Minæ, or Mnæ, whiche is of Troie weyghe 62. pounde and an halfe. An other was called Talentum Atticum maius, whiche cōteyned 80. Mnas: of Troie weight. 83. li. and. 4. ounces: and that was also called Euboicum. An other was called Talentum Hæbraicum, whiche cōteyned. 100. Mnas: of Troie weight. 104. li. and two ounces. An other, called Talentum Syrium, whiche was but of 15. Mnas: of Troie weyghe. 15. li. 7. ounces and a halfe. Diodorus writeth, that the commune Talent was but. 40. li. and nameth thre sortes: The one called Ptholomaicum, whiche cōteyned. 272. li. The secounde cōteyned. 125. li. The thyrde. 100. li. Talentum was also accompted in valuation, Atticum minus vel commune, to the value of. 60. Minæ, whiche of our money (as coumptyng. 100. grotes to euery Mina) is. 100. li. sterlyng, euery pound beynge of. 60. grotes. Notwithstanding the iust value of Talentum is moze or lesse after the finenesse, balenesse or weyghe of the englishe grotes. Talentum atticum maius, was accompted to. 80. Minas, whiche of our sterlyng money is. 133. li. 6. s. 8. d. Talentum Hæbraicum sanctuarij, cōteyned 100. Mnas Hæbraicas, wherof euery one was 60. Sicli, euery Siclus beynge. 4. sterlyng grotes: so that Talentum was of our money sterlyng. 500. li. Talentum Hæbraicum vulgare, haife so muche. whome maister Heliole folowed in this

In this distribution and valuation of Talens
rum I knowe not: but sure I am, that in dy-
uers thynges he swarureth from Sudei and o-
ther learned men, whiche thynges I can not in
this place dispute. It shall be sufficient to know
that Talentum atticū minus is moſte wytten
of, and contained. 60. Minas; euey Mina con-
teynng an. 100. Drachmas of Denarios; and
euey Denarius beynge a greate ſteeling. ſo that
the value of Mina is. 33. s. iiii. d. of after Cons-
ſtall. 40. s. and Talentum. 100. l. of after
Conſtall. 120. l. ſteelyng.

Talia, the ſwellynge of the goue about the an-
cles.

Talia, the blade of an oynion, or a chiboll.

Talio, ōnis, f. g. an equall payne in recompence
of an hurt, as for the cutting of a mans hande,
to loſe an hand, and for putting out of an eye,
to loſe an eye.

Talipedo, aui, are; to go on the paſternes, to go
as one dyd drawe his feete after hym for ſlides
neſſe or weakeneſſe.

Talis, le, ſuche.

Aliquid tale, ſome ſuche thyng.

Honos talis paucis delatus eſt ac mihi, ſuche
honour was geuen to fewe as to me.

Talis qualis, ſuche as.

Taliter, in ſuche wiſe, after ſuche facion.

Talitrum, tri, neu. gen. a fillyp geuen with ones
ſynger or naple.

Tallus, was vſed of the Sabines for a fozename.

Talpa, x, f. & m. gen. a mole, a woant.

Talpa cecior, blynder then a mole, a prouer-
be applied to them that lacke iudgment in thyng-
es that are playne.

Talchibius, Agamemnonis erier or publiſher of
thynges in the Greeke armie at Troie.

Talus, li, m. g. the ancle about the ſore. it is alſo
the paſterne bone of a beaſt. alſo a die, or dice.

Talum reponere, to reforme that whiche was
negligently done, with moze diligence.

Talus, a man made of braſſe (as it is feigned)
by Vulcan, and ſent for a preſent to Minos; to
defende the ile of Crete.

Tam and Quam, aduerbes vſed with the poſitiue,
comparatiue and ſuperlatiue degree, alwell, alſo
ſo as, ſo.

Quam plurimum ederit, tam citiſſime ſanus
fiet, the moze that he ſhall eate, the ſooner he
ſhall be whole.

Parmenonis tam ſcio eſſe hāc technā quā
me viuere, I know as wel as that I am aliue,
that is. Tam ego homo ſum quā tu, I am
as muche a man as thou.

Non tam perſcribere poſſum q̄ mihi gratum
feceris, ſi. &c. I am not able to wyte howe
great a pleaſure you ſhall doe for me, if. &c.

Tam conſimilis eſt atque ego, he is as muche
lyke hym as I am.

Tam cito, ſo quickly.

Tam veſperi, ſo late in the euenyng.

Tam ob paruulam rem, for ſo ſmall a matter.

Tam bonus, as good.

Tam ſum amicus reipublicæ, q̄ qui maxime,
I am as friendly, or as much friend to the pub-
like weale, as he that is moſt.

Tam magis, for Tanto magis.

Tama, whan with much trauaile, or goyng, the
bloude cometh downe to the legges, and cauſeth
it to ſwell.

Tamaris, a riuer of Spayne, of whiche the people
there be called Tamarici.

Tamaritæ, people in Aſia, not farre from the ſea
called Caſpium.

Tamarix, icis, or Tamarice, es, fæ. gen. a tree
vulgarely called Tamariscus, rete Myrice. ſome
call it white beame, the french men call it Brias-
ria.

Tamen, notwithstandinge, alſo yet. ſometyme it
ſignifieth ſowthwith, at the laſt, ſo that.

Si tamen, for Si modo.

Si tamen illi non grauantur, if they doe vnto
the laſt, or be not diſcontented with it.

Libertas quæ ſera tamen reſpexit inermem,
whiche beynge longe a comyng, yet at the laſt reſ-
garded me.

Tamen a malicia non diſcedis, yet wilt thou
not depart from thy malice: or leaue thy naugh-
tineſſe?

Quod potero faciam, tamen vt pietatem coſ-
lam, I will do what I maye, ſo that notwithstandinge
I comyt not my durtie to my father.

Tamerindi, a fruite growyng in India; the tree
wherof is lyke to a palme or date tree, the fruite
lower lyke greene damaskyns, whiche is medicis-
nable in aſſwageyng the heate of choler.

Tameſis, the noble riuer of Campe in England.

Tameſi, all be it, although.

Tameſi, for Tamen.

Tameſi hoc verum eſt, and yet this is true.

Taminea vua, Dioſcorides, libr. 4. ſaith, that
it is the herbe, whiche is called Brionia nigra.

Cornelies Celfus, libr. 3. ſaith, it is that, which
of the Greekes is called Staphis agria, which is
thought to be falſe, for Plinius, libr. 26. cap. 1.
ſuppoſeth, that it is wilde vine, called Labruſca,
the ſame is affirmed by Ruellius.

Tamne, old wyters vſed for Eouſq, vntill that.

Tanager, a ryuer in Lucania, betweene Campa-
nia and Calabria.

Tanagra, a towne in Beotia.

Tanagrus, a, um, of Tanager.

Tanais, a great riuer in the nozthe parte of the
weſtde, which diuideth Europa from Aſia.

Tanas, a towne not farre from Tana, vnder the
Venetians dominion.

Tanaquil, the wyfe of Tarquinius Priſcus, the
kyng of Romains.

Tanaus, was kyng of Syria.

Tandem, at the laſt, whan all is don or whan all
cometh to all, ſometyme at the leaſt waye, alſo
vnteth, notwithstandinge.

Verum pone esse victum eum, at tandem ramen non capitis eius res agitur, sed pecunia, but put the case that he be cast in the lawe, yet whan all is don, or whan all cometh to all, it is not a matter of his lyfe and death, but a money matter.

Quamobrem tandē? and why so I praise you? Tandem, Expletiva particula, as Quousque tandem abutere Catilina. &c.

Itane tandem quæso Menedemus? &c. in whiche examples, it seemeth that Tandem, hath a certaine earnest vehemencie, and requireth a speedy answer.

Itane tandem vxorem duxit Antipho iniussu meo? I praise you, and hath Antipho married a wife contrary to my commandement in deedes? Tandem aliquando, once at the length.

Vt heream in parte aliqua tandē apud Thaisdem, id est, saltem, that I maie bee an hanger on with Thais at the least wyle on one parte or other.

Nunc tandem, now at length and neuer before.

Tandiu, so longe.

Tandiu dum lego, so longe as I reade.

Tanes, a Persia, one of kyng Darius capitaines.

Tango, tetigi, gere, to touche, to moue, to vnderstande, to perceyue, to come, to deceyue, to quippte, to taunt, to take vp, to write, to speake or mencion a thyng.

Tangere vlcus, to rubbe on the galled place, to speake to one of a thyng that greueth hym to heare.

Tetigit aures meas, it came to mine eares.

Vbi primum terram tetigimus, as soone as we arrived.

Simulac tetigit prouinciam, as soone as he arrived in the prouince.

Qui Tyberim fere omnes tangunt, all whiche well nere, touche or toyne hard to the riuer of Tyber. Quo pacto Rhodium tetigerim in conuiuio, how I toke vp or taunted the felow of Rhodes at the table.

Tangere ferro arbores, to prune or cut trees.

Leuiter vnumquodq; tangere, to touche or mencion euery thyng briefly.

Tetigit rem acu, prouerbyally, he hit the naile on the head, he hath hit the very matter.

Quem nisi crudelem nō tangat lasonis atas, id est moueat.

Hæc mediocriter me tangunt, these thynges moue me but little, or doe not greatly moue me.

Tetigit animum memoria earum rerum, the remembraunce of those thynges moued or stirred my mynde.

Si vestri nulla cura tangit, if you be nothyng careful for your selfe, or if you feare nothyng for your owne partes.

Si te cura pomorum tangit, if you haue an affection or desyre to haue apples.

Vbi Aristoteles ista tetigit? where did Aristotell mention these thynges?

Tetistam obrē tetigi triginta minis, for this thyng I haue deceyued the of xxx. li.

Tangor, tangeris, the passion, to be touched, to be moued, to be pricked.

Tagor patris delyderio, I fele the lacke or mysse of my father.

Tanis, the principall citee of Egypte, where Moyses did shew meruailes.

Tanos, a stone of the kynde of Emerald, greene and blake.

Tanquam, as it were, lyke.

Tanquam, with Sic, for Quemadmodum.

Tantaleus, and Tantalus, a, um, of Tantalus.

Tantalides, the progenie of Tantalus.

Tantalus, Tantalidis, the daughter or nefe of Tantalus.

Tantalus, the sonne of Iupiter and Plota, hange of Phrygia, of whome the poetes doe wyte that because he disclosed the counsaile of the gods, he is in hell tormented in this wise. he standeth by a fayre ryuer, haunged before hym a tree laden with pleasant appels, and yet he is alwaies thursty and hungry, for as often as he stowpeth to drinke, or holdeth vp his handes to gather the appels, bothe the water and the tree dooe withdrowe them so from hym, that he can not touche theym.

Tantali horri, a prouerbe, signifyng good thynges to be at hande, which not withstanding a man may not vse.

Tantidem, for so muche, at that price.

Tantillus, a, um, a diminutiue of Tantus, so litle. Haud tantillum dederis verborum mihi, thou shalt not deceyue me thus muche.

Tantillum, an aduerbe, so litle.

Tantisper, so longe, and requirerth after hym Dum, Quādiu, Quoad.

Tantisper dum, so longe as.

Tanto, an aduerbe, signifyng so muche as,

Tanto magis, so muche moze.

Tanto peior, so muche worse.

Quinques tanto amplius, fyue times so much moze.

Tantopere, so muche, so vehemently, so earnestly.

Ne leui tantopere, leaue your rage, bee not so fierce, be not so angrye.

Quoniam tantopere dissentiunt, because they disagree so muche, or because there is so great variance or diuersitee betweene them.

Tantulus, a, um, so littel, so small.

Tantuli doni causa, for so small a gift.

Nō tantulum intermitit tempus, quin eum nominet, he nameth hym continually.

Tantulum, an aduerbe, so litle, neuer so litle.

Tantum, onely, so muche.

Tantum abest, it is farre from, or so vnlike: it is almost of the same strengthe that Non solum non est, is. Tantum non, almost, welnere, lacs kyng but litle.

Tantum sat habes? art thou content with that, or thinkest thou that enough?

Tantum

Tantum interest, there is this onely difference.
Ecce tantum non circumiri a dextro cornu, and
to be almost inuironed, or that there lacketh but
little, but that they were compassed or enclosed
of the epght wynges.
Tantum num, for Etiam,
Addas huc licet tantum num, que inter hys
mem & statem, you maye adde thereto also,
those that be betwene. &c.
Tantum est, that is all, it is euen so muche as I
haue tolde you and no moze.
Tantum mihi confido, I haue so much confi-
dence in my selfe.
Tantum, quantum, so muche, as.
Si gradere tantum quantum loquere, if thou
didste goe as fast as thou talkest.
Tantum abesse dicebat, vt consentaneum es-
ser, vt maxime etiā repugnaret, he saied that
it was not onely not conuenient or mete. &c.
Tantum abfuerunt, vt perturbarentur, vt in-
censi potius. &c. they were not onely nothing
aferde or abasthed, but rather inflamed. &c.
Tantundem, euen so muche.
Tantundem periculi, so great daungier.
Tantundem argenti quantū debuit, euen so
muche money as he ought.
Tantundem est quasi sit signum pictum, &c.
it is euen as muche to me as it were an image
peinted. &c.
Tantundē ego, euen so much do I & no moze.
Tantus, a, um, so muche, so great, suche.
Vicies tanto addito aque, twenty tymes so
muche water bepng put to it.
Tanti, for so muche, this woꝝde doeth pertaine
to byng and sellpng.
Tanti estimo, facio, pendo, I set so much by,
or I so muche esteeme it.
Tantus natu, so aged, bepng so olde.
Sexcenta tanta, sixe hundred tymes so muche or
so many.
An tantus quantus videatur, or so great, or
of that bygnesse as it doeth appere.
Tantus homo, id est, tanti pretij, so woꝝthy
a person, so great a man.
Est alienum tanto viro vt tu es, it is not lites
tyng for so noble a man or so great a persone as
you are.
Tribus tantis illi minus reddit, it yeldeth to
hym thise so muche lesse.
Tantūne rem tam negligenter agere, was
it mete to dwe so great a mattier, or a mattier of
so great impoztance so negligently.
Tanti non fuit Arsacem capere, it was not so
great a mattier to take Arsaces, or the takynge
of Arsaces was not a mattier of so great value
or impoztance.
Tanti fuit mihi crede, it was well woꝝth be-
leue me, or the mattier was wel of so great value
Est mihi tāti huius inuidiæ tempestatem su-
bire, dummodo. &c. I esteeme the mattier wel
woꝝthy to putte my selfe in daungier of this

Royme of enuie and hatred, so that. &c.
Nihil mihi tanti fuit, there was nothynge that
I esteemed of so great value.
Nihil tanti fuit, quo fidem videremus, there
was nothing of so great value or estimation, as
that we shoulde sell our truth and honestie for
it, and become bonds.
Taos, a stone of the colour of a peacocke.
Taperia, hāgynge of houses, or cloches wherewith
panimentes are couered.
Tapērum, i. n. g. Tapēte, tis, n. g. and tapes,
etis, masc. gen. tapeis or cloches wherin are
wrought diuers pictures with thyndes of sundy
colours.
Taphia, certayne isles by Grecia.
Taphiusa, a place by Leucades.
Taphnis, a citie in Egypte, the people whereof
were called Taphnei.
Taphos, in greke is a sepulchre or a tombe.
Tapinosis, f. g. a figure, wherby a great thyng
is basely described.
Taposis, a citie in Egypte.
Taprobane, an ile in the Indian sea, and was of
some olde wyters supposed to be in the contras-
ry parte of the worlde agaynst vs, and therfore
they called it an other worlde. it lieth in the
pointe betwene east and weste, the quantites
therof is diuersly described by sundy authours.
for Strabo wyteith, that it is in lengthe. viii.
thoulande furlonges, which is a thousande mis-
les. Plinius, Marcianus and Solinus doe af-
firme it to be in lengthe. vii. thousand furlons
ges, whiche is. viii. C. lxxv. myles, in breadth
5000. furlongs, whiche is. 625. miles: parte of
it extendeth beyonde the equinoctiall line moze
south, and hath on the north east, the lesse Inde.
it is now called Samotia, and is vnder the doz-
minion of the great Cam, and is gouerned by. 4.
kynges in an exquisite fourme of iustice, nota
withstandynge that the people bee idolatours,
they hunt Tigers, Oliphantes, and Panthers,
of the whiche there is great plentie, also, there be
founde Carbuncles, Saphires, Iacintes, Co-
races, Rubies, and Granates, in great num-
bres. there groweth Cinamome, Canell, Ben-
ioime and other sweete trees in great abundāce,
and they haue money of golde, syluer, & brasse,
of the same weyght and value, that the ancient
coine of the Romanes was. there is also fouden
great plentie of orient perles.
Tapsagum, a towne in the countrey Cirenaica.
Tapsus barbatus, an herbe, reade Phlomos, and
Verbascus.
Tapsus, an ile by Sicile, not farre from Siracuse.
Tapula, a lawe made for feastes.
Tapyri, people in Parthia, which vse to geue theyr
wyues in mariage to other men, after that they
haue had foure or fyue children by them.
Taraconia, the thyꝝde parte of Spayne, on the
noꝝth it hath the sea called Cantabricum: on the
west Portugall, and Granate: on the southe
AAaaj the

the sea Ibetium: on the east the mountaynes
 of Iphre; it doeth nowe contene these kyng-
 domes, Castyle, Gallice, Navarre, Arragon.
 Taracón, the chiefe citee therof.
 Tarandrus, a beaste in bodie lyke to a great ore,
 havyng a head lyke to an harte, and hornes full
 of braunches, the heare rough and of the colour
 of a beere, I suppose it to be a raine deer.
 Tarandulus, mal. genie. the beaste called a baffe,
 whiche is lyke an ore, but that he hath a bearde
 lyke a goate.
 Tarantula, a kynde of beastes called Strelliones,
 lyke to a Spider, of whose bytting no man dis-
 eth, onely it astonieth hym that is bitten.
 Taras, the sonne of Neptunus, who buylded
 Tarentum.
 Tarratantara, a voice feigned lyke the sowne of a
 trumpet.
 Taraxacon, an herbe called sowthistle, reade Cis-
 cerbita and Sonchus.
 Taraxis, whan the eyes do bolme out muche and
 be redde.
 Tarbeli, the citee of Tarbes in Gascoine.
 Tarchesius, a mischeuouse kyng of the people cal-
 led Albanens.
 Tarchon, a duke in Hettruria, whiche was also a
 great diuiner of southsaier. also the herbe called
 Cerrogant.
 Tardario, ónis, f. g. a taryng.
 Tardatus, a, um, hyndred, taried.
 Tardé, slowly, late.
 Triennio tardius, thre yerres later.
 Tarde & otius, contrary.
 TarDESCO, scere, to waxe slowe of slake.
 Tardigradus, a, um, that hath a slowe pace, or
 that goeth slowly.
 Tardiloquencia, a, f. g. a slowe speache.
 Tardiloquus, he that draweth his speache in
 length.
 Tardipes, pēdis, that goeth slowly, that halteth.
 Tardiras, áris, f. g. slownes.
 Moram & tarditatem afferre bello, to hindre
 the warre, to cause the warre to be ppolonged or
 delaied.
 Tardiras ingenij, slownes or dulnesse of wit.
 Tardities, ei, f. g. olde wryters vled for Tarditas
 Tarditudo, dinis, f. g. idem.
 Tardiuscule, somewhat slowly.
 Tardiusculus, a, um, somewhat slowe or dull.
 Tardo, aui, are, to tarie, to be slowe, to hyndre,
 to make longe a comyng, to kepe backe.
 Gratia ab officio quod mora tardat abest,
 doeth kepe backe.
 Impetum inimici tardare, id est, reprimere,
 to lette, to stoppe.
 Tardare & frānare.
 Vereor ne tardē studia multorum, I feere lest
 I shuld let or hyndre the studies of many men.
 Tardare & procrastinare negotium aliquod,
 to hyndre or kepe backe a matter, and dylue it
 from daie to daie.

Tardus, a, um, slow, dull, long in comyng, ruder:
 somesyme well durynge, also thicke or grosse.
 Ut cesset sine ad iniuriam tardiores, that o-
 ther maye not be so redy to doo iniurie and
 wronge.
 Ad referendam gratiam tardiores esse, to be
 slake in requyng a good tounce or pleasure.
 Aur sunt tardissimi, or els they be veray dull
 witted.
 Noctes tardae, nyghtes verie long a comyng.
 Vomens tardum fomum, grosse and thicke.
 Ut eas tardior spe fuerit, howe that thyng
 came more slowly to passe than we thought.
 Taracina, a towne in Capania, called also Anur.
 Tarentinus, a, um, of the citee Tarento in La-
 labzia.
 Tarentum, and Tarentus, a noble citee in La-
 labzia, called Tarento.
 Tarichus, is taken for salte fishe, byne, gwell,
 corrupte fishe, and powdered fishe.
 Tarmes, a worme, whiche eateth fishe, a magot.
 Tarna, the citee of Sardis.
 Tarpeia, the daughter of Carpeius, whiche be-
 trayed the Capitoll to the Sabines.
 Tarpeius, an hill at Rome.
 Tarquini, orum, an olde towne of Campagne.
 Tarquiniese, the lande of Tarquines.
 Tarquinius Superbus, the laste kyng of Ro-
 mains, whiche was expelled out of Rome for
 his pryde and crueltie. it is also the name of di-
 uers other Romans.
 Tarraco, a citee of Spayne, of the whiche that
 parte is called Tarraconia.
 Tarsensis, se, of Tarsus.
 Tarsis, a region in Iudaea, to the whiche Jonas
 saied he woulde goe.
 Tarsus, the chiefe citee in Cilicia, where sainte
 Paule was bozne.
 Tartaria, is a countrey of incomparable great-
 nesse, it boundeth on the west vpon Russia, and
 extendeth, into the east, after the description
 of the laste charte, aboue. 1600. durche miles:
 whiche is of Italian myles. 6400. and moze:
 the bredth from the south into the north, is moze
 vncertaine: it marcheth on the south vpon Pers-
 sia, and India. The north is muche parte des-
 erte, for the coldenesse and barrennesse therof.
 The people haue no citees or townes, or els ver-
 raie fewe, but they lie in pavillions, and vnder
 theyr caries, whiche they doe remoue into sun-
 drie partes, as the tyme of the yere dooeth re-
 quire, dilynge theyr cattail with them, of whō
 they doe eate the fleshe muche parte rawe, and
 doe drynke the milke and blood of them. The
 people bee fierce and cruell, and therewith vile
 and beastly in theyr liuyng. they be all vnder
 the dominion of the great Tam, yet haue they
 many puissant pzinces, whiche do vse a wondrous
 full obedience towards theyr emperour. They
 beleue in one god, creatour of all thynges, but
 they be not christened. They are so populous,
 hardie

hardie and fierce: that the great hynges, whiche do march vpon them, haue muche to do to resist them, as the great hyng of Russe, and the hynges of Persia Sophi, also one of theyr princes toke in plaine battaile Pazagetes, the great Turke, whom being bounden with chaines and gues of golde, & enclosed in a cage of yron, he caried about with him till he died: and there were slain in that battaile. 200000. Turkes, the capitayne of the Tartarians was named Camberlane. Their emperour Chaam, besides Tartaria hath also subiecte vnto hym the lesse India, and all the realme and isles in the east and south east part of the world: & he nameth hym selfe in his stile, the sonne of god. Reade more in Chaam. Muche of Tartaria was that countrey, whiche was sometyme called Scythia.

Tartareus, a, um, of hell, also terrible, stronge.

Tartari, people of Tartaria.

Tartarum, the lees of wyne.

Tartarus, & plu. tartara, ôrû, a depe place in hell.

Tartessij, people in Iberia, among whom be cates of exceeding greatnesse.

Tartessiacus, & Tartessius, a, um, of Tartessus.

Tartessus, a citee in the uttermost part of Spain, on the sea side by Gades, now called Cales, where Columella (the most eloquent and perfect husbande) was boynne, it was called also Gadix and Carteia.

Taruanna, Terouenne in Fraunce.

Taruedam, a promontorie in Scotland.

Taruntius, the name of an excellent philosopher and Astronomer.

Taruscum, a towne in France, called Tarascon.

Tascanium, a white clate of marle.

Tasimenes, seu Tasmenes, one of the sonnes of duke Nestor.

Tata, dadie, which children calle their father.

Tatz, a wanton wooorde, wherewith one answereth to an other.

Tateus, a kynde of salte, whiche cometh out of Phrygia, and is medicinable for the eyes.

Tatius, a duke of the Sabines.

Tatianus, a mans name.

Tatra, a water of naturall salt in Cappadocia.

Taua, Cynmouth in England.

Tauchira, a citee of the Barccrans.

Taulanti, people of Illiria.

Taura, a barrayne cowe.

Taurarij, people in Scythia.

Taurea, a man of notable strength in the armie of Anniball.

Taurea, x, f. ge. a buckler of tergate made of a bulles hide.

Taureus, the name of Neptune.

Taureus, a, um, of a bulle.

Tauria, a scourge made of netes lether.

Taurica Gherfonesus, a countrey in the northe parte of Europa, which is almost cōpased with the meeres of Mæotis, Cimmerius Bosphorus, and the sea Euxinum, it is now called of

some the lesse Tartarie.

Tauri, people of cruell maners in the north parte of Europe, that offered straungers in sacrifices to Diana.

Tauri, and **Taurilia**, plates made in the honour of infernall goddes.

Tauricus, a, um, of the people Tauri.

Taurianum, a towne in Italie.

Taurini, people at the foot of the Alpes towards Italie.

Taurifer, ra, rum, that beareth bulles or netes.

Tauriformis, me, lyke a bulle.

Taurinus, a, um, of a bulle, also of the people Taurini.

Taurominium, nij, neu. ge. a towne in Sicilie, so called for the plentie of nete, whiche fedde there about. also there was by it a citee of the same name.

Taurominitanus, a, um, of the citee Taurominium.

Taurosythæ, people of Scythia, dwelling by the mountaine Taurus.

Taurubulæ, an ile by Naples.

Taururum, or Taurunum, a citee of Hungarie, called Alba Græca.

Taurus, ri, m. g. a bulle. sometyme a strong oxe, it is also one of the xii. celestiaall signes: sometyme the roote of a tree.

Adiungere tauros aratro, to poke oxen into the ploughe.

Taurus Beritius, a philosophers name.

Taurus, a great and famous mountayne, whiche beynneth at the Indian sea, and risynge into the northe, passeth by Asia vnto the senne or mere called Mæotis, and bozdereth vpon a great numbze of royalmes. also the hylle called Caucasus, is parte therof.

Taurus avis, a litle birde, whiche hath a voyce muche like an oxe.

Tautologia, x, f. g. a fygure, where one thyng is twyle spoken.

Tax, n. ge. the sounde of a stroke with a whippe, a clappe, a ierke.

Taxa, a kynde of baies or laurell, wherewith herbes are made.

Taxatio, ônis, f. g. a setting of a tare or subsidie.

Taxator, ôris, m. ge. he that rebuketh or taxeth an other.

Taxeus, a, um, of pewee.

Taxilla, a great towne of India.

Taxim, softly, scantly touched.

Taxis, olde writers vsed for Tetigeris, thou shalt touche.

Taxillus, li, m. g. a small die.

Taxo, onis, a gray or bzoche, a badger.

Taxo, aui, are, to touche often. also to tare or lesse a thyng at a certayne value. also to reproue one an other.

Taxus, i, a tree like to firre, whiche beareth beeries, wherein is mortall poyson. it is also the tree called pewee.

Taygeta, or Taygetus, an hyll, vnder whiche be
sette the citees of Sparta and Imple.
Taygete, one of the sisters, called Pleiades.

T ANTE E.

TE, a syllable topned to pronowues.

Teanum, the name of two citees in Italic.

Tearco, a famous kyng of Aethiopa.

Tearus, a riuer of Ethiopia, at the head wherof
Darius, kyng of Persia, when he wente into
Scythia, right his pavillions, and there abode
three daies, And deliuyng at the moste pleasant
water of that ryuer, he set in the same place a
pillour grauen with letters of Greke, declaring
his beyng there, with commendacion of the wa-
ter.

Teatea, a citee in Italic, called commonly Tieti.

Techna, nœ, fœm. ge. a crafte, a wyle or subtile
meane, a crafty imaginacion.

Techynes, were they, which also were called Co-
ribantes, and were feigned to be the sonnes of
Minerua and Sol.

Technicus, a, um, artificiall, inuentiue.

Technides, a crafter man.

Technophyon, a settinge forth of crafte.

Tecolithus, thi, m. g. a certayne stone, whiche is
medicinable to breake the stone in the body.

Tecte, an aduerbe, covertly.

Tector, ôris, m. g. a pargettour, a plaisterer.

Tectoriolum, li, a diminutiue of Tectum.

Tectorium, rij, n. ge. the plaistering or parget-
ting of walles.

Tectorium opus, pargettyng or plaistering
worke.

Tectorius, a, um, pertainyng to couering or parget-
tyng.

Tectosage, Choloſe in Fraunce.

Tectosagi, people of Colose.

Tectosages, Languedocke in Fraunce.

Tectum, ti, n. g. the rouse of an house. Sometyme
all the house, also a certayne kynde of sheepe.

Tectus, a, um, couered, hidde, kepte close.

Tecum, with the.

Tecum oro & quæſo, I pray and beseeche the.

Tecum sentio, I am of thyne opinion.

Tecum simal, together with you.

Teda, æ, f. g. a tree, out of the which issueth a li-
cours more thynne then pitche, improperly it is
taken for all wodde, whiche beyng dyessed with
rosen or waxe, will burne bright like to a torch:
it is sometyme taken for a torch, sometyme for
a wedding, or a longe songen at a wedding.

Teda pinea, the kernell of a pine appull.

Tedifera dea, Ceres, whose sacrifices were done
in the night by torch light.

Tegea, a citee in Arcadia.

Tegeus, and Tegeaticus, a, um, of Tegea.

Tegeaticus deus, Pan.

Tegeus, or Tegeaticus volucer, Mercury.

Tegeates, men of Tegea.

Teges, getis, f. g. a course blankette or couered,
whiche lieth on poye mennes beddes, it is also a
matte.

Tegeticula, læ, f. g. a diminutiue of Teges, a
littell matte.

Tegillum, li, n. g. a littell coueryng.

Tegimen, minis, n. g. a coueryng or couer.

Tegmen, minis, and Tegmentum, ti, n. g. idem
quod Tegimen.

Tego, texi, tegere, to couer, to hyde, to clothe, to
kepe close or secrete, to defende.

Caput texit galea, he put his basnet on his
heade.

Sepulchro regi, to be buried.

Latibulis se tegere, to hyde them selves in their
caues.

Vultu dolorē animi tegere, with his counte-
nance to dissemble and hide the sorow or griefe
of his minde.

Rem turpissimā tegere honesta præscriptis
one, with an honest title to couer or hide a mat-
ter most vile and dishonest.

Sententiā suam tegere, to kepe close his owne
opinion.

Tegere & tueri, to sende and saue harmelesse.

Tegere & nocere, contrarie.

Tegula, læ, f. g. a tyle.

Tegulum, li, n. g. a coueryng or rather a tyle.

Tegumen, minis, and Tegumentum, ti, n. g.
a coueryng, a couer or hidde.

Teium, a citee in Daphlagonia, where Anacreon
the poete was borne.

Teij, the people of Teium.

Teius, a, um, of Teium.

Tela, læ, f. g. the webbe of clothe.

Telam exordiri, to beginne any businesse.

Telamon, the son of Neacus, the father of Diar.

Telamones, images, whiche doe beare vp pil-
lours or postes.

Telamonides, the sonne or nephew of Telamon.

Telchius, and Amphitus, the chariotmen of
Lactos and Pollux.

Teleboæ, people in Grece.

Teleboas, one of the Centaurs.

Telegonus, the son of Ulysses by Circe the witche,
who folowyng his father into Ithaca, slewe
hym vnwittingly.

Telemachus, the sonne of Ulysses and Penelope.

Telemus, the sonne of Eurimus, a southcater as
monge the Cyclops.

Telephion, ij, n. g. an herbe, which Leoniceus
supposeth to bee that, whiche the Arabians call
Cali, but Ant. Musa supposeth it to bee rather
a kynde of Anthyllis: but Dioscorides doeth
describe it to haue a stalke, and leaues lyke to
porcelane, euery leafe hauyng lyke two winges.
vii. or viii. branches, comynge from one roote
full of blew leaues, whiche are thicke and ten-
der, and hath floures yelow or white. wherfore
Ruellius supposeth it to be that herbe, whiche
some doe name faba inuersa, some Crassula
minor.

minor.
Telephus, the sonne of Hercules, which was nourished with an hynde, an other of that name was a grammarian of Pergamum.
Telephium, an herbe in Beotie called Oxyph.
Telepho, a nymphe, the daughter of Oceanus and Cethys.
Telephilla, a woman excellent in poetrie.
Telephusa, the wyfe of Lictus mother of Iphis.
Telecardios, a precious stone of the colour of an herte.
Telina, a certayne garment.
Telinum, an ointment greatly commended of the physicians.
Tellen, tellinis, a foliishe poete and mynstrell.
Tellias, a southsaier amonge the people called Phoenices.
Tellus, li, a mans name, whome the wyfe Solon iudged to be moze fortunate then the ryche kyng Acrisus.
Tellus, lûris, f. ge. the earthe, also a goddesse amonge the painims.
Telo, lônis, an instrumente of warre, whiche is in this wise: a great poste and high is set faste, then ouer it cometh a longe beame, whiche renneth on a pyne, so that the one ende happyng moze poyle then the other, causeth the lyghter ende to ryse. with such, beere brewers in London dooe drawe by water, they call it a swerpe.
Telonarius, rij, m. g. a collectour of gatherer of tributes of tolles.
Telónes, nis, of Telon, ônis, m. g. idem quod Telonarius. also a polle to drawe water out of a well.
Telónium, nij, ne. ge. the place whete askes of tributes are paid and tolles taken.
Telos, in greke, is an ende, honour, a legion, a tribute of pencion. it is also the name of an ple, where the ointment called Telinum, is made.
Telphussa, a citee in Arcadia.
Telphusium, a towne in Scotia.
Telum, li, n. g. all thyng, whiche maie be throsen or caste with the hande, be it stone, wodde or pyon, a dart, an arrowe, a quarell. it is also the generall name of all that, wherewith a man doeth fight, called a weapon. Sometyme it is taken for a sworde.
Tela, artillary.
 Depromere tela pharetris, to take arrowes out of quivers.
 Iacere tela, to cast dartes.
 Custos telorum, a quiver.
Telephonon, idem quod Aconitum.
Tembrius, a ryuer by Pontus.
Temerarius, a, um, more hardy then needeth of wisdomie requirith, foolhardy. Sometyme dyedefull, by to be dyadde, rashly, vnadvised, without iudgement, without consideration, vn discrete, hartebrayned.
Temerâtor, ôris, maf. gen. he that violateth or

breakeeth.
Temeratus, a, um, violated, broken.
Temere, vnadvisedly, foolishly, aduenturously, rashly, without consideration, without regard, without ground, at couders, at all aduentures, vndiscretely, hartebraynely. Sometyme it signifieth almost, also without cause.
Temere non est, it is not without a cause, it is not without a consideration.
Non hac temere transire potest, id est, sine periculo.
Haud temere vñ peruenit ad frugem, it neuer almost cometh to good pofe.
Nec temere rumpuntur, they be neuer broken lightly.
Temeritas, nis, f. g. rashnesse, foolhardinesse, vnadvisednesse, vndiscretenesse, hastinesse.
Temeritudo, dinis, f. g. idem.
Temeriter, idem quod temere.
Temero, aui, are, to violate, also for stoprare.
Temesa, a towne of the Thracians, some write it Temessa.
Temescus, a, um, of Temesa.
Temetum, ti, n. g. wyne.
Temno, temphi, temnere, to set littell by, to contemne, to despise.
Temno, monis, maf. ge. the beame of the wayne, or the draught tree, wheron the poke hangeth sometyme a stake or polle laied ouerthwart.
Tempe, a place in Thessalia wonderfull pleasant, hauing trees and medoes meruapulous delectable, wherin byrdes of dyuers kyndes doe synge continually with excellent melodie: thereof all pleasant woddes haue the name of Tempe.
Temperamentum, ti, n. g. a moderation, a temperature.
Temperans, antiis, temperate, moderate.
Temperanter, temperately, moderately.
Temperantia, x, f. g. temperance, moderation, which is a firme and moderate gouernance of reason agaynst sensualitee, and other vicious affections of the mynde.
Temperate, temperately, moderately.
Temperatio, ônis, for. g. a moderation, a temperyng.
Temperator, oris, ma. ge. he that tempereth or moderateth, he that knoweth howe to rule or order.
Temperatus, a, um, temperate, moderate, with out excess, heppng meane.
Temperatura, ra, f. g. temperature or moderation in the minglyng of thynges together.
Temperatura cali, id est, temperies, temperatenesse of the aire.
Temperies, ei, f. ge. temperatenesse, properly in heate or colde. Sometyme it is vsurped for temperamentum, and for temperantia, also conuenient tyme or occasion to dwe a thyng.
Tempero, aui, are, to tempre or moderate in order or measure, to rule, to gouerne, to order, to stoprare, to abstepne, to refrayne.

Temperamus stylum, calamum, appetitum, when we hepe in our wrytynge a meane forme, or doe eate no more then nede.
Temperare alicui, to spare one, or forbear him.
Si vnq̄ cuiquam temperauit, if he did euer forbear doing wronge or iniurie to any man, if he dyd euer spare, &c.
Temperare animis, to moderate affections, to restryne the doyng of a thyng.
Vix temperauere animis, they did scantly forbear of restryne.
Caedibus temperare, to restryne from mans slaughter.
Victoriæ temperare, to be neuer the prouder for his victorie.
Ciuitates temperare, to rule or gouerne cities.
Iram temperare, to moderate anger.
Lympha temperat merum, water dooeth alate wyne.
Vestigalia temperare, to moderate or diminish the tributes or paymentes.
Aetati iuuenum temperare, id est moderari iuuenibus.
Verum etiam hostibus superatis temperauit, but also he spared or intreated gentilly his enemies that he had overcome.
Non potuit sibi temperare, he coulde not restryne.
Linguae tempera, bable not so muche, leaue thy ill wordes.
Manibus temperare, to forbear strynges or fightyng.
Vino temperare in vnum diem, to forbear wyne for one daies space.
A lachrymis temperare, to forbear weepynge.
Quā in amore temperes, seing thou doest loue moderately, or seepng thou doest vse moderation in thy loue.
Temperare lātitiæ, to vse moderation in his mirth.
Maledicere huic temperabis, si sapiis, thou wilt leaue thy raylyng agaynst this man, yf thou bee wise.
Temperatum est, the impersonall, they dyd spare, or they did forbear and abstepne from.
Temperare vrbibus oppugnādis, to absteyne or forbear layng siege to cities.
Tempestas, ātis, f. ge. signifieth sometyme the same tyme, sometyme a tempest of storme, sometyme a fayne weather. also tyme conuenient: by translation a great trouble and ruffelyng in the common weale, a great daungier or perill.
Ea tempestate, at that tyme.
Inuidiæ tempestas, a storme of enuie.
Tempestiue, in season or tyme conuenient.
Tempestiuitas, ātis, f. ge. season or tyme conuenient, oportunitie.
Tempestiuus, a, um, that is doone in conuenient tyme, done in season.
Tempestum, olde wryters vled for Tempestiuum,

Tempestuosus, a, um, tempestuous or stormie.
Templum, pli, n. ge. a temple or church: somes tyme it signifieth beaultie, also the principal beame of a house, also a sepulchre.
Mentis templa, secret thoughts of the minde.
Temporalis, le, that whiche dureth buttill a certayne tyme, temporall.
Ingenia temporalia, vnconstant and mutable wittes.
Temporaneus, a, um, that is done suddenly and at a tyme.
Temporarie, for a tyme.
Tempori, aduerbium, in a tyme, at the houre appointed.
Temporarius, a, um, that dureth or continueth for a tyme, also that whiche pertaineth to tyme.
Temporius, an aduerbe, signifieth in tyme, or by tyme, or rather before tyme, sooner than needeth.
Templa, a cite of the Syriacs.
Tempus, pōris, n. g. time, also the state of time, commoditie of the presente tyme, oportunitie, season, sometyme the power or authoritee, that a man beareth at any tyme, when he is in greates esteemacion. sometyme the temples of the heade.
Illa oratio potius temporis mei q̄ iudicii fuit, I spake those thynges rather for the cause that I then presently defended, then of any waye iudgement.
Vbi tempus promissa iam perfici, when tyme cometh that all promyses shulde be kepte.
Ab aeterno tempore, from the begynnyngs of all thynges.
Ad tempus, for a tyme.
Ex eo tempore, from the tyme.
Ex tempore viuunt, they liue but from hand to mouth: or they bee not carefull for the morowe.
In sempiternum tempus, for euer and euer.
Atq̄ eccum ipsum nobis obuiam in ipso tempore, and lo ponder he cometh to mete vs as well as can be.
Obedire tempori, to doe accordyng to the necessitye of the tyme present.
Per idem tempus, about the same tyme.
Id temporis, idem.
Actum tempus, the tyme that is passe.
Alienum tempus, an vnconuenient and vnsuete tyme to doe a thyng.
Dextrum tempus, contrarie.
Tempus atrox, asperum, difficile, dubium, durum, triste, graue, turbulentum, miserum, luctuosum, a daungerous and perillous time, a tyme full of trouble or aduersitee.
Tempori amicorum seruire, to doe all the diligence we can to helpe our friendes in their necessitye and trouble.
His temporibus extremis, in this moste daungerous tyme, at this tyme of my greatest aduersitee.

Genitale tempus, the time of ones natiuitie.
 Leuum tempus, id est, importunum.
 Maximis reipublice temporibus, in the time
 of the greatest businesse of the common weale,
 or when the common weale is in most trouble,
 and hath most cause to be holpen.
 Nocturnum tempus, the nyght time.
 Vacuum tempus habere, to haue leisure.
 Temporibus illis, in those daies, at that time.
 Arripere tempus, to take occasion.
 Summo tempore, at the best occasion that
 coulde be, at the beste and most convenient time
 that could be.
 Vno tempore, at ones.
 Assentiri tempori, to rule him selfe accordyng
 to the time present.
 Dare tempus alicui rei, to bestow the tyme vpon
 a thyng.
 Quam egeam tempore, how I lacke time,
 how muche I haue to doe.
 Vbi tempus tulerit, when you shall haue lei-
 sure.
 A quo tempore capti sunt, from the time that
 they were taken.
 Temulenter, drunkenly.
 Temulentia, æ, f. g. drunkenesse.
 Temulentus, a, um, drunken, cupshotte.
 Tenacitas, atis, f. g. hardenesse in sparing of ex-
 penses, nigardship, perseuerance, reteneinge of
 heppng.
 Tenaciter, fastly, surely.
 Tenasmus, mi, m. ge. a desyre to go often to the
 strole, and may dooe nothyng, with a burnynge,
 and sometyme a bloudy sieg.
 Tenax, nacis, om. g. that whiche holdeth fast as
 glewe, clammy, glewyshe. Sometime sparinge
 or nigarde, to make constante, harde to bee
 moued.
 Equus tenax, a horse that is stiffe necked.
 Memoria tenax, a good and sure memoize.
 Morbus tenax, a harde sicknesse that one can
 not overcome.
 Tenax iuris sui dominus dicitur, when he wil
 remitte no parte of his right.
 Tenax propositi, constant, that continueth stil
 in his purpose.
 Tenticula, læ, f. g. a net or snare to take birdes
 or beastes in. also a teinter, and a tent that bys
 therers worke on.
 Tendines, or Tendones, the great sinewes or cor-
 des of the body.
 Tendo, terendi, tendere, to extende, to stretch
 out, to lay a snare. to dwell, to goe, to goe for-
 warde, to goe on, to endeavour, to progre, to
 reche, to prepare, also to lyfe vp, to pretende,
 to pitche pavillions. also to assaie, to holde vp.
 Paruum q̃ patri tendebat lulum, he helde vp
 littell Julius vnto his father.
 Tendere alicui insidias, to lie in a wayte to
 hure one, to lay waite to deceiue one.
 Tendere plagas, to pitche haies or nettes.

Tendere aduersus, to repugne.
 Quum aduersus tendēdo nihil moueret soci-
 os. &c. when that he nothyng moued his felo-
 wes with resistyng or withstandyng chey min-
 des. &c.
 Tendere ad altiora, to assaie, to clime highre.
 Tendunt in aduersum sentētia, the opinions
 be repugnant one to an other, or they be of con-
 trarie opinions.
 Tendere ad consulatum, to endeavour or la-
 boue to be consull.
 Contra tendere, to withstande, to resist, to
 repugne.
 Tendere aduersus autoritatē senatus, to go
 about to dooe any thyng agaynst the authori-
 tee of the senate.
 Manibus tendit diuellere nodos, he assaieth
 with his handes to vndo the knottes.
 Pertinaciter tendere, to goe forwarde with his
 purpose obstinately.
 Tendere summa ope, to endeavour with al dis-
 ligence, to labour all that one can.
 Salapiam tendit, he goeth toward Salapia.
 Ad naues Romanas tendit, he goeth toward
 the Romaynes shippes.
 Tendere ad reliqua, to prosecute the residue.
 Tendere cursum aliquo, to renne towarde as
 ny place, to goe streight to a place.
 Tendit palmes sursum, the vine branche grow-
 weth, spryngeth or ryls vpwarde.
 Gressum tendit ad mœnia, he goeth towarde
 the walles.
 Lumina tendens ad cœlum, lyfing vp his eyes
 towarde heauen.
 Manus supplices in cœlum tendere, to lyfte
 vp the handes to heauen, as men doe in pray-
 ynge.
 Tendit ad stomachum, vel in ventrem, to ex-
 tende or stretch downe to the stomacke or beas-
 lie.
 Tendutes, olde wyters called them, whiche had
 great teethe.
 Tenea, a certayne village nere to Corinthe full of
 woodde, and delectable.
 Tenebræ, arum, fœ. gen. plu. the lacke of lyght
 darkenesse.
 Offundere tenebras alicui rei, to obscure or
 make darke a thyng.
 Obducere tenebras, idem.
 In tenebris ruere, to renne headlonge into the
 darke.
 Iacere in tenebris, to lie in the darke, to be vns-
 knowen.
 Trahere vitam in tenebris, to leade his lyfe
 without renowne or fame.
 Tenebresco, scere, to be darke.
 Tenebricor, aris, ari, to make darke.
 Tenebricosus, a, um, that maketh darke, or that
 is darke.
 Tenebricus, a, um, darke, obscure.
 Tenebrio, onis, m. g. a liew and a craftie knave.

also he whiche wyl not be seene abroad by day
tyme.
Tenebrosus, a, um, very darke.
Tenedius, a certayne kynge, who made a lawe,
that the man and woman, taken in aduoutrie
shoulde be cutte a sunder with an axe: whiche
law he executed on his owne sonne.
Tenedius, a, um, of Tenedos.
Tenedos, an yle in the sea Aegeum, betwene Mi-
celene and Helespont, not farre from Troy.
Tenedia bipennis, aut securis, a quicke or sharpe
axe. A prouerbe applied to iudges, whiche be
hasty and cruell in theyr sentences.
Tenellulus, a, um, a diminutive of Tenellus.
Tenellus, a, um, tender.
Teneo, tenui, tenere, to holde, to apprehende, to
possede to hold or keepe in, to couer, to vnder-
stande, to keepe backe, to perforce, to hynder,
to lette, to make to tarye, to keepe in remembraunce,
to remembre: Teneri, to be let or hyndred.
Tenes quid dicam? vnderstandest thou, or
perceivest thou what I say?
Tene tibi, take thou that.
Per duas noctes ac diem vnum tenuit, it du-
red one day and two nyghtes.
Verecundia teneri, to be ashamed.
Teneri se loco, not to departe out of that
place.
Argumentis & testibus teneri, to be vantage-
d by bothe with reasons and witnesses.
Tenere consilium, to dwe by counsaile.
Præcipe, vt teneat consilia nostra, geue him
advice, that he doo after our counsaile.
Propositum tenere, to haue his intent or pur-
pose.
Tenet me cunctatio, I am in doubte.
Ad horam quartam diei sequentis tenuit, it
indured tyll .iiii. a cloche the nexte day.
Tenuit consuetudo, the custome toke place or
was bled.
Tene tene, tary tary.
Redi, quo fugis nunc tene tene, turne again,
whither cennest thou now? tarye tarye.
Tenere consensum, to agre or consent vnto
other.
Tenet me amor, loue moueth me much, I am
in loue.
Tenere insaniam, to be madde, to be out of his
witte.
Tenere ius, to know the law.
Tenere legem aliquam, to be vnder a law.
Lege teneri, to be subiect or in dāger to y law.
Tenere memoria rem aliquam, and memo-
riam alicuius rei tenere, to remembre a thyng.
Tenere medium, to keepe a meane.
Tenere modum, to keepe measure.
Tenere aliquem manifestum mendacij, to
take one manifestly with a lie.
Tene tibi, take it as thine owne.
Tenere causam, to vanquish or reconer against
one in a matter.

Teneri desiderio, to desyre muche or feruently,
to haue a great desyre.
Teneri ludis, to take pleasures in beholding plas-
tes and spyghes.
Teneri furti, too be gilty of felony.
Tribus rebus animantium vita tenetur, the lyfe
of all creatures is maintained and nourished with
thre thynges.
Manu tenere indicia mortis, to know surely and
manifestly.
Teneri se trans Tyberim in hortis, he dwelleth or
abdyeth beyonde Tyber in his orchards or gar-
dene.
Multa doribus tenebantur, many thynges were
possessed by dowries.
Tulliam mecum teneo, I keepe Tullia with me.
Nisi quid te teneat, excepte some thyng did let or
hynder you, or cause you to tarye.
Ne diutius tenam, to make shorthe.
Non tenebo te pluribus, I will not holde you
with many wordes, I wyl tell you bryefely.
Teneo melius ista quam mecum nomen, I res-
membre these thynges.
Amore alicuius magno teneri, to be greatly in
loue with one.
In armis milites tenuit, he kepte the souldiours
ready armed.
Complexu suo tenere, to embrace.
Consuetudinem tenere, to keepe a custome.
Tanta cupiditas tenebat dimicandi, &c. he had
so great desyre, &c.
Cursum tenere, to keepe on the course or viage
that he hath begonne, to continue on.
Delectum rerū tenere, to haue choyse of thynges.
Sed tenendus dolor est, but I must refrayne my
sorrow.
Dominatu alterius teneri, to be in subiection or
vnder the rule of an other.
Expectatio me tenet, I looke for.
Fama tenet, the fame is, the report of men goeth.
Fœderibus alienis teneri, to be bounde to keepe
the leagues & conenantes that other haue made.
Gratiam alicuius tenere, to be in fauour with
one.
Gravitate tenere, to keepe a grauities.
Gubernacula reipublicæ tenere, to haue the go-
uernance of the common weale.
Imperium tenere, to be a ruler or gouernour.
Imperio Romano teneri, to be in subiection of
the Romayne empire.
Irreritum teneri, to be intangled or snared.
Lachrymas tenere, to forbeare weeping.
Risum tenere, to refrayne laughyng.
Mare tenere, id est, occupare.
Metu teneri, to be let or hyndred with feare.
Morbus cum tenuit, he was sicke.
Tenere in oculis, to loue exceedingly.
Quos tantū odium ordinis vestri tenet, whiche
do so extremely hate your order or estate.
Tenent omnia, they haue all in theyr power.
Ora tenebant, they kept silence, they spake no
thyng.

thyngs.

Palmam tenere, to haue the victorie.

Quum tenerit planta, when the plant shall haue taken roote.

Ex poena tenentur, they be in danger of that punishment.

Portum tenere, to argue.

Principatum tenere, to be chiefe.

Sententia principatum tenet, he pronounceth his sentence of the which his opinion first.

Promissum tenere, to keepe promise.

Religione teneri, to haue a conscience of religion in dooing of a thyng.

Ab improbis res publica tenetur, naughty persons be maisters of the common weale, or beare greatest swynge, stroke, or rule in the common weale.

Se in silentio tenere, to keepe silence.

Se in castris tenebant, they came not out of the campe.

Se domo tenere, to keepe him self at home and not to come abrode.

Tenere se non potuit, he could not refrayne, he could not forbear, he could not holde his peace.

Tenuit sententia altera, the other opinion was taken and allowed.

Hanc ego quum teneam sententiam, saynge that I am of this opinion.

Spem tenere, to hope.

Magna me tenet spes, I haue a good hope.

Teneo manifesto furem, I haue taken or conuicted the theefe manifestly, that he can not awaye.

Tenetur manifesto auaritia hominis, The mans couetousnesse is manifestly knowen or proued.

Teneri voto, to be bounde to fulfill his vowe.

Teneor, neris, neri, to be bounden, to be beholdden to one.

Tener, ra, rum, tender, yonge, gentil, softe, mercifull, also gelded.

Tenera aetas, yowthe, infancy, babeshyp.

Teneris annis, in his youth.

Tener puer, an infant, a babe.

Tener animus, a gentyll mynde, easily induced to a thyng.

Equus tener, a yong horse.

A tenero, a teneris, sens he was a babe or yonge childe.

Tenere, & Teneriter, tenderly, loungly.

Teneresco, or Tenerasco, to become tender and softe, to waxe mercifull and gentill.

Teneritas, atis, f. g. tendernesse.

Teneritudo, dinis, idem.

Tenia, loke Tania.

Tenitæ, were called goddesses of lottes.

Tenni, olde writers used for Tenui.

Tennis, or Tenum, a citee of Aeolia.

Tennites, or Tennites, one of Tennis.

Tenontes, the great and stronge synew, whiche

dooe keepe the necke byright, also a byode line to which goeth from the hamme downe to the heele.

Tenor, noris, m. g. an order, a continuance of a thyng, forme, faction.

Idem tenor vitæ, the same faction or trade of luyng.

Tenore vno rem peragere, to doo the thyngs all at one time without stoppage or interruption.

Vno tenore in dicendo esse, to haue one manner of speakinge, to speake throughly all after one facio, not chaunging the forme of his stile.

Tenos, an yle in the greke sea, one of them which are called Cyclades.

Tensus, a, um, stretched out.

Tentabundus, a, um, sayng, proung.

Tentamentum, ti, n. g. temptation, assaying.

Tentatio, onis, f. g. a proufe, a say, temptation.

Tentator, oris, m. g. a temptour.

Tentatus, a, um, tempted.

Tentigo, ginis, a stiffnesse.

Tentipellum, a shoe with an iron sole, wheron the ouer leather is stretched.

Tento, aui, are, to handle or fele often, to tempt, to assaye or proue, to tempte one to doo euill.

Morbo tentari, to be vexed with sicknesse.

Caput tentare, to trouble the head.

Tentare pedes dicitur vinum, wher it maketh men so drunke, that they can not well go.

Vt eius tentarem sententiam, that I might assay or proue what his mynde was.

Ciuitatē animos literis quātiſque tentauit, he dyd assay or proue by letters & messengers, whether he coude wyne the hartes of the ciities there aboutes.

Animos hominum spe & metu tentare, To proue what he can make men dooe bothe wpyth hope and drede.

Experientia tentare, to make a proufe, to assay.

Tentoriolum, li, neu. g. a diminutiue of Tentorium.

Tentorium, rij, n. g. a tente or pauilion.

Tentum, a mans priue membre.

Tentus, a, um, stretched out.

Tenteritæ, a people dwellinge in an plande with in the ryuer of Nilus, whome the crocodyll so muche feareth, that he can not abide their voice.

Tentyra, orum, a citee in Egypte.

Tenuatus, a, um, made thynne, sklander, or leane.

Tenue & Tenuiter, pwozely, simply.

Tenuiculus, a, um, very simple or littell in estimation, sklander or thynne.

Tenuis, nue, littell or simple in estimation, small in quantitee, pwozely, thynne, leane.

Tenui filo, with a small threede, applied to a stile in wytyng, whiche is not eloquent, but playne.

Aër tenuis & crassus, contrarie.

Aqua tenuis, id est, modica.

Argilla tenuis, id est, sine humore.

Cælum

Cælum tenue, a clere and pure aier, not grosse and corrupted.
Calu tenuissimo viuere, to liue sparingly, to kepe no great pozte.
Discrimen tenue, littell difference.
Dubitatio tenuissima, the least doubte in the worlde.
Homo tenuis, a pooze man.
Tenui loco ortus, descended of a pooze kynrede, haunge poze people to his father and mother.
Oratio tenuis, a playne and easy stile.
Pecunia tenuis, littell money, small richesse.
Tenuis pluuia, littell rayne.
Præda tenuis, a littell pray, a small boile.
Suspicio tenuissima, the leaste suspicion in the worlde.
Victus tenuis, skender and pooze liuyn.
Tenuis viribus, weake, of small force.
Vita à filo tenui pender, our life hangeth by a small threde.
Tenuis fortuna, lowe degree, skender habittes, low state.
Tenuitas, aris, f. g. smalnesse, pouertee, thynnesse, skendernesse.
Cauda in tenuitate desiens, sharpe and small towarde the ende.
Tenuitas fugit aciem, it is so small of thynne, that it can not be seen.
Tenuitas ærarij, pouertee and lacke of richesse in the common Treasurie.
Tenuiter, scanty, poozely, barely, thynnelly, skenderly.
Tenuo, aui, are, to make small, to make leane of feeble, to make thynne of skender.
Tenus, us, m. g. a snare. **Seruius** sudgeth it to be the nookes of endes of a bowe.
Tenus, a preposicion, signifieth nighnesse, or vntill a thyng, vnto or vntill.
Titulo tenuis, in a title onely or in wordes without effecte.
Credito tenuis, to the whole summe that he lente.
Ore tenuis, by to the mouth.
Tenus urbem tendit, it extendeth vnto the citee, or no further then the citee.
Capulo tenuis, euen to the harte.
Porta tenuis, euen to the gate.
Tauro tenuis, to the mountayne Taurus and no further.
Viuo tenuis, to the quicke.
Teos, a citee of Ionia: an other of Scythia, by the whiche is a ponde of fishe, whiche, in sayze weather make so muche oyle, that it may bee scomed of the water.
Tepefacio, pefacis, fêci, facere, to make warme.
Tepefit, fieri, to be made warme.
Tepens, entis, warme.
Tepeo, repui, pête, to be warme or hotte.
Tepefco, scere, to waxe hotte or warme.
Tephrites, a stone, whiche hath the fygure of a

new moone, in colour blacke, of all the colour.
Tephria, a kynde of marble.
Tepidarium, ri, n. ge. a vessel, wherein water is made temperate. also a chambze, wherein men bee got out of a baine, a hotte house or bayne.
Tepido, aui, are, to become hotte, or to make warme.
Tepidus, a, um, meane betwene hotte and colde, warme. also cooled from heate. sometime not full of vnsprofitable. Sometime for Calidus, hotte.
Tepidum lac, milke hotte from the colde.
Sol tepidus, the hotte sunne.
Hic homo factus est tepidior, this man is waxed somewhat colde in his nature.
Tepor, oris, m. g. & tepiditas, ratis, f. m. g. warme of warmnesse.
Teporatus, a, um, made somewhat warme.
Ter, thise.
Ter millies, thye thousande tymes.
Ter centum, thye hundred.
Tercenteni, plur. tantum adiect. idem.
Ter tanto peior, thye times so yll.
Ter & vices, thye and twenty times.
Ter ternus, thise thye.
Ter quatuor, twelue.
Terapne, nes, or Terapna, arum, plu. a countrey in Lacedemonia, where the faire Helaine was bozne. also an ilande now called Corfica.
Terapneus, a, um, or Terapne.
Terdenus, a, um, the therteth.
Terebellum, li, n. g. a percer.
Terebinthina thefina, the right turpentine.
Terebinthus, thi, f. g. a tree, the woodde wherof is blacke, and harde lyke boxe: out of this tree dooeth renne a gumme, called commonly Turpentine: al be it the common Turpentine is not it, but an other, whiche is as clere as glasse, and is a soueraigne medicine to clense the stomache of putrified humours.
Terebratio, onis, f. g. a bozping with a wimble or auger.
Terebra, bra, f. g. an auger or wimble, wherewith holes are bored. also an instrument, wherewith men graue in stones.
Terebris, a river of Spayne.
Terebrum, bri, n. g. idem quod Terebra.
Terebro, aui, are, to boze or make an hole with a wimble or auger.
Terêdo, dinis, f. ge. a littell worme that eateth woodde. sometime a mothe that eateth garments.
Tereniabin, is Manna, whiche cometh out of Arabia.
Terentia, Ciceros wife.
Terentianus, a, um, of Terence.
Terentinus, a, um, of Terentius.
Terentini ludi, plaies kepte euery hundzeth yere, thye daies and thye nightes continually together.
Terentius, the most eloquent wyter of comedies.
Terens

T A N T E

T A N T E

Terrentus, a place in the fields by Rome, called Campus Martius, wherein is an altar of Iulius to and Proserpina.

* Teres, terētis, om. ge. longe and rounde, lyke a tere or a pillar. *De bellico*

Oratio teres, an oration flowynge pleasantly, without great ornament of eloquence.

Plagæ teretes, nettes made of rounde cordes.

Teretrum, tri. ne. ge. an instrument, wherewith a thynge is made rounde.

Tereus, a kynge of Thrace, the housbande of Progne.

Tergemini, thre childzen bozne at one bourn depne.

Tergeminus, a, um, triple.

Tergeste, a citee in Italy.

Tergestum, a towne in Slauony, now called Trieste.

Terginus, a, um, that is made of a beastes hyde.

Tergiuersatio, ōnis, f. g. an nonsuite in the law, when the playntiffe geueth ouer his suite, hastyng, ouerthwartynge.

Tergiuersator, ōris, ma. ge. an haster, an ouerthwarter, one that renneth backe, and yet will not geue ouer.

Tergiuersor, aris, ari, to tourne backe, to denie: in the lawe it signifieth to be nonsuite. also to haster, to ouerthwarte, to renne away and fight byll.

Tergiuersari contra aliquem, to haster as they dooe, that wyl in no wyse come to reason or any honest poynte.

Tergo, or Tergio, tersi, tēgere, to wype or make cleane.

Tergere fossas, to scoure ditches.

Tergoro, ani, are, to put on a skynne, hyde, or coueryng.

Tergum, gi, n. g. the backe of a man or beast, or of any other thynge. sometyme it signifieth the hyde of a beaste, sometime a tergate.

Terga dare, and vertere, to renne away properly in battayle, to flee.

Recuruum tergum, a crooked backe.

Tergum collis, the hynder parte or backespyde of a mountayne or hyll.

Scriptus a tergo, wrytten on the backespyde.

Tergibus, is redde in Lucretius in the datiu case plurall.

Tergus, tēgoris, m. g. a hyde of a beaste.

Terma, matis, n. g. the extremitie, the ende of a thynge. also the sole of the fote.

Termentarium, a linnen clothe, wherewith the body is couered.

Termentum, ti, n. g. for Detrimentum.

Termera, a citee in Licia, so called of Termero.

Termerium, a place in Caria, betweene Melus and Halicarnassus, which tyrannes vsed for a prison.

Termeria mala, extreme euyls, Vide adag. Eras.

Termes, tēmitis, m. g. a branche plucked of a

tree with the fruite on it. also a wourme, which eateth fleshe. it is also a mountayne in Asia.

Termes, is also a towne in Spayne.

Termillum, li, n. g. a pottle for wyne, which was alway set on the table, that euery man myght take as much wyne as he wolde.

Termilæ, a people in Lycia.

Terminalia, ōrum, ne. ge. plu. a certayne holpe day, at the latter ende of the yere, to the god

Terminus.

Terminalis, le, belongynge to boundes.

Terminalis lapis, a mere stone, laied or pight at the ende of sundry mennes landes.

Terminatio, onis, f. g. a boundynge.

Terminatus, a, um, bounded.

Termino, aui, are, to ende or finishe, to bound, to appoynte the boundes or marches in any place.

Terminare bona voluptate, to define, that the ende of al godnesse is pleasure, or that nothing is good but pleasure.

Sententiam terminare, to ende his sentence.

Imperium terminare oceano, to make the ocean sea the boundes of his empire.

Terminare modum alicuius artis, to appoint an ende of any arte.

Terminus, i, m, g. a sygne, whiche declareth one mans lande from an others, or one countrey or territozie from an other. A pzeine or limites. also it signifieth the battynge, the ende of euery thynge.

Terminus deus, an idole, which was supposed to haue the pzeimence ouer boundes of lande, whose temple had euer an hole in the roufe, for as muche as they thought it vnlesfull, that boundes of landes should be couered or hid.

Termo, onis, olde wryters vsed for Terminus.

Ternarius, a, um, of thre.

Ternarius numerus, the numbze of thre.

Ternundenum, the thrytenth.

Ternus, a, um, thre.

Tero, triui, ere, to rubbe, to bzeake or bzuse, to crome in pices.

Terere iter, to go his way.

Terere tempus, to consume the tyme.

Terere otium, to lue idely.

Terere mola, to grynnde.

Sermonibus tempus terere, to passe the tyme in talkynge.

Terpandrus, dri, an olde musician, who added vii. strynges to the harpe.

Terpnus, an harper in the tyme of Nero.

Terpsichore, one of the nyne muses.

Terra, æ, f. g. earthe: sometyme all the woilde. also a prouynce or territozie, a countrey, lande, grownde.

Ardua terrarum, mountaynes.

Bonitas terræ, good nature of the grounde or soyle.

Oræ terrarum, regions, countreys. also the vttermost borders or bankes towarde the sea.

Tres

Tremor terræ, an erthe quake.
Viscera terræ, the innermost part of the erthe.
Quoties terra mouisset, as often as there was any erthequake.
Premere terras, to gouerne the worlde.
Terra defossus habes, p[ro]uerbially spoken of him that hideth his gifies, and doeth not exercise them to the vse of other.
Terram video, I see lande, p[ro]uerbially v[er]sed when one noteth the ende of some great labour to be at hande.
Aut terra **aut** mari, by one meanes or an other
Terra filius, he that is commen v[er]y of naught, and no man knoweth his hynned. a persone of little reputacion, or whose stocke is woyn out by longe continuance of time.
Terraceus, a, um, of earthe.
Terramotus, us, m. g. an erthequake.
Terranum, i, n. g. a fiede, lande.
Terranus, a, um, on erthe or lpyng on earthe, earthly, that is doen on the earth or in the erth.
Terrani colles, hilles that bee not stonie, nor full of rockes.
Terranum iter, a iourney by lande.
Terrameola, æ, a byrde lyke to a larke, whiche we call a buntynge.
Terrefacio, terréfasis, féci, ere, to make as ferde.
Terreo, rui, rére, to make aserde.
Terrestis, stre, erthly, that liueth on the earthe.
Iter terrestre, a iourney by lande.
Præsidium terrestre, an ayde by lande.
Terreus, a, um, of erthe, made of erth.
Vas terreum, a vessell of erth.
Terribilis, le, terrible, that which is to be feared, dreadfull, horrible.
Terricola, æ, cō, g. he that dwelleth on the lade.
Terricrepus, a, um, that rebuketh one terrible.
Terricula, æ, f. g. is sometime v[er]sed for **Terriculum**.
Terriculamentum, i, n. ge. a feare or a feareful thyng.
Terriculum, li, n. g. a thyng that putteth a man in great feare or dread.
Terrifico, aui, are, to make aserde.
Terrificus, a, um, terrible, or that whiche induceth feare.
Terrigenus, a, um, begotten on the earth.
Terriloquus, that speaketh terribly, and dreadfully.
Terriones, ploughmen.
Terripauium, & **Terripudium**, for **Tripudium**, daunsyng.
Terrisonus, a, um, that souneth terryblly.
Territo, aui, are, to make aserde, to put in a feare or dreade.
Territorium, ri, neu. ge. the fieldes or countrey lpyng within the iurisdiction or boundes of a cite, a territozy.
Territus, a, um, made aserde.
Terror, oris, m. g. feare, terrour, dreade,

Miros terrores ad me attulit, he brought me worde of wonderfull grete feare that they were in.
Tersus, a, um, threne, pure.
Tersus dies, of olde wyters was taken for a fapye daie.
Tertian, orum, souldiours of the thyrde troupe, bande or company.
Tertianus, a, um, of the thyrde daie, or of the thyrde ordr.
Tertiana febris, a feuer tertian.
Tertiarius, a mixt mettall, wherin are ii. partes of leade and one of tynne. Also a thredendale, a thirde parte.
Ternarius, a, um, of the thirde parte.
Tertiata verba, woordes not perfectly pronouncyd, as when one is in dread or feare of him, to whome he speaketh, and tremblinge in speche, doeth pronounceth the thyrde woorde that he would say.
Tertiatio, oris, f. g. the dooing of a thyng the thyrde time.
Tertio, aui, are, to doe a thyng the thyrde time, or to make the thirde tyme in exyng.
Tertio, the thirde tyme.
Tertio consul, where two haue ben consulted before him. **Tertium consul**, he that hath been thyrse consult, so that **Tertio** signifieth the thirde in ordr and place, two goyng afore: **Tertium** signifieth the time, where twyse goeth before, the lyke is of **Secundo**, **Quarto**, and other numbres.
Tertio pedato, at the thyrde retorne or comyng agayne.
Tertius, a, um, the thyrde.
Tertio quoq[ue] die, euery thyrde day.
Tertio quoq[ue] verbo, at euery thyrde woorde.
Tertius decimus, the thyrtyenthe.
Tertullianus, a great learned man of Carthage, the sonne of a capitaine of the Romayns, was in his tyme a very excellent man in wytte and lernyng, and wrote many faire woordes in defence of chrystendome, but beyng in his middle age made a pyekt, vexed with sundrye wronges and displeasures, by the enuie of the chergie of Rome: he (as it were enforced) at the last fell into the heresie of Montanus, which heresie he did enterlace with his bookes that he wrote, and liued tyll he came to extreme age. he flourished aboute the yere of our lord. 210. sainte Eypian, whan he lusted to reade **Tertullians** woordes, he woulde byd his seruautes byngge him his maister.
Terruncium, ij, n. ge. and **Teruncius**, ij, m. g. a poyle or coppe of thre ounces, idem quod quadrans, loke there.
Tesqua, places harde and difficile to come by to, where the Romayns did practyse theyr diuinations by slepyng of byrdes, called **Auguria**.
Tessella, æ, f. g. a diminutiue of **Tessera**, small pieces that men make checker woorde with, on tables

tables and bourdes.

Tessellatus, a, um, that whiche is wrought with smal pieces of stone, wood or bone, as in playng tables or counter bourdes.

Pavimentum tessellatum, a flooze paved with foursquare tyles.

Tessera, æ, form. g. that whiche is in every parte square as a die. also it is a die. mozeouer a watche worde or pynie token geuen to souldiours. also a token of leade, leather or other thyng, geuen to people at doles, or whan they receiue coine of the kynges almes. also a taile, wheron is scozed or marked the numbze of thynges receiued, whiche is called also **Tesserula**.

Tessera hospitalis, a token geuen to gueskes, wherby men did knowe alway afire, that they were theyr olde gueskes and friends.

Tesseram hospitalem confregisse dicebatur, whiche had broken the lawe of hospitalitee and olde friendship.

Tessera nummaria, tokens geuen to men to receiue a summe of money by.

Tessera framentaria, a token geuen to a man in leade or other lyke, by the whiche he shall receiue a certayne measure of coine.

Tessera, is also a figure of geometrie, called **Cubus**.

Tesseradecas, cadis, f. g. a curtepyne.

Tesserarius, rij, he that geueth the watche worde.

Tesserarius, a, um, belongyng to dice.

Tesserula læ, fœ. ge. a littell paupng tyle. also a taylor of scoze.

Tessio, fsi, fere, to despoyle or pull of a garment or harnes by violence.

Testa, æ, form. g. a sharde of a pot or tyle. also a piere of a bone broken. also an erthen pot. also all maner of shell fyshes, and the shell of euery thyng. Sometime **Testæ** be taken for the lottes that the grekes call **Ostraci**.

Testa oui, an egge shell.

Testa limacis, a shell of a snayle.

Testaceus, a, um, that hath a shell, or that is made of sheldes or of erth baked, also baked vnder a panne.

Testaceum flagellum, a prouerbe applied to sodeyn alteration of thynges, or of banysment vnlooked for.

Opus testaceum, any thyng made of erth neisled with the fyre.

Testacea pyra, a certayne kynde of pearces.

Testamentarius, ij, mal. gen. a forger of testaments. also a wyter or maker of testaments, a notarie.

Testamentarius, a, um, perteynyng to testaments.

Testamentum, i, n. g. a testament or last will.

Testamento tutorem institui, I haue appoynted him by my last wil, to be tutour or gardia.

Relinquere testamentum, to leaue to one by his testament or last will.

Supponere & Subjicere testamentum, to bring

foorth a false testament or will.

Testatim, in piere of sheldes.

Testatio, ōnis, f. g. witness bearing.

Testato, an aduerbe, mahyng his will or testament.

Denunciare alicui testato, to shewe one expressly and playnly.

Testator, ōris, m. g. he that maketh a testament.

Testatus, a, um, that is dead and hath made a will, also openly knowen of all men or proued, sure, certayne, and as it were tried by witness.

Monumentis testatum relinquere, To leaue wyitten in recozde.

Clara & testata res, a thyng manifest & openly knowne of all men.

Relinquere apud aliquem testatum, to proue a thyng certaynly to one.

Religione testatum, id est, approbatum, approued, allowed, confirmed.

Redigere in testatum, to make registers or wytynges of recozde.

Testiculator, aris, ari, to put the male to the female. **Testillor**, idem.

Testiculus, li, m. g. the stone of a man or beast.

Testificatio, ōnis, fœ. g. a witness bearing, a prouyng by witness.

Testificator, & **Testificatrix**, he or she that beareth witness.

Testificatus, a, um, witnessed, testified.

Testificor, aris, ari, to beare witness, to confesse me, to testifie.

Deum testificari, to take god to witness.

Testimonium, nh, n. g. witness bozne of a thing doen, testimonie, deposition, euidence.

Dicere testimonium, to beare witness.

Perhibere testimonium, & **Reddere testimonium**, idem.

Quod testimonio fit, that may be a witness or euidence.

Dicere pro testimonio, to depose or beare witness befoze a iudge or examinour.

Testis, is, com. gene. he that beareth witness, a witness, a testis, a gener of euidence.

Sine teste dolere, to bee sorowefull withoute semblant, to sorow inwardly, mahyng no shew of it.

Testes, be also a mans genitours.

Teste Herodoto, as Herodotus witnesseth.

Oculus testis, a witness that hath seen the thyng.

Religiosus testis, a sepythful and sure witness.

Citare testes, to alledge witnesses.

Dare testes, to byyng foorth witnesses.

Planum facere testibus, to make the mattier playne by witnesses.

Testor, aris, ari, to beare witness, to call to witness, to pray god, to shew or declare manifestly, to denounce, to tell openly. also to make his testament or last will, to affirme, to auouch.

Deum testor, I take god to witness.

Nunc illud testabor, now I will tell you this plainly.

playnely.

Te per superos omnes testatur, the beseteth
thee for gods sake & all the sayntes in heauen.

Testatus per edictum, declaring by a procla-
macion.

Testu, olde wryters vled for Testa.

Testuaceum, ei, n. g. that which is hople in an
erthen pottle.

Testudineatus, a, um, holow or bowyng lyke a
bault, or lyke the shell of a tortoise.

Testudineatum tectum, a rouse which is hol-
low in foure partes vaulted.

Testudineus, a, um, belongyng to the tortoise
or snayle. also made holow with a rouse.

Testudineus gradus, a slow pace.

Testudo, udinis, f. ge. a snayle, or rather a tor-
toise. also an engin of warre, to heate downe
walles, whiche was made of bourdes & couered
with lether or other thing that wold not burne,
within it was a piece of tymber, that hadde a
greate hooke of yron at the ende, whiche piece
might be pulled backe, and put forth with the
strength of men, and therewith plathe stones out
of the walles of townes besieged. also it is the
holdyng of the souldiours tergates close toge-
ther ouer theyr heades like a rouse in approachyng
to the walles or gates. it is also the rouse or
bault of an house. also the bealy or body of a lute
or other lyke instrument. it is vled for a lute.
Testudine facta, holdyng the tergates close
ouer theyr heades.

Prius testudo leporem praeuerterit, ye shall
as soone cathe an hare with a tabbar.

Testus, us, m. g. a pan, vnder the whiche tartes
and other lyke thynges of past, are baken, some
vle it for an ouen.

Tetanicus, a, um, that hath the disease, called
Tetanus.

Tetanicus morbus, idem quod Tetanos.

Tetanos, whan the synewes are styfe, so that a mā
can not bowe some parte of his bodie.

Tetanōthra, medicines, wherewith the face of a
man or womā is made smoth withot wrinkles.

Tetara, foure.

Tetartarus, a, um, of the fourth.

Tetartemorion, ri, neu. gener. the fourth part
of the Zodiacke circle, wherin are the .xii. sygnes:
it is also that whiche astronomers call the qua-
drate aspecte of the planettes. also the coyne
called Quadrans.

Tete, thy selfe.

Teter, tra, trum, foule, stinkyng, cruell, horrible,
naught, mischeuous.

Nullum genus hominum tetrius, no sorte of
men moze mischeuous.

Teterrimus hostis, an enemy most cruell.

Tetra belua, an horrible and cruel beast.

Cadauera tetra, foule and stinkyng carcasses.

Colores tetri, foule and stinkyng colours.

Odor teter, a foule stinkyng sauour.

Facinus tetrum, an horrible and mischeuous

acte.

Teterrima hyems, a very harde and sharpe
wynter.

Teterrime, most abominable, most cruell.

Tethys, thys, & thyos, the wife of Neptune,
called goddess of the sea, sometyme it is taken
for the sea.

Tetiniensis, for Tenueris.

Tetinus, for Tenus.

Tetra, foure.

Tetracinus, a coyne, whiche was in value foure
dragmas, or olde poble grotes of .viij. to the
ounce.

Tetracolon, a sentence haupng foure membyes.

Tetracordium, di, neu. g. an instrument with
iiii. stringes.

Tetradoron, of, iiii. hande bredth.

Tetradragma, m, f. g. or Tetradragmū, mi,
n. g. a coyne of the value of .iiii. grotes.

Tetragnathus, iiii, a certayne scorpion.

Tetragnonius, a, um, that hath foure corners.

Tetragrammaton, the name of god, whiche the
Jewes dose call ineffabile, that is to saye, vn-
speakeable.

Tetragrammaton, in greke signifieth of foure
letters.

Tetrametrum, tri, n. g. a kynde of metre, ha-
uyng but foure fecte.

Tetrao, onis, the byrde called a bustarde or a
bystarde.

Tetrapharmacōn, a kynde of meate made of
foure deintie thynges.

Tetrapolis, the countrey of Antioche, wherin bes
foure notable citees.

Tetraptōtum, ti, neu. gen. a nounge that hath
foure cases.

Tetrarcha, cha, m. gen. the ruler or gouerner of
the fourth parte of a royaume.

Tetrarchia, a, f. g. the gouernance of the fourth
parte of a prouince.

Tetrasticon, a sentēce concluded in foure verses.

Tetrasyllabum, of foure sillables, as Imperator.

Tetre, sharply, cruelly, wickedly.

Tetricitas, ātis, f, ge. lowernesse or sadnesse of
countinaunce.

Tetricus, a lower felow and alway vnpleasant.

Tetricus, or Tetrica, a rough hill in Italie, ful of
rockes, and harde to go on.

Tetrinno, aui, are, to swymme lyke a duche.

Tetrius, moze sharpe or cruell.

Tetrix, idem quod Tetrao.

Tetro, aui, are, to make foule, to pollute, to make
bitter.

Tetrobolum, li, neu. gen. a coyne beyng .iiii.
Oboli, lackyng the thirde parte of Drachma
in value. ii. d. ob. q.

Tetulit, for Talit.

Tettigometra, the mother or damme of grasses
hoppers.

Tettius Caballus, a croffer in the tymes of of Mes-
spasian.

Teuca,

of wrapping. **Textum**, n, n. g. a weavers shoppe.
Textum, n, n. g. & **Textricula**, n, n. g. a woollen
man, which woollen cloth in a frame of steele.
Textum, n, n. g. a thing that is woven.
Textum vimineum, a pannier made of twigs
of osiers.
Textum orationis, id est, stylus.
Textura, n, n. g. wrapping.
Textus, n, n. g. the arte of wrapping.
Textus, a, um, woven, platted, or wounden in
and on.

Thalia, a mountaine of Scythia.
Thais, the name of an harlotte.
Thalamus, mi, m, g. a chamber, where the
housebands and the wife dooe lie together.
Thalamus, is sometime used for an hyue for
beere.

BBbb Thafia

Thasia nux, called also Græca. *Thasium*, a certaine wine, which is in Egypt. *Thasij*, people dwelling in the yle of Thasus. *Thasus*, a towne also called in the sea. *Thasus*, saith Erastus an ile nere to Thace, fertile and fertile. *Thassus bonorum*, a proverbe applied to them that promise greates things, as a man would saye, a woulde, a countrey of welthe. In Cambridge shyre the vulgar woordes is, *Thassus* of golde. *Thauina*, in grecke, is a meruaple or miracle. *Thaumas*, iris, the daughter of *Thaumas* and *Electra*. *Thaumantis*, *tidis*, idem. *Thea*, a nymphe, the daughter of *Oceanus* and *Cethys*. *Theagenes*, the name of thre diuers men of Athens. *Theano*, a woman of the secte of *Pythagoras*, excellently learned in philosophie and poetry. *Theanum*, a towne of Apulia. *Theatralis*, le, & *Theatricus*, a, um, that perteyneth to *Theatrum*. *Spectacula theatrica*, plaies exercised in the Theatre. *Theatridium*, di, neu, g. a diminutive of *Theatrum*, a little Theatre. *Theatrum*, tri, n, g. a Theatre, a place made halfe rounde, wherein the people assembled to beholde plaies and sundry exercises. Sometime it signifieth the multitude, that beholdeth: sometime the sight or play set forth in that place. *Verfari in Theatro*, to lye or be in an open place, where euery man doeth beholde hym. *Nullum theatrum virtuti conscientia maius est*, there is no place where vertue is more seen and better beholde, than in a mans owne conscience. *Theatra tota reclamant*, al the people that beholde the sightes, crye out agaynst it. *Magnum theatrum habet ista provincia*, this prouince or charge hath many that dooe beholde it. *Magno theatro spectata familiaritas*, id est, permultis comperta, well knowne or proued of many men. *Thebæi*, people of the citee of Thebe in Egypte. *Thebæ, arum, Theba, bæ, & Thebe, bes*, the name of citees, whereof one was in Egypt, builded by *Bulirides*: an other in Scythia, builded by *Ladmus*: an other in Cilicia, where *Andromache*, the wife of *Hector* was borne. *Thebaica*, & *Thebaides*, dates of the best soyle. *Thebe*, a maydens name, out of whose bosome flue two culuers: one to the fountaine of *Hamon*, an other to the wodde *Dodonæa*, where they gaue answers. *Thebais*, idis, & idos, a countrey of Egypte. It is also the name of a booke made by *Statius*

the poets. *Thebanus*, a, um, of Thebes. *Theca*, ex, f. g. a case, a thebe or kaberbe, a box. *Grani theca*, the hushe of wheate. *Theca calamaria*, a penne. *Theca nummaria*, a purse or bagge for money. *Theca vasorum*, cases that plate is kept in. *Thebencane*, a citee in the countrey of Babylon, called now *Bagdad*. *Thebæi*, people of an yle called *Capriæ*, which lieth agaynst Naples. *Thelebon*, idem. *Thelephus*, a thing that came in the appe of the *Grecians*, and was slayne by *Achilles*. *Thelphusia*, a citee in Arcadia. *Thelphussium*, or *Thelphosion*, a citee in Boeotia, where *Dionysus* presided *Bacchus*. *Thelygonum*, n, ac, g. an herbe, which hath beeries like to an olive. *Thelyphonon*, ni, n, g. an herbe, the roote wherof doeth kill scorpions. *Thelipteris*, ris, f. g. the fern, or the female fern. *Thema*, matis, n, g. a thing proposed to be disputed or reasoned, it is also a figure, wherein astronomers doe write the state of heauen, in placing or setting the planettes in such signes and degrees, as they be in at the tyme of a mannes nativitee, or when any thing that happeneth that they seeke for. *Thembinachia*, a countrey called also *Perma*. *Themes*, an olde towne in the yle of Egypt, where brass was first founde. *Themillas*, lx, a mans name in Virgill. *Themis*, mis, midis, or mistis, a goddess, one of the sisters of *Jupiter*, on whō he begat *Minerva*, the which commanded men to alke that which was lesul: some take hir for iustice, there was an other woman called *Themis*, named also *Carmenis*, it was sometime taken for *Fas*, lesull. *Themiscyra*, a citee in Cappadocia, called also: *warde Caesaria*. *Themisones*, people by Lybia. *Themista*, idem quod *Themis*, iustice and president of counsailes. *Themistius*, a philosopher, which wrote commentaries on *Aristoles* workes. *Themistocles*, a noble capitayne of the Athenienses, which being expelled out of his countrey, & comen to *Xerxes* kyng of Persia, was sente by him with a great armie agaynst the Athenienses: but when he perceiued his countrey in perill to be destroyed, he dranke poyson, and chose rather to die, then ether to bee vnfaithfull to *Xerxes*, or els to destroy his countrey, although it were vnkynde towarde him. *Themistogenes*, an historiographer in Syracuse. *Thenfa*, lx, f. g. a halowed carte or chariote. *Theoclimenus*, a southeiler, which tolde *Penes* lode of hir housebände *Alles* reiourne. *Theos*

Theocritus, a poete of Syracuse, whiche wrote
Bucolica, of the contention of herde men.
Theodomas, the father of Hyla.
Theodomanteus, a, um, of Theodamas.
Theodectes, an oratour of Cilicia, Platos
scholer.
Theodorus, a famous philosophier. also a notes
the caruer.
Theodoria, a cite of Chersonesus, called nowe
Lapha.
Theodosius, an emperour. also the name of di-
uers learned men.
Theodorus, the instructour of the last Philo-
sophers.
Theognis, a poete of Grece.
Theogonia, a, the beginning of the goddess.
Theologia, a, f. g. diuinitie.
Theologus, gi, f. g. a diuine.
Theombrotion, an herbe that magicians doe vse
Theomedes, a pretious stone, whiche puereth as
waie iron, lyke as the lode stone draweth it.
Theomenia, the wyathe of god.
Theon, the name of diuers learned men.
Theoninus, a, um, of or lyke Theon, which was
an horrible railer and carper of other mennes
doopnges.
Theonino dente rodero, to rebuke a man
shamefully.
Theophilus, deuoute, louyng God, also the name
of diuers bishoppes.
Theophrastus, a noble philosophier, and of ex-
cellent eloquence.
Theopompus, an historiographier after the time
of Herodotus and Euclides. also an auncient
poete, and a kynge of Lacedemonia.
Theopolis, the chiefe cite of Syria, called also
Antiochia.
Theorema, matis, n. g. speculation.
Theoretice ars, a science that nedeth no practise,
but onely speculation.
Theoria, ria, f. g. speculation, vnderstandyng.
Theos, in greke is god.
Theotocos, the mother of god.
Thera, a cite by Athenes. also one of the ples
called Cyclades.
Theramne, a towne of the Sabines.
Theramenes, a philosophier of Athens.
Theramneus, a, um, idem quod Sabinus.
Therasia, an ile by Eubrea.
Theriaca, ca, or Theriace, ces, triacle.
Theridamas, artis, a dogges name in Ouide.
Therimachus, a famous peincter.
Therionia, aris, n. g. a soze of the priue members,
wherby all the partes there about are corrupted
and therof issueth blacke & styntynge humour.
Therionomachus, one of Hercules sonnes.
Theorionarcha, a certayne herbe that stoneth
serpentes.
Theriotrophion, phii, n. g. a place where wilde
beastes are kepte, as a forest or parke.
Theristrum, stri, a thynne veile, whiche the wo-

men of Palestina bid weare.
Therma, arum, f. g. plu. bathes of hotte water.
also a towne of Sicilie.
Thermefacio, feci, facere, to chaufe or make one
hotte with outrageous eatyng and drynkyng of
hotte thynges.
Tharmodoon, a ryuer of Thace.
Thermodontius, reus, & tiacus, a, um, perteyn-
yng to that ryuer.
Thermopolium, lii, n. g. a place, where meates
and drynkes were solde, wherwith men were
made hotte or warme in colde weather.
Thermopoto, aui, are, to drynke hotte or warme
drynke.
Thermopyla, a mountayne whiche passeth thro-
ough Grece, haungeth a narrow entrie or pas-
sage, where 2000. Lacedemonians, with their
capitayne Leonidas, fought agaynst five hun-
dred and xxviii. thousande Persians, and res-
isted them two daies, vntill the saied Lacede-
monians were all slaine.
Thermos, the herbe called lupine.
Thero, a mans name in Pyndarus.
Therodamas, or Therodamon, a kynge of Hel-
this, whiche fedde lions with mennes bloude.
Thersichore, one of the muses.
Thersander, the sonne of Polynices.
Thersilochus, a mans name in Virgill.
Thersites, a prince that came with the Grekes to
the siege of Troie, whiche in person and condi-
tions was of all other most deformed.
Thesaurarius, a, um, belongyng to treasure.
Thesaurizo, aui, are, to gather treasure.
Thesaurus, ri, m. g. treasure. sometime abundace.
Thesaurum, ri, n. g. idem.
Theseus, the sonne of Igeus kynge of Athenes,
a stronge and valiant man, the companion of
Hercules, and in famous actes nexte vnto him
which was much defaced by breaking his feith,
whiche he had promised to Ariadne the daugh-
ter of Minos kynge of Creta, whom he lefte in
a deserte ile called Naxos, for the which (as
Virgill writeth) he is perpetually tourmented
on a wheele in hell.
Theseus, a, um, of Theseus.
Thesides, the sonne or nephew of Theseus.
Thesiphon, tis, a cite in Parthia, not farre from
Seleucia the great cite of Assyria.
Thesis, a clause in wrytinge or speakyng, whiche
conteyneth a sentence.
Thesmophoria, the ceremonies of Ceres the gods
desse of grayne.
Thesmophoros, a name of Ceres.
Thespia, a free towne in Boeotia.
Thespius, & Thespiacus, a, um, of Thespia.
Thespiades, the muses abidyng about Thespius.
Thespis, a towne in boeotia, by the hil called Pe-
licon. also the name of an auncient poete and
certayne other men.
Thesproti, people of Epire.
Thessalia, a region in Grece, called also Aemo-
nia,

nia, sometime Pandora, sometime Pythia, of
some Pelasgia, of Homere Argopelasgicon.
it is inuironed with foure greate and famous
hilles. on the east, the mountayne of Pelion &
Ossa. on the north with Olympus. on the west
with Pyndus. on the southe with Othys. It
marcheth on Macedonia on the east: the peo-
ple were valiaunt men on horse backe and in-
vincible in battaile, as Polybius writeth, but
very vntrust of theyr promise, the women there
being wonderfull witches, transoured men
into the figure of beastes.
Thessalicus, a, um, & Thessalus, a, um, of
Thessalie.
Thessalonica, a citee in Macedonia.
Thessalis, lidis, a woman or maide of Thessalia.
Thessalonienfes, people of Thessalonica.
Thesius, the sonne of Theseus.
Thestor, thestoris, the father of Laertes the
southsaier.
Thestorides, dis, m. g. the sonne of Theseus of
Thesoz.
Thetis, a womans name in Virgill.
Theta, a greke letter, which amonge the Grekes
in iudgement was a letter of condemnation, as
L. was amonge the Romans.
Thetis, thetidis, the mother of Achilles.
Theutiris, a rushe growyng in Babachia, whiche
hath the taste of Warpe wyne.
Theotiras, for Sodalitas.
Theutones, & Theutonic, people in Germany
called dachemen.
Thiasias, he that is burst or broken in his bones.
Thideus, the father of Diomedes.
Thieum, for Succinum, Amber.
Thimbra, a, for mini, gener. sauerie.
Thinissa, the citee of Tunise in Aethie.
Thiodamas, the sonne of Melampus.
Thirromachus, one of the sonnes of Hercules by
Megara.
Thisbe, a mayden of Babylon.
Thisbeus, a, um, of Thisbe.
Thissias, an ancient wyter of Sicilie.
Thlaspi, or after some Thlaspidion, an herbe cal-
led also Nasturcium tectorum, Capsella, and
Scandulacium, of some Bursapastoris: it hath
a smache of mustarde seede, and is therfore cal-
led Sinapi rusticum.
Thomteus, a, um, of Thoas.
Thoas, artis, the name of ii. kynges, one of
Caucica, and an other of Lemnos.
Thoe, one of the nymphes.
Thoes, he woulfes of Aethiope, Arrianus dweth
call them Cygers in India.
Tholos, h, ma. gene. a scochen or small teregate.
also the slydng or holow rouse of an house, or
a rounde house.
Thomices, lyches of hempe, wherwith halteres
be made, they be also littell bolsters, whiche
men doe weare whan they carie burthens, for
freetyng their neckes or wouiders with cordes

or ropes.
Thon, nis, he that first brought phisicke into the
fourne of a science among the Egyptians, an
other was kynge of Canopus.
Thonis, a citee nere to Zephyrium.
Thonius, one of the Centaures.
Thoon, a Troiane slayne of Achilles.
Thoota, the daughter of Phorcus, on whom Res-
purgus gate Polyphemus.
Thootes, a mans name in Homere.
Thorax, a, idem quod Thorax.
Thoracatus, a, um, that weareth cures or byest
plates.
Thorax, a mountain by the citee Magnesia, where
Daphnia the grammarian was hanged on a gybe
bet for makyng verses agaynst kynges, wherof
cometh this prouerbe, Caue a Thorace. Ste-
phanus sayth Thorax is a citee of Aetolia, and
also of Magnesia.
Thorax, acis, m. g. is properly the whole bulke
of a man from the necke to the middle. it is also
cures or byest plates. also a stomacher or plas-
carde. sometime it signifyeth a tourse.
Thous, a duke of Troy.
Thoxeus, the sonne of Eurithus and brother of
Joles, also the sonne of Thesius.
Thrace, es, Thracia, a, & Thracia, a, a res-
gion in Europa. on the north it is bounded with
the lowe Bylia, on the east with the higher:
on the south with the sea Aegeum, on the west
with Bosphorus Thracius and Propontis,
therin is the citee of Constantinople, sometime
called Bizantium.
Thraceas, vel Thracias, a north west wynde.
Thracius, Thracius, & Thracius, a, um, of
Thrace.
Thraessa, or Thraissa, a woman of Thrace.
Thrasibulus, a noble man of Athens, whiche put
downe the tyrannes.
Thrasillus, or Thracius, he that taught Burys
to offer his guesstes to Jupiter, to the entent to
obeyne raine, and was by him selfe kyled in
sacrifice.
Thrasimachus, the scholar of Socrates.
Thraso, a souldiours name in Greece, also a
peincter that Strabo mentioneth.
Thrasymedes, the sonne of Pesto.
Thrasimenus, a ryuer in Italye nigh to Perugia.
Thrax, acis, a man of Thracia.
Thrauston, one kynde of the gamme called Ama-
moniacum, like Pli. lib. 12. cap. 23.
Threces, idem quod Gladiatores.
Threnodia, a mourning songe.
Threnos, a lamentation that was vsed at burials.
Thressa, or Threissa, a woman of Thrace.
Thridax, idem quod Lactuca.
Thria, the leaues of a figge tree.
Thria, the thre nurces of Apollo.
Thrips, saith Erasmus, is a very littell birde, like
the prouerbe, Aquila Thripas aspiciens. He
saith again in the prouerbe Mali Thripes, that
Thrips,

Thrips is a littell worme that breedeth in floure
bee, and annoyeth it.
Throni, is one of the ix. orders of angelles.
Thronus, ni, m. g. the state of chaire of an em-
perour of kynges, a throne.
Thrulla, la, f. g. a cruell, whiche masons, tilers,
and pargetours doe vse for layng of moztar.
Thrullisso, aui, are, to lay on moztar.
Thryallis, lis, fœm. gener. an herbe, called rose
campine.
Thryps, pis, m. g. a mothe.
Thryus, a riuer of Elis, whiche runneth into
Alpheus.
Thucydides, a noble historiographer.
Thucydides, a, um, that followeth Thucydides
or of Thucydides.
Thule, les, the name of two isles, one beyonde
Scotlande, another ouer agaynst Carthage.
Thunnus, a fishe, called Tunie.
Thureus, a, um, of frankensence.
Thuriānus, a certayne sea fishe.
Thuribulum, li, n. g. a censet.
Thuricremus, a, um, that breaketh frankensence
or wheron frankensence is broken.
Thurifer, ra, rum, that beareth frankensence.
Thursico, aui, are, to make a persutte or to see.
Thuri, Thuria, & Thurion, a citee of Calabys.
Thurilegus, a, um, that gathereth frankensence.
Thuringia, Thurin in Fraunce.
Thurini, a people of Italy.
Thurinus, a, um, of Thuri.
Thurium, a towne of Italie where Perot^o died,
& and was buried in the hygh strete.
Thurius, a, um, of Iulie.
Thus, ris, n. g. frankensence, some write it Tus.
Thuscana, a citee of Italy.
Thusculani, a people by Rome.
Thusculanum, a place not farre fro Rome, where
Cullius, Lato, Marro, and diuers other noble
senatours of Rome, had manour places.
Thusculum, li, n. g. a diminutiue of Thus, also
a citee in Latium.
Thyamis, a riuer that diuideth Chetozotes from
Lestina.
Thyamon, an hill in Thace.
Thyas, adis, a woman that offereth sacrifice to
Bacchus.
Thyasus, si, a daunce dedicated to Bacchus.
Thybris, one of Aeneas companions.
Thyella, a stoyme.
Thyestes, the sonne of Pelops and Hippodamia,
who aspiring to the kyngdome of Mycenæ, com-
mitted auourie with the wife of his eldæ bro-
ther Atreus, who therfore slew the children of
Thyestes, and causyng them to be rosted, made
his brother to eat them vnwares.
Thyestes, a, um, of Thyestes.
Thyle, the yle called Ilesande.
Thymbra, an herbe, called sauerie, also a place
nere Troy, where muche sauerie groweth.
Thymbreus, the name of Apollo.

Thymele, les, a woman, which first taught dauid
syng in open places.
Thymelici, players of enterlades: hereby wolde
the place be corrected in the digestes, L. de his
qui norantur infamia, where, for Temelici,
would be putte Thymelici. they be also com-
mon dauncers called moztice dauncers.
Thymiama, aris, n. g. a swete perfume.
Thymion, the warre, called also Thymum, loke
there.
Thymites, a wyne made with thyme.
Thymius, a, um, made with thyme.
Thymosus, a, um, full of thyme.
Thymus, mi, m. g. of Thymum, i, n. gen. an
herbe called thyme.
Thymum, is also a warre, whiche is as greate as
a beane.
Thynia, an ile by Bithynia.
Thynnus, a fishe, called Tunie.
Thynus, a, um, of Thynia.
Thynos, a towne of Cilicia.
Thyoneus, tryssylla, a name of Bacchus.
Thyre, a citee of the Peretians.
Thyrea, an yle of Deloponnesus.
Thyridion, ridi, n. g. a wycket or littell doore.
Thyros, a citee vnder Persias dominion.
Thysageta, people of Scythia, which live only
by huntynge.
Thysus, si, m. gen. the stalkes of lettyse or other
herbes, whiche may be eaten, some take it for a
speare with a sharpe head, whiche had bowes
and leaues of iuice wrapped about it. Such spea-
res did Bacchus, and his flocke of drunken
harlots beate aboute in theyr hands. Lucre-
tius the poete, taketh Thysus for furie of an
ardent motion, some doe name it to be a longe
steme and strength, such as is of a tefell, or suche
as doe growe in fenues, haunges blacke knaps
and rounde.

T A N T E I.

Tlāra, x, fœ. ge. a round ornament, which
the women of Persia did weare on theyr
heades, and it couered onely the hynder
partes of theyr heades, princes and priestes vsed
also to weare it.
Tiatura, a citee in the countrey of Assyria.
Tibareni, people of Scythia, beyng in Asia.
Tiberias, tiberiades, a citee in Galilea.
Tiberis, or rather Tyberis, a riuer called Cyber
in Italie, whiche comyng from the mountayne
Apenninus, diuideth Ethruria from Vmbria.
Tiberius, the name of an emperour of Rome.
Tibia, x, fœ. gen. the legge, properly the Manke
or Wymbone, it is also an instrument called a
Malme, a pipe, a flute.
Tibialis, le, perteynyng to Malmes, belongyng to
legges, mete to make pypes of.
Tibiale, is, n. g. plu. tibialia, legge harneis cal-
led greues. also the nether stockes of hoes.

Tibicen, *tibicinis*, m. gen. that bloweth a trumpet, or playeth on a shalme, it is taken for any manner minstrell.

Tibicen, is also that, whereby any thyng is susteyned, a shoye or pyppe.

Tibicina, a, f. g. a woman that playeth on a recorder or other pype.

Tibin, a basket or coffen made of withers or bulrushes or barke of a tree, in such one was Moyses founde by Pharaos daughter.

Tibilustria, were daies, when men wente wth trumpettes as it were in procession aboute their landes.

Tibini, tunes made with shalmes.

Tibiscus, a riuer of Dacia.

Tibisis, a riuer in Scythia.

Tibullus, a poetes name.

Tibur, looke Tybur.

Tiburtes, people in Italy, nyghe to Rome.

Ticinum, a citee in Lubarbie, called now Pavia.

Tifernus, a riuer of Italy.

Tigillinus, a Romaine in the tyme of Nero, of his liuyng most filthy and corrupte.

Tigillum, li, n. g. a rafter.

Tignarius, a, um, of or belongyng to carpentry.

Tignarius faber, a carpenter that maketh an house of tymber.

Tignus, ni, m. g. & **Tignum**, ni, n. g. a logge, a beame, a rafter of an house that beareth y^e rouse it is also generally all the tymber that serueth to an house. also euery thyng that a vyne is vnder set with, as ppyppes, forkes, stakes.

Tigrana, a towne in the countrey of Media.

Tigranes, the proper name of a kyng of Armentie the greater.

Tigrius, a, um, of or lyke a Tigre.

Tigris, a beaste of a wonderfull swyftnesse. it is also one of the foure riuers, whiche come oute of paradise called Gion, it passeth thowow Armentie and Media.

Tigullia, a citee of Liguria.

Tigurini, people of Germanie, whiche dooe inhabit the fourthe parte of Heluetia or Swyzerlande.

Tile, looke Thule.

Tilia, a, f. g. a tree, whiche some suppose to bee byrche, not withstandyng our byrche dweth not beare fruite as greate as a beane, rounde and longe, and lyke to yule bearies, in the whiche are seedes lyke to arage seeds, as Theophrastus writeth. some call this tree tesse.

Tiliaceus, a, um, of the tree called Tilia.

Tilium, a citee in the weste parte of Sardinia on the sea syde called now S. Repera.

Tilos, an yle in the sea, wherein is plentie of perle and trees of diuers frutes, and the leaues of trees there growyng, doe neuer fall. Also woull groweth on trees there, whiche dooe beare gourdes of the greatnesse of quinces, and beyng ripe, doe open, in the whiche doeth appere the moule, wherof he made fine and p^{re}cious cloz

thes. aboute that place doeth begyn the moun-
tayne of Caucasus, whiche doeth passe through
a great parte of the worlde.

Tilphosa, a well at the fote of the mountayne
Tilphosium.

Timaeus, a noble philosopher of Pythagoras
secte.

Timagines, a famous writer.

Timagoras, a notable man of Athens.

Timalos, an herbe & flower growyng in waters,
called commonly of Apothecaries Nenufer.

Timanthes, a famous peincter.

Timanius, a tyuct in Italie beydes Aquilia.

Timarchides, a notable grauer.

Timens, entis, he that feareth for a tyme.

Timeo, ui, ere, to feare or drede.

Timeo te, I feare thee as myne enemye, leaue
thou wilt doo me harme.

Timeo tibi, I am aserde on thy behalfe as my
frien^de, leaue thou shouldest haue any harme.

Timeo mihi abs te, I am asrayde that thou
wylt doe me harme.

Timeo furem pomis, I am asrayed that one
wyl steal myne apples.

Timeo moriatur, I am afraied that he wyl
die. **De republica valde timeo**, I am greatly
afraied or solicitous for the common weale, lest
it should take any harme.

Timeo ne non impetrem, I feare lest I shall
not obteyne it.

Timide, fearefully, shamefully, timorously, basely,
shewfully, nothyng boldly, with a faine courage.

Timiditas, atis, f. g. feare.

Timidus, a, um, that alway feareth, called timor-
ous, fearefull, false harted.

Timidus ad mortem, aserde to die.

Timiopola, ingrossers or regraters of markettes
whiche doe bie muche coine or vitaille together
to make it scarce and deere.

Timocles, a poete of Athens.

Timolaus, a learned man of Larissa, who wate
of the warre of Troy.

Timoleon, a duke of Corinth.

Timon, a man of Athens, notable for his inhuma-
nitye, and hatyng of the company and soci-
etye of men.

Timor, oris, m. g. feare of some euill comyng.

Afficere timore, to make aserde.

Timorem injicere, conferre, & facere, idem.

Magno timore de nobis afficiuntur, they bee
soze asrayde for vs.

Timor meus de te, the feare that I haue least
you should take any harme.

Magno timore sum, I am greatly asrayde.

Timore perculsus, strikē with a sodayn feare.

Timotheus, the name of a noble capitayne of the
Athenienses, who for the good fortune that he
had in battayle, was paynted liuyng & sleape, &
hauyng by him a nette pitched, wherein fortune
was taken. also a counnyng musician, whiche
used to take of his scholars, whiche had lea-
ned

and before, double salary, that he took of other which neuer learned, saying, that he took with them double labours, that is to say, to make them to forget that, which they had learned as fast, and then to teach them perfectly.

Tin, olde wyters used for Eum.

Tina, a river in Englande called Tine.

Tina & tinia, a great bolle, which being full of myne, every man may digge therof as much as he lyst.

Tinca, ca, f. g. a littell testhe water fithe.

Tinctilis, le, that wherewith any thyng is dyed.

Tinctur, oris, m. g. a dier.

Tinctura, re, f. g. dyng.

Tinctus, us, m. g. idem.

Tinctus, a, um, dyed.

Tinea, re, f. g. a mothe. Tinea, be also woundmes in the body: also woundmes breedynge in bee stilles.

Tineolus, a, um, full of mothes or woundmes.

Tinge, a promontorie or elbowe of a riu.

Tingitana, a parte of Mauritania or Barbaria a gainst Spayne.

Tingo, xi, gere, to deepe a thyng into lycour, to die colours.

Tingere conchilio, to die violet.

Tinia, looke Tina.

Tinimentum, ti, n. g. the ryngynge in the eare of a man.

Tinnio, niui, nire, to ryng or make a sowne as mettall dooeth, or as a mannes headde dooeth sometyme.

Tinnitus, us, m. g. a ringynge lyke golde, syluer, or other mettall.

Tinnulus, la, lum, Sharpe in sowne, ringynge, as that which is made by beatynge on mettall.

Orator tinnulus, an oratour with a Sharpe ringynge voyce.

Tintinabulum, li, n. g. a littell bell.

Tintinaculus, li, m. g. he that beateth with rodde a transgressour of the lawe, he that maketh a ryngynge.

Tintinio, niui, nire, and Tintino, aui, are, to ryng lyke a bell.

Tinunculus, a birde, which maketh a Sharpe ringynge noyse, and is of the kynde of haukes, and in some place dooeth byede in houses, which with his voyce driue away other haukes, and therefore the byedes of him are kepte in erthen pottes covered with claye, and hanged vpe in doue houses, which causeth coluers merraylously to loue theyr house, it is called a hystrell, or a kastell, or a steingall.

Tipasa, a citee in Mauritania, called nowe Tenece.

Tiphernum, a towne in Italie.

Tiphis, an excellent carpenter, which founde fyrste the meane to gouerne a Shippe: it is also a rother.

Tipula, la, f. g. a woundme lyke a spider, which scanneth on the water, as other woundmes doe

on the lande, and hath sixe feete, a water spider. Tiresias, a poete of Thebes, who for styphynge two adders, which he founde ingendryng together, was fourthewith touned into the forme of a woman. Seven yeres after, he lyke wyse syndynge two serpentes together, brake also them, and became shewloones a man. Jupiter and Juno contendynge together, whether the man or the woman was more prone vnto lichesie, they chose Tiresias, arbiter, which had experience in bothe kyndes, who gaue sentence on Jupiters parte: wherewith Juno being angry, toke his sight from him. But Jupiter, to comforte him in his blindnesse, gaue to him that parte of diuinitie, to know all that was doon or should happen: by reason wherof he was had in great honour, and his answers were esteemed equall to them of Apollo.

Tirins, rintis, m. g. a riuer in Grecia: Tirins, rintis, f. g. the countrey where Hercules was bozne in Peloponessu, now called Morea.

Tirynthius, was a surname of Hercules.

Tirynthis, a famous olde citee in Grecia.

Tiriscum, a citee of Asia, now called Gros coma.

Tirhenus lapis, a stone, which being whole, swimmeth though he be greate, but being broken, every peece synketh.

Tis, for tui, the genitiue case of tu.

Tisarantus, a ryuer of Scythia.

Tisias, the name of Lozar scholar.

Tisiphone, one of the furies of hell, which was supposed to torment homicides, or sleas of men.

Tissa, a citee of Sicile, called Tis.

Titanis, nidos, the daughter of Titan, called also so Latona, it is taken also for the moone.

Titan, & Titanus, the brother of Saturne, and is taken for the sunne.

Titanus & Titaniacus, a, um, of Titan.

Titanus, a ryuer of Aeolus, and a citee of the same name.

Titarenius, a riuer rennyng into Penens, and yet is not the water mixed with it, but renneth lyke oyle in the middes of the other ryuer.

Tichonus, the brother of Laomedon, which begatte Memnon vpon Troia, an other of that name was sonne to Laomedon.

Tichonius, a, um, of Tichonus.

Tichymalus, an herbe called spurge, whereof becom. Coptes, al haupng milke Sharpe and byting, rede in Cataputia, Lathiris, & Ricinum.

Tirianus, an oratour of Grece.

Tirij, priestes of Apollo.

Titillatio, onis, f. g. a tickelyng, a steryng.

Titillatus, us, m. g. idem.

Titillo, aui, are, to tickle, to prouoke or meue pleasantly.

Titio, onis, m. g. a fire brande or woodde, which hath ben in the fyre.

Titiullirium, rij, n. g. a vile thyng of no value.

BBbb iij

Titornus,

Titornus, an hierde man, whiche contended with
 Milo the wrestler, and ouercame him.
Titubanter, stammeringly, stuttyngly, uncom-
 monly.
Titubantia, *a*, f. g. stammering, stuttyng, trip-
 ping in a mans wordes.
Titubatio, *onis*, idem quod Titubantia.
Titubatus, *a*, *um*, tripped, stumbled.
Titubo, *au*, *are*, to stagger in speaking of going
 as a man being drunke of sicke, to stumble, to
 tripe, to fayne in his wordes.
Si verbo titubant, if they tripe of fayne in a
 word.
Si tantulum titubatum sit, if they fayne of trip
 in any thyng be it neuer so litell.
Titulus, *li*, *mas*, *gen*, the title of inscription of a
 warke of arte: sometime dignitee, preste, hono-
 also a monument of other remembrance. Some-
 tyme a pretence.
Titulo renus, no further then his title.
Titus, the name of a man.
Titus Livius, the moste excellent histori-
 ter of storyes, in whom was the fountayn of the
 mylke of pure eloquence.
Tityrus, a Sheeherdes name in Virgill.
Tityus, the sonne of the Erthe, whome poetes
 feigned to be slayne by Apollo, because he wold
 haue rauished Latona his sister. and therfore
 lieth in hell, hauing an eagle alway eatyng his
 luer. And it is also saied, that his bodie was
 in length nyne furlong: witness Tibull, whiche
 was a poete, and also a great louer, and theres-
 fore coulde not lie.
Tlepolemus, Hercules sonne, a kyng of Rhodes,
 whiche came to the battaile of Troy with nyne
 shippes.

T A N T E M .

TMetis, f. g. a figure when one word is
 diuided, & an other of two set betweene:
 as, *Semptem subiecta trioni*, for *Seps-
 tentrioni*.

Tmolus, a mountayne in Lydia, wheron dyd
 grow great plentie of saffron and bynes. it is
 also a littell bushe, whiche beareth floures of
 saffron colour.

T A N T E O .

TOdi, littell byrdes, I suppose it to be the
 byrde called a titmouse.

Toga, *ga*, f. g. the common garment of
 men and women, called a gowne. and because
 the Romaynes dyd specially weare that gar-
 ment in the tyme of peace, Toga was taken for
 peace, as *Arma* was for warre. Toga was als
 so among the Romains the propre garment of
 them, whiche wente to salute the greates magis-
 trates, or were attendant to byng them swyth
 and whome,

Toga pretexta, a garment, whiche the Ro-
 mains dyd weare afore that they were of the age
 of. xvi. yeres: afterwarde it was wyne of
 them, whiche were in auctoritee.

Toga polymita, a garment, made with thybes
 of sondry colours, somtyme of haushyn.

Toga candida, was a garment whiche they dyd
 weare, that were for the great office in the citee
 of Rome: and they were called *Candidari*.
Fusa toga and *res* contrarie, was about
 a man, and gyfte to him.

Toga pura, a gowne that orators wore when
 they pleaded first in the common place.

Toga picta, a gowne of robe that onely the
 chiefe magistrates in Rome wold, and receyued
 it at the Capitol of palace.

Pulla toga, a mourning gowne, wold in fune-
 rals.

Attollere togam, to holde vp his gowne as
 they doo, whiche goe in longe gownes for ray-
 yng of them.

Colligere togam, to gather his gowne about
 him and holde it vp as prestes doo.

Togam dimittere, to let downe his gowne as
 bout him.

De toga ad pallium, he is promoted oute of
 the haule into the hutchin, from a furd gowne to
 a Jerkyn.

Togatus, *a*, *um*, that weareth a gowne.

Togata comedia, a comedie of enterlude,
 wherein the maners of the Romaynes were ex-
 pressed.

Togata Gallia, the countrey now called Lum-
 bardie.

Togata opera, is vled of Marciall for the of-
 fice and attendance of them, whiche waited on
 the great men of Rome swithe to the common
 counsailes and home againe: and therfore bee
 called *Togati*.

Togátulus, *a*, *um*, a diminutiue of *Togatus*.

Tógula, *la*, f. g. a littell gowne.

Tolentum, a citee of Italie, the people wherof be
 called *Tolentinates*.

Tolerabilis, *le*, that may be suffered of abyden,
 tolerable, indifferent.

Tolerabiliter, tolerably, patiently: also easily.

Toleranter, patiently.

Tolerantia, *a*, f. g. sufferance.

Tolerans, *antis*, suffering, abydyng.

Penuria tolerantissimus, that can abide of en-
 dure hunger very well.

Toleratio, *onis*, f. g. suffering, abydyng.

Tólero, *au*, *are*, to suffice, to endure, to beare, to
 liue poozely or nighly, to nouryshe, to maynteyne
 of susteyne hardly.

Tolerare vitam, to liue, or mainteine his lyfe.
Passus centum sexaginta tolerare, to be able
 to renne or goe the space of. 160. pases.

Tolerare se, to liue, to mainteine and synde
 him selfe poozely and hardly.

Equitatum tolerare, to finde and nouryshe his
 hoyses

hoyfemen *hoyfemen* *hoyfemen* *hoyfemen* *hoyfemen*
Tolerare sua pecunia milites, to finde sould-
 oars of his owne cost.
Nihil erat, quo famem tollerarent, they had
 nothing wherewith to susteyne theyr hunger, they
 had nothing to eate.
Impētas aut sumptus tolerare, to beare costes
 of charges.
Inopiam, laborem *inopiam*, *laborem*, to abyde,
 to susteyne to indure.
Tolerare vitam colō, to get hys hyungre with
 spinning.
Toleratu difficilis, harde to be suffered.
Tolētum, a citee in Spayne called Toledo.
Tolēs, or **Tolles**, a waxing herbell.
Toliapis, the ste of Genes by Rent.
Tollenon, an ingin to draw up water, which hath
 a great payle at the one ende, a swape at
 the other.
Tollo, *sustuli*, or *retuli*, **tollere**, to lyfte up, or
 set up, to take awaye, to hyl, to dispatche out of
 lyfe, to noyssh, to byng up, to deserre of pro-
 longe, to have a chylde by a woman.
Tollere clamorem, to crye out.
Tollere cristas, to set up the crosse, applied to
 them that be proude of arrogant, and doe
 stretche by theyr browes with a disdaine full
 countenance.
Tolle digitum, holde up thy fynger, confesse
 thy selfe vanquished.
Tollere gradum, to sette foot the or to marche
 forth.
Tolle hanc patinam, take awaye this dische.
Verum quod erit natum tollito, what so euer
 is bozne, put it to nourysing.
Omnes tollō ex hoc die in alium diē, I put
 them all from one daie to an other.
Tollere minas, to thyetten or menace.
Animos tollere, to be proude.
Cachinnum tollere, to laugh out of measure.
In cælum fama or laudibus aliquem tollere,
 to pryse exceedingly.
Aliquid oneris tollere, id est suscipere.
Tollere supercilia, to caste up the browes.
Tectum altius tollam, I wyll make my house
 hygher.
Tollere de terra lapides, to take vpp stones
 from the grounde to caste.
A terra se tollere altius, to growe higher, to
 spryng up as herbes and trees dooe.
Animos tollere, to waxe proude & hygh myn-
 ded. also to make proude and arrogant.
Clamor tollitur in cælum, they made a great
 shoute or crye.
Tollam ego te in collum, I wyll take the up
 vpon my necke.
In crucem tollere, to hange vpon a gibbette.
Hinnitum tollit equa, the mare neigheth.
Humo se tollere, to rylse from the grounde, to
 spryng up, and by translation, to get honour
 or a great name.
Risum tollere, to begynne to laugh, to take up

a laughter.
Tollere aliquem, to take one with him in tount-
 ney to kepe hym compaigne.
Sustulit hic matrem, sustulit ille patrem, this
 man killed his mother, the other bare his father
 on his backe, spoken of Nero and Seneca.
Tollere & interficere, to take and kill.
Aliquem tollere, to paye ones debtes, to
 discharge one of his debtes.
Anchoras tollere, to weigh the anchoris.
Sublatum est conuiuium, the table was taken
 up.
De medio tollere, to hyl.
De oratione sua aliquem tollere, to name or
 mencien a man no moze, to speake no moze of
 hym.
De foro aliquem clamore tollere, to crye so
 at one, that he is faine to auoyde the common
 place.
Veneno tollere, to poyson.
Legem tollere, to fordoe a lawe.
Inducias tollere, to breake the trespase.
In sublime tollere, to lyfte up on hygh.
Manu tollere, to take with the hande.
Tollere moram, to make haste of speede.
Quærelas tolle, complaine no moze.
Spem aliquid faciendi tollere, to put one cleue
 out of hope to doe a thyng.
Testimonio aliquem tollere, so to conuince
 with witness, that he shall bee punished and for-
 gotten the common place.
Tollere liberos, to haue & nourishe the chylzen.
Corpora in altum tolluntur potius q̃ in latu,
 bodies are stretched on lengthe rather then on
 bredthe.
Tolossa, a citee in France called Colosse. wher-
 of grew a prouerbe, Tolossanum aurum.
Tolumnius, a diuinour.
Tolutarius, a, um, and **Tolutaris**, re, amblyng,
 that ambleth.
Tolutarius equus, an amblyng horse.
Tolutiloquētia, a swifte or fast speche.
Tolutim, with an amblyng pace, roundely.
Tolutim loqui, to speake fast one worde after
 an other.
Tomaculum, li, or **Tomaculum**, cli, n. g. To-
 macula, læ, or **Timacina**, næ, fæ. gen. a cerd
 sayne softe of puddinges, properly swynes pud-
 dinges.
Tomarus, a mountayne of Betolia.
Tomentum, ri, n. ge. flore, whiche is thorne of
 wollen clothe. also lockes clipped of white wolle
 also any kynde of flore, wherewith beddes be
 stuffed.
Tomex, tōmicis, f. g. a hempen corde. also a col-
 lar, which is putte on cartte horses for hurting of
 theyr neckes.
Tomirani, a, um, of Tomos.
Tomos, a citee of Pontus.
Tomus, mi, m. ge. a tome, a volume, where by
 uers wythes of one authour be leuered in to
 sandys

sandry partes.

Tomiris, a noble queene of Massagetis in Scythia, agaynst whome when Cyrus the great kynge of Persia came, and had slayn hys son, she by hys policy trayned hym into such straits, that she slew hym and all his hoste; and causynge a great vessell to bee filled with the bloude of Cyrus and of the other Persians, did caste his head therinto, sayng: Bloude thou hast thirsted, and nowe dyne the thereof thy fill.

Tonarium, a certayne shalme with a softe sounde, the whiche in the olde tyme some orators used to haue to plaie by them when they pleaded, that by the tunes of the shalme, hys orator might moderate and order his pronounciation.

Tondeo, totondi, tondere, to clippe of sheare.

Tondere priara, to mowe the meadows.

Brachia arborum tondere, to loppe trees.

Tondere dumeta dicuntur iuenci, id est, pascere, to eate of bite of the toppes.

Tondere herbas, to cutte herbes.

Tondere aliquem auro, to steale all the money that one hath from hym.

Tonesco, tonui, tescere, to thunder.

Tongri, the duchie of Brabant.

Tonimus, for Tonamus.

Tonitruo, aui, are, to thunder.

Tonitrus, us, m. ge. Tonitruum, trui, & Tonitru, indeclinable, n. g. thunder.

Tonitrus mouere, to make thunder.

Cælum tonitru contremuit, it thundreth veray sore.

Tono, naui, & tonui, nare, to thunder, to make a great sound of noyse, to speake loude.

Tonare laudes alicuius, to speake ones praises with a loude voice.

Tonsa, fa, f. g. a sheepe, whiche is shorne of clipped, also an oze of a bote of shippe.

Tonsilis, le, that whiche is shorne of clipped, that is lopped, that is rounded.

Tonsilla, a, f. g. a poste haupng one ende armed with yron, whiche is pitched into the grounde, to the ende that shippes of botes maie bee tyed therat.

Tonsillar, plurali, a disease within the chekes and mouth, lyke to great kernelles.

Tonsito, aui, are, to clip often.

Tonso, aui, are, the frequentatiue of Tondeo.

Tonsor, oris, m. g. he that clippeth of sheareth, a barbour.

Tonsorius, a, um, perteynyng to clippynge, belonging to a barbour.

Tonsorius culter, a rasour.

Tonstrina, a, f. ge. a place where they dweble to clippe, a barbours shoppe.

Tonstrix, icis, fa, g. a woman barbour.

Tonstricula, idem.

Tonsura, a, f. g. clippynge, pollynge, roundynge.

Tonsus, a, um, shorne of clipped, polled, rounded, lopped, shored.

Tonsi montes, hylles without wooddes.

Homo tonsus, a man that is roundd of polled, notted.

Tonus, ni, m. g. a tune of accent, also the space of distance, whiche is betwene the earth and the moon.

Toparcha, m. gen. he that hath the gouernance and charge of one ouerly countrey.

Toparchia, a, f. g. the rule of one countrey.

Topazion, & **Topaz**, m. g. a precious stone of the colour of a topaz.

Topaxos, or **zios**, a fish in the redde sea.

Tophaceus, & **Tophinus**, a, um, of the stone.

Tophus, m. ge. a stone, whiche is solued into sande.

Topiarium, ri, m. g. a worke made of trees, bushes, hyppes of herbes for pleasure, and conuened places to sit or walke in, as it is used now with box, aglantyne, iacampne, and other lyke trees or thornes, that be flexible & wil be wounden.

Topiaria, a, f. ge. the feast of making of images of herbours in herbes or trees.

Topiarius, he that maketh suche workes.

Tópica, workes in that parte of logike, whiche declareth the places, out of the which argumentes may be inuented, that mooste properly pertaineth to orators.

Tópice, es, f. ge. the craft of inuentynge argumentes by places.

Tópicus, a, um, perteynyng to places of inuention.

Topium, i, idem quod Topiarium.

Topographia, a, f. ge. the description of a place as a countrey or citee.

Topper, the olde wyters used for some, shortly, or quickly.

Topos, a place.

Toralralis, & **Toralium**, li, n. g. euery thyng that lyeth on the bedde, as sheetes, blankettes, and couerledde.

In olde tyme it were certeyn flowers and sweete herbes wounden together in ropes and hanged before the place where men dyd lye, lyke as now they vse in London at midsommer, to hange before theyr dore.

Tórcular, aris, & **Tórculare**, ris, & **Tórculum**, li, & **Tórcularium**, ri, n. g. a presse for wyne, syder or veruice.

Tórcularius, a, um, belongynge to a presse.

Tórcularius, ri, m. g. a presser.

Tórculus, a, um, of a presse.

Tordile, lis, the seede of Sescelis.

Tóreuma, atis, & **Tóreumatum**, i, n. g. worke imbored in mettall or stone, plate chased or engraued.

Tóreutes, is, m. g. a grauer.

Tóreutice, es, f. g. the craft of grauyng.

Tori, the braynes of the armes and legges, of the fleshe mixte with sinewes and griskels.

Tórmina, minum, n. g. plur. creatynge of tourmentes in the bealie of gattes.

Tormis

T A N T E O.

Torminālis, le, that creatch the guttes of bowelles.
Tormentum, i, n. g. tourment, of an engine to torment men: generally all of dinance pertynyng to warre.
Torminosus, a, um, that hath tourmentes of fretynges in the guttes.
Tornacum, a towne called Courney.
Tornatilis, le, that whiche is turned with a whele, or that is made with a whele of turne.
Tornamen, male be taken for a tournayment of iustes.
Torno, ani, are, to tourne of wryke with a whele, as tourners doe, to tourne rounde.
Tornus, ni, m. gen. the instrument of whele, a turne.
Torosus, a, um, mighty of stronge in brawnes of the legges and armes.
Torpido, pēdinis, f. ge. slouthfulnesse. also a fische, whiche in the takyng maketh the handes of them that doe drawe, to be astonied of dead for the tyme.
Torpeo, ui, ēre, to be astonied of slowe, to be a slepe, as payres of the bodie often tymes be, to be dull of heaule.
Torpere metu, to be astonied with feare, that he can stant stie.
Torpesco, scere, to become slowe of heaule, to make a slepe of deade, that it can not stie.
Torpidus, a, um, slowe, dull, a slepe, drouse, astonied.
Torpor, ōris, m. ge. a debilitacion of febleng of minde, an vnappynesse to doe any thing, a slouthfull heauinesse as one were astonied.
Torporo, au, are, to astonie of make astonied.
Torquātus, a noble man of Rome.
Torquātus, a, um, that weareth a colar of chaine.
Torquati equites, knyghtes.
Torquatus palumbus, a ryng doue, a stocke doue.
Torquella, idem quod lynx.
Torqueo, torſi, quere, to wryste, to wrythe, to bowe, to turne rounde, to wynde in, to whirle about lyke a whele, to susteyne of beate vp, to tourment, to beate, to greue, to spynne, to syng of caste furthe violently, with the arme or with a syng. Sometyme to drawe.
Torquere telum, to thowse of caste a darte of lauelin that he renne rounde.
Torquere saxa, to tourne of drawe stones.
Oculum torquere, to loke asyde.
Torquentur in arcus, they be bowed compass lyke a bowe.
Capillos torquere ferro, to resipe the heare with an iron pyn.
Torquere manualicuius, to wryste of wryng out of ones hande.
Fusos torquere, to turne rounde of whirle about the spindles.
Iter torquere, to go a syde out of the waye.
In orbem torquere, to bowe rounde.

T A N T E O.

Stamina torquere police, to spinne.
Torquere ius, to wryste of peruert the lawe.
Atlas axem humero torquet, id est, sustinet.
Eculeo torqueri, to be ratched.
Expectatione torqueri, to be greued with the expectation of longe lohyng for a thyng.
Torqueri dies & noctes, to be tourmented daye and night.
Vi sequatur quocūq; torqueas, id est, trahas, whithet so euer ye drawe it, or turne it.
Torquere dicteria in aliquem, to taunt one.
Torques, quis, m. & f. ge. a colar, chayne of beate of golde or syluer, suche as is worne by knyghtes of esquires about theyr neckes.
Torrefacio, feci, cere, to bryole of roste by the fyre, or by the heate of the sunne.
Torrens, entis, m. gen. a streame that cometh downe from hilles, whiche is caused by muche raphe of snowe.
Torrens, an adiectiue, signifieth flowynge with a great swepe, beherement, rennyng violently.
Torrentior, more flowyng, with a greater violence.
Torreo, rui, ēre, idē quod Torrefacio, to roste of burne, to parche, to roste.
Frigore torret, it is suffice for colde.
Solis ardore torrete, to burne with the beherement heate of the sunne.
Et viscera torrent, and they roste the flesche of bowelles.
Torrens, entis, of Torreo, bournyng, parchyng, rostyng, rostyng.
Torresco, scere, to be bryoled, rosted of dyped.
Torridus, a, um, drye of burned.
Torridae Zonae, are two gyrdles imagined in the firmament, on euery syde of the equinoctiall lyne, vnder the whiche gyrdles, the people that inhabite there, are burned with the sexyet heate of the sunne, because the sunne abydeyth longest in those two places, and are also named **Tropicus Cancrī**, & **Tropicus Capricorni**.
Torrída gelu membra, frozen.
Torris, is, m. g. a fyebrande.
Torsio, ōnis, f. gen. a whirlyng, a tournyng, a wrythyng, a wrythynge, a turmentyng of puttyng to payne.
Tersio, onis, **Theodorus Gaza** and **Longolius** supposeth to be a surgion. **Paulus Iouius** is of a contrary opinion.
Torre, an aduerbe, crouchedly, as it were bente awye.
Tortilis, that is bent of bowed, wrysted, wrythed.
Tortius, a, um, that is pressed out laste, that is wryonge harde out.
Tortium vinum, wyne of the laste presse.
Torto, au, are, to tourment beheremently.
Tortor, tōris, m. g. a tourmentour, or he that casteth a stone with a syng.
Tortum, i, neu. g. an engine to thow great stones with.
Tortuosus, a, um, wounden of tourned maner wayes,

wayes, croked.
 Tortuosus amnis, a croked riuer, windyng
 many waies.
 Tortuosum disputandi genus, an intricate,
 confuse and harde maner of reasonyng.
 Tortuosa vrina, when one pisseth with great
 payne, so that his vyne goeth from hym tros
 kedly.
 Tortus, us, m. g. a bendyng croked.
 Tortus, a, um, croked, bowed, wrested, wynged,
 tourmented, greued.
 Tortus verberibus, toymented with stripes,
 beaten.
 Tortue, torua, pioppely in beholdyng, sowerly,
 grymmely, lowzyngly, awye.
 Toruitas, atis, f. ge. sowerness, lowzyng, crab-
 bed lokyng, croked frownyng.
 Toruiter, idem quod Torue.
 Toruinus, an apparail of a womans head.
 Torulus, li, m. g. a littell bedde.
 Torus, ri, m. g. a bedde. it was sometyme made
 with herbes wounden together.
 Socia of consors tori, a wife.
 Tori, the byawnes of the armes and legges, of the
 fleshe mixte with sinewes and gristiles. it is
 spoken also of the veynes, when they be thicke
 of bygge swellenge in any place. lyphewyle of
 vines.
 Toruum, sowerly, lowzyngly, ruggedly, terribly,
 grymmely.
 Toruus, a, um, cruel and sturdy in lokyng,
 grymme, terrible.
 Facies torua, a grymme and sower loke.
 Frons torua, a frownyng forehead.
 Toruo vultu intueri, to loke vpon one sowerly
 and grymmely.
 Toryna, a thyng pettepnyng to the hechyn, wheres
 with the pette is remoued. Cras.
 Tostus, a, um, tosted, rosted.
 Tot, as many.
 Tor quot, so many as.
 Toties, so many tymes.
 Toties quoties, as oftentymes as.
 Totidem, so many, euen as many.
 Bis totidem, twyse so many.
 Toridem verbis quot Stoici, euen in as many
 wordes as the stoikes, and no mo.
 Totus, a, um, all the whole, euey whytte.
 Ossa atque pellis totus est, he is nothyng but
 skynne and bone.
 Ego mihi totus displiceo, I am verry angrey,
 of greatly displeased with my selfe.
 Totum me futurum sum, that I will be his
 wholly, of in all that euer I can doe.
 Aedes tota, the whole house.
 Toris archibus, in all the house ouer and ouer.
 Totum eriduum, whole the daye.
 Quem ego toto non vidi die, whome I sawe
 not all this daye longe.
 Toto corpore atq; omnibus vngulis, prouer-
 bially, with all strengthe and endeuour.

Tota erras via, thou art cleane out of the way,
 thou arte bitterly deceined.
 Tota mente incumbere in hanc curam, applie
 your mynde wholly to this matter.
 Totis viribus, with all foize and endeuour.
 Toxicum, ci, n. g. denyng, popson.

T ANTE R.

T Rabalis, le, pertaining to a beame.
 Trabales clauis, a certayne toyment.
 Trabalis clauus, an yron pyne, of a
 great payle, wherewith beames are made faste to
 the rafters.
 Hasta trabalis, a great speare almoste lyke a
 beame.
 Trabea, e, f. g. a kytell woine by kynges vnder
 theyr mantelles of estate.
 Trabiarius, a, um, that weareth such a kytill.
 Trabeticus, a, um, that is made of beames of raf-
 ters.
 Trabica naui, a shippe made of great beames.
 Trabs, trabis, & trabes, bis, fce. ge. a beame of
 a house. it is sometyme taken of portes for a
 shippe.
 Tracallus, an ozatour in the tyme of Domitian.
 Trachal, the ouer parte of a tye called Murex,
 of whom purple colour is made.
 Trachen, of Trachia, the weson of pype of the
 lunges, the wynde pype.
 Trachelum, li, n. g. of Trachelus, li, m. g. the
 middell parte of the sayle of a shippe.
 Trachelus, the chine of a man or beaste, from the
 head to the haunches.
 Trachida, trachina, & trachurus, I suppose is a
 bansticle.
 Trachina, a towne of Lampayne.
 Trachinia, a kynde of roses not perfectlye redde,
 lyke to them that we call frenche roses.
 Trachyna, a citee of Thessalia, which was of Her-
 cules called Herachia.
 Trachynus, of Trachynius, a, um, of Trachyna.
 Trachoma, matis, n. g. a toughnesse within the
 eie liddes.
 Trachonitis, a countrey in Syria, toyngnge to
 Arabia.
 Tractabilis, le, tractable, that maie be intreated,
 that maie be handled.
 Non tractabile celum, a roughe and stormie
 weather.
 Pelagus tractabile, a calme sea, pleasant to
 sayle on.
 Tractatio, onis, f. g. handlyng, manuryng.
 Tibiarum tractatio, the playng on flutes.
 Tractatus, a, um, intreated, handled.
 Male tractatus, yll handled.
 Tractatus, us, m. g. a handlyng, a description,
 a parte of a booke, wherin any thyng is intreas-
 ted of.
 Tractum, on lengthe a longe tyme or space, by
 drawyng out a longe.

Tractio,

Tracto, *ani*, *are*, to intreat, to handle, to touche, to vse of exercise, to order of gouerne.
Hæc arte tractabat virum, he handled the man craftily.
Tractare rationes, to muddle with rechenynges, to be accomptable.
Manu tractare, to touche.
Si quis recte aut commodè tractaret, if a man byd intreat of handle hym well, and as he shoulde be.
Durius tractare aliquem, to intreat one shrewdly, to handle him curstly.
Qui artem tractant musicam, whiche exercise musike of poetrie.
Tractare se recte in munere aliquo, to behaue and gouerne hym selfe wpsely in any office, of charge, that he hath taken vpon hym.
Tractare bibliothecam alicuius, to haue the charge and hepyng of ones librarie.
Tractorium, *ri*, *ne*, *ge*, a wyndlas to byawe by heauy thynges.
Tractus, *a*, *um*, byawen.
Tractus, *us*, *m*, *g*, a byawynge, a space, a countree, a region, a coaste. also for **Tractatus**, a handlyng of descripyng of a thyng.
Trado, *didi*, *dere*, to deliuer, also to teache, to committe in truste to an other man, to geue, to yelde, to put in wrytyng.
Mores opibus tradere, to set moze by his riches than by his honour.
Per manus tradere, to leane it from one to an other, to teache to other that they maie deliuer it.
Prouinciã tradere alicui, to geue one the charge.
Hæc nostro tradita prouincia, the matter was committed to this our seruand here.
Memoriæ tradere, to put in wrytyng.
Ventis tradere, to forget and put out of minde.
Ad supplicium tradere, to deliuer one to be punished.
Consuetudini latinæ tradere, to translate into latine.
In custodiam tradere, to committe to prison.
Custodiæ tradere aues, to put byrdes to be kepte in a cage.
Effectum tradere aliquid, to bypge a thyng to passe.
Fama traditur, the olde sayng of reposte is.
Inimicitias posteris tradere, to leaue enmitie and hatred to his posterite to be reuenged.
Traditus mos est, the facion was leste amonge them.
Palam alicui tradere, to geue one the pryce.
Traduntur per successiones morbi, sicknesses go from the fathers to the sonnes euē as due heritage.
Tradere puerum præceptori, to put a chylde to a maister to be taught.
In disciplinam tradere, to comitte to one to be instructed and taught.

Sartam rectā ædem tradere, to kepe the house in due reparacions, to kepe it wynde tpyght and wafer tight.
Tradere se dicitur miles, to yelde.
Se libidinibus constringendum tradere, to adbandone and geue hym selfe to his sensuall lustes and appetites.
Quieti se tradere, to lye downe to slepe.
Totum me ei tradidi, I yeldest my selfe wholly to him, of applyed my self wholly to his mind.
Traditur vel traditum est, it is wrytten, it is leste in wrytyng.
Tradidit Cicero, Cicero leste in wrytyng.
Artem dicendi tradere, to teache rhetorike.
Traditio, *onis*, a tradition, a deliuerynge, a doctrine, a teachyng.
Traditus, *a*, *um*, geuen, deliuered.
Neci traditus, put to death.
Traduco, *duxi*, *ducere*, to bypge of conueigh from one place to an other, to bypge ouer, to translate out of one language into an other, to slander, to defame, to passe ouer as a man doth with the tyme, to bypge in infamie and obloquie of the people, to dishonour.
Traducere tempus, to passe the tyme.
Traduc & matrem & omnem familiam ad nos, bypge by mother and al hir familie home to our house.
Copias flumen traducere, to bypge of conueigh the armie ouer the riuer.
Ad magnam admirationem traducere, to bypge into a great admiration, to make one to meruaile muche.
Animum a re aliqua ad aliam traducere, to bypge, turne, of withdawe the mynde from one thyng to an other.
Aliquem a seueritate ad hilaritatē traducere, to turne one from his seueritee and sadnesse, and cause hym to be moze mery of pleasane.
Vt summa modestia hoc munus traducamus, id est, administremus.
Adolescētiã ad rei militaris sciētiã traducere, to passe all the tyme of his youth in exercise of warre.
Traducere vitam otiosam, to leade an idel life.
Vitam sine vlllo corporis langore traducere, to lye all his lyfe without sickness of the body.
Traductio, *onis*, for. g. a desampyng, a sklandespyng, a bypynge to an other place, a passyng ouer.
Traductio temporis, a passyng forth of tyme.
Traductor, *ōris*, *m*, *g*, he that bypgeth from one place to an other.
Tradux, *traducis*, when the bowes of many trees be bounde together, that a vine maie renne alonge vpon them.
Tragacantha, a thyng lyke to a gumme, whiche vulgarly they call Dragaganthum.
Tragelaphus, a beaste in parte lyke an harte, in parte lyke a goate.

Tragemata, bankettyng dishes, sunbettes.
 Tragia, one of the illes called Sporades.
 Tragicus, a, um, belongyng to a tragedie.
 Tragicus, cruelly, in the maner of a tragedie, with
 great busynesse and streyng.
 Tragicum tueri, to loke grimly.
 Tragicus, ci, m. g. a writer of tragedies.
 Tragion, gi, n. g. an herbe, growynge onely in
 Sicilie, haugng bowes, leaues, and seede like to
 iuniper.
 Tragedia, a, f. g. a tragedie, which is an en-
 terteine, wherein the personages doe represent
 some historie or fable lamentable for the cruelties
 and miserie therein expressed.
 Tragedias mouere, prouerbielly, to make a
 great stre of busynesse.
 Tragedus, di, m. g. he that exerciseth some parte
 in a tragedie, a plaier in a tragedie.
 Tragonis, siue Tragion, a tree growynge in Can-
 die, lyke to iuniper, the ruyes whereof is lyke to
 milke, and wareth thicke lyke gumme.
 Tragonia, a, f. g. an herbe now called Taragon,
 late seene in this realme, whiche hath a tast like
 ginger: whiche herbe laied to the leste syde, con-
 sumeth the spleene.
 Tragopa, a bierde in Ethiopia, greater than an
 eagle, and hath on his head hoynes lyke a goate.
 Tragopogon, an herbe, vsed in salutes, called of
 some Hirci barbula, of some Come.
 Tragopogus, a fische called a barbell.
 Tragorigonon, an herbe, which I suppose is cal-
 led penpropall, growynge wilde.
 Tragos, a goate. also a certayne herbe, and a Well
 fische that hath an ill sauour.
 Tragula, la, f. g. a tauetyn with a barbed heade.
 also a certayne nette, a dragge.
 Tragulam iniicere, to practise deceipt, to goe
 about some deceipt.
 Tragum, is lyke a tye made of wheate. it is al-
 so a fischers nette called a dragge.
 Tragurium, an ile in the sea called Adriaticum.
 Tragus, gi, m. ge. a certayne Well fische, also a
 certayne kynde of sponges.
 Traha, ha, f. g. a drey of fiedde drawn without
 wheeles.
 Trahax, acis, om. g. a couetous person, whiche
 draweth all thynges vnto hym.
 Traho, traxi, trahere, to drawe, to leade, to de-
 ferre, to delaye, to pprolonge, to dyue of, to ex-
 tende, to remoue, to tarie, to lyeue, to prouoke,
 to intice.
 Atq; egomet me adeo cum illis vna ibidem
 trahio, and I my selfe tarie as longe there with
 them.
 Et vos vt tutā tranquillam q; fortunā traher-
 etis, mea perfeci vigilantia, and by my vigi-
 lantie I haue brought to passe that you myght
 lyeue in a sure and quiete prosperitie.
 Trahere diem, noctem, tempus, to passe the
 date, the nyght, or the tyme.
 Rubiginem trahere, to ware rustie.

Pallorem trahere, to be pale.
 In diuersum trahere, to bringe in doubt.
 Trahere in religionem, to make constant of
 a thyng.
 Trahere amiculum, to let his garment drag on
 the ground after hym.
 De medio aliquem trahere, to take one out of
 the place or companie.
 Trahere puerū, to leade a childe that can scantes
 ly goe.
 Bellum trahere, to pprolonge the warre. lykes
 wise conuiuium trahere.
 Partem diei ad se trahunt, they cause me to be
 slow parte of the date with them.
 Trahere ad defectionem, id est, incitare.
 Maternum trahere alimētum dicitur agnus,
 to sucke the damme.
 Penam trahere, to pprolonge ones payne or pu-
 nishment.
 Trahens alium, i. extendens, stretching out.
 Animam in spe trahere, to lyeue in hope.
 Cariem trahere, to moulde or ware moulde.
 Nomen ab aliquo trahere, to be named after
 one.
 Cognomen ex contumelia trahit, he hadde
 that surname geuen hym in despite or reproche.
 Colorem rubicundum trahere, to ware ruddy.
 Consilium & rationem trahere, to take coun-
 sayle, to consult.
 Contagia trahere, to be infected.
 Dictum aliquod trahere ad voluntatem suā,
 to interpret a thyng that is doubtfully spoken,
 as he woulde haue it.
 Trahere aliquem in disceptationē, to beginne
 to reason or contende with one.
 In altitudinem trahere, to stretch vp in heighe.
 In diuersum trahit me hæc res, this maketh
 me to doubte, or to be vncertaine what to folow.
 In diuersum auctores trahunt, authors doe
 write diuersely, or be of diuers opinions.
 Fata me traherant in penam, fate or destinie
 ledde or drew me to punishment.
 Obsidionem in aduentum principis trahere,
 to pprolonge the siege vntill the comynge of the
 prince.
 Noctem per pocula trahere, to spende the
 nyght in dymnyng.
 Originem a rege trahere, to disscende kinallie
 of a kyng.
 In serum rem trahere, to pprolonge the matter
 vntill it be late.
 Trahere rubiginem, to rust.
 Spes eo trahit, hope leadeh him to go thither.
 Spiritum trahere, to fetch breath.
 Suspiria trahere, to sigh.
 Senium trahere luctu, to spend his olde age in
 weppynge and mournynge.
 Nomen trahere e re aliqua, to be named of a
 thyng.
 Traiana, a citie of the pntenes, called nowe Pos-
 tentia.
 Traianus,

Tranitus, the name of a noble emperor.
Traiectio, *onis*, f. g. a passing over, a conveying
 byng or carrying over.
Traiectiones stellarum, Motynges of steres.
Traiectilia pecunia, money caried ouer the sea.
Traiectus, a, um, caried or conueighed ouer, thrust
 through.
Traiectus, us, masc. gen. a passage, idem quod
 Traiectio.
Traicio, *traicis*, *icci*, *licere*, to leade ouer, to car-
 rie or conueigh ouer, to byng ouer, to strep
 thorough.
Traicere classe in Italiam, to saile of passe o-
 uer into Italie with a nauie of shippes.
Annem vado traicere, to goe ouer the riuer
 on fote.
Traicere Cyprum, to saile into Cypres.
Traicere exercitum Rhodanum, to conueigh
 the armie ouer the riuer of Rhone.
Sic se Alpes traiecerit, if he passe or come ouer
 the Alpes.
Traiciunt in alia vasa, they poure it into other
 vessels.
Traicere culpam in alium, to cast or trans-
 fere the fault to an other.
Rem ad nouos magistratus traicere, To re-
 fere or put the matier to newe magistrates to
 be decided, or to deferre the matier tyll newe
 magistrates be chosen.
Latus dextrum lancea traicitor, his right syde
 is striken thorough with a lances.
Tralatio, loke Translatio.
Tralatitius, and **Tralatus**, loke Translatitius &
 Translatus.
Tralli, a people of Thracia.
Trallis, a citee of Lydia, an other in Phrygia.
Trallianus, a, um, of that citee.
Traluco, *lucis*, *luxi*, *lucere*, to shyne thorough.
Tralucidus, a, um, cleere, that a man maye loke
 thorough.
Trama, *x*, f. g. the woufe in weauing, also a gar-
 ment made of coarse clothe.
Trames, *itis*, m. g. a crosse wate, a crosse pathe.
Tramitto, loke Transmittito.
Tranio, a seruantes name in Plautus.
Trano, *au*, *are*, to swymme ouer, somtyme to flee
 ouer, to passe ouer or by. **Tranato**, idem.
Tranor, the passure.
Tranquille, softly without noyse, quietly.
Tranquillitas, *atis*, f. g. tranquillitee, rest, quiete-
 nesse, calme nesse.
Tranquillo, an aduerbe, at a quiete tyme, in a
 calme weather.
Tranquillo, *au*, *are*, to make quiete or calme.
Tranquillus, a, um, quiete, in reste, peassible,
 calme, without furies.
Tranquillum est, it is fayre & calme weather.
Tranquillus locus, a godd place to reste in, a
 place of quietnesse.
Tranquillum ex irato facere, to appeale, to
 qualifie.

Trans, ouer from one place to an other.
Transabeo, *transabis*, *ui*, *ire*, to go away by a
 ny place, to go beyonde.
Transactio, *onis*, an agreement upon communis-
 cation, a dispatchyng, a finishyng.
Transactor, *oris*, m. g. he that dispatcheth, finish-
 eth, or byngeth a matier to a poynt.
Transactus, a, um, passed longe agone, attie-
 ned, finished, brought to a poynt.
Facta transacta omnia, all thynges be down
 and cleare dispatched.
Transadigo, *adegi*, *adigere*, to thrust or strike
 thorough.
luenē transadegit costas, he strake the pange
 man thorough the sydes.
Transalpina Gallia, Gallia on the other syde of
 the mountaynes, whiche is now the realme of
 Fraunce.
Transalpinus, a, um, ouer the mountaines Alpes.
Transcendo, *di*, *ere*, to go ouer, to clyme ouer,
 to exceede, to passe.
Transcendo, *scidi*, *ere*, to ent in sundre.
Transcribo, *pscribere*, to write out a copie, comes
 tyme to translate, to geue, to transference, to geue
 his right to an other, to transposse from one to
 an other, to put ouer from one to an other, also
 in rekenyng booke, **Transcribere**, is whā ones
 name is put out of the booke, and the charge or
 bynde is sette on an other mans heade.
Turne tot incassum fufos patiere labores, &
tua Dardaneis transcribi sceptrā colonis?
 wilt thou Turnus suffre thy labours to be lost,
 and thy realme to be geuen to the inhabitaun-
 tes of Troie?
Transcribere aliquem authorem, To take or
 transference out of any authour, that which is for
 our purpose.
Eodem pretio mulier transcriberet viro, id
 est, *iure cesso traderet*, Moulde geue ouer, or
 deliuer his right and title.
Nomina transcribere, to sette one mans debte
 vpon an others head.
Transcriptio, *onis*, f. gen. an excuse, a ppetense,
 allegyng of a thyng for ones selfe.
Transcurro, *curri*, *ere*, to renne swiftly, to renne
 ouer quickly, also to wander.
Præter oculos alicuius transcurrere, to passe
 before ones sight.
Transcurrere, to touche briefly, or to passe o-
 uer and not to speake of.
Transcurrit ætas, the sommer is past.
Transcursus, us, masc. gen. a course, a rennyng
 ouer quickly.
 In **transcursu**, in passyng swiftly.
Transdo, *transdidi*, *are*, to geue ouer from one
 to an other.
Transduco, *duxi*, *ere*, to leade ouer.
Arbores transducere, to transposse or remoue
 trees from one place to an other.
Transenna, *x*, f. g. a loupe to looke out at, also
 a wyndowe or casement. also a rope stretched
 out,

out, a snare of traps, a lattice.
 Per transennam aspicere, proverbially, to see a thing lightly, and passing by.
 Transeo, sui, ire, to go forth, to pass over, to passe, to leave untouched, to shoope over, to let passe and not speake of, nor to mention.
 Transire domum, to go home.
 Ad te continuo transeo, by and by I come over to the.
 Transire equum cursum, he overcometh the horse.
 Omnis mensis transit, the whole month is passed.
 Silentio aliquid transire, to passe over a thing, and not speake of it.
 Transire quedam in legendo, to shoope over or let passe some thynges in reading.
 Neronem transeo, I let passe Nero, I speake not of hym.
 Transire ad partitionem, to leave the present matter and begynne to speake of partition.
 In sententiam alterius transire, to assent to an other mans opinion.
 Ad heredem transire, to come to the possession of the heire.
 Violentiam transit in iram, he beganne to be fierre and angrie.
 Transit hasta duos, the speare ran thorough the two of them.
 Facile transire mala, to passe ones lyghly and not care for them.
 Modum transire, to passe measure, to goe beyond measure.
 Legem transire, not to passe or care for, to neglecte.
 Linias transire, to passe the boundes of lymittes.
 Vitam silentio transire, to passe over their lyfe without fame or renowne, or doe nothing notable of worthy memorie.
 Transero, scui, ere, to take out of one place, and plant or graffe in an other.
 Transunter, passing by or over.
 Transfero, tuli, ferre, to carie or byng from one place to an other, to transerre, to translate from one language to an other, or from ones possession to an others.
 Ad se transerre, to bring home into his counsrey, or home to his house.
 Se ad aliquid faciendum transerre, to leave of one thing and geue his minde to do an other.
 Transerre amorem suum alteri, to sette his loue some other where, or vpon some other person.
 Oculos transerre ad aliquid, to looke vpon a thyng.
 Animum ad aliquid transerre, to geue his minde to doe a thyng.
 Culpam in alium transerre, to cast or laie the faute vpon some other.
 Sermonem alio transferamus, let vs common of some other matter.

Iudicia transerre, to transerre or remove matters out of one question into an other.
 In linguam latinam transerre, to translate in to latine.
 Transerre verbum aliquod dicimur, when we change it somewhat from the signification.
 Transigo, xi, gere, to thrust through, to styke through.
 Transiguro, aui, are, to transforme, to tourne into an other figure.
 Transfiguratio, onis, f. g. transfiguration, changing from one forme to an other.
 Transixus, a, um, styked through, thrust through.
 Transiuo, uxi, ere, to leake or to runne out, as water out of a broken picher, to passe or flowe over or thorough.
 Dies transiuxere, The daies bee passed and gone.
 Transodio, transodis, di, ere, to dyge thorough, to styke or thrust through.
 Transio, mis, me, that is transformed or changed.
 Transformo, aui, are, to transforme, to change into an other forme.
 Transforo, aui, are, to make an hole through.
 Transfossus, a, um, digged or striken through.
 Transfretatio, onis, f. g. a passage over the sea.
 Transfretio, aui, are, to passe over the sea.
 Transfuga, a, mase, gen. he that fleeth from his owne people or capitayne to the parte of the enemies, or of them that are suspected in tyme of treue.
 Transfugio, transfugis, fugi, ere, to flee from place to place, to forsake his owne capitayne, and people, and goe to theyr enemies.
 Transfugere ad hostes, is to goe and yelde him to the contrary parte.
 Transfugium, gi, neu. g. yelding to enemies, a forsaking or rennyng away from his owne capitayne to the contrary part.
 Transfulgeo, si, ere, to shine through.
 Transfumo, aui, are, to smoke through.
 Transfundo, fudi, ere, to poure out of one vessel into an other, to translate from one to an other.
 Suas laudes ad alterum transfundere, to attribute and geue his own praises to an other man.
 Amorem in aliam transfudit, he hath set his loue wholly vpon an other and forsaken hys.
 Transfusio, onis, f. g. a pouring out of one vessel into an other.
 Transgredior, deris, di, to passe or goe over or beyonde, to exceede or transgresse a law or commaundement.
 Transgredi aliquem, to passe or excell one.
 Transgressio, onis, f. g. a figure of Rhetorike, where a man leaueth the principall matter, and entereth into an other thyng, and after retourneth to his matter, we commonly call it a digression, also a passing or going over.
 Transgressus, us, m. g. passing over.
 Transigo, egi, igere, to dyue forthe, to treate a matter,

Transire, to agree, condescende, or come to a popnet, to fall at agreement, as hapneth betwene men, whiche doe condescende for somewhat, to performe, to thrust throughe, to perse throughe, to make an ende of, to dispatche, to finish, to achieve.

Acuum transigunt venatibus, all their lyfe is spent in hunting.

Transigit pectora mucro, id est, penetravit, it pierced.

Hanc fabulam dum transigam, while I playe this comedie to an ende.

Transigere vitam, to passe his or theys life.

Gladio seipsum transigit, he thrust hym selfe throughe with a sworde.

Intra transigitur, the matter shall be finished and made an ende of within.

Multitudinem rerum vno tempore transigere, to dispatche many matters at once.

Cum aliquo transigere, to fall at a popnet or agreement with one.

Non poterat transigi minori pecunia, the matter could not be ended, or we could not come to no manner of popnet, for less money.

Transactum est, it is down or dispatched.

Transacio, transaciis, idci, ere, to caste over or throughe.

Transactio, onis, f. g. idem quod Traiectio.

Transactus, a, um, idem quod Traiectus.

Transilio, transilis, liui, ire, to leape ouer, to leape beyond, to shyppe, to passe and not to speake of.

Transilis, le, that groweth ouer other.

Transilvania, a countrey beyonde Hungary, where of the people were sometyme called Getæ.

Transitio, onis, f. g. a passinge ouer, a goynge forthe.

Ad hostes transitio, a rennyng awaye to the contrary parte.

Transitorius, a, um, that whiche shortly passeth bye.

Transitus, us, m. g. a passyng, a changeyng from one place to an other.

In transitu, id est, obiter, lyghlye passing bye.

Transiungo, iunxi, ere, to remoue an ore or horse from one parte to an other.

Translabor, laboris, labi, to syde or renne ouer.

Translatio, onis, f. g. a translation or byngyng from one place to an other.

Criminis translatio, a reuetyng of the faulte from one to an other.

Translativus, a, um, that is transferred from one to an other.

Translativus, a, um, idem, also vulgare, comon, of the meane sorte, not excellent.

Translatiue, negligently, sleghly, with littell diligence.

Translato, or Tralato, oris, m. g. he that tranlateth or conuerygheth from one to an other.

Translatus, a, um, transferred, or conueryghed from one to an other.

Translego, legi, ere, to reade ouer.

Transudeo, luxi, ere, to thynne throughe, to thynne bypht.

Transucidus, a, um, that thynneth throughe, bright throughe.

Transmarinus, a, um, that cometh from beyonde the sea, that is brought from beyonde the sea.

Transmeo, aui, are, to passe or goe beyonde.

Transmigratio, onis, f. g. a goynge or departing from one place to dwell in an other.

Transmigo, transmigras, aui, are, to goe fure the, to dwell further of, to transpote my dwel-lyng, to go to dwell further of, or in an other place.

Transmissio, onis, f. g. a goynge or sendyng fure the or ouer.

Transmissus, us, m. g. a passage, or the space of any passage betwene place and place.

Transmitto, misi, ere, to sende from one place to an other, to go or renne quickly, to sende shortly or quickly, to passe ouer a water, to put or cast throughe, to let goe throughe.

Transmittere mare, to passe ouer the sea.

Transmittere tempus, to passe the tyme, to spende the tyme.

Transmittere discrimen, to escape a danger.

Tectum lapide transmittere, to throw a stone ouer the house.

Bellum transmittere alicui, to committe the charge of battayle to one.

Transmittere literas papius dicitur, where paper sokeith in yncke, that the letters maye be seen on the other hyde.

Transmittere exercitum, to suffice an army to haue passage throughe.

Transmittere vitam per obscurum, to passe his life without renoume or fame.

Transmittit cuspidem pectus, he thrust a sauelen throughe his breast.

In Africam transmittere velis, to sayle ouer into Afrique.

Transmittere cursu campos, to renne ouer the fieldes quickly.

Quatuor menses transmittere in specu, to laste or abyde foure monethes continuallye in a denne.

Transmontanus, a, um, that dwelleth beyonde the mountaynes.

Transmouus, a, um, moued from one place to an other.

Transmoueo, transmoues, ui, ere, to remoue from one place to an other.

Transmuto, aui, are, to chaunge from one place to an other.

Transnato, aui, are, to swymme ouer, to swymme beyonde.

Transno, aui, are, idem.

Transnomo, aui, are, to chaunge his name, to geue one name for an other.

Transnumero, aui, are, to ouernumbe.

Transpadanus, a, um, beyonde the ryuer, called Padus in Italis.

Transpicio, xi, ere, to looke throughe, to looke be-
ponde.
Transpectus, us, m, g. a loyng ouer or beyonde.
Transpono, posui, ponere, to transpote or res-
moue from one place to an other.
Transporto, aui, are, to carie or conueygh from
one place to an other, to carie ouer.
Transquietus, a, um, in quiete or rest from hence
forth, verie quiete.
Transrhenanus, a, um, that is beyonde the riuer
Rhene.
Transstra, orum, neu. gene. plur. transomes,
whiche doe go ouerthwart an house, also the
seates, wheron they doe sitte that row in a ship,
bote or galie.
Transyberinus, a, um, that is or dwelleth be-
ponde the riuer of Cyber.
Transuado, aui, are, & Transuador, aris, aui,
to waite oher a Malow place of a riuer.
Transuectio, onis, f. g. a conueyng or carying
ouer, also a musteyng of men of warre.
Transueho, uexi, ere, to carie or conueygh ouer,
also to muster.
Transuerbero, aui, are, to strepethrough.
Transuersarius, a, um, that is let ouerthwarte.
Transuersus, a, um, ouerthwarte, not streight or
directe.
Transuersum agere, to turnehastily awaies fro
the purpose, which a man went about.
Transuersum vnguem non discedere, not to
goe a nuple bredth from it; aprouerbe; signi-
fyng a little distance.
Transuersum digitum, idem.
Transuersa tueri, to looke awy.
Transuerto, uerti, tere, to tourne awy, or out
of the ryght facion or waye.
Transuido, uidi, dère, to see throughe a clere
thng.
Transulio, aui, are, to leape ouer.
Transumo, sumpsi, sumere, to take of or from
an other, to remoue from one to an other.
Transumptum, that which is wryten out of a re-
cord, and approued vnder the kynges seale, or
the signyng of a iudge. In the common lawe
they call it an exemplification, some do also call
it a Transumpte.
Transumptio, onis, fcm, gene: a figure, called
also Metaleptis, wherby one signification is
gathered of an other: as, of Nox atra, a blake
nyght is gathered, Nox tenebricosa, a darke
nyght.
Transuo, sai, ere, to sowe throughe.
Transuolito, aui, are, to flee ouer often.
Transuolo, aui, are, to flee or scape ouer, for to
goe ouer.
Trapes, trapetis, m, g. vel Trapetum, ti, n, g.
a mylle, wherin oyle is made.
Trapetus, ti, m, g. idem quod Trapes.
Trapeza, zæ, f. g. a table, wheron an exchangee
doeth tell money.
Trapezophoron, ri, ne, ge. a certayne pyeste of

Minerum, also an Image that beareth by a ta-
ble or dyette.
Trapeza, zæ, mascu. gene. an exchangee or
banker.
Trapezus, zungis, a citee in the countrey of Pon-
tus.
Trapezuntius, a man of that citee.
Trapit, olde wryters vled for Verit.
Trasibulus, a duke of Athenes, whiche deliuered
the citee from xxx tyrantes.
Trasimendus, a ryuer by Petusum, in Italie,
where Anniball slewe Flaminius the consull of
Rome, and xxiii thousande Romans, and toke
6000 prisoners.
Trasimendus, a, um, of that pole or river.
Traston, a certayne reline of gumme, the best of
that which is called Gummiham oniacum.
Trauio, aui, are, to passe or goe throughe or be-
ponde.
Traulus, li, m, g. he that speaketh with great dif-
ficultie, one that butteth or hammereth.
Transi, a people adioynng to Thrace.
Trebarius, a lawier betwix familiar with Cicero.
Trebis, a riuer in Italie by Placentia, also a citee
in Spayne.
Trebillicum vinum, or tribulanum vinum,
wyne growng about the citee Trebia, in
Spayne.
Trehonius, a Romayne that conspired with Brut-
us and Cassius in Asia.
Trebula, an olde towne nigh to Rome.
Trebulani, men of that towne.
Trecæ, trecarum, a citee in Campayne.
Treceni, hæ, na, thre hundred.
Trecenti, æ, ta, idem.
Trecentenus, a, um, the thre hundredeth.
Trecentismus, a, um, idem.
Trecenties, thre hundred tymes.
Tredécim, thirtene.
Tredécies, thirtene tymes.
Trededipnum, ni, n, g. a certayn garment, which
shoulde be rather wryten Rededipnum.
Treis, the accusatiue case plurall for trees.
Tremebundus, a, um, that trembleth muche,
fearefull.
Tremefacio, mefacis, feci, facere, to make to
tremble or quake.
Tremesco, scere, to tremble.
Tremendus, a, um, to be feared or dredded.
Tremens, entis, that trembleth.
Tremo, tremui, ere, to quake as one doeth in a
feuer, to tremble, to feare.
Animo tremere, to be sore asfede in his mind.
Tremor, oris, m, g. quakyng, trembling, also
feare.
Tremulus, a, um, that quaketh for feare, that
trembleth or shaketh.
Trepidans, antis, trembling, fearyng.
Trepidanter, fearefully, with trembling and quak-
yng.
Trepidatio, onis, trembling, feare.
Trepide

Trepide, hastily, as one weare in a great feare.
Trepido, *au*, are, to feare to tremble for feare, to make haste, to be affrighted or amazed.
Trepidat, *a*, *um*, somewhat affrighted.
Trepidus, *a*, *um*, fearefull, trembling for feare, affrighted, amazed for feare, also he that doeth a thing hastily.
Trepidatorem suorum, feareng what will come to passe of theyr matters.
Trepando, vnderstond, three pounde weyght.
Tres, & *hac* *tria*, three.
Trium literarum homo, id est, fur.
Tres viri, three men in lyke authoritie.
Tresbys, idem quod **Trochilos**.
Tressis, *sis*, that is the weyght of three the poples called **Is**, three pounde. looke the prouerbe **Tressis homo**.
Treua, a citee in Almaine called **Hamburgh**.
Treueris, a citee in Germanie called **Trice**.
Treueri, people called **Treues**.
Triambi, were they whiche spake together in a tragedie.
Triangularis, *re*, haung. *ist*. coyners.
Triangulus, *li*, *mas*. *ge*. a figure that hath three coyners.
Triarchus, a maister of a Shippe with thre toppes, or of a galle that hath thre orders of oars.
Triarij, souldiours that be sette alwaies in the reareward, whiche were the strongest men, they fought enier standynge, bowynge theyr knees, as they woulde rather die than remoue from theyr places.
Triarius, *ij*, *m*. *g*. a famous orator.
Triatrus, a festiuall daie, kepte after the thirde Idus of euerie moneth.
Tribaces, they whiche be wozne with stripes.
Triballi, people of the countrey beyonde Hungarie, nowe called **Serua**.
Triboci, people of the countrey of **Alsace**.
Tribacus, a foote in metres of. *iii*. wozte syllables.
Tribula, *x*, *for*. *gen*. & **Tribulum**, *li*, *neu*. *ge*. a litlell dreie or carre made of a tough bourde, whiche they vsed to thell the coyne, it maye bee taken for a staple, or other lyke thyng, wherewith coyne is thellid.
Tribularium, a place where suche instrumentes be set.
Tribulis, *lis*, *mas*. *ge*. a hysleman that cometh of the same stocke that **Ido**, one of the same tribe or warde.
Tribulo, *au*, are, to brenke with a carre, staple, or other lyke instrument.
Tribulor, *aris*, *ari*, to be troubled with heauynesse of mynde.
Tribulus, *li*, *m*. *g*. a bycble, also a caltroppe.
Tribunal, *alis*, *n*. *g*. the place where a iudge sitteth in iudgement.
Tribunatus, *us*, *m*. *g*. the office or dignitee of a Tribune.
Tribunianus, a mans name in the tyme of **Iustus**

Anton, a contemner of god and all religion, and specially of Christianitee.
Tribunus, *a*, *um*, pertaining to the Tribunes.
Tribunus, *ni*, *m*. *ge*. an officer amonge the **Romans**, haunginge chiefe iurisdiction amonge the commons.
Tribunus militum, a capitayne in warres, haunginge authoritie ouer souldiours, to hire and see that they were well armed and exercised, it made he nowe vsed for the marshall of the fildes.
Tribunus celerum, an officer in Rome, before the kynge was deposed, whiche was chiefe of the hoysmen.
Tribuni Auarij, generall receiuers, to whome money was deliuered to paie the souldiours.
Tribuo, *ui*, *ere*, to geue, sometyme to set muche by, also to fauour, to impute, to attribute.
Beneuolentie eius tribuendum est, it must be imputed to his good will or loue towards vs.
Quibus ille plurimu tribuebat, whome he did greatly esteeme or set by.
Quod illi tribuebatur ignauia, for so much as it was coumpted a poynte of cowardise in hym.
Fidem sensibus tribuere, to beleue the senses.
Gratiam tribuere, to thanke.
Honorem tribuere, to honour.
In duas partes vim loquendi tribuere, id est, distribuere.
Misericordiam tribuere, to shewe pitie.
Tribuere officium, to doe a friendly pleasure to one.
Tribuenda est opera rei publice, I muste doe my diligence to serue the common weale.
Palmam mensarum alicui pisci tribuere, to compte it to be the moste excellent fysh that is serued to the table.
Primas tribuere, to geue prycke and pryce, to compte most excellent.
Priores tribuere, to pfectre.
Premia tribuere, to paie wages.
Tributum est, it is geuen.
Tribus, *us*, *f*. *g*. a Trybe, a warde, a part of the people, sometyme diuided in thre partes. it seemeth that it was sometyme taken for a family or particular iurisdiction amonge the people: and therof cometh **Tribulis**, & therfore the partition of the people of **Israell** were into. *12*. Tribes. herof be sundrie opinions reade **Calepine**.
Tributarius, *a*, *um*, that paieth tribute.
Tributum, by sundrie families or partes of the people, by euery tribe or warde.
Tributio, *onis*, a geuyng.
Tributum, *ti*, *neu*. *gen*. tribute.
Tributus, in the masculine gendye, is sometyme read for **Tributum**.
Trica, after **Plin**. lib. *3*. cap. *11*. was sometyme a towne of **Apulia**. **Stephanus** saith, it was a towne of **Thessalie**, so named of **Trica**, **Peneis** daughter.
Tricarum, *f*. *g*. plu. heare or feathers wrapped about

about the feete of chickens and pigeons; whiche dooe lette them to goe, and therefore all thynges that dooe lette a man, are called *Trica*; also basne trifles be called *Trica*.

Tricastini, people of France nere the cytye *Dynastia*.

Tricena, someth of *Triginta*, thirtie, it is some tyme taken for *Tricentena*.

Tricentarius, a, um, belongyng to thre hundred.

Tricentaria vites, whan an acre yeldeth thre hundred of the measures called *Amphora*.

Tricenteni, x, a, thre hundredeth.

Tricenties, thre hundred tymes.

Tricentuplus, a, um, thre hundred folde.

Triceps, cipitis, omnis generis, haungeth thre heades.

Tricerberus, a great hell hounde.

Tricesimus, the thirtieth.

Tricesis, the weyght of. 30. pounde.

Trichaprum, a garment, whiche was so fyne, that it seemed to be made of small heares.

Trichia, be fishes called *Sardines*.

Tricolum, li, n. g. a vessell haungeth thre lauers, out of the whiche water is poured.

Trichitis, itis, a kynde of *Alume*.

Trichomanes, an herbe called maiden heare, whiche groweth by welles and springes; and is a litle herbe, in facio lyke to fenne, the leafe thereof beynge tourned as it were the backe of a forwarde, and is narrowe. The branches wherof on the leaues be, doe glysten and be very small, browne in colour and bitter in taste: it is of a good temperaunce betwene hote and colde; reade *Adianton*.

Trichrus, chri, a certayne pectious stone.

Tricies, thirtie tymes.

Tricinus, a, um, an adiective of *Tricas*.

Triclinaris, re, belongyng to a parlour.

Triclinarium, idem quod *Triclinium*.

Triclinarius, a seruaunt that dooeth serue in the parlour.

Triclinarius, a, um, perteynyng to the parlour or dynyng chambze.

Triclinium, ni, n. g. a parlour to suppe in, wher in were thre tables or thre beddes, for in olde tyme they vled to lie when they did eate.

Trico, onis, m, g. a ladde or solen person, sower, that doeth almost neuer laugh, after some, conscientious, euer bule in lute and stryfe, also a picker of quarelles.

Tricoccus, ci, a kynde of the herbe called *Heliotropium*.

Tricolon, haungeth thre membres.

Tricones, are they that cary men with trifles.

Tricongius, was one whiche dranke or he rested thre measures of wyne, called *Congij*, whiche was as I suppose thre gallons and a pinte of our measure, wherefoze *Tiberius*, the emperour promoted hym to honour, and at the last made hym consull of Rome.

Tricor, aris, ani, to trifle, to dally.

Tricornis, & hoc *tricorne*, idem quod *tricornis* of *ni*.

Tricornium, ni, m. g. that hath thre hoznes.

Tricorpor, oris, that hath thre bodies.

Tricubitalis, le, of thre cubites in measure.

Tricubitus, a, um, idem; of *Tricubitus*.

Tricus, a stone, whiche although it be blacke, yet it sheweth he at the tope blacke, in the middle lase guine, and at the toppe white.

Tricuspis, cuspidis, that hath thre pointes.

Tridacna, opsters so greates, that a man muste make thre moxels of one.

Tridens, entis, om, g. euery weap, tooke, or instrument haungeth thre teeth.

Tridentifer, & *Tridentiger*, the surname of *Septimus*.

Tridentum, a citee in *Italie* called *Trent*.

Triduanus, a, um, of thre daies continuance.

Triduum, i, ne. g. the space of thre daies.

Triennis, ne, of thre yeres olde.

Triennium, i, ne. g. the space of thre yeres.

Triens, entis, m. g. a cogne, whiche is the thyrde parte of the peere of money called *As*, moze than halfe the cogne called *Obolus*, in value about our farthyng. It is also the thyrde parte of any thyng whiche is diuided; as *Triens vini*, the thyrde parte of *Sextarius*, wache is, iii. Cyathi, or. viii. ounces of wyne.

Ex triente heredem facere, to make heyre of the thyrde parte.

Vsura ex triente, when in the hundred. iiii. is gapned, as in a hundred pound lone. iiii. poss.

Trientalis herba, an herbe, whiche hath leaues as great as the coigne called *Triens*, that is foure inches broade.

Trientalis, alis, neu. gen. a vessell conteynyng the thyrde parte of that measure, which was named *Sextarius*.

Trientarium fœnus, vide *Fœnus*.

Trierarchus, the capitayne of a shippe, whiche is called *Trieris*, the master of a galley, that hath thre orders of oars.

Trieris, ris, f. g. a great shippe, whiche hath thre oars on euery leate.

Trietericus, a, um, for *Triennalis*, that is done euery thyrde yere.

Trieteris, teridis, form. gene. the space of thre yeres.

Trifarum, in thre partes, or thre maner of wates.

Trifarius, a, um, that is of thre sortes or factions.

Trifaux, aucis, omnis generis, that hath thre mouthes.

Trifax, & *Triforum*, a weapon of thre cubites longe.

Trifer, vel *Triferus*, a, um, that byngeth fruite thise in a yere.

Trifera, is a medicine and other delicate spices to expulse easilie corrupt humours.

Trifidus, a, um, diuided into thre partes.

Trifini.

Trifinium, the buttynge of thre fieldes, whiche
 togge together.
Trifolium, li, n. g. maye be taken for a generall
 name of all herbes haung thre leaues, how be
 it there is one herbe so called properly.
Triformis, me, that hath thre fourmes of fa-
 cions.
Trifur, furis, om, ge. more than a thefe, thre ty-
 mes worse than a thefe, semblaby Tri, togged
 with any thyng, signifieth more.
Trifurcifer, a verie naughtie knave or villaine, a
 scathe and arrand thefe.
Trifurcus, a, um, that hath thre forkes.
Triga, x, form. gen. a carte, drawen with thre
 hoxles.
Trigamus, mi, mascu. gen. that hath had thre
 wifes.
Trigarium, ri, m. g. a certayn course with suche
 cartes called Trigæ. also a place at Rome by
 Campus martius, where they exercised rening
 with suche cartes.
Trigarius, ri, m. ge. a carter that dynteth a carte
 with thre hoxles.
Trigemini, thre children at one birthe.
Trigemina porta, a gate in Rome, out at the whiche
 the thre byotherne called Horatii, went to
 fight theyr challenge.
Trigeminus, a, um, idem quod tres, thre.
Trigemmis, mis, m. g. a plant of slippe, haung
 thre lopnetes and thre budde.
Trigessimus, a, um, the thirtieth.
Trigesies, thirtie tymes.
Triginta, adiect. plu. num. indeclin. thirtie.
Trigla, a fische, I suppose it be a soze mullette, such
 as are taken in Devonshire and in Cornwall.
Triglies, a stone, whiche is of the colour of a soze
 mullette.
Trigo, aui, are, to hynde or to drawe a thyng
 close together.
Trigon, gonis, a halle. also a turtill. also a fische
 called a thornebacke.
Trigonalis, le, that is thre cornerde, haung
 thre lines.
Trigonia, x, f. g. the thyrde age.
Trigonus, ni, m. gen. a triangle that hath thre
 corners.
Trilibris, bre, that is thre pounds weight.
Trilinguis, gue, that speaketh thre langages.
Trilix, licis, a garment with thre diuers thre-
 des, or that is made of the thydes of diuers co-
 lours.
Trimacrus, a fote in meter, consistyng of thre
 longe syllables.
Trimatus, us, masc. gen. the tyme or age of thre
 yeres.
Trimembris, bre, haung thre membes.
Trimestris, stre, of thre monethes.
Trimetrum, metri, neu. gener. a verse of thre
 fete.
Trimma, a wyne made with spices, as that which
 is called pocras.

Trimodia, x, a measure, whiche conteyneth thre
 bushelles.
Trimodium, di, idem.
Trimorion, is named of thre signes in heauen,
 whiche conteyne. lxxx. degrees or porcions.
 Wherfore Trimorion is in calculation of nas-
 tures from the tyme of the byth or concey-
 the. lxxx. and tenth parte of thre degrees.
Trimus, a, um, of thre yeres.
Trimulus, a, um, the diminutive of Trimus.
Trimyxos, a lampe or candlesticke, bearyng thre
 lightes.
Trinacria, the ile of Sicillie.
Trinacris, cre, of Trinacria.
Trinacrius, a, um, of Sicillie.
Trinepos, potis, m. g. he whiche is thre dis-
 tes lineall from myr childes childe.
Trineptis, a woman in lyke degree of bloudde as
 Trinepos, potis.
Trinitas, atis, form. gen. a trinitee, the nomb-
 of thre.
Trinoctialis, le, belongyng to thre nightes.
Trinoctium, ri, n. g. thre nightes.
Trinodis, de, that hath thre knottes.
Trini, for Terni.
Trinundinum, or Trinumundinum, the thirde
 faye or markette, whiche was wont to be pro-
 clamped, to the entent it shoulde bee the better
 remembred: after some it is the daies space as-
 signed to chole officers.
Trinus, a, um, thre.
Triobolaris, re, vile, of small estimacion, little
 woorthie.
Triobolum, li, ne. gen. a coyne of thre halfe
 pence, called Oboli, and is halfe the Atheniens
 Drachma, whiche is of lyke value as Denarius
 Romanus, whiche of our monny is a grote, so
 that Triobolum is. ii. d. some called it a Dana
 dippat.
Triobolo homo, a man woorthie thre halfe
 pence, of little value, scant woorthie a Dādippat.
Triones, plough oxen. also they be seven steres,
 beyng in the north.
Triophthalmus, a little stone, haung in him the
 figure of thre eyes.
Triorches, chis, m. gen. a kynde of hawkes, ha-
 ung thre stones. also a kynde of the herbe cal-
 led Centaure.
Tripacus, a, um, verie sparyng or niggithe.
Tripartior, tri, to diuide in thre partes.
Tripertito, & Tripertito, an aduerbe, signifi-
 yng in thre partes.
Tripertitus, a, um, diuided into thre partes.
Tripatinum, ni, n. g. the last and chiefe dishe in
 banquettyng.
Tripectus, pectoris, that hath thre brestes.
Tripedalis, le, that is thre fete longe.
Tripedaneus, a, um, haung thre fete, thre
 fete longe.
Tripes, pedis, m. ge. with thre fete, that hath
 thre fete.

Triphallon, the leaved grasse.
 Triplaris numerus, when one numbre is founde
 thysle in a bigger numbre.
 Triplex, plicis, om. g. thye folde, treble, a table
 with thye leaues. sometyme for thye.
 Triplicitas, aris, f. g. treble.
 Tripliciter, thye folde.
 Triplico, aui, are, to doe oꝝ folde a thyng thye
 tymes.
 Triplum, a vessell lyke a basket.
 Triplus, a, um, treble, idem quod Triplex.
 Tripoda, a, for. g. a stoole oꝝ bourde that hath
 thye feete.
 Tripolis, a countrey in Aethiopia, an other in Sy-
 ria, the thyrde in Phoenicia.
 Tripolitana regio, idem quod Tripolis.
 Tripodium, li, n. g. an herbe, whereof the roote
 is of some men supposed to be Turbit.
 Tripodium, di, n. g. thye pounce weight.
 Tripontium, a towne in Umbria in Itale, so
 called, because it hath thye byrds.
 Triptolemus, a man, whiche founde the vse of
 grayne in the countrey of Athens.
 Triptotum, a noun that hath thye cases.
 Tripudium, di, n. g. dauncyng.
 Tripudia solistima, a diuination, taken by bread
 calling to the ground, that was cast to the skies.
 Tripudio, aui, are, to daunce.
 Tripus, podis, m. g. euery thyng that hath thye
 feete, a thye footed stowe.
 Tripodes, were also tables of golde in the te-
 ple of Apollo.
 Triquetra, tra, f. g. vel Triquetrum, tri, n. g.
 a figure thye cornerde. It was also a name of
 the yle of Sicilie.
 Triquatus, a, um, hauyng thye corners.
 Triremis, mis, f. g. a galee, hauyng thye orders
 of oꝝes, oꝝ thye oꝝes on euery seate.
 Tris, the accusatiue case plural for tres, thye.
 Trifago, saginis, a certayne herbe, called of the
 grekes Camedris, germander.
 Trisippium, a rowell, with whiche beyng made
 hotte, they vled to marke an horse on the iawe
 bone.
 Trissis, thye pounce weyght.
 Tristega, orum, neu. g. plu. a house, that hath
 thye lockes.
 Tristiculus, a, um, somewhat sadde oꝝ heauy.
 Tristificus, a, um, that maketh sadde oꝝ heauy.
 Tristis, ste, heauy, sadde, full of discomfort, so-
 rowfull, cruell, of muche grauptee, bytter, moze
 difficile oꝝ harde: sometyme angry.
 Tristis, agaynst his wyll, not well content.
 Accipio tristis, I take it with a sadde counte-
 naunce.
 Inuitat tristis, he bade hym welcome agaynst
 his will.
 Mihi erit tristior, he wyll be somewhat angrie
 oꝝ displeased with me.
 Absynthium triste, bitter woꝝmode.
 Sapor tristis, an vnpleasant and bitter taste.

Tristis index, a seuer and rightfull iudge.
 Tristo, aui, are, to make heauy oꝝ sorrowfull.
 Trisulcus, a, um, hauyng thye edges.
 Trisulcum telum, a weapon hauyng thye
 edges.
 Trisyllabus, a, um, hauyng thye syllables.
 Tritanus, a notable wrestler oꝝ sworde playe.
 Tritaui, a, for. g. my great graundfather mo-
 ther.
 Tritauus, ui, masc. ge. my great graundfather
 father.
 Tritones, a people of Grece.
 Trithales, an herbe, whiche hath thysle in the pe-
 tioules.
 Triticeus, a, um, of wheate.
 Triticum, ci, neu. gen. wheate.
 Tritium Metallum, a citee of Spayne called now
 Casalla.
 Triton, aui, are, to breake oꝝ beate small.
 Triton, onis, one called god of the sea, the sonne
 of Neptuneus. it is also a ryuer in Africa.
 Tritonia, the name of Minerva.
 Tritonis, nidos, farm. gen. of Minerva.
 Tritoniacus, a, um, of Minerva.
 Tritonice, a towne of Pontus.
 Tritor, oris, m. g. he that weareth oꝝ breaketh
 away a thyng: he that breaketh oꝝ crummeth
 small.
 Trituro, aui, are, to thershe coꝝne.
 Tritura, re, f. g. thye thyng, breakyng oꝝ crum-
 myng.
 Trituratio, onis, idem.
 Tritus, a, um, woꝝne, broken, wasted, muche
 vled.
 Tritus, us, m. g. the acte of breakyng oꝝ thers-
 thyng.
 Triuenefica, a great soꝝeresse.
 Triueri, Triuer in Almayne, whiche now is bus-
 der a byshoppe.
 Triuia, a name of Diana.
 Triualis, le, commune oꝝ of small estimation,
 vled oꝝ taught in high waies: also rude, not
 elegant.
 Triualis lingua, a homely forme of speche.
 Triualiter, communly, in the vulgare oꝝ homely
 facion.
 Triuirum, by euery thye men.
 Triuium, iij, neu. ge. a place where thye sande
 waies doe mete. also where common recorde of
 people is.
 Trium literarum homo, was spoken in scoꝝe of
 him, that woulde seeme to be a gentill man,
 where he was none: whiche woꝝde was made
 by this occasion, that among the olde Romans
 gentill men vled to wyte theyꝝ names with thye
 letters, as Q. F. M. for Quintus Fabius Max-
 imus. also this proverbe was spoken of them
 whiche were theues, because that Fur, contai-
 ned but thye letters,
 Triumphalis, le, belongyng to triumphes.
 Triumphalis vir, he that hath triumphed.

Currus triumphalis, a chariotte in the whiche he rode that triumphed.
Prouincia triumphalis, for conquering or subduing wherof the capitaine triumpheth.
Triumphalia, orum, triumphing, or a triumphe.
Triumphator, oris, masc. gener. he that triumpheth, or hath triumphed for vanquishing his enemies.
Triumphatus, a, um, of the whiche one hath triumphed.
Triumphatus, us, m. g. a triumphe.
Triumphatio, onis, idem.
Triumpho, aui, are, to triumphe, to reioyce exceedingly.
Triumphauit Achaos, he hath triumphed for his victory ouer the people Achai.
Id vero seruo triumphat, for that in deede he is exceedingly gladd, or he triumpheth or reioyceth greatly.
Triumphus, phi, m. ge. a triumphe, whiche is a solemne pompe or ceremonie, where a prince, a cannel, or principall capitayne of an armie, hath had victorie of the enemies of his countrey: and therfore is brought home and receiued with all reioysing and honour that maie be deuised of the people. the order and forme therof ye maye see in Titus Linius, Apianus, and Julius Capitolinus.
Agere triumphum, to triumphe.
Qui tot habuit triumphos, which hath triumphed so oftentimes.
Triumphum agere ex inimicis, to triumphe ouer theyr enemies.
Deportare triumphum, to obtayne such victorie on his enemies that he maie triumphe for it.
Ducere aliquem in triumpho, to hyng one captiue or prisoner in his triumphe.
Triumuir, uiri, m. g. one of them that is in any office, wherof thre be in lyke authoritee.
Triumuiralis, le, perteyninge to an office or authoritee, wherein be thre personnes.
Triumuiratus, us, m. g. an office in the publike weale, wherein thre men haue equal iurisdiction together, it is also the office or authoritee of Triumuir.
Triuncis, ce, that is of thre vnce weight.
Triuncium, cij, n. g. a thinge that is thre ounces.
Trixago, ginis, f. g. an herbe called iermander, calde Camedris.
Trixialis, a wourme lyke to that whiche is called Locusta, but he hath no winges.
Troas, adis, the countrey about Troie, called the lesse Phrygia.
Trochæus, chæi, m. ge. a fote in meter, whiche is of two sillables, the fyrste longe, the seconde shorte.
Trochilos, a littell birde, which is called hyng of byrdes, a wrenne.
Trochiscus, ci, m. ge. a littell whele. also Trochisci bee of physicians called littell balles, flat

at bothe endes, whiche be made of sandye powder.
Trochlea, æ, f. g. a polee, wherein the corde renneth, whereby any thyng is drawen vp. it is also the gin, whiche is called a crane.
Trochulus, li, m. g. a littell rope.
Trochum, chi, n. g. a certayne stole or chaire, whiche wyll be turned about.
Trochus, chi, m. g. a toppe, wherewith children doe playe. Trochus, is also a fyfthe, which conceiue of it selfe.
Trozen, zenis, or Trozene, nes, a citee in the parte of Grece called Peloponnesus. it is also a countrey in the lesse Asia, wherof the people are called Trozenij.
Trozenius, a, um, of Trozen.
Troglodite, people in the furthest parte of Aethiopia, beyonde Aethiopia, whiche dwell in caves, and doe eate the fleshe of serpentes.
Troglodites, a certayne birde, whiche by the description of Aetius is a hedge sparowe.
Troia, the citee of Troie, also the countrey wherein Troie stode. also a playe that children vled on horse bathe.
Troianus, a, um, of Troie.
Troianus ludus, a playe of children on horse bathe.
Troicus, a, um, of Troie.
Troilus, the sonne of Priamus and Hecuba.
Troijs, a, um, of Troie.
Troingena, one bozne at Troie.
Tropeus, pei, mas. ge. he that doeth a thyng wode turns, and renneth awaye when he hath done.
Trophæum, phæi, n. g. a marke or token of victorie or stone, set vp in the place, where enemies were vanquished or put to flyght, wheron was sette the harnes or other spoyle taken from the enemies. sometyme it is taken for victorie.
Trophonius, a notable mason.
Tropice, figuratiuely.
Tropice, ces, a kynde of bull rutches, the seeds wherof wyll make one to sleepe.
Tropicus, a, um, figuratiue.
Tropei venti, wyndes, whiche doe come from the sea.
Tropis, pis, fæ. ge. the bottum or the keele of a shippe.
Tropologia, æ, f. g. a figuratiue speaking.
Tropus, pi, m. g. a figure, a maner or faction, an alteration of a worde or sentence from his propre signification.
Tros, troos, or trois, a troian. also the name of a kyng of Troians, sonne of Erichonius.
Trossulum, a citee in Italie.
Trossulus, in the olde time was taken for a horseman, or a man of armes. it is also a persone delicate, well fedde or fleshy.
Troximi, grapes to be eaten.
Trua, æ, f. g. idem quod Trulla.
Trucidatio, onis, a kylling, a sleaying, murderynge.

T A N T E R.

Trucido, *au*, *are*, to slea cruelly, to murder.
Trucidatrix, she that killeth one.
Truculenter, cruelly.
Truculentia, *a*, *f. g.* crueltee.
Truculentus, *a*, *um*, cruell in countinaunce or menacyng.
Truculus, *li*, *m. g.* a diminutiue of **Truncus**.
Trudes, *dis*, *f. g.* a certayne instrument.
Trudo, *trusi*, *trudere*, to thruste out with violence.
Truella, a vessell, wherewith water is thowen in to the synke.
Truentum, a citee in Italie called Tronto.
Trulla, *la*, *f. g.* a trep, wherin meate is put when it is roasted or sodden. it is also a pispothe: of some it is taken for a great cuppe, byde and deepe, such as great masters were wont to bee.
Trulla, a trell, wherewith masons, tylars, and pargettours doe laie moztel.
Trulleam, a bolle, a bason.
Trullisso, *au*, *are*, to pargette.
Truncatio, *onis*, a cuttyng of a thyng moztel, a maheymyng, a manglyng.
Truncator, *oris*, *m. g.* & **Truncatrix**, *tricis*, *f. g.* he or she that cutteth in pteces.
Truncatus, *a*, *um*, cut in pteces, maheimed, mangled, cutte of moztel.
Trunco, *au*, *are*, to cutte moztel, to cut in pteces.
Truncus, *ci*, *m. g.* the stumpe or stocke of a tree, when the bowes are cutte away.
Truncus *atq; stipes*, a dull persone, a blocke heade.
Truncus, *a*, *um*, cutte of, that is cutte mozte or mangled.
Truo, *onis*, a byrde, called also **Onacrotalus**, & is lyke to a swanne.
Trusatilis, *le*, that whiche maie be tourned and dyuen about with a mannes hande.
Trusatilis mola, a querne, suche as makke is ground in, or mustarde is made in, and is turned with ones hande, a hande mylle.
Trutina, *na*, *f. g.* a weighyng balance. after **Loznatus**, it is taken for the hole, where the counsue of the balance goeth.
Trutino, *au*, *are*, to weigh or examine.
Trutinor, *aris*, *ari*, the deponent, idem.
Trux, *trucis*, *om. g.* cruel, horrible, dreadfull.
Trux tactu herba, an herbe rough in handes lyng.
Vultu truci, with a fierce and cruell countinaunce.
Trychnon, a certayne herbe called also **Strichnon**, some take it for **Alchaquengi**.
Triginon, a kynde of bleche or inke.
Tringa, a littell byrde not muche bygger then a thrush, which liueth about mores and diches: some take it to be a water hen, or a moze hen.
Tryphiodorus, a poete of Egypte.
Tryphon, a grammarion of Alexandria.
Tryxalis, a vermin lyke a Locuste, lackynge wynges.

T A N T E V.

T**V**, *ui*, *velis*, *tibi*, thou, of the, to the.
Tibi est domi, for you he is at home.
Tutemet, you pour selfe.
Tuasis, the ryuer of Tweide in Scotlande.
Tuatim, after the fashion of custome.
Tuba, *ba*, for *g.* a trumpet.
Tuba ductilis, a byasen trumpet.
Tuber, *beris*, *n. g.* a pisse growing on the ground like a mulherome or sponge. it is also generally enery swelling in a mannes bodie or bylage. It is also in a tree lyke to a great knot. also an herb called **Cyclominos**, & **Paris porcinus**.
Tuberculum, *li*, *n. g.* a littell swelling or pisse.
Tubero, a Romaine.
Tubero, *au*, *are*, to swell.
Tuberum, a riuer in India.
Tubicen, *cinis*, *m. g.* a trumpetour.
Tabulatus, *a*, *um*, made holowe lyke a pype.
Tubulus, a lyttell pype, wherein water cenneth from a springe. it is also a reede.
Tuburcinor, *aris*, *ari*, to eate hastily.
Tubus, *bi*, *m. g.* a pype, wherein water is conueighed to a cundite. it was also a thyng, wherewith they made walles hotte befoze there were chymneys.
Tucerum, a meate made with chopped fleshe like to a gigot or slow.
Tucia, a virgin bestale, that boze water in a sene.
Tucris, a ryuer of Spayne.
Tuder, a towne of Umbria.
Tudicula, *la*, for *gen.* a laddell, a pyntyng pzon, wherewith vessell is marked. also a lyttell betyll, wherewith they beate olives.
Tudiculo, *au*, *are*, to steere, to pynte a marke.
Tudirantes, they that reauyle in busynesse.
Tuditauus, the name of a man, so called because he had a head as byg as a beeryll.
Tuditis, a malette.
Tudito, *au*, *are*, to labour for auantage.
Tuesis, the ryuer called Tweede, whiche diuideth Englande from Scotlande. it is also the towne called **Berwyke**.
Tueor, *tutus vel tuius sum*, *tueri*, to defende, to kepe, to preserue, to mainteyne.
Aedificia tueri, to kepe a house in reparacions.
Dignitatem alicuius tueri, to maynteyne ones honour.
Mediocriratem tueri, to kepe a meane.
Munus tuum tuere, continue still in doing your duitie and office.
Tugurium, *ri*, *ne. ge.* a house of husbandry, a house in the countrey, a cotage.
Tuguriolum, *li*, *neu. gener.* a cotage.
Tuipse, thou thy selfe.
Tuitio, *tutionis*, a safe keepyng, a defence.
Tulphurdum, a towne in Germanie called **Lotsingen**.
Tulit, he brought.
Tulifurgium, **Bunestwyke** a citee in Almayne.
Tullij, some suppose them to be ryuers, some flowynges of bloudd out of sundrye members or iointes,

Tullianum, a doungeon within the common prys-
son of Rome.
Tullius, the name of a noble Romaine of excel-
lent wisdom learning and eloquence, rebe in
Cicero.
Tullus Hostilius, the thyrde kynge of Rome.
Tum, than: whan it goeth befoze Cum, or Tum,
it signifyeth as well, on the one syde.
Tum autem, for Et, also for Præterea.
Tum autem hoc timet, and moze ouer, or fur-
thermoze he feareth this to.
Tum vero, for Deinde, then after, and fur-
thermoze, and moze ouer.
Tum demum, and Tum deniq, finally, then at
length and not afore.
Tumba, bæ, f. g. a holow place in the grounde, a
sepulchre.
Tumens, entis, swelling, risynge.
Tumefacio, feci, facere, to make to swell.
Tumeo, tumei, tumere, to swell, to be puffed vp,
to waxe proude.
Tumescere, to swell, to rise, to be puffed vp,
to waxe proude of state.
Tumidus, a, um, swollen, puffed vp.
Tumulosus, a, um, full of hilles or knappes.
Tumor, oris, m. g. swelling, puffynge vp, risynge.
Tumulo, aui, are, to make the grounde holow, to
burie.
Tumulus, aris, ari, to be buried.
Tumultuarius, in haste, without muche aduise-
ment.
Tumultuarius, a, um, that is doone without ad-
uisement or in haste, that is doone sodainly or
with much feare.
Tumultuarij milites, men of warre, which in
the time of a sodaine rebellion, or other sodaine
daungier, were taken without any musters or
other election.
Opus tumultuarium, a worke done or ruffes-
led vp in haste.
Tumultuatio, onis, a troublynge or busynesse, a
ruffelyng or sturynge in a sodaine feare.
Tumultuo, aui, are, to make rumour, to make a
ruffelyng and busynesse, to trouble.
Tumultuor, aris, ari, the Deponent, idem.
Tumultuose, troublously, or without Rudy, with
busynesse or ruffelyng, in haste.
Tumultuosus, a, um, troublous or makyngeus-
mour, full of busynesse sturynge or ruffelynge, he
that maketh busynesse and trouble, that stur-
eth the people to sedicion.
Nuntius tumultuosus, tydynge that causeth
busynesse and sturynge.
Somnia tumultuosa, troublous dreames.
Tumultus, tus, m. g. a rumour, a commocion of
people, sedicion, inurrection, tumultie, trou-
ble, busynesse, sturynge, ruffelyng, that riseth of
some sodayne and great feare.
Tumulus, li, m. g. a littell hill or barow, some-
tyme a tumber or sepulchre.

Tunc, then.
Tunc temporis, at that time.
Tundo, tutudi, tundere, to smyte, to blyte or
beate, as in a moztex, to thumpe, to knoch.
Tundere aures alicuius, id est, obtundere.
Tundere eandem incudem assidue, to labour
continually with greute diligence aboute one
thyng.
Tunetum, a cite in Africa, called now Tunic.
Tungo, gere, olde wyrters vled for Nosco, nos-
cere, to know.
Tunica, ce, a kynde of Gylouster.
Tunica, ce, f. g. a tackette, a coate: sometime a
sherte or petie coate, also a womans hyppell or
gowne.
Tunica pallio propior, my tackette is nere the
my gowne, a proverbe applied where we will
signifie that all frendes are not to be lyke estee-
med or made of.
Tunica molesta, a kynde of pynghement.
Tunica oculorum, the eye liddes.
Tunica arboris, the rinde or barke of a tree.
Tunicatus, a, um, that weareth a tackette or
coate.
Tunici, an herbe, whiche some doe suppose to be
that, whiche bynggeth forth Gylousters.
Tunico, aui, are, to put on a tackette or coate.
Tunicula, læ, f. g. a tuchen or littell tackette.
Tuor, tueris, tutum vel tuitum, tui, and tueri,
to beholde: all be it that woode is not in vte.
Turarius, a streete in Rome.
Turba, bæ, f. g. a multitude or assembly of peo-
ple, a thynge, also trouble, debate, busynesse,
ruffelyng.
Quæ illæ turba est? numnā ego perij? what
great trouble or adoe is there? am not I vn-
doon for euer?
Propter eam hæc turba atq; abitio euēnit, for
hie sake is all this trouble or dissencion.
Ingens turba, a great rable or route.
Rarescit turba, the multitude waxeth lesse.
Turbamentum, ti, ne. g. a distourbyng or trou-
blyng.
Turbare, with trouble or busynesse.
Turbatio, onis, f. g. trouble.
Turbator, oris, m. g. one that troubleth, a trou-
bler.
Turbatus, a, um, troubled, stered, moued.
Turbatum est, imperfonale.
**Nescio quid profecto absente nobis turbas-
tum est domi**, there hath I wot not what trou-
ble chaunced at home in mine absence.
Turbasis, sterche.
Turbella, læ, f. g. a littell trouble or busynesse.
Turbide, troublously.
Turbidus, a, um, troublous, not clere.
Aqua turbida, water that is troubled and soule
Turbidū cælum, soule stormy weather, cloudie
weather.
Tempus turbidum & tranquillum, contrarie
Turbinatio, onis, the facion of a thynge bryde a-
bout

bone and small beneath.

Turbinatus, a, um, rounde and sharpe like a top, brode above and small beneath.

Turbineus, a, um, of a stoppe or blusteringe wynde.

Turbino, aui, are, to make sharpe at the ende.

Turbistum, is a thyng mixt with the liquor, whers with woulle is dyed, whiche maketh the dy to synke into the woulle, whereby the colour is made perfecte.

Turbit, a thyng muche used now a daies to purge fleume, and yet men be uncertayne what verpe

Turbit is. **Actuarius** saith, it is the roote of **Pityusa**. **Manardus** affirmeth, that **Turbit**, wherof **Mefur** maketh mention, is the seconde kynde of **Tithymalus**, called of **Dioscorides** **Myrsinites**, but that **Turbit**, wherof **Serapio** maketh mention, is thought of some men to be **Tripodium**, after the description of **Dioscorides**.

Turbo, aui, are, to trouble, to stire, to make vns quiete.

Turbo, binis, m. gen. a boystrous winde, which doeth blow downe trees and houses. also a top, wherewith children doe play. it is generally all thyng, which is rounde and brode above, and sharpe beneath. also the violence of a greete streame. Sometymes roundelles or wyndynges of serpentes. also a littell vessell, wherin they used to sende plummies and quinces one to another in the feastes called **Saturnalia**: by translation, that which disturbeth or troubleth.

Turbulente, & **Turbulenter**, troublously, with trouble and streyng.

Non turbulente pati, to suffre patiently.

Turbulentus, a, um, troublous, angrie, full of contention, full of trouble and sedicion.

Conciones turbulente, assemblies full of trouble and sedicion.

Turbulento, aui, are, to trouble, to disturbe.

Turce, people called **Turkes**, whiche inhabited the countrey loyng to the sea **Caspium**, & the hill **Caucasus**, some of them were accompted amonge the people of **Scythia**, of whom **Hecataeus** maketh mention: whiche aboute 725. yeres passed, wanderyng aboute as vabundant robbers, wasted & destroyed diuers countreys: but afterwarde by the valiant prowesse of christia princes, in the tyme of **Godfrey de Boslognie**, and after, their puissance was abated. But afterward in the yere of our lord. 1300. one **Othomanus**, the tenth from **Solymanus**, which now is the greete tyran of the **Turkes**, a ploughmans sonne, valiant and subtile of witte, gatherynge a greete armie of **vacabundus**, wanne a greete countrey in **Asia** the lesse: and so successiuelly every one sens hath increased their dominion: haupyng now vnder their subiection al **Asia** the lesse, **Syria**, **Media**, **Mesopotamia**, **Egipt**, **Grecia**, **Illiria**, eueriche of these conteynyng many great and famous roys

almes: besides **Hungarie**, the yle of the **Rhodes**, and many other ples sometyme christened. They dooe now call **Turchia** properly that, which was named **Asia minor**: and some dooe name it **Natolia**.

Turde, a citee in **Italie**, called now **Tudertum**.

Turdetania, a countrey now called **Granado**.

Turditani, & **Turduli**, people of that countrey.

Turdulus, li, a diminutive of **Turdus**.

Turdus, di, m. g. a kynde of birdes, of the which **Aristotle** saith, that there be thre soyes: one is of the greatnesse of a **Pie**, and is called in greche **Ixiboron**, or **Ixiophagon**, as it were an eater of misfelden, which we call a **thrush**. Another is lesse, and is in greche called **Trichas**, a **thrush** sell, or **maus**. The thirde is very littell, and in greche is called **Tyla**, as **Thibeneus** writeth a **wyngethrush**. **Plinius** saith, that **Turdus** is in sommer somewhat redder, and in winter warreth blacke: also that in sommer his necke is of a diuers colour, in wynter of one colour: and that he maketh his neste with clate on the toppe of a tree. Some suppose it to be the byrde, which is called an outell or blache byrde. **Turdus** is also a fyssh, called in greche **Cichle**, liuyng among stones & rocks, and is not a foote long, and hath iii. synnes, besides the hyndermoste synne: and is in figure lyke to a tenche, in colour russete, and hath on his bealle spottes of purple and white.

Turdus cecat sibi malum, he hath made a rod for his owne taile: a proverbe applied to hym that is cause of his owne euill.

Tureus, a, um, like **Thureus**.

Turgeo, turfi, gere, to be swollen, to swell vp, to borgen, also to swell for anger.

Turgere alicui, to bee angrie and moued with one.

Turgesco, scere, to swell or ryle vp, to borgen.

Turgidulus, la, lum, somewhat swollen or bolned out, somewhat inflate or puffed vp.

Turgidus, a, um, swollen, puffed vp, risen, inflated, bigge, stroutyng out.

Turia, idem quod **Duria**.

Turiaso, a citee in **Spayne**.

Turicremus, looke **Thuricremus**.

Turio, onis, for. g. the tendrell or ponge branche of a tree.

Turma, mæ, f. g. a company of souldiours, conseryng. 32. horse men, a troupe: and their captain is called **Decurio**.

Turmalis, le, of the same troupe or bande.

Turmatim, in order of battaile, by companies or bandes.

Turnus, the name of a capitaine claine by **Aeneas**.

Turones, people in **Fraunce** by the riuer **Aire**.

Turonica, **Tours** in **Fraunce**.

Turpiculus, a, um, somewhat filthy, dishonest or vnclane, somewhat ill fauoured.

Turpificatus, a, um, made filthy or vnclane.

Turpis, pe, foule, dishonest, cruell, also great.

Fuga

Turp turpis, a dishonour flight.
Turpe caput, a foule great head.
Turpiter, shamefully, dishonourably, filthily, villas
 noustly.
Turpido, dinis, f. ge. dishonourable, villante, des
 formiter, ill favourednesse: sometime rebuke.
Turpo, aui, are, to defile, dishonour, or bypnye
 out of god's facion.
Turricula, la, f. g. a littell toure. also a boze, out
 of the whiche dice are thowen.
Turris, ris, f. gen. a toure, or any thyng made
 like to it.
Turris biffonis, a citee of Sardinia, nowe called
 Sardos.
Turrifer, and **Turriger**, ra, rum, that beareth a
 toure, as an elephant.
Turritus, a, um, highe: also toured, or full of
 toures.
Elephantiturriti, elephanten bearynge toures
 on their backs.
Turtio, onis, a certayne fische lyke a delphin.
Turulis, a riuer of Spayne.
Turtur, turis, m. and sometime f. g. a birde called
 a turtill. it is also a fische called Trigon.
Turunda, da, f. m. gen. a pellet of breadde or
 paste, wherewith capons or other foules are cras
 med: after some it is a cake used in sacrifice. also
 a tent of linte, which surgeons dooe putte into
 a wounde.
Tus, turis, n. g. frankynceuse. it is also wrytten
 with h, as Thus.
Tuscania, a towne of Tuscya.
Tuscia, a countrey in Italie, wherin be the citees
 of Florence, Sene, Lucca, and Pise.
Tusci, people of Tuscane.
Tusculanensis, se, of Tusculum.
Tusculum, a littell peece of frankynceuse. also a
 citee by Rome sette on an hill.
Tusculanus, a, um, of that citee.
Tusculanum, was the territozie aboute Tuscu
 lum, where Cicerio, Marro, and diuers other
 noble men dwelled.
Tusculus, a, um, of Tusculum.
Tuscus, a, um, of the countrey of Tuscya.
Tuscus, a streete in Rome.
Tussedo, dinis, f. g. the cough.
Tussicula, la, f. g. a littell cough.
Tussilago, ginis, f. g. an herbe, whiche putteth
 away the cough. some men suppose it to be col
 tes fore or horse hofte, or sole toote, called of the
 apothecaries Vngula Caballina, it hath leaues
 like iure, but somewhat bigger, with many coz
 ners, the vpper parte of the leafe greene; the ne
 ther whitish, the stalk an handfull high, and
 beareth a pale floure.
Tussio, fini, fire, to cough.
Tussis, sis, f. m. gener. the cough.
Tutamen, minis, & **Tutamentum**, ti, ne. gen.
 a defence, a safegarde.
Tutanus, was supposed to be a god, whiche had
 the custodie of men.

Tute, thou thy selfe.
Tute tibi imperes, dooe you gouerne or rule
 your selfe.
Tute, aduerbium, safely, without daungier or
 perill.
Tutela, la, f. g. the wardshippe or custodie of
 infants, a safe keepng, a defendng, a fence or
 hedge about a ground.
Factus suatutela papillus dicitur, when he
 is no moze vnder the tuition of a creantour or
 gardian.
Tutelaris, re, pertainng to a creantour or gar
 dian.
Tutelaris diuus, the saincte whom we do take
 for our spectall aduocate to god.
Tutelarius, idem quod ardis, one that hath the
 custodie of the temples or common houses.
Tutia, is called of the grekes Popholix; the thir
 her parte therof is Spodium.
Tutolina, a goddesse, vnder whose custodie was
 coine in barnes and rikes.
Tutissime, most surely.
Tutius, moze sure.
Tuto, without peryll or punishment.
Tuto, aui, are, to defende.
Tutor, taris, tari, to defende, to maintaine, to
 keepe safe.
Tutor, oris, m. gen. a gardian, he that hath the
 warde of an infant, a creantour.
Tutorius, a, um, pertainng to a gardian.
Tutulus, a top of the heare wounden with a pur
 ple lace on the crowne of a womans head, whis
 the was onely woze of hir that was wife to the
 great priest at Rome, called Flamen Dialis.
Tutus, a, um, sure, safe, defended from perill, one
 of daunger.
Tutus a calore, defended from the daunger of
 heate.
Ad omnes ictus tutus, that can not be hurte
 with any stroke.
Locus tutus, a sure place where one needeth to
 feare no daungier.
Tuus, a, um, thyn.
Tuum est, it is your parte, durtie, or office.
Tuo arbitratu, after your owne fantasie and
 pleasure.
Terigine tuiquicquam? didde I touche any
 thyng that is yours?
Tui studiosus, that loueth you well.
Tui charitas, the loue that I beare towarde
 you.
De tuis vnus, one of your friendes.
Pro amicitia tua, for the loue and friendeshyp
 that I owe you.

TYana, a citee of Cappadocia.
Tyaneus, a, um, of that citee.
Tyber, bris, a great ryuer by Rome.
Tyberinis, nidis, patronymicum f. m. of
 Tyber.

Tyber.
Tyberinus, a, um, of **Tyber**.
Tyberinus, the god of the ryuer **Tyber**.
Tyberius, the name of an emperour of Rome.
Tybur, ris, n. g. a citee by Rome.
Tyburinus, a, um, of the cite **Tybur**.
Tyburis, burtis, om. gen. & hic & hac **Tyburis**, & hoc **Tyburis**, of **Tybur**.
Tyca, a nymphe.
Tyche, ches, a citee in Sicilie.
Tychius, a mans name in Homere.
Tydeus, Bissyl, the father of **Diomedes** the noble capitayne, which wounded **Venus** & Mars at the battaile of **Troie**.
Tydides, the sonne or nephew of **Tydeus**.
Tyle, called also **Thule**, an yle within one dayes journey of the frozen sea.
Tylus, a worme, which lieth vnder stones and eiles, that haue lien longe on the grounde, and is somewhat blacke and scaled, and hath many legges, whiche beyng touched, closed him selfe rounde as a pease, and is most commonly called a chesellippe.
Tymer, a mans name. also a riuer.
Tymbra, a great fiede in the countrey of **Troie**, through whiche the riuer of **Tymer** cenneth into the riuer of **Scamander**.
Tymbus, bi, a tumber or monument.
Tymetes, one of the sonnes of kyng **Phidamas**.
Tymolus, idem quod **Tmolus**.
Tympanicus, a, um, he that is diseased with a tympanie.
Tympanista, x, m. g. he that plaieyth on a drumme lade of tymbzell.
Tympanistria, x, f. g. a woman that plaieyth on a tymbzell.
Tympanites, a kinde of dyoplie, wherein the bealy swelleth great, wherof wynde is the chiefe occasion, a tympanie.
Tympanizo, aui, are, to play on a tymbzell, tabbour or drumme lade.
Tympanotriba, idem quod **Tympanista**.
Tympanum, ni, ne. ge. a tymbzell, a tabbour or drumme lade. **Seruius** calleth it a couered chariot or carte: other suppose it to be the stroke of a carte wheele: I thinke it may be taken for the coyle of a chariot or horse litter made with bayles or bourdes topned, whiche is not muche from the opinion of **Seruius**.
Tympanum, is also a great wheele, wherein men doe goe to drawe by thynges of greete weyghe, it is also a platter, which serueth for meate. also an ingen to draw water with.
Tymphei, people in **Etholia**, which is in **Grecia**.
Tyndareus, a, um, of **Tyndarus**.
Tyndarida, **Lasto** and **Pollux**.
Tyndaris, daridis, the daughter or nere of **Tyndarus**. **Tyndaris** was also a citee of Sicilie.
Tyndarus, the father of the fayre **Helene**, for whom **Troy** was destroyed, and also of **Lasto** and **Pollux**.

Typha, groweth in fennes, with a longer than the stalk, hauinge on the top a floure, which cleeth a way like the floure of a thistle.
Typha cerealis, is a kinde of cozne, like to our rie, by **Theophrastus** description: and I suppose it is that, whiche we call rie.
Typhis, a carpenter, whiche first founde the way to gouerne a shippe.
Typhoeus, triffylla, a great giant, the sonne of **Titan**. **Typhon**, idem, also a great puissant wynde, a whiele wynde.
Typhoeus, & **Typhoeus**, a, um, of **Typhoeus**.
Typhona, be certayne impressions in the aire, like globes of fyre or daries.
Typhus, haughtinesse of mynde, pryde, arrogancie.
Typus, pi, m. g. a figure, an exemple, or a foynie, a lphenesse or a shadow of a thyng.
Tyra, a riuer nere **Ester**.
Tyrambe, a citee of **Sarmatia**.
Tyrannice, cruelly, tyrannously.
Tyrannicida, dx, m. g. he that sleeth a tyranne.
Tyrannicidium, the kylling of a tyranne.
Tyrannicus, a, um, of a tyranne.
Tyrannis, nidis, for. g. a cruell or violent rule or gouernance for a priuate commoditee, and not for a publike weale, tyrannie.
Tyrannion, a learned ma in the tyme of **Pompey**.
Tyrannoctanus, ni, masc. g. he that killeth a tyranne.
Tyrannus, the name of sophister.
Tyrannus, ni, m. g. a tyranne. also a birde called of some a nyn murder.
Tyras, a riuer of **Sarmatia**.
Tyranthina, a garment of purple colour.
Tyrianthinus color, purple colour.
Tyres, a citee of **Syphie**.
Tyridates, a kynge of **Armenie**.
Tyrinthia, a citee by **Argos**, where **Hercules** was nourished.
Tyrinthius, a, um, of **Tyrinthia**.
Tyrius, a, um, of the yle called **Tyros**, also violet or purple colour.
Vestes tyria, garments of purple colour.
Tyro, onis, a ponge souldiour, a man of armes, also he that first entreteth into the experience of any arte, science, or exercise.
Tyro vsu forensi, one that is newly exercised in pleading.
Tyro acradis in realiqua, one that is but a ponge begynner and yet ignorant in a thyng.
Tyrociniū, uij, neu. ge. the fyrst exercise in any thyng.
Ponere tyrociniā, to be first exercised.
Deponere rudimenta tyrociniū, idem.
Tyrociniū aratis lapsus, by reason of hys youth, or for ignorance, lacke of experience or knowlage.
Tyrociniū nauium, the fyrst tyme that one maketh any viage on the sea.
Tyrociniū oratorum, the fyrst exercise of ponge oratours being admitted to pleade in the courts.

comon place.

Facere tyrocinium, to be first exercised or traded.

Tyrocinium animi, simplicitie, lacke of perfect understanding, or good iudgement.

Tyro, a mans name, by whom Cicero did sette so muche hope.

Tyros, a citee in Phoenicia, also an yle where the colour purple was first founde.

Tyrotarichus, tarichus, m. g. a sauce made with cheefe.

Tyrtheni, the people of Cuscane.

Tyrthenus, a, um, of or by Cuscane.

Tyrthus, the Sheperdes name in whose house Lavinia was brought a bedde.

Tyris, the circle without the walles of a towne, wherein men may walke for their solace.

Tyrteus, a grecke poete.

Tyrunculus, i, m. ge. a very ponge souldiour or ponge learner.

Tyros, a citee by the mountayne Libanus.

Tysias, x, he that firste inuented Rhetorike.

Tyrigias, the name of a notable theefe and robber whiche thereby grew rich.

V ANTE A.



A C A N S,

antis, that is at leysure, that hath nothyng to doe.

Vacat, it serueth to no purpose, it is superfluous: also it signifieth, I am at good leysure or without bu-

synes. Sometime it signifieth to cate or force.

Et cui esse dicerto vacat and who careth to be well spoken or eloquent?

Vacatio, onis, f. g. vacation or tyme when a man is out of his comon businesse, ceasing, leysure, exemption, immunitie.

Vacatio militie, truce.

Vacatio adolescentie, excusacion of youth.

Legis vacatio, dispensacion of the law.

Dare vacationem militie, to geue vp warre for a space, to make truce.

Omnium munerum vacatio, the beyng with out any administracion, gouernaunce, office or charge.

Vacatio rerum gestarum, immunitie from labour and businesse that one hath deserued for the good seruice he hath dooen to the common weale.

Habere vacationem, to cease or bee vacante from labour, to be without businesse.

Dare vacationem rerum omnium, to exempte

or discharge from all maner businesse.

Vti vacatione, to vse his priuilege of exemption.

Vacanter, at good leysure, with leysure enough, as though he had nothyng to doe.

Vacanter hoc etiam cumulaui & inaniter, he added to this in vaine, and to no purpose.

Vacca, x, f. ge. a cowe. also a citee in Rumedie, also a ryuer in Portugall.

Vaccei, a people of Spayne.

Vaccinus, a, um, of a cowe.

Vaccus, a capitaine of the people called Fundani.

Vacerra, x, m. gen. a madde person without wit, also a perclofe or raites made of ymber, with

in the whiche some thyng is closed, also a stake or poste, wherunto hoes are tied in a stable.

Vacillans, antis, om. g. wauerynge, waggynge, mouynge, vnconstant.

Vacillantes littere, letters written crookedly, or out of order, some hygher and some lower, as where ones hande trembleth for weakenesse.

Vacillans testis, a witnesse whiche vnconstantly dweth varie in tepoche and depolicion.

Vacillario, onis, f. g. a waggynge or wauerynge, an inconstant meynge, lewlenesse, inconstancie, waggynge now to one parte, now to an other.

Vacillo, aui, are, to moue inconstantly, to wagge or wauer, to bee vnstable or vnure, to be vnconstant, to be lewle.

Vacillare ex vino, to haue drunke so muche wyne, that he ropleth or staggereth.

Vacillare clauis, the nayles be lewle, or doos wagge.

Vacillare alternis tibijs, to weale with our legges, settingt nowe the one befoze, nowe the other.

Totadomus superior vacat, al the vpper part of the house is voyde, and hath nothyng in it.

Tellus vacillat sub pedibus, the grounde moeth or trembleth vnder vs.

Vacinia, x, a certaine tree.

Vacinium, ij, n. ge. a floure, whiche is also called Hyacinthus, & hath longe leaues, a rounde roote, a stalke of a spanne longe and moze, hauynge on it many purple floures, wherewith in some places they doe die purpull.

Vaco, aui, are, to applie witte and studie, to bee at leysure, to attende and geue his mynde or diligence to a thyng.

Vaco sapietia, I apply my studie to haue wise dome.

Vaco rei diuina, I applie my witte to goddes seruice: also to be emptie or voyde.

Fac vacent ades, cause the house to be voided.

Vacat occupatione, he is without occupacion, he is ydle, he hath nothyng to doe. Sometime it signifieth to be superfluous or vnprofitable.

Quantum temporis vacabit ab officio publico, duryng the tyme that I shall be at leysure, as longe as I shall haue leysure.

Nullum

Nullum tempus ei vacabat a cogitando, he
hauer ceased to thynke, he was alwayes musing
oz thynkyng on the matter.
Vacare ab omni administratione rerum, to
medle with nothyng.
Vacabam culpa, I was nothyng gyltie.
Si vacat, if you be at leasure, if ye hadie no
thing to doe.
A metu vacare, to be out of feare.
Populo vacare, to take no heede oz regarde
what the people saith.
Vacat mihi esse diserto, I haue so littel to doe
that I haue good leysure to shewe myne elo-
quence, oz to shew how eloquently I can speake
in the matter.
Philosophia vacare, to studie philosophie.
Corpori vacare, id est, curare corpus, to cher-
ryshe the bodie.
Vacare postulationibus, to here and dispatche
suites and requestes.
Sermoni alicuius vacare, to hearken to ones
wordes, oz what he saith.
Vacant agri, the fieldes byng to the nothing,
oz be not husbanded oz occupied.
Cum a scribendo vacaret, whan he was at lets-
sure and not let with wrytyng.
Nullū est tempus quo iusticia vacare debet,
there is no tyme wherein iustice shoulde not be
ministred and exercised.
Vacare omni vento, to haue no winde at all.
Vacare animo, not to thynke oz muse in his
mynde of any thyng.
Vacabat lamentis mors eius, his death was
not betwyled.
Vacorium, a citee in Roze called Villacum.
Vacuefacio, feci, facere, to empyte oz make voide
Vacuo, aui, are, idem.
Vacuitas, atis, for. gen. emptinesse, voidenesse.
Vacuna, a goddessse, vnto whome housbandmen
after haruest was cleane doen, did sacrifice, as
to the goddessse of quietnesse after labour.
Vacuus, a, um, voyde, empyte, oz withoute a
thyng.
Vacuæ aures. Date mihi vacuas aures dum
eloquor, geue you eares onely to me while I
speake, oz here nothyng els.
Vacuus animus, a mynde without care oz sol-
licitude.
Animo vacuo, at leysure.
Vacuus equus, a spare horse that hath no man
on him.
Vacuus a periculo, out of daunger.
Si es animo vacuo, if ye be not let with some
earnest cogitation oz businesse, if ye bee at leys-
sure.
Vacuus are aliqua, deliuered of any thyng.
Vacuos dies habere, not to be let with any
occupation oz businesse.
Gladius vagina vacuus, a naked sward.
Hora nulla vacua a furto, there is no houre
voyde wherein he doeth not comit some robbery.

Lectus vacuus, an empty bedde.
Locus vacuus a turba, a place where is no com-
panie of people.
Prædia vacua, fennes and manours voyde,
that no man is in possession of.
Vacuum tempus ne quod dem mihi laboris,
that I may not suffer my selfe to haue any tyme
vacant oz voyde of labour.
Vacuum ab omni molestia esse, to be cleane
without all trouble oz greefe.
Nulla pars Gallie ab exercitu vacua, there is
no coast of France, that hath not an army in it.
Vacuum a defensoribus oppidum, a towne
without a garrison of men to defende it.
Animi vacuus, fearefull, timorous.
Vacui ab omni sumptu, that be not contri-
butores to any thyng.
Timore vacuus, without feare.
Virium vacuus, feeble, without strength.
Vacuus ad narrandum aliquid, at leysure to
shew oz tell a thyng.
Vadens, entis, om. g. goyng.
Vadimonis lacus, a certayne poole, wherein bee
Ilandes that swymme and moue with the
water.
Vadimonium, ij, n. g. a promyse oz bonde to ap-
peare at a day appoynted.
Vadimonio obstrictus, let to bayle oz mayn-
pise, when a man is bounde to appeare at a
day assigned by a iustice.
Vadimonium obire, to appeare at a day assig-
ned.
Vadimonium deserere, to make defaut at the
day and not to appeare.
Vadimonium missum facere, to discharge res-
cognisaunce oz sureties that were bounden.
Vadimonium differre, to geue a longer day of
appearance.
Vadimonium promittere, to promise oz binde
him selfe to appeare at a day appoynted.
Ad vadimonium venire, to appeare at the
day appoynted.
Vadimonium constituere, to appoynt a day
of appearance.
Vadis, & vas; vadis, m. gen. he that undertaketh
for an other, a suretie for ones appearance.
Vades deserere, not to appeare at the day ap-
poynted, & so to leaue the sureties in daunger.
Dare vades, to put in sureties.
Vadium, ij, idem quod Vadimonium.
Vado, vasi, ere, to goe, to goe forth.
Vado, aui, are, to wade, to wade ouer.
Flumen facile vadari potest, the riuer may be
easily waded throughe.
Vador, aris, ari, Verbum commune, to bynde
him selfe to appeare in iudgement, oz to bynde
an other to appeare.
Vadosus, a, um, full of fourdes oz shallow places
that one may wade ouer.
Vadum, i. neu. g. a fourde oz shallow place in a
water, where men and beastes may go ouer, it

to sometime taken for the sea.

Res est in vado, the thing is well, or the matter is in suretie, or out of danger.

Tentare vadum, prouebially, to adventure of assaying a thing.

Væ, an interiection, wherewith we doe curse.

Væ misero mihi, wo be to me wretched fellow that I am.

Væneo, væniui, nire, I take Væneo.

Væsanus, a, um, I take Væsanus.

Væsellus, he that is somewhat craftie.

Væser, fra, frum, subtilie, craftie, sly, wily.

Væframentum, subtilie or craftie, slyness.

Væfre, craftie, decessfully, wilyly.

Vagabundus, a, um, that wandreth about.

Vagans, antis, wanderyng.

Vagatio, onis, f. g. a wanderyng.

Vagationes militum, when souldiers wandre about or stray abode from their campe or garrison.

Vagæ, abode, wanderyng here and there, now to one parte, now to an other.

Vageti, a people dwelling amongst the mountaynes, called Alpes.

Vagina, æ, a sheeth of a scabbarde, a heueryng.

Vagina frumenti, the hole that corne cometh out of.

Vaginula, æ, f. g. a littell sheeth of scabbarde.

Vagio, giui, ire, to crie as a childe.

Vagito, aut, are, the frequentatiue of Vagio.

Vagitus, us, m. g. the cryng of a childe.

Vago, aut, are, idem quod vago.

Vagor, aris, ari, to wander, to stray abode, to goe from coast to coast.

Vagatur animus, the mynde wandreth.

Vagor, oris, m. g. idem quod Vagitus.

Vagus, a, um, wanderyng and abyding in no place.

Vaga iuuentus, that resteth in no place.

Nomen herbæ vagum, the name of an herbe that is uncertaine, or wherof be dyuers opinions.

Errans & vaga sententia, an vnconstant or waquering opinion.

Vah, an interiection, wherin we wonder at a thing, also of reioysyng, also of laughing.

Vaha, an interiection of reioysyng or laughing.

Vaiedabber, an Hebrew word, whiche in latine is Numeri, one of the five booke of Moses.

Valasca, a queene of the Bormes, which conspyred with certayne other women, to haue dyuen out the men, and to haue had a gouernance of women lyke the Amazons.

Valde, very muche, greatly.

Quicquid vult, valde vult, what so euer he willethe, he willethe it earnestly.

Valde recusat, he doeth greatly refuse.

Valde grauitur, verie greuouely.

Tam valde, so greatly.

Nihil est tam valde vulgare, nothyng is so common.

Valde quam paucos habet, he hath very few.

Valdius, the comparatiue, farre more.

Valens, entis, om. g. puissant, whole, stronge, in good health, that can doe muche.

Valentius ad omnia, of more force, strengthe and vertue.

Cum valentiora pugnare, to fight with one that is stronger then him selfe.

Valentes cibi, meates that nourish muche.

Adiumentum valentissimum, a true helpe of great efficacy and strenght.

Postulatio valentior, a request more lyke to obteyne.

Argumenta valentia, arguments of more force.

Valenter, puissantly, strongly, mightily, with force.

Valentia, the first name of Rome, also a cite in Spaine called Valente.

Valentia, æ, f. gen. puissance, power, might, strength, habilitie.

Valentulus, a, um, somewhat stronge.

Valeo, valui, lere, to be able, to be whole, to be in helth, to be of authoritie, also to be woorth, to be stronge or puissant, to maye doe, or bee of force or power.

Neg sum tam imperita, vt quid amor valeat nesciam, I am not such a foole, but I knowe what loue maye doe, or of what force loue is.

Male valeo, I fare ill, I am ill at ease.

Valere ab oculis, to be whole of the discaise of the eyes.

Valere à pecunia, to haue money enough.

Non tantum valet, he is not of such puissance or power.

Valuit autoritas, his authoritie was great.

Valer amicis, he hath many friends.

Corpore valere, to be stronge, to be in helth.

Curia valere, to tenne well.

Valere gratia apud senatum, to be in fauour or credite with the senators.

Valere opibus & potentia, to be riche and puissant.

Valere stomacho, to haue a good stomache.

Valere viribus, to haue muche strenght, to be stronge.

Valere apud aliquem, to be much with one.

Valet in id, it is good therfore, or for that purpose.

Longum vale, fare well for euer and a day.

Valere iussi, I badde him farewell and take my leaue of him.

Valet sestertius vicienis, it is worth. xx. pence.

Valere à morbo, to be recouered from sickness.

Valeat, farewell he, I care not for him.

Imo habeat, valeat, vivat cum illa, well lette him wedde hir, I care not for him, muche good dooe it him with hir: or let him haue hir, god be with him, let him make merie with hir.

Si deus talis est, vt nulla gratia, nulla hominum

In qua charitate reueatur, valeat, if god be fuche
 one, that he hath neither fauoure nor loue to
 mankynde, I care not for him.
 Valeant qui inter nos diffidium volunt, they
 that will haue vs at variance, lette them gette
 them hence, or god bee with them.
 Ne valeam, I pray god I neuer be in health,
 I pray god I die.
 Rei augenda parum valet, it is of smal force
 to augment the matter.
 Valet autoritas illius apud plebem, his au-
 thorities may doe muche with the people.
 Valet apud eum veritas, he setteth muche by
 the truth, or greatly esteemeth the truth.
 Si quid in arte vales, if you can doe any thing
 in your science or feate.
 Valet hæc res in causis, this thyng is of force
 in defendyng or pleadyng causes.
 Valet vt lex, it is euen of as muche force as a
 law.
 Valet, sometyme for significat.
 Vale, farewell, god be with you, god keepe you
 in health.
 Eodem valet, it is good and holisome for the
 same thyng.
 Valeria, a towne in Spayne, the people wherof be
 called Valerenses.
 Valeria, the sister of Messala, wife to a noble mā
 called Seruius, who being dead, whā she was
 asked, why she dyd not marie agayne, she aun-
 swered, that Seruius her housebande was still
 aliue with hir. It is also a countrey by Hungas-
 rie, now called Stiria.
 Valeriana, an herbe, called Valerian, rede in
 Iohn.
 Valerius, a mans name.
 Valesco, scere, idem quod Valco.
 Valesius, for Valerius.
 Valerudinarius, a, um, now and then sicke, oftē
 tymes sicke, sickely.
 Valerudinarius medicus, a physician that cures
 sicke men.
 Valerudinarius, a place where men dwell whā
 they be sicke.
 Valetudo, dinis, f. g. sometyme signifieth sickness
 nesse, sometyme health.
 Valetudine operam dare, & Seruire, to haue
 regarde to his helthe, to cherishe him selfe.
 Longa & pertinax valetudo, a longe and co-
 tinuall sicknessesse.
 Amittere valetudinem, to fall sicke.
 Quodam valetudinis genere tentari, to be
 attached with a certayne sicknessesse.
 Infirmitas valetudinis, sicknessesse.
 Incommodum valetudinis, idem.
 Commodioris valetudinis factus, recovered
 to health, waxed whole agayne.
 Valetudo mala, incommoda, infirma, sickness-
 nesse.
 Tenui valetudine homo, a sickely person.
 Conflictari iniqua valetudine, to bee soze

syche.
 It in melius valetudo, he beginneth to reco-
 uer, he waxeth better and better.
 Ferre valetudinem, to suffer sicknessesse.
 Grauescebat valetudo Augusti, Augustus
 waxed sickely.
 Valgium, an instrument to make floyes smooth.
 Valgatio, a question in rebute of one.
 Valgustus, a crooked staffe.
 Valgus, a, um, that hath the legges bowed in
 warde, narrow at the knees, and the fete oute-
 warde a lamber.
 Valide, valiantly, mightily, puidantly.
 Valide cupere, to desire a thyng greatly.
 Validissime fauere alicui, to fauour one verie
 earnestly, to beate one very great fauour.
 Validius cocta beta, beetes more thoughtly
 sodden.
 Validus, a, um, valiaunt, mightie, puidant,
 stronge.
 Validus facundia, that is very eloquent, that
 can doe much with his eloquence.
 Validus ex morbo, stronge and well recovered
 after his sicknessesse.
 Opes validæ, id est, magnæ, great riches.
 Te aduenisse saluum atq; validum, that you
 be come safe in good health and stronge.
 Vrbs valida muris, acies strongly walled.
 Validior, validius, more mightie.
 Vallaris, re, perteynyng to a trench in a fild.
 Vallaris corona, a garlande geuen to him,
 whiche first entred into the trench of his ennes-
 mies campe.
 Vallecula, or vallicula, læ, f. g. a littell valey.
 Vallescit, olde wryters used perierit, he is lost or
 perished.
 Valles, lis, or Vallis, lis, f. g. a valey or dale.
 Valli, are pales made sharpe aboue.
 Vallo, aui, are, to inclose, to fortifie, to make a
 trench aboute, to strengthen, to make a fence
 to fortifie.
 Vallonia, was called the goddess of Wales.
 Vallum, li, n. g. and sometyme Vallus, li, m. g.
 a trench, which is made in a fild to defend an
 host, within the whiche pavilions are pyght.
 Vallus, li, m. g. a stake or post, wherunto vines
 are bounde.
 Valor, oris, m. g. value or price.
 Valuar, arum, f. g. plu. tantum, doores or gates,
 whiche be shutte on two partes.
 Valuulus, li, m. g. the cobbe of a beane or pease,
 or other lyke thyng: or rather the holownesse of
 a beane or pease cobbe, wherin the beanes or
 peasen be.
 Vanans, olde wryters used for fallens, decaying.
 Vandali, people of Mandalia.
 Vandalia, a countrey in the northe parte of the
 worlde.
 Vane, vayne, folyshe, lying.
 Vanesco, scere, to vanishe, to be brought to
 naught,

naught, to come to naught.
 In auras vanescere, to vanishe away in the ayre.
 Vangiones, people in Germanie of a citie, called woyms.
 Vanidicus, a, um, a lye or tellar of falshe tales.
 Vaniloquus, a, um, idem.
 Vaniloquidorus, idem.
 Vaniloquentia, a, f. m. g. bayne speeche, vaine babling.
 Vanitas, aris, f. ge. vanities, lightnesse, leasng, folg, vncoustantie.
 Vanitudo, dinis, f. g. idem.
 Vanno, aui, are, to vanne coyne.
 Vannus, ni, f. g. a vanne or a great stre, wherewith they winnow coyne.
 Vanus, a, um, boyde or emptie, also foolish, bayne, that beliveth in trifles, envidous, a maker of lies, that hath a pleasure to tell lies, that careth not what he doeth affirme, vnphely and to no purpose.
 Vana fides, false trust or belefe.
 Vanus ingenio, that beleneth thynges quiches lie, light of belefe.
 Inceptum uanum, a bayne enterpryse that cometh to none effecte.
 Vapidus, a, um, that hath a great taste.
 Vapide se habere, to be sicke or in ill case.
 Vapor, and sometyne Vapores, oris, m. g. a vapour of hot breath issuing out of a thyng: some tyme it is taken for heate.
 Vaporarium, ri, n. g. a place made hotte to sit in in the wynter tyme, a stowe.
 Vaporatio, onis, a casting vp of vapours or hotte breath.
 Vaporeferus, a, um, making or steryng by vapours.
 Vaporo, aui, are, neutrally, to sende out vapours to breath out: attuely to heate or make warme a place, to perfume, also to make drie, or to sake out vapours.
 Vappa, pa, f. g. wyne that hath lost the verdure. it is sometyne taken for a man, in whome is no witte or perfitt reason.
 Vapo, onis, a beast that fleeth.
 Vapularis, re, that is beaten.
 Vapulo, aui, are, to be beaten.
 Varar, Dunbar in Scotlande.
 Variabilis, le, variable.
 Varduli, a people of Spayne.
 Varians, antis, om. g. diuers, of diuers colours or factions.
 Varians celum, chaungeable wheather, nowe fayre, nowe foule.
 Variatim, diuersely, after diuers factions.
 Varicula, a diminutive of Varix.
 Vari, spotted in the face.
 Varico, aui, are, or Varicor, aris, ari, to transgresse, to passe ouer a thyng negligently, also to goe crouchedly with thee feete bendynge inwarde and the knees farre a sunder.

Varicosus, a, um, that hath the veynes swollen.
 Varicus, an aduerbe, whiche signifieth crouching.
 Varicus, a, um, that goeth with great strides.
 Varia, for Panthera, beastes of diuers colours.
 Vari, diuersely, after diuers factions or foytes.
 Vari valui, I was now well now ill: some tyme sicke, sometyne in good helth.
 Vari agere, to handle a matter now after one faction, now after another.
 Vari discernere, to geue diuers sentences of a thyng.
 Variegatus, a, um, painted or garnished with sundrie colours.
 Varietas, aris, f. ge. varieties, diuersities in thynges, diuersities in colours.
 Vario, aui, are, to make diuers, to chaunge, to varie, to squate, to disagree.
 Otium variare labore, sometyne to labour, sometyne to be idell.
 Variare voluptatem, to chaunge the hynde of pleasure.
 Sententiam variare timor, feare caused them to haue diuers opinions.
 Variant graecorum exempla, the greke exam-ples be diuers.
 Variola, measles.
 Varius, a fische, called a troute.
 Varius, a, um, diuers, vnlike, vncoustant, variable, chaungeable, of diuers colours or factions.
 Varia fortuna, chaungeable fortune, now good now badde.
 Varix, ricis, m. g. a disease, a veine swelling full of melancholy bloudde, either in the temples, healy, or legges.
 Varolus, a certayne fische.
 Varro, onis, a noble Romain, of all other moost excellently leatned.
 Varus, a, um, that hath the legges crooked with the kete inwarde, that hath spotted in his face.
 Varæ manus, crooked handes.
 Varum brachium, a crooked arme.
 Varus, ri, m. g. a spotte in the face.
 Varus, a riuer, which diuideth the parte of France called Parbonensis, from Italy: also it was the name of a poete.
 Vas, vadis, m. g. a suretie, that undertaketh for an other man, also a pledge.
 Vas, vasis, n. g. a vessell.
 Vasa conclamare, to crie to trusse by cariage & baggage, as whan an armie doeth remoue.
 Vasarium, ri, ne. g. a cupboard of plate, also that money that was geuen to magistrates, whan they wente forth into prouinces.
 Vascones, people in the parte of Spayne, called Vascaronensis.
 Vascularius, a pottar.
 Vascularius, ri, m. g. a goldsmith, which maketh plate.
 Vasculum, li, n. g. a small vessell.
 Vastatio, onis, f. g. a destroyng.
 Vastator, oris, mascul. gene. one that destroyeth

V ANTE A.

of spoyleth.
Vastatus, a, um, destroyed, spoiled.
vaste, byde.
Vaste diducere verba, to speake byde.
Vasterna, an horse lieter, of any thyngs byde by two horses.
Vastificus, a, um, that stropeth and despoyleth.
Vastitas, atis, fer. g. greatnesse. also destruction, stroyng.
Vastities, ei, & **Vastitudo**, dinis, f. g. idem.
Vasto, aui, are, to waste or destroy.
Vastus, a, um, great beyonde measure, heuge, sometyme desolate.
Vasum, si, n. g. a vessell.
Vates, tis, com. ge. a prophete, a poete.
Vatescane, olde wyters used for inhorrescant.
Vatesco, scere, to be destroyed, to be dyed up, to be forsaken.
Vaticanis collis, an hill in Rome, where now is the church of saynte Peter.
Vaticinatio, onis, a southsayng, a fozetellyng.
Vaticinator, oris, m. ge. a propheticke, a teller of thynges before they come.
Vaticinium, nij, n. ge. a prophete, a coniecture a fozetellyng.
Vaticinius, of **Vaticinus**, a, um, belongynge to diuinours.
Vaticinor, aris, ari, to propheticke or tel what shal happen, to coniecte, to diuine.
Vatidicum, for **Propheticum**, that is spoken in a prophete.
Vatinus, a Romaine so greatly hated of the people, that thereof grewe a prouerbe, **Odium vatinianum**.
Vatius, tij, m. g. idem quod **valgus**, he that hath crooked legges outwarde.
Vatrax, acis, om. g. & **Vatricosus**, a, um, that hath ill legges from the knee downwarde.
Vaunia, a citee in Italie nere Venice, called commonly **Lauino**.

V ANTE B.

Ver, vberior, vberimus, fertile, fruitfull, fatte, plentifull, abundant. it is also written **Huber**.
Vber, vberis, m. g. a womans bzeast, an vdder.
Vide **Huber**.
Admouere vbera alicui, to geue one sucke,
Vbera dare, to geue the dugges.
Vbertas, atis, form, gen. fertilitie, fruitfulnessse, abundance.
Vbertim, abundantly, plentifully.
Vbi, where, in what place. sometyme whan, after that.
Vbi te non inuenio, whan I coulde not fynde you.
Hæc vbi filio nuntiata sunt, after that these thynges were tolde my sonne.
Vbi primum poterit, as soone as he can.
Vbiubi est, where so euer he be.

V ANTE B C

Vbi, for in quibus rebus. Huiusmodi res semper comminiscere, vbi me excarnifices, thou dost alwaies deuise and inuente such thynges for me, to torment or bere me with all.
Vbiubi est gentium, where so euer he be in the world.
Vbiubi erit inuenta, id est, statim vt, incontinent, as soone as.
Vbi loci, in what place. also in what state or condition.
Vbi terrarum esses, where ye were.
Vbinam gentium sumus, in what countrey be we?
Vbinis, in any place, in what place ye wyll.
Vbicunq; visum, where so euer he thought god.
Vbicunq; factum est, improbe factum est, what place so euer it was down in. &c.
Vbi, people in Germanie, dwellinge in Colayne and the partes adioynng.
Vbiq; in all places, euery where, in all.
Vbiq; gentium, terrarum, locorum, in all countreys, in all places of the world, euery where.
Vbiq; loci, in euery place.
Vbiliber, where ye wyll.
Vbicunq; in euery place.
Vbicubi, idem.
Vcalegon, a Troians name.
Vcia, a citee in Spayne, some wylte it **Vria**.

V ANTE D.

VDDO, ONIS, a certayne garment.
Vdus, a, um, moyste, wetta.

V ANTE E.

VE, a conjunction disunctiue, significynge aut. also it is put for vel or que.
Bis tæue, twyse or thysse.
Næue in hoc, næue in alijs queris, neither in this mattier, nor in other thynges.
Vecordia, æ, f. g. madnesse or trouble of mynde.
Vecors, dis, om. gene. madde, troubled in his mynde, out of his witte.
Vectabulum, li, n. g. wherein any thyng is caried, a waggon, a wayne.
Vectarius, a, um, that carieth.
Equus vectarius, a packe horse.
Vectarius, rij, m. gen. he that turneth the byne presse or any ingin with barres.
Vectibilis, le, that is or may be caried.
Vecticularius, a, um, that bzeaketh downe with leauers or barres, that vseth leauers or barres.
Vecticularia vita, the lyfe of the that with yd barres bzeake through walles to robbe menues houses.
Vecticulariam vitam viuere, to haue much to daie and nothyng to mozo, sodeynly riche, and as sodeynly poore.

Vectis

Vestigal, galis, n. g. tribute, a pension, a rent, a perely reuenew.

Imponere vestigal, to set a pension of tribute to be paid.

Pendere vestigal, to pay rent of tribute.

Exercere, & exigere vestigal, to take vp the common tributes of reuenewes.

Leuare agrum vestigali, to set a lease rent vpon a piece of ground.

Vestigalis, le, that payeth tribute, pension of rent.

Vestigalis & immunis, contrarie.

Equi vestigales, horses set out to hire.

Pecunia vestigalis, money that cometh of ones reuenewes.

Vestigales facere, to make tributary.

Vectio, onis, a carrying.

Vectis, is, m. g. a barre. also a leuer, wherewith thynges be lyfted of doone by men. it is also the name of an yle in Englande called the yle of Wight.

Vecto, aui, are, to carrie. **Vectito**, aui, are, idem.

Vectones, people of Spayne.

Vector, oris, m. g. he that is caried. Sometime he that carrieth.

Vectorius, a, um, apte to carrie.

Vectoria nauigia, hulkes of great shippes for cariage.

Vectura, re, f. g. cariage. also the hye of money geuen for cariage.

Facere vecturam, to be a carrier, to get his lpyng by carrying of conueighynge by water of lande.

Vectus, a, um, caried, conueighed.

Vedia, the tyuer of Wre in wales.

Vegeo, gui, gere, to be in health.

Veges, getis, idem quod vegetus, a, um.

Veget, for Vegetat.

Vegetatio, onis, a comforyng of making strong.

Vegeti, people of Asia.

Vegetius, a noble man that wrote of marciall doctrine.

Vegeto, aui, are, to recreate, to quicken, to conserue, to comfote, to geue strength, to preserue in health.

Vegetus, a, um, whole, stronge, in helth, quicke, sounde, lustie.

Vegetus pulsus venarum, a stronge pulse, beating vehemently.

Vegrandis, de, great & yll fourmed: after some, small of littell.

Veha, ha, for minis generis, for Via, a waye.

Veheare, olde writers vsed for Vehere.

Vehemens, tis, om. g. vehement, great, vrgent, fierce, sharpe.

Vehemens in vtramq; partem nimis es, thou arte to vehement, to affectionate, or to hote bothe in the one parte, and in the other.

Littere vehementes, sharpe and earnest letters.

Vehementia, re, f. g. vehemencie, might.

Odoris vehementia, strong sauour.

Vehementer, vehemently, sharply, mightily,

greatly.

Admirari vehementer, to maruaile greatly.

Id mihi vehementer dolet, for that I am besieged.

Credere hoc mihi vehementer velim, I wyl in any wyse that you beleue me and trust me in this poynte.

Vehes, his, seu **Vehis**, his, f. g. a carte of waine lode of any thyng, sometimes a wayne.

Vehes feni, a lode of hep.

Vehes stercoris, a lode of dunge.

Vehia, in the olde Tuscan tongue was a carte.

Vehicularis, re, belongyng to a carte.

Vehicularis equus, a carte horse.

Vehicularius, rij, a carter.

Vehiculum, li, n. g. a generall name to all thynges, whiche serueth for cariage, a carte, a waine, a waggon or chariotte.

Veho, vxi, vehere, to carie by water, to carie on horse backe or in a carte.

Ventrem grauem vehere, to haue a great belly, to be with childe.

Veia, a certayne sorceresse.

Veitura, for Vectura, cariage.

Veiens, entis, of Veios.

Veientanus, a, um, of the citee Veios.

Veientes, people, with whome the Romayns had longe tyme warres.

Veij, the people of Veios.

Veios, a citee in Hetruria.

Veious, a god, whiche hadde no power to doo good, but onely harme.

Vel, or. Sometime also, chiefly, namely, at the least. **Vel hoc quis non credat**, &c. euen this thyng also, who would not thynke of beleue. &c.

Si nullo alio pacto, vel farnore, &c. id est, saltem, at the least wyse.

Vel maxime videtur sapientis, it doeth chiefly seeme to be the parte of office of a wyse man.

Nervorum vel minimum, as littell force of pythe as can be.

Velabrensis, se, belongynge to the place called Velabrum.

Velabrum, bri, neu. g. a place in Rome. it maye be also called a tente, or bouth, whiche craftes men doe set vp, where they haue no houses, to be in neede of their shoppes.

Velamen, minis, & **Velamentum**, ti, ne. g. a coueryng, any thyng that couereth.

Velaria, clothes, wherewith tentes are made, also the same tentes.

Velaris, re, belongyng to a beyle.

Velatura, a frapte.

Velatus, a, um, apparailled, couered, heled.

Capite velato, with the head couered.

Velanda corporis, the priue partes of y body.

Velauni, Velay in Fraunce.

Veles scurra, a common scoffer or iester.

Veles, velitis, m. g. a souldiour that weareth lpyght harneys.

Velia, a sen in Italie in the countrey of Calabria.

DDdd ij

Velas

Velates, people of Liguria.
 Velina, a street in Rome by the hill called Mons
 Palatinus.
 Velifer, ra, rum, that beareth a sayle.
 Velificatio, onis, f. g. a stripping or hoisting by of
 the sayle.
 Velifico, aui, are, or Velificor, aris, ari, to hoist
 by the sayles, and saile for the.
 Velificus, a, um, that is down with sayles.
 Velificus cursus, a biage on the sea.
 Velitarius, re, that belongeth to the souldiours in
 light harness.
 Velitarius pugna, battayle down by them that
 are light harnessed, a skirmish.
 Velitarum, by leapes or shippes.
 Velitor, aris, ari, to strive, to skirmish, to fight
 one agaynst another, to brynt, to chide, to con-
 tende one with another in wordes.
 Velitatio, onis, f. g. skirmishing by leaping in
 and out, brawling, contention in wordes.
 Velitra, arum, plu. a citee in Italie .xx. myles
 from Rome.
 Velivolus, a, um, that whiche goeth with a saile,
 or is occupied with sayles.
 Velivolantes naues, shippes under sayle.
 Vella, æ, f. g. olde wyters used for Villa.
 Vellaturam facere, to lye by carrying from one
 towne to another.
 Vellicatim, by pluckes.
 Vellicatus, us, m. g. a plucking.
 Vellico, aui, are, to pinche, to plucke, sometyme
 to rebuke, to bite, to rent, to speake of, to carpe,
 to detracte.
 Absentem vellicare, to speake yll of one that
 is absent.
 Vello, velli, & vulsi, ere, to plucke by, to pull
 a thyng.
 Radicitus & cum radice vellere, to plucke by
 by the roote.
 Comam vellere, to pull one by the heare.
 Vellere sepulchra, to pull downe the monu-
 mentes, and tombes of other.
 Vellocaſſes, a people of the countrey of Lions in
 Fraunce.
 Vellus, leris, neu. gener. a fyle.
 Velo, aui, are, to couer or hyde, to hynde, to ap-
 parayle. Caput velare, to couer the head.
 Velocitas, atis, femin. gen. swiftenesse.
 Velociter, swyftely.
 Velox, ocis, omnis generis, swifte, quicke.
 Velum, li, n. g. a sayle, a curtayne or a beyle.
 Retrorsum vela dare, to change his purpose or
 hynde of lyfe.
 Facere vela, & Dare vela, to hoyle by and
 spreade the sayles.
 Obtendere velis rem aliquā, to couer, to hyde.
 Permittamus vela ventis, let vs venter or ha-
 sarde the matter.
 Velis equisq, with all diligence & endeavour.
 Velis remisq, idem.
 Contrahere vela, to strepke sayle.

Velut, veluti, lyke, lykeas.
 Vena, æ, f. g. a veyne.
 Pulsus venarum, the pulſe or beating of the
 veynes or arteries.
 Ferire & incidere venam, to lette bloudde.
 Vena auri vel argenti, a veyne of golde or sil-
 uer in the earth.
 Venas culuscuq, generis hominum tenere
 to know the naturall disposition and facion of
 all men.
 Peioris venæ ærum, id est ferreum seculū.
 Venabulum, li, n. g. an hunting staffe, a weapon
 used in hunting.
 Venafrum, a citee of Campaine, where is greate
 plentie of olives.
 Venafranus, a, um, of that citee.
 Venalis, le, that is set to sale, also courteous, dis-
 honest, that selleth him selfe for money.
 Venalis ascripſor, one that is corrupted with
 money. Venales, seruantes set to be solde.
 Venalitiarius, ij, m. g. he that selleth slaues.
 Venalitorium, ij, n. g. a place where any thyng is
 solde, the selling it self, or the body that is sold.
 Venalitiuſ, ij, mas. gen. he that selleth menne or
 chylde.
 Venalitiuſ, a, um, set to be solde.
 Venaria, an ple wherein bee many veynes of
 metall.
 Venaticus, a, um, perteynyng to hunting.
 Venaticus canis, an hounde.
 Venatio, onis, an hunting.
 Venator, oris, m. g. an hunter.
 Venatorius, a, um, idem quod Venaticus.
 Culter venatorius, a wodde knife.
 Venatrix, icis, f. g. a woman hunter.
 Venatus, us, m. g. hunting.
 Vendax, acis, om. g. that gladly selleth.
 Vendibilis, le, easie and redy to be solde.
 Vendicatio, onis, f. g. a clayme.
 Vendico, aui, are, to vendicate, to claime.
 Vendicare à labore, to deliuer from labour.
 Vendicare sibi, to clayme or calenge as his
 owne.
 Venditarius, a, um, that is wont to sell.
 Venditatio, onis, auantynge, boasting, craking,
 ostentation.
 Venditio, onis, a sale, a selling.
 Vendito, aui, are, to sell often, to haue to sell, to
 set to sale, to haunt, to crake, to bragge.
 Venditor, oris, m. g. a sellour.
 Vendo, vendidi, vendere, to sell.
 Male vendere, to sell a thyng yll and nothyng
 to his profite.
 Bene vendere, contrary.
 Qui Cæsaris beneficia vendebant, whiche
 tooke bypbes for suche pleasures as Cæsar dyd
 shewe.
 Magno vendere, to sell deare, or at a greate
 price.
 Non plus vendo, I sell it no dearer.
 Beneficium, ij, neu. gener. the arte or crafte of

popsonyng.
Veneficus, i, m. g. & **Venefica**, x, form. g. he
 is she that popsoneth, or that doth sojourn of
 witchcraft.
Veneficus, a, um, venemous, that popsoneth.
Venenarie mulieres, womē that do sel poison.
Venenarius, ij, m. g. he that maketh or pꝛou-
 deth popson.
Venenatus, a, um, popsoned.
Venenifer, ra, rum, that beareth popson.
Veneno, auj, are, to popson.
Venenosus, a, um, venemous, full of popson.
Venenum, ni, neu, g. popson, it is the generall
 name of all that doeth after the nature of col-
 our of that thing, wherewith it is mixt. Sometime
 witchcraft of sojourn, sometyne colour.
Venenum deprahendere, to pꝛoue manifestly
 that one woulde haue popsoned him.
Expugnare venenum, to ouercome popson.
Inficere veneno, to popson.
Facere malum venenum, to geue one poison.
Venenum alicui infundere, to put popson in
 ones dꝛynke.
Venenum alicui parare, to goe aboute to poi-
 son one.
Veneo, niui, and sometime **Venij**, nire, to be sold.
Venum ire, to be solde.
Venum ibit, it shal be solde.
Dare venum, to be solde.
Venerabilis, le, worthy to be honoured, worthy
 reuerence, worthy full.
Venerabundus, a, um, that doeth worthy
 any thyng.
Venerandus, a, um, to be worshipped.
Veneranter, reuerently.
Veneratio, onis, f. g. honour, reuerence, wor-
 shippyng.
Venerator, oris, m. g. one that doeth reuerence
 or worshippe.
Veneratus, a, um, humbly praised vnto. sometime
 reuerende.
Veneror, aris, ari, to reuerence, to worshippe.
Venerseus, a, um, disposed to lecherie. **Venes-
 reus**, is also a cast at the dice.
Veneris portus, a towne, in the mountains of
 reuel.
Venetia, arum, the citee of Venice.
Vēneti, Venetians in Britaine, also the people of
 Venice.
Vēnetus, a, um, of Venice. also the colour of
 lyght blew or blunke.
Venia, x, f. g. pardon, forgiveness, licence, leaue.
Tua venia, by your licence, by your leaue.
Cum bona venia audire, to heare one pa-
 tiently.
Bona venia me audies, you shall not be dis-
 pleased with that I shall say.
Veniam petere, to aske pardon or forgive-
 nesse.
Veniam transfugiendi petiit, he desired per-
 mission to goe to the enemies campe.

Venia sit dicto, I speake it not to auant of
 boast my selfe, be you not displeased with that
 I say.

Venialis, le, worthy pardon or forgiveness.
Venibo, auncient writers vsed for **Veniam**.
Venio, veni, ire, to come, to sprynge, to grow, to
 be brought or conuighed to a place by one, also
 to chaunce.
Venire in mentem, to come to remembrance.
Venit in mentem Platonis, I remember
 Plato.
Venit ad me, they come to me.
A Roma venire, to come from Rome.
Supplicem venire ad aliquem, to come to one
 and make lough curtisie, increasynge him for
 somewhat.
Illic veniunt felicius vix, grapes of vines doe
 growe and pꝛoue better.
Arbores quidam veniunt sua sponte, some
 trees grow naturally without plantynge.
Eius quæ ex Africa venit, of that whiches cos-
 meth, or that is brought out of Aethiopia.
Dum tibi literæ meæ veniunt, vntill my lets-
 ters come or be brought vnto you.
Post istuc veniam, after I will speake of this
 matter.
Ad Archelam veniamus, let vs come now to
 Archelam, or let vs speake now of Archelam.
Alicui venire aduersum, to mete with one.
Ad extrema ventum foret, it had come to the
 last poynte.
Quæ sub aspectum veniunt, which may be
 scene.
In amicitiam alicuius venire, to become ones
 friende, to make alliance with one.
Ad aures alicuius venire, to be heard, to
 come to ones eares or hearynge.
Quicquid in buccam venerit, what so ever cos-
 meth in the mynde without meditation.
Venire ad internecionem, to be slayn and not
 one left alpye.
Venire ad nomen, to come whan one is called
 by his name.
Ad pacationem venire, to be accorded to come
 to some poynte of agreement.
Ad vadimonium non venire, not to appeare
 at the day appoynted.
In eum casum veneram, I was come to that
 poynte of state.
In certamen iudiciumq; veniunt, they sue and
 contende in the law.
Venire in colloquium, to come to speche or
 communication with one.
Si in Cæsaris complexu veniret, if he might
 be loued of Cæsar, yf he myght come in Cæsars
 fauour.
In confessum venit ea res, that thyng is ma-
 nifestly known and confessed.
In conspectum venire, to presente him selfe to
 one that he may see him.
Ad me in conspectum venire prohibui, I
 forbade

forbade hym to come in my sight.
 In consuetudinem venire, to come in use and cus-
 tome.
 In contempcionem venire, to be dispised, to
 come in contempt.
 Hera in crimen veniet, my maistres shall be blas-
 med, or it shall be laied to hir charge.
 In deditionem venit, he yelded.
 In deliberationem venire, to be consulted of.
 In desyderium venire dicitur res aliqua, to bee
 desyred or wyshed for.
 Venire in disceptationem, to come in contro-
 uersie, to be reasoned of disputed of.
 In discrimē existimationis venire, to be in dan-
 ger to lose his good renoume or estimation.
 In disquisitionem venire, to be serched of sought
 for, to be reasoned of disputed of.
 In dubium venire, to come in daunger.
 Venire in diuitias, to become rich.
 In dubium venire de ciuitate, to be in doubt
 whether he be a citizen or no.
 Venire in fidem alicuius, to yelde him selfe to
 ones merite and assurance.
 Ad finem venit, it is at an ende.
 Feliciter huc res tibi venit, this thyng chaunceth
 to the happly.
 Sub iactum telorum venire, to come in daunger
 of morte.
 Qua de causa huc inimicus venias, why pe bee
 his enemye.
 Ex gratia in inuidiam venit, he is fallen out of
 fauour into hatred and displeasure of men.
 Venire in locum summum, to come to greate
 estate and honour.
 In manus hominum libros venire dicimus.
 In notitiam venire, to be knowne.
 In numerum oratorum venire, to be reckened of
 compted an oratour.
 In obliuionem venire, to be forgotten.
 Quum in orium venerimus, when we shal ones
 haue leysure.
 In partem impensa venire, to paye parte of that
 whiche is laied forth.
 Eo venēre mores, the fashions or maners of men
 came to that poynt.
 In oravirum venire, to become famous and res-
 nowmed.
 In possessionem reipublice venire, To haue
 the rule, or to be mayster of the whole common
 weale.
 Quo proprius spem venerant, the more hope
 that they had.
 In prouerbiū venire, to bee taken vp, and
 used for a prouerbe.
 Nonnullam in spem veneram, I hadde a good
 hope.
 In suspicionem venire, to be suspected.
 In tutelam venire, to be vnder the tuition or pro-
 tection of one.
 In vitam venire, to be bozne.
 In unitatem venire, to be vnited, to become

one.
 Mator summus venit ad eum morte frans,
 he is in great sorow of heavynesse, for the death
 of his brother.
 Vinum radio venit ei, he hateth wyne.
 Si visus veniat, if it come to passe, if anye
 neede be.
 Venila, for vnda, water in a riuer.
 Venor, aris, ari, to hunt, to get a thyng or crafty,
 to seeke or ppolle after a thyng.
 Venari laudem, to get about to get praise.
 Pisces venari, to fische.
 Venari apros in mari, prouerbially, to lose
 ones labour.
 De verbis meis venator, hearken diligently to
 my wyrdes: or watche of make well what I
 say.
 Venosus, a, um, full of veins, or that hath great
 veynes.
 Venta, an haven in Englande called Wyllowe.
 Ventanea, thynges that seeme to be dangerous,
 and yet therein is no danger.
 Venter, tris, m. g. the bealy or panche, sometime
 it is taken for the stomacke.
 Ventrem facere dicitur paries, when it is old
 and bendeth ouer the foundation eby to fall.
 Ventrem perferre, to be with childe.
 Sistere ventrem, to stoppe the lashe.
 Mollire ventrem, to lose the bealy.
 Vacare ventri, to geue him selfe to bealy thynge.
 Crepat mihi venter, my bealy crowleth.
 Ventilabrum, i, n. g. a fanne or flabell, wher
 with wynde is made.
 Ventilatio, onis, a fanning or winnowyng.
 Ventilator, oris, m. g. a fanner or wynower of
 cozne.
 Ventilator natura, he that sercheth with great
 studie the causes of thynges naturall.
 Ventilatores, iuglars or craftie deceyters.
 Ventilō, aui, are, to gather wynde, to fanne or
 wynow cozne, to tourne out of one hande into
 an other.
 Frumentum ventilare, to wynow cozne.
 Vinum ventilare, to let the wyne take ayre.
 Venio, aui, are, to come often.
 Vento, aui, are, to come often.
 Ventositas, aris, f. g. wyndynesse.
 Ventosus, a, um, wyndy, also lyght.
 Gloria ventosa, vayne glorie.
 Homo ventosissimus, a vayne and lyght pres-
 son, that boasteth him selfe outragiously.
 Vento a regio, a wyndy countrey.
 Vētosus folis, a blowes that bloweth wynde.
 Ventulus, m. g. a littell wynde.
 Ventulum sic facito, fanne or make wynde on
 this fashion.
 Ventus, ti, m. g. wynde.
 Ventus operam dat, the wynde bloweth a good
 coole.
 Vento viuere, to lyue by the wynde, a pros-
 uerbe, applied to theym, whiche haue no subs-
 tance

Retiuentur ventus, brendenoueth to ret-
che an hore with a wynde. **Ventus**, popularis, vagne gloie, ppyte of the
people. **Ventus**, popularis, quere in tem aliquo, to
take for the ppyte of the people in doyng a
thyng. **Ocyor ventis**, swifter than the wyndes.
Secundus ventus, a prosperous wynde.
Abire in ventos, to vanishe away.
Bacchans ventus, a raging wynde.
Commovere vitam ventis, to cople on the sea
to take the sea. **Concipere ventum**, to gather wynde.
Nascitur ventus, the wynde riseth.
Cum venti posuere, when the wynde was
layed. **Folle premiere ventos**, to blowe wynde with
the blowes. **Vita recessit in ventos**, he died.
Sedit mare ventis, the sea is troublous by rea-
son of the great wynde. **Silent venti**, the wyndes be lated.
Secundante vento, with a prosperous wynde.
Spirabit ventus, the wynde wyl blowe.
Ventrale, lis, n. g. a stomacher, an apyon, or o-
ther garment, that couereth the bealy.
Ventricosus, ventricosus, & Ventrosus, a, um,
that hath a great bealy or panche.
Ventriculus, the stomache.
Venulus, the ambassadour that Eurnus sent to
Diomedes.
Venum, is used for the cupine of Venio.
Venum ire, to be colde.
Venundo, venundedi, dare, to sell.
Venundatio, onis, byng and sellng.
Venus, veneris, called goddess of loue: some-
tyme lecherie, also carnall appetite. also beau-
tie, by whiche a man is lered to loue.
Veneres dicendi, eloquence of grace in wy-
tyng or speakng.
Venus, is sometyme taken for a caste at dyle.
Venusia, a towne in Spalia.
Venustas, atis, f. g. beautie, sightlynesse, proppety
of women: sometime a dilectable pronounciation
of speerhe, a grace and pleasantnesse in speas-
hyng.
Venuste, proppety, pleasantly, amiably.
Venustulus, a, um, somewhat fayre.
Venustus, a, um, fayre, delectable, pleasant to
the eye, sightly.
Venusto, aui, are, to ornate or make beautifull.
Veprecula, lar, f. g. a lictell byemle.
Vepres, pris, m. & f. g. a byter.
Vepretum, ti, n. g. a place full of byiers.
Ver, veris, n. g. the spyng of the yere.
Primo vere, & vere nouo, in the begynnyng
of the spyng.
Veracitas, atis, f. g. truthe in speerhe.
Veratrum, tri, n. g. an herbe, called also Belles

bozod. **Verax, acis, oung**, that saith truely.
Verbalis, le, that descendeth of a verbe.
Verbasum, ci, a, ge, an herbe, whereof be two
hyndes: of whiche one is supposed to bee gho-
stly of longe wynde: the other is supposed to bee
that, which is called pumrose. Come doe thinke
it to be so. **Verbenata, z, u**, a wynde.
Verbena, na, f. g. an herbe called Verben: some-
tyme Verbenades all wynde sodenly plucked
by, to garnishe houses of churches, or to make
garlands. **Verbenarius**, was one of the ambassadours, sent
from the Romaynes into the ppy enemies, which
was one his head a garland of Verben.
Verbigero, aui, are, for Verba facere, to talke.
Verber, beris, m. g. a small longe stiche of yarde,
a wynde to beate with.
Verbera, be sometyme taken for stripes.
Castigare verberibus, to chastise, to beate.
Lingua verbera, the wyndes, ratng wordes.
Verberalis, le, worthy to be beaten.
Verberatio, onis, f. g. & Verberatus, us, m. g.
a beatyng.
Verberatus, is taken sometyme for a persua-
sion, motion of stirng: as, **Tuo verberatu**, by thy persuation.
Verberatus, a, um, beaten, striken, hurte.
Vinea verberata grandine, vines beaten and
hurte with hagle.
Verberens, a, um, worthy to be beaten.
Verberito, aui, are, to beate often.
Verbero, aui, are, to beate, to punishe, some-
tyme to thyde.
Verberare cogitationis conuicio, to blame or
rebuke one in his mynde.
Ora verberat manu, he dallyeth him about the
mouthe or face with his hande.
Verbero, ronis, m. g. a person worthy punishe-
ment, the reproche of all seruantes.
Verbose, an aduerbe signifiyng with many wordes,
at large.
Verbositas, atis, f. g. much talkng or speakng.
Verbosus, a, um, full of wordes, that hath ma-
ny wordes, a great tangle of talker.
Verbosus ad te scripsi, I wrote to you at
lengthe or moze largely.
Verbulum, li, n. g. a lictell worde.
Verbum, bi, n. g. a worde. also a whole sent-
ence or sayng, a prouerbe.
Verba ad rem conferre, to doe as he saith.
Verba mortuo facere, to speake to a dead man
a prouerbe when a man loseth his labour.
Verba dare, to deceiue.
Verbi causa, as by example.
Verbi gratia, idem.
Verba istae sunt, these are but wordes.
Verbis meis salutem dicito, salute him in my
name.
De exclusione verbum nullum, there is not
one

one word spoken of the cutting out. *Si verba, quibaveris, si he tripe or sayle. in*
one worde. *Magnifica verba, rofall and lofte wordes.*
braggys wordes. *Abste verbo invidia, without bydeygne be it*
spoken. *Cogere verba in pedes, to wite beses.*
Conferre verba in pauca, to tell briefly: or in
fewe wordes. *Quid opus est verbis? What needeth many*
wordes? *Exprimere de vel e verbo, to translate worde*
for worde. *Perdere verba, to speake in vayne.*
Reddere verbum verbo, or verbum pro vers
bo, to translate worde for worde. *Eisdem verbis reddere quod cogitavimus,*
to recite a thyng by the same wordes that wee
diuised in our thynges. *Vtinam istud verbum ex animo & vere dice*
tes, wolde god thou bidste speake this thyng
with thy herte and vntaignedly. *Quid istuc verbi est? what meane these wor*
des? what meaneth he by so sayng? *Bona verba quæso, ye woll not doe as ye saye*
I truste: be good vnto vs I pray you: geue vs
saye wordes I beseeche you. *Vercella, a citee in Liguria, nigh to the mount*
taines called Alpes. *Vere, truly, in dedde.*
Hoc ibi fit, vbi non vere viuitur, this happes
neeth amonge them that liue not without dis
simulacion. *Verecundè, shamefastly.*
Verecundia, a, f. g. shamefastnesse, bashful
nesse, demurenesse, modestie. *A verecundia, hoc est, præ verecundia.*
Verecundia in rogando, bashfulness in de
syring. *In verecundiam adducere, to make abashed,*
or ashamed, to put out of countenance. *Verecundor, aris, ari, to be ashamed, to be*
bashfull or modest. *Verecundus, a, um, shamefast, demure, full of*
reuerence, bashfull, modest. *Verba parum verecunda, wordes dishonest*
and vncleanely. *Verecunda translatio, a translatiō not to*
fatte. *Veredarius, rij, m. g. a messenger that rydeth by*
poste. *Veredus, di, m. g. a lyght horse, a huntynge nag,*
a swifte geldyng. *Verenda, orum, ne, ge. plu. places in a man and*
woman, whiche without shame may not be
named. *Verendus, a, um, to be feared or dreedde, to be*
reuerenced. *Verens, entis, that feareth or dreedeth.*
Vereor, retis, reri, to feare as the chylde doeth

the father with loue: *Timere, to feare, as the*
chylde doeth his father. *Vereor dicere, I dare not telle and saye*
Vereor obire, I am afraide of the, least thou
wilt doe me some displeasure. *Quanto huic veritas est opima, adolescenti*
facere iniurias, sensu habet inchoat. *Conspectu patris vereri, to be afraide to come*
in his fathers sight. *Vos mihi venemini, you be afraide on my bes*
halfe. *A quo supplicium verebatur, of whome he*
feared lesse he should be punyshed. *Vereor annona caritatem, to feare dearthe of*
coyne. *Vereor ut placari possit, I feare that he can*
not be pleased or qualified. *Dies hic mihi ut sit satis ad agendum, uenior*
I feare this whole day wyl not be enough for
me to dispatche this matter in. *Verecundum, tri, m. g. a mans perde.*
Vergilia, the seven steres, called also Pleiades.
Vergo, versi, or verxi, vergere, to decline or
bowe downe, to bende towarde. *In meridiem vergit, it lieth toward the south.*
Ad imum vergere, to sink to the bottom.
Vergente iam die, id est inclinatio, in the af
ter none when it bende towarde night. *Vergobretus, ri, a magistrate amonge the people*
called Hedui in France. *Veridicus, a, um, that telleth truth.*
Verifico, aui, aie, to verifie, as lawiers doe saie
to auerre. *Veriloquium, quij, m. g. the true interpretation*
of a worde. *Verimonia, a, idem quod veritas, yea olde*
worde. *Verisimilis, le, lyke to be true.* *Mihi quidem non sit verisimile, I thynke*
not lyke to be true. *Verisimiliter, lykely.* *Veritanus ager, a helde diuided amonge the*
people, so that euery man may haue a porcion.
Veritas, tatis, f. g. trouthe, veriter. *Ex veritate, accordyng to the trouth.*
Cultor veritatis, a magnifier of the trouth.
Veruerbium, a tene tale. *Vermiculatim, an aduerbe, signifying in small*
pieces. *Vermiculatio, onis, f. g. a corrupcion with wo*
rmes, worme eatynge or breadyng of wormes
in frutes or trees. *Vermiculus, li, m. g. a littell worme.*
Vermiculor, aris, ari, to bee full of vermine or
wormes, to be worme eaten: to make theche
worke with small pieces coloured upon tables,
bourdes or pauementes. *Vermiculata opera, workes whiche are of*
small pieces of diuers colours, wherein are set
out sundrie pictures, lyke as we se in spale
tables or counters.

Ver

Vermina, orum, n. g. plu. p. *vermines* in the body, that is lewd men were called a *vermine*.
 Verminatio, onis, f. g. the disease of the women properly in cartell, also a disease in the head, when one thinketh his braine is growen with woomes also the greete of payne in the bodie.
 Vermian, qui, are, to have woomes, also to be pained by the head.
 Verminosus, a, um, full of woomes, of that sort of woomes are.
 Vermis, is, m. g. a worme, also it is a fythe in the river of Ganges, which is in lengthe ix. cubites, and is blew in colour, whiche hath such strength, that when Olyphantos come to the water to drinke, he will take one of them by the nose, and plucke hym into hym.
 Verna, m. com. gen. a bonde man or bonde woman, bozne in the house of the lord, of his bodman or bondwoman.
 Vernaculus, a, um, that is bozne at home in ones owne house, all that taketh begynninge in our owne countrey, as of a countrey.
 Vernacula lingua, the countrey language, the common speche, peculiar of ppyrie to a countrey or house.
 Vernaculi, be also men of plli maners and language, whiche use to flatter, or to speake in rebuke.
 Vernacula putatio, cuttinge of bynes in the spring tyme.
 Vernacula volucres, bieses that bee in our owne countrey.
 Vernaculus mos, the facion of our countrey or citee.
 Vernalis, le, pertainyng to the spring of the yere, also servile.
 Vernaliter, lyke a slave or bondman.
 Caelum vernans, a pleasant and godly aper.
 Vernatio, onis, f. g. the olde synne of an adder, it is sometyme taken for age.
 Vernilis, le, servile, saucie, malaperte.
 Vernilitas, aris, f. g. flatterie, scoffyng.
 Verniliter, lewdly, flatterynghly, scoffynghly.
 Vernilitus, olde wyters used for a flatterer.
 Verno, ani, are, to springe as herbes doe, also to springe as birdes doe.
 Vernula, a, f. g. a diminutive of Verna.
 Vernus, a, um, of the springe tyme, lustie, freshe as the springe tyme.
 Vernum tempus, the springe tyme.
 Vero, truly, verily, sometyme it doeth affirme that whiche foloweth, also but yet.
 Vero, is moste commonlye ioygned with these wordes, Neq, Nec, Tum, Age, Sane, Iam, enim, At, Quasi, Seu, Nunc.
 Ain vero? indignantis, saiest thou so in dede?
 Ego vero, a maner of answeryng, and signifieth Profecto, aut certe.
 Ego vero ita facio, truly I doe euē so in dede.
 Ego vero memini, in dede I doe remēbe it,
 Est vero ita, it is even so in dede.

Et illi ostendisti & vero etiam mihi, and ita me also.
 Iam vero & prouincias, yea and now also the prouinces.
 Id vero pernegat, that he denieth plainely.
 Ille vero, for Iam vero, or ille etiam.
 Ille vero non modo loquens sed, &c. they doe not onely speake, but.
 Sane vero, or Iam vero, Ironice.
 Vero, is also a part in Bishop.
 Vero, ani, are, to say truly, to verifie.
 Veromandui, Germanidore in France.
 Verona, a noble citee in Italia in the countrey called Marchia Carulina, not farre from the montaynes, where Catullus the poete, and Plinius were bozne.
 Verones, people dwellenge nygh to the ryue of Vero.
 Veronensis, se, and Veronius, a, um, of Verona.
 Verpa, Marshall bleth for Mentula.
 Verpus, i, m. g. he that hath no synne, it is also the middlefinger.
 Verpe, be also iemes.
 Verra, an altar at Rome, wherat they prayed that chylzen shoulde not be wryonge bozne.
 Verrea, orum, n. g. plu. feastes ordeygned by Verres.
 Verres, a Romayne, whom Cicero accused.
 Verres, ris, m. gen. an hogge vngelded, a tame boze.
 Verricula, olde wyters used for Articulus.
 Verriculatus, a, um, made lyke a dyasse nette.
 Verriculum, li, n. g. a nette called a dyasse.
 Verrinus, a, um, of a boze.
 Verro, verri, & versi, verrere, to dawe awaye, also to make cleane, to swepe awaye.
 Verruca, a, f. g. an hilloke or knappe on an hill, also a wart, olde wyters take it for an high place.
 Verrucaria, a, f. g. wartwozt.
 Verrucosus, a, um, one that hath wartes.
 Verrucosa loca, roughe places, full of hilles.
 Verrucula, la, f. g. a littell warte, also an hilloke.
 Verrunco, ani, are, to tourne or chaunge a thyng into better.
 Versatilia, thynges that are tourned or wounden one aboute an other, as two cordes or two stiches wounden together, also pylars made of the same facion.
 Versatilis, le, that turneth or that maie be turned.
 Versatilis mola, an hande mill.
 Ingenium ad omne versatule, a witte redy and prompt to be applied to all maner of thynges.
 Versatio, onis, a turnyng.
 Versatus, a, um, turned, sterred.
 Versicolor, oris, om. gene. changeable, of that chaungeth colour, also of landie colours.
 Versicolores maculae, spotted of dyuers colours.

tous.
 Versicolorius, a, um, any thyng turned out of
 his naturall colour: also that is of dyuers co-
 lours mixt together.
 Versiculus, i, m. g. a littell beefe, also a lyne.
 Versificatio, onis, a making of verses.
 Versificator, oris, a versifier.
 Versifico, aui, are, to make verses.
 Versificus, a, um, that maketh verses.
 Versipellis, le, that chaungeth his skinne oftens
 tymes, also a craftie fellowe that wyl tourne as
 often as he listeth.
 Verso, aui, are, to turne, to turne often, to de-
 lude, to trouble, to disquiete, to lere as one les-
 seth ypcrite in a pottle.
 Versar animū cupido regni, he studieth thyn-
 keth or deviseth how to be kynge, or he is verie
 sollicitous or carefull to opteine the kyngdome.
 Animum muliebrem versare in omnes par-
 tes, to tempte the womā by all maner of waies.
 Authores versare, to reade often good au-
 thours.
 Dolos versare, to devise howe to deceiue one.
 Versare in corde, to thynke, to imagine, to de-
 vise or cast in ones mynde.
 Oves versare, to pasture sheepe.
 Versare diu, quid ferre recusent, to thynke
 longe what they wyl refuse or susteyne.
 Versare testes, to examine witnesses in diuers
 maner of waies.
 Quomodo me versauisti? how haste thou de-
 luded me?
 Animos militares versabar, he assailed or pros-
 sed the souldiours mindes diuers waies.
 Consilia noua versare pectore, to imagine or
 inuent in his mynde newe deuises.
 Versat se, querit quid agat, he conuerteth hym
 selfe in and out, &c.
 Terram versare, to labour the grounde.
 Secum in animis versare, to caste or confidze
 in his mynde.
 Verba versare, to confidze and scanne the
 wordes.
 Pecunias non ex fide versare, id est, non fi-
 deliter tractare.
 Versor, aris, ari, to haunte, to be oftentymes in a
 place, to be conuersant, or occupied in a thyng
 or matter.
 Mihi ante oculos dies noctesq; versaris, I
 thynke vpon you daie and night, or me thinketh
 I see you bothe daie and night.
 Versatur circa res omnes rhetorica, Rhetor
 rith medleth with euery thyng.
 In acie versari, to be in battayle.
 In discrimine versari, to be in daunger.
 In munere suo versari, to be busie in his office.
 In re aliqua versari, to treat of some matter.
 Inter manus versari, to be oftentimes handled.
 Cuius in animo versatur, in whose minde it is.
 In artibus ingenuis versari, to exercise hym self
 muche in the studie of liberall sciences.

In errore versari, to be in an error.
 In errore verborum versari, to erre and fable
 in wordes, abusing one for an other.
 Difficili in loco versor, it is an hard or diffi-
 cile matter that I am in hand with, by that I
 entreate of.
 Nescis quantis in malis versor miser, thou
 knowest not in howe great troubles I am
 by that I entreate of.
 In mente & cogitatione aliqua versari, to cast
 and reuolue thynges in his mynde.
 In ore vulgi atque in cōmuni bus proverbijs
 versatur, all the people speake of it, and haue it
 in a prouerbe.
 In questione aliqua versari, to entreate or
 speake of any question.
 In suis summis versatur, he hath much money
 of his owne, and oweth nothyng.
 In timore versari, to be affraid.
 Versoria, the nestle of a compass vled in a ship, to
 know the coastes.
 Versoriam capere, to retorne.
 Versura, a, f. g. a turnyng. it is also when a mā
 dooweth of one to paie his debtes to an other.
 Versuram facere, to borrowe a greater summe
 of one, to paie to an other a lesser.
 Versura, is also the coggne or corner of an
 house or walle wherat men doe turne. it is also
 when the horses or oxen doe tourne in a cart or
 ploughe.
 Versuram soluere, to change creditours, as to
 borrow of one to paye an other, some doe reade,
 Versura soluere, id est, Versura facta, as alie-
 num soluere.
 Versus, a, um, of Verro, byrthed, swepte,
 drawen.
 Versus, a, um, of Verro, turned.
 Versus, us, m. g. a beefe, sometyme an oxen. also
 so a songe, sometyme a lyne.
 Facere & conficere versus, to make verses.
 Versus remorum, an order of oyes.
 Versus arborum, a rowe of trees.
 Versus, is also in lande, an hundredth foots euer
 ey wage.
 Versus a pzeoposition, towarde.
 Brundisium versus, towarde Brundise.
 Versus, is sometime foppned with an other pze-
 position: as, Ad occidentem versus, towarde
 the west.
 Versus, is sometyme an aduerbe, as: Sarsum
 versus, bywarde.
 Quoquo versus, euery wate.
 Vtroque versus, on bothe the sydes.
 Vndique versus, on euery syde.
 Versute, wylly, subtilly.
 Versutia, a, f. g. wiliness.
 Versutiloquus, a, um, a craftie speaker.
 Versutus, a, um, mutable, variable, often tor-
 nyng, wily, craftie, quickely turned to lew-
 nesse, experie.
 Vertagus, i, m. g. an hounde that wyl hunte by
 hym

him selfe, and bying home his gaine.

Vertebra, z, f. g. vel **Vertibulum**, li. ne. ge. a plate of topne in the body, where the bones dooe not meete, but are knit together in such wise with sinewes, that they maie turne the moze lightly.

Vertebratus, a, um, made in forme of suche places of topne.

Vertex, & **Vortex**, icis, m. ge. a whylewynde, also a whylepole in a water, the crowne of top of the head, the toppe of eury thyng.

A vertice ad calcem, from the top to the toe, from the hyghest to the lowest, from the begynnyng to the endyng.

Vertex arboris, the top of a tree.

Vertices, be also poles imagined in the firmament, also the howe that dowes hange vpon.

Vertibula, a f. the called also **Vrtica**.

Vertibulum, idem quod **Vertebra**.

Verticilla, a kynde of flies.

Verticillatus, a, um, knit together as the topnes of the body be, apte to turne.

Verticillum, li. n. g. or **Verticillus**, li. m. gen. a little wherue.

Verticosus, that turneth rounde like a whylewynde.

Verticulum, li. n. g. a wherue, which is a round thyng set on a spynnell to cause it to turne.

Vertiginosus, a, um, gyddie dyained.

Verrigo, ginis, f. m. gener. a sicknesse of the head, wherein it seemeth to a man, that he seeth thynges turnyng, a whyleyng, a turnyng round, gyddinesse.

Verrigus, us, m. g. a whyleyng about.

Vertius, a man of great strength.

Verro, ti, re, to turne, to drawe, to translate or interpret out of one tongue into an other, to consider, also absolutely to chaunce, to come to passe or effecte.

Vertere terga, to renne awaie, to flee in battayle.

Vertere solum, to goe from one countrey in to an other to dwell.

Vertere, for **Verfuram facere**.

Vertere stultitia, to repute folly in a thyng.

Vertere vitio, to put the blame in one.

Quis erit vitio qui id non verrat tibi? who is it that will not blame the for that?

Agrum verrere, to till the grounde.

Bene tibi verrat, god speede you well.

Di bene verrant, I praye God tourne it to god.

In crimen vertere, to blame a thyng.

In discrimine verti dicuntur res, when they be in daunger.

In fugam vertere, to put to flight.

In rem suam vertere, to turne it to his profit.

In religionem vertere, to be scrupulous.

Mala vertit res pecuaria mihi, I am an ill merchant of cattell, or I am vnfortunate in byng of cattell.

Omnia vertere, id est, euertere, to tourne by force downe.

Ad luxuriam vertere vsum alicuius rei, to abuse a thyng to voluptuousnesse and pleasure. **Si res melius vertisset**, if the thyng had come better to passe.

In crimen vertere, quod glorie esse debet, to blame one for that he ought to be praised.

Ad se vertere parte alicuius rei, to take parte of the thyng to his owne vse.

Spes ciuitatis in eo verritur, all the hope that the cite hath, resteth in this poplite.

In sese faciem alterius vertere, to disguise him selfe lyke an other man.

Syllum in tabulis vertere, to cancell or stryke out that is wryten in his reckenyng booke or register.

Vertere Platonem, Aristotelem, &c. to traslate.

Vertunt res male, the thynges come ill to passe.

In perniciem alicuius vertere dicitur res aliqua, when it turneth to his great displeasure.

In contumeliam suam vertere, quod alius gesserit, to interpret a thyng that an other man hath doen to be in the disple of him.

In dorsum vertere, to turne on the backe, to lase bypyght.

In lupos vertere homines, to transfigure men into woulfes.

Vertere aliquid in iocum, to turne a thyng to a ieste, to make a spozte or game of it.

In inuidiam vertit se gloria, glorie and prayse beginneth to turne into hatred and enuie.

Vnius potestate vertentur omnia, all thynges shall be ruled and ordered by one man.

In priuatum vertere pecuniam, to turne money to his owne pryde vse.

Tribus in rebus veritur omnis virtus, all vertue consisteth or is mozte in thre thynges.

Iram in aliquem vertere, to tourne his displeasure towards one, to be angrie with one.

In voluntate Philippi id totum verritur, all that matter consisteth in the will or pleasure of Philip.

In se oculos omnium vertere, to cause all men to looke on hym.

Quo me vertam nescio, I can not tel whither to turne me.

Quoquo te verteris, whiche waie so euer ye turne you.

In eo res veritur, the whole matter consisteth in this poynte.

Vertere sententiam retro, to change his opinion.

Salus mea in eo veritur, my lyfe or safegarde consisteth in this poynt.

Vertorriga, a towne of Spayne.

Vertunnalia, the solemnities of **Vertumnus**, which was kept in Octobze.

Vertumnus, a god, supposed of the painyms to haue the gouernance of mens myndes, or after some

some of byng and sellng. i. *iniquo*
Iniquo verummo natus, he that knoweth not
 how to gouerne or rule him selfe.
Veru, n. gen. indeclinabile in singulari, in plu-
 ri, hae verua, a spytte or bjoche, also a wea-
 pon lyke a bjoche.
Veruactum, i. n. g. lande that hath lien ley, turs-
 ned or falowed in the springe tyme.
Veruat, for Circundat, it compasseth.
Veruculum, li, n. ge. a littell bjoche, also an in-
 strument of golde smithes, lyke a littell bjoche.
Veruecus, lyke a weather.
Veruecinus, a, um, of a weather.
Veruex, ecis, m. g. a weather sheepe.
Veruina, a longe darte or iauelyne.
Verulani, a people in Itale.
Verum, a coniunction, but yet.
Verumetiam, but also.
Verum enimvero, but yet truly.
Verumtamen, yet not withstanding.
Verus, a, um, true, substantiall, uncorrupted,
 good, iust, profitable.
Verum vis dicam, wyllye that I shall tell you
 truth.
Verum modo, so that it be true.
Verum, or *Verum* id est, it is true.
Color verus, a good naturall colour.
Nuptiae verae, true mariages, that be not fei-
 gned.
Verum Iridentis interrogatio, is it true that
 ye saie?
Verisimilitudo, likelyhode of trueth.
Simile vero videbatur, it seemed to be true.
Verutum, i. n. g. a casting darte with a stringe.
Verutus, a, um, armed with dartes.
Vesania, e, f. g. furie, madnesse, lacke of reason.
Vesano, *vesanis*, niut, ire, to be in a furie, to be
 madde, to rage.
Vesaniens vento, when the wynde began to
 rage, or blow.
Vesanus, a, um, cruel, furiose, wode, madde, out
 of his witte.
Vescor, *sceris*, *sci*, to eate, to vse, *Actius* vseth it
 to see.
Vesci ex manu, to take meate out of ones
 hande.
Aura vesci, to lyue by the ayre.
Vix sunt vescendo, men maie scantly abyde to
 eate them.
Tui oculi vescuntur, id est, vident.
Vesce, browse, leanes wheron beastes be fed in
 wynter.
Vesculus, a, um, verate leane, ill kept.
Vescus, a, um, all thyng that maye be eaten, also
 littell or leane.
Vesuvius, an hill by Naples, out of the whiche is-
 sueth alwayes fyre and smoke lyke Aetna.
Vesica, e, f. g. a bladder.
Vesicaria, an herbe, whiche apothecaries doe call
 Alkahengie.
Vesicula, e, f. g. a little bladder.

Vespa, e, f. g. a waspe.
Vespe, the whiche doe burie dead corpes.
Vespasianus, the name of an emperour of Rome.
Vesper, *spers*, or *Vesperus*, i. m. g. and ouer in
Uergile, f. g. the euenng or euenyde, also the
 euenng sterre.
Primo vespere, as soone as euenng came.
Vesper, a, um, of the euenng.
Vespera, e, f. g. idem quod *Vesper*.
Vesperascit, it waxeth nyght.
Vesperis, or *Vespere*, an aduerbe, signifying late,
 at the ende of the daye, in the euenng.
Vesperies, a towne in Spayne.
Vesperalis, le, of or belonging to the euenng.
Vesperalis plaga, id est, occidentalis.
Vesperina, e, f. g. olde wyters used for Copra,
 Copper.
Vespero, *qui*, are, to be euenng.
Vespertilio, *onis*, m. g. a retmouse or batte.
Vespertinis, in the a blaine case, aduertially, in
 the euenng.
Vespertinus, a, um, that whiche is doyn in the
 euenng.
Vesperugo, *inis*, f. g. idem quod *vesper*, the
 sterre called also *Venus*.
Vespices, places thicke of bushes.
Vespilo, *onis*, m. g. he that carrieth dead bodies
 to be buried.
Vessones, Campanie in Fraunce.
Vesta, the mother of *Saturnus*, also his daugh-
 ter, whiche for hir chastites was honoured for a
 goddess. Sometime it is taken for pure fyre.
Vestalis, le, perteyning to *Vesta*.
Vestales, were virgins that ministered to *Vesta*,
 whiche were chosen betwene the age of xi. and
 x. yeres, and xxx. yeres they remayned vir-
 gins, afterwarde it was lawfull for them to
 marie.
Vester, a, um, yours.
Vestiarium, i. m. ge. a waderop or presse wher
 garmentes be laied. Sometime it is taken for the
 garmentes selfe.
Vestiarius, i. m. ge. the person of the robes, or
 he that kepeth the wardrobe, also he that mas-
 keth or sleeth garmentes.
Vestiarius, a, um, belonging to garmentes, or
 wherin garmentes are kepte.
Vestibulum, li, n. ge. a wode place without the
 doze, where then doe lye whyle they knoeke,
 and vntill the doze be opened, a porche.
Vestibulum templi, the church porche.
Vestibulum sepulchri, the entrie into the se-
 pulchre.
Vestibulum Siciliae, id est, ingressus.
Vestibulum artis ingredi, to begyn to learne
 any arte or science.
Vesticeps, *cipis*, m. g. a ponge man, whiche be-
 gynneth to haue a beard.
Vestigabundus, he that seeketh muche.
Vestigator, *oris*, m. g. he that seeketh for a thing,
 a hunter, one that traceth by the stypes.

Vestis

Vestigium, ij, n. g. the printe of a mans fote in the grounde, a fote stappe, a trace or tracke. Sometimes the sole of the fote, it is taken also for the signe or token of any thyng that is doon.

A **vestigio ad verticem**, from the sole of the fote to the crowne of the heade.

Vestigium equi, an horse shoe.

Vestigium corporis, the printe where the body hath lien.

Consequi vestigijs, to follow one fote by fote.

Vestigium facere in loco aliquo, to enter in-to, or to goe in a place.

Fallere vestigium dicitur locus lubricus, to make ones fote to slippe.

Harere in vestigio, to stande still in a place, and not to moue his fote.

Vbi vestigium impresserit, where he doeth set his fote, or make the printe of his fote.

Cursus sui vestigia nunq̃ inflectunt, they neuer turne backe, but goe on forth straight.

Ingredi vestigijs patris, to followe his fathers steppes.

Inistere in vestigio, to stande in a place.

In quo vestigio postremum institisset, where he stode or had set his fote laste.

Quibus vestigijs primum institi, in the place where I sette my fote fyrst, or where I began fyrst to stande.

Mouere vestigium, to departe, to goe awaie.

Occumbere in vestigio, to die in the place where he standeth.

Persequi vestigia alicuius, to followe or trace one by the printe of his fote, to pursue and followe fote by fote.

Persequi aliquem vestigijs ipsius, to followe ones steppes, and goe the same way that he byd. also to accuse one by tokens or wytynges, that he hath lefte behynde hym.

Vbicunque posuit vestigia, where so ever he set his fote, by all the waye that he passed.

Premere vestigia leuiter, to sette his fete so softly that the printe maie scant be seene.

Relinquere vestigium auaritiæ, to leaue a token of his couetousnesse.

Spargere vestigia fugæ, to flee towarde byuers coastes, that they maye not be easily pursued.

Tenere vestigia inconcussa, by translation to abyde fymely by his opinion.

Omnibus vestigijs indagare, to serche with al diligence to know the truth of a matter.

Nullum vestigiū ciuitatis est, there is no signe or token of a citee or common weale.

Vestigo, aui, are, to seke, to seke out by the printe of ones fote, to trace, to serche diligentlie.

Odore vestigare, to smell out.

Vestimentum, ti, ne, g. a vesture or garment: it containeth also counterpoyntes, carpettes, shetes, &c.

Vestini, people in Italie.

Vestio, iui, ire, to apparell, to adorne, to heuer.

Pilo vestiri, to be couered with heare.

Hyems vestit montem gelu, the wynter tyme couereth the hyll with frost.

Vestiplica, a maiden, whiche lateth by hyr maye stress garmentes.

Vestis, tis, f. g. a vesture, a garmente. Sometime it is put for a bearde.

Aurea vestis, a golden bearde.

Induere vestem, to put on a garment.

Vestis stragula, a couered, counterpoynte, or such like.

Resoluere cinctas vestes, to vndoe his clothes.

Concinnare vestem, to make a garment mete for one.

Vestispicus, ci, m. g. & **Vestispica**, ex, f. g. he or she, whiche hepeith theyr maisters, or maies stress apparayle.

Vestissimus, a, um, best apparayled, best clad.

Vestitus, a, um, apparayled, cladde, arrayed.

Male vestitus, ill arrayed.

Mediocriter vestitus, meanely apparayled.

Genas vestitus, haryng a bearde.

Montes vestiti syluis, hilles couered with woddes.

Vestitus, us, m. g. apparayle, raiment. also apparayling, trimmyng, the ornament of any thing.

Vestrapie, & **vestroptie**, of your owne.

Vestras, tratis, pours.

Vesulus, a mountayne in Liguria by the Alpes, at the roote wherof the ryuer called Padus, or Po, springeth out.

Vesuius, seu **Vesunus**, an hille in Campania, foure miles from the citee of Naples, wheron groweth plentie of vines and oliues: but the toppe therof is barrenne, by reason of fyre, whiche sometime ryseth out of the earth. it is also called **Vesuius**.

Verans, antis, letting, forbidding, defendyng.

Veratio, onis, a letting, a forbidding.

Veraturus, non veriturus.

Veter, veteris, om. g. olde. **Veterior**, veterius, elder. **Veterrimus**, a, um, eldest.

Veteramentarius sutor, a cobler or botcher.

Veteranus, a, um, auncient, olde.

Veteranus hostis, an auncient enemy. **Milites veterani**, olde souldiours, whiche hadde been twentye yeres full exercised in the warres.

Veteranus, sometime signifieth hym that had serued a whole yere in the citee. Sometime hym, that had longe continued in warres, an olde souldiour.

Veterana mancipia, slaues or bonde men, that haue serued in the citee a yere or moze. **Novitia**, they that haue not serued a yere full.

Veterasco, scere, to waxe olde.

Vetator, oris, m. gen. a craftie beggler, a false deceiuer, a subtile knaue, that hath longe practised falsehood.

Vetator aduocatus, a crafty attourney, whiche by longe vse and practise, knoweth all the wyles and wiftes in the lawe.

Vetera-

Veteratorie, craftily, wisely.
 Veteratorius, a, um, craftie, subtille, wisely, des-
 ceitfull.
 Veteres, men of olde tyme passed.
 Veterinus, a, um, that beareth of carleth bones
 beyng.
 Veterina animalia, beastes, whiche doe setre
 for bourdeyne, as horses, mulettes, and asses.
 Veterinarius, rij, m. g. he that letteth horses of
 mules to hye, a muletoure, a horse coxer, a
 hackney man.
 Veterinarius, a, um, belongynge to horses and
 mules.
 Veterinarius medicus, a horse leche of ferour.
 Veterinaria medicina, the craft of science of
 horse leches.
 Vetrinus, ni, m. g. a disease, ingendrynge in the
 body, a continuall delye of sleepe, by reason
 of to much rest and idleness. also slouthfulness,
 sluggishness, slownesse, to muche slepe.
 In vetrino pinguescent, in longe and continu-
 all slepe they were fatte.
 Vetrinus civitatem occupavit, the cite was
 all geven to slouth and idelnesse.
 Vetrinosus, a, um, that slepeth to muche, slug-
 gish, slouthfull, drowzie, that hath no luste to
 bestere hym, but rather to sit styll, as oppressed
 with continuall slumbye.
 Vetro, ani, are, to make olde.
 Veto, tui, tarum, & Vetui, vetitum, tare, to
 prohibite, to forbidde, to commaunde that a
 thyng be not done, also to lette.
 Vetare & prohibere.
 Quid vetat? what letteth?
 Vetitus, a, um, forbidden, fofsended.
 Vetitum, ti, n. g. a thyng forbidden.
 Vetones, people in Spayne, whiche fyrst founde
 the herbe called Betonica.
 Vetonica, an herbe called Betaine.
 Vetulonia, a place in Tuscis, called also Viterbo.
 Verulus, a, um, a dimin. of Vetus.
 Equus vetulus, an olde horse.
 Vetus, teris, om. ge. olde, auncient. it is some-
 time referred to rebukynge and reprovynge.
 Verus verbum, and Vetus adagium, an olde
 proverbe.
 Vetus, is sometye bled for cariosus, olde and
 stinkyng.
 Vetus poeta, the olde rusty and rotten poete.
 Veteres nostri, for maiores nostri. Plin. li-
 b. 36. cap. 7.
 Vetustas, atis, f. g. aunciente, oldenesse, antiquitee.
 Ex vetustate verba sumere, to vse aunciente
 wordes.
 Vetustate abijt memoria, it is so longe agone
 that it is out of remembrance.
 Vetustate possessionis se defendunt, they ley
 for them selfe that they haue had so longe posses-
 sion of it.
 Vetustas & consuetudo, old acquaintance and
 familiaritee.

Vetustas, aduerbium, vetustius, vetustissime,
 aunciently, more aunciently, most aunciently.
 Vetustissime in vsa sunt, they bee in vse and
 hane bene a very great of longe tyme.
 Vetustus, a, um, olde, auncient.
 Vetusta amicitia, olde amitie and frendship.
 Mos vetustus, an auncient fashion of custome.
 Vetustissimus, a, um, the eldest, most olde of
 auncient.
 Vetustissimus liberorum, id est, natu maxis-
 mus, the eldest.
 Veuina, a longe darte.
 Vexabundus, a, um, that troubleth of vexeth of
 ther.
 Vexatio, onis, vexation, griefe, tourmente,
 trouble.
 Vexator, oris, maf. gen. he that vexeth of trou-
 blith othe.
 Vexatus, a, um, vexed, troubled, grieved.
 Vexillarius, rij, maf. ge. the baner of standerde
 bearer.
 Vexillario, onis, for. gen. a companie of men of
 warre vnder one enseigne, after some a wyngs
 of horsemen.
 Vexillum, li, neu. ge. a baner, standerde, of ens
 seigne.
 Vexo, ani, are, to vex of trouble, to tesse & turs
 moyle hyther and thither, to afflict, to doe all
 mischiefe that can be possible, to tourment gre-
 vously.
 Popolari & vexare, to spoyle and destroye.
 Agros vexare, to destroye the countrey.
 Contumeliis & probris vexare aliquem, to
 rayle and speake spitefull wordes agaynst ons.
 Vicia vexare nos dicuntur, to trouble and dis-
 quiete the mynde.
 Vfers, vferis, a ryuer in Pontus.

V ANTE I.

Via, æ, f. ge. a waie, a iourney. sometye a
 streete, a causey. also a passage: the maner
 of meane, custome, trade, faction.
 Via militaris, the hyde hygge waie for horse
 men and swite men.
 Angusta viarum, narrow passages.
 Via publica, the common hygge waie.
 Via priuata, pathes of waies throughe anye
 mannes grounde, that he maie stoppe whan he
 will.
 Vicinales viae, common pathes lefull for enes-
 sy man to goe in.
 Strata viarum, the pauementes and causeis of
 stretes.
 Viae vrbis, stretes in a citee.
 Quod de via languerem, because I was weyry
 of iourneyng, of feinte with goyng.
 Video quot dierum via sit, I see howe manye
 daies iourney it is.
 Si qua via est, if it maie bee doone by anye
 meanes,

Aperta

Aperta via, an open and plaine waie.
 Alia aggrediemur via, we will goe about it
 an other waie.
 Aliquoru dictum viam in Macedoniam per-
 rexi, I went towards Macedonie two of thys
 daies iourney.
 Facilis via, an easie waie.
 Via trita, a waie muche haunted.
 Aperire viam alicui, to make a waie for one.
 Via leti, death.
 Celerare viam, to make speede on his waie.
 Dare viam alicui, to geue one licence to passe.
 In viam se dare, & committere se via, to take
 a iourney.
 De via decedere, to tourne out of the waie.
 Tanquam aliquam viam longam cofeceris,
 as though he hadde gone some great iourney.
 Deferere viam virtutis, to forsake the waie of
 vertue.
 Si qua viam fortuna dederit, if fortune will
 helpe us to bypasse it to passe by any meanes.
 Longam viam ire, to goe a great iourney.
 Tota erras via, thou art farr out of the waie,
 thou arte bitterly deceiued.
 Habere docendi viam, to haue a maner, way,
 or trade of teachyng.
 Inchoare viam, to goe befoze.
 Viam inuenire, to fynde awaie to escape.
 Viam munire, to make or prepare a waie, to
 fynde a sure waie for one to dwe a thyng.
 Ne quam viam patefaceret, that he shoulde
 open no gappe.
 Tentanda via est, I muste assaie some waie or
 meane.
 In via esse, to be on the waye in his iourney.
 Pergere viam, to goe on his waie.
 Via perculgata patrum, after the common cus-
 tome and facion of fathers.
 Viam litigandi tradere, to teache one the ma-
 ner how to pleade.
 Via, a river of Spayne.
 Vians, antis, om. g. that goeth by the waie.
 Viarius, a, um, pertainyng to waies.
 Viaticor, aris, ari, to prepare victayles necessarie
 for iourney.
 Viaticulum, li, n. g. a diminutue of Viaticum.
 Viaticum, ci, n. ge. all thyng necessarie for iour-
 ney, bee it in victayles or other thyng, prepara-
 tion for iourney, costage.
 Viaticus, a, um, pertainyng to iourney, or tras-
 sellyng by the waie.
 Viatica cena, a banquet geuen to a man at his
 departyng on his iourney.
 Viator, oris, m. g. a traualler by the waye, a way
 faryng man, also he whiche warneth men to as-
 semble to counsaile, and serueth officers to call
 men to them, a common messenger.
 Viatorius, a, um, pertaining to the waie.
 Viatoria vasa, vessels whiche doe serue for
 iourney.
 Vibex, bicus, f. ge, a spot remainyng in the thyn

after beatyng.
 Vibon, a towne in the countrey of the Bulgians.
 Vibrans, antis, om. g. byandishyng, also terms
 blyng, quaueryng.
 Vibrans sonus, a quaueryng towne of voyces
 pertyng the eares.
 Sententia vibrans, incitare.
 Vibratio, onis, a quaueryng.
 Vibratus, a, um, shaken, Cometyne
 called of.
 Crines callosi, shaggy, haired, crisped or
 curled with a quaueryng of penne.
 Vibrissa, or Vibris, states in a mans nose.
 Vibrisso, aus, are, to quauer in singyng.
 Vibro, aus, are, to shake a thyng, or to make a
 thyng to quauer, to byandishyng.
 Vibrare, neutrum, id est, micare & intres-
 miscere, to quauer and quauer with a cer-
 taine byndyng.
 Vibrare fulmina, lightnynges glisterne and
 mine.
 Vibrare, neutrum, id est, trepidare.
 Viburnum, ni, n. g. the spyngre, whiche cometh
 out of the roote of a tree.
 Vicanus, ni, m. ge. one that dwelleth in the vil-
 lage, also Vicanus is taken for ignobilis.
 Vicarius, a, um, that is in the stede or place of
 an other, also the seruant of hym, whiche is a
 seruaut, that doeth the office of an other.
 Vicariam operam impendere, to execute an
 other mans office, to dooe that an other man
 shoulde haue doon.
 Dare vicarium, to put one in his place to doo
 his dultie.
 Succedere vicarium muneri alterius, to come
 in the place of an other and dooe that he dydde.
 Vicaria mors, when one dieth in the stede of
 an other.
 Tu sis illi vicarius meus, doe thou helpe hym
 in my stede.
 Vicatim, in villages or stretes, also stretes by stretes,
 or village by village.
 Vicenarius, a, um, the twentieth.
 Vicentia, a citie in Venetia, betwene Verona
 and Padua.
 Vicenus, a, um, twentie.
 Vicefima, mæ, f. g. a certaine pencion or tribute
 gathered of every thousande.
 Vicefimaricus, a, um, belongyng to that pencion
 or tribute.
 Vicefimus, a, um, the twentieth.
 Vicefisis, the weyght of .xx. pounce.
 Vicia, æ, f. g. a certaine grapne, whiche lyke to a
 vine renneth vpon the stalkes of herbes, whiche
 doe grow hygh.
 Viciarium, ri, n. g. the sowpynge of suche graine,
 or the place where that graine is sowed.
 Viciarius, a, um, belonging to that graine.
 Vicies, twentie tymes.
 Vicinalis, le, belongyng to neighbours.
 Vicina, æ, f. ge. neighbourhod, the place nexte to
 us,

vs, whiche corruptly we call Vicin etum.
 Vicinitas, as, f. ge. neyghbourhod, neyghnesse.
 Sometyne the multitude of neyghbours, the
 dwelling of men nere together.
 Versari in vicinitate, to be very nere a thyng.
 Vicinitas nominis, when two names be so
 lyke, that one is taken for the other.
 Vicinium, nri, n. g. neyghnesse, neyghbourhod.
 Vicinus, ni, m. g. & Vicina, x, f. ge. a neygh-
 bour, one that dwelleth nere a mans house.
 Vicinus, a, um, nere, neyghbour, harde by, not
 farre of.
 Vicinum malum, a mischief, or ill turne nere
 at hande.
 Vicina ad pariendum, nere his time of travail.
 Vicinus illi, very like to hym.
 Vicis, vici, vicem, vice, course, time, stede, place.
 Vices, is sometyne bled for Vis, force, figh-
 tyng, battayle, as, Vices eius memorat, & ci-
 catrices denudat, he telleth of the battayles
 that he hath foughte, or daungers that he hath
 been in, &c.
 Vices, is also bled for punishmentes, misfor-
 tunes, mishances, discommodities, displeas-
 ures, aduersities.
 Menedemi vicem miseret me, I haue pitee
 on the ill chaunce of Menedemus.
 Per multas vices, & multis vicibus, manye
 tymes, Vnica vice, ones.
 Reipublice vicem dolebo, I will be sorie for
 the hurte or misfortune of the common weale.
 Nec tela nec villas vitauisse vices Danaum,
 daungers, teoperdies.
 Vices quæ superbe te manent ipsum, punish-
 mentes, displeasures, aduersities.
 Vicibus renicere, by course, by tourne.
 Alius alia vice, one at one tyme, an other at an
 other: or the one one waie, the other an other
 waie.
 Stata vice, at a tyme ordinarie and certayne.
 Suam cuiusque vicem, euerie one his turne or
 course.
 Seruare vices, to kepe their courses.
 Alternis vicibus, per vices, and vicibus, by
 course, one after an other.
 Et vice versa, and contrary wyse.
 Vicibus annorum, the yerele course.
 Vice pro loco accipitur.
 Vice pedum, in stede of feete.
 Vicem solis supplet, it is in stede or place of
 the sunne.
 Pro vice, Plautus fere posuit vbiq, vicem.
 Heri vicem mei, in stede of my maister, or for
 my maister.
 Nostrum amborum vicem, in stede or place
 of vs twayne.
 Et suam iam vicem magis anxios, and beyng
 as than moze solicitous or carefull for theyr
 owne part.
 Ut meam vicem sollicitus videretur, for me,
 for my sake, for my misfortune.

Vice mundi, id est, ad similitudinem mundi,
 euen as the worlde dweth.
 In vicem, in the stede.
 Cedere in vicem alicuius rei, to serue in stede
 or place of an other thyng.
 Fungi aliena vice, to doe a thyng in an other
 mans stede, to supplie an other mannes taime.
 Prestare vicem alterius, idem.
 Vt vice cotis, I wpll vse it in stede of a
 whetstone.
 Veri vicem obtinet, it serueth in stede of trus-
 eth it selfe.
 Carina vice inuersa, id est, in modum.
 Reddam vicem, I will doe as muche agayne
 for you.
 Vicissatim, idem quod vicissim, an olde word.
 Vicissim, by tourne, by course, interchangeable
 now one, nowe an other: sometyne it signifieth
 on the other parte, agayne for his parte: some-
 tyme semblably.
 Vicissitas, as, f. g. idem quod vicissitudo, an
 olde word.
 Vicissitudo, dinis, f. g. the turne, now one, now
 an other, chaungepng by course, alteration.
 Omnium rerum vicissitudo est, the worlde
 changeth euerie daie, the worlde abydeeth not in
 one state alwaie, thynges doe alter daiele, euerie
 thyng hath his course.
 Victima, mæ, f. ge. the beaust that is killed in sac-
 rifice for victorie.
 Victimarius, ri, m. ge. the minister that serueth
 to the sacrifice. also he that solde beastes for the
 sacrifice.
 Victito, aui, are, to lye by eatynge certayne
 meate.
 Bene victitare, to make good chere, to fare wel.
 Victor, oris, m. g. he that vanquisheth, a victour,
 a conquerour.
 Victoria, x, fæm. gene. victorie, conquest, vans-
 quishyng.
 Adipisci & consequi victoriam, to obtayne
 victorie.
 Acedere victoriam, to vanquish, to overcome.
 Habere victoriam in manibus, to be sure of
 the victorie.
 Nascitur, or Oritur victoria ab ea parte, they
 began to vanquish or overcome on that syde.
 Parrare victoriam, to vanquish.
 Reportare victoriam, to haue the victorie.
 Multorum sanguine ea stat victoria, that vi-
 ctorie coste many mens lyues.
 Victoriatus, ti, m. ge. a certayne roygne, wherein
 was the image of victorie.
 Victoriosus, a, um, accustomed to haue victorie,
 that hath attayned manye victories, that hath
 often conquered, victorious.
 Victrix, plurali victricia, perteyninge to vi-
 ctorie.
 Victrix, tricis, fæm. gene. a woman that van-
 quisheth.
 Victurus, the participle of the future tense as
 well

well of viuo as of vinco.
Victus, tus, & **Victus**, m. g. sustenance of feeding, also a kinde of feeding of living.
Victus & vestitus, meate & drinke and clothe.
Victus, a, um, banquished, ouercome, conquered.
Vicus, ei, m. g. a street in a towne, also a village.
Viculus, li, m. g. a little street or village.
Videlicet, as who saith, that is to witte, that is to say, and is often vñd in derision and scornynge. Sometime it signifieth surely.
 Huic tu molestus videlicet esse noluisti. &c. you would not trouble him, or be very earnest on him by Ishelphode. &c. spoken scornfully.
Videlicet de psalteria hac audiunt, surely, or vñd doubtlesly he hath heard. &c.
Caste iubet lex adire deos, animo videlicet, &c. that is to witte in the mynde. &c.
Video, di, dere, to see. It is sometime applied to other senses: as, **Vide** qualis est foras, here what a noyle it is.
Vide quid oleat, smell wherof it saoureth.
Vide quam durum sit, feele howe harde it is, also to forsee, to perceyue, to vnderstande, to be wakyng, to take heede of consider, to be ware, to prouide.
Vide tibi, prouide for thy selfe.
 Tu videris, loke therto: well, take good heede, for I care not for it.
Videro, I will prouide or see to the matter.
Videor, I remembre me well.
Videre videor, me thynketh I see.
Videtur mihi, me seemeth.
Viden ? for **Videne** ? doest thou not see?
Somnum hac nocte oculis non vidi meis, I slept not one wyke all this night.
Videre animo, to forsee a thyng in ones mind before it come.
Somnia videre, to dreame.
Plus spei video quam volo, I see moze hope in the matter then I wolde haue.
Iam q̄ videnti sanguineis frõtem. &c. beyng wakyng.
 Me vide, trust to me, I warrant you.
Nisi aliquid video, ne. &c. excepte I fynde some meanes. &c.
Nihil vides, nisi senis amicos. &c. except thou take good heede. &c.
Nihil vident nisi quod lubet, they regarde nothyng but that them selfe lust.
Vide quid agas, take heede of beware what ye doe.
Ego istac recte vñt videro, I will see to these matters, that they bee dooen as they shoulde be.
Viderit Epicurus de hac re, I referre you to Epicure for this matter: or let Epicure answer for this matter if he will.
Postea videro, I wñll consider or take aduise-ment of this matter after.
Videor, to seeme, so appere.
Videre verum dicere, you seeme to saye true.

Videor, for **Videtur** mihi quod. I see
 Mihi videbor restitutus, I shall thinke my self to be restituted.
 Mihi ita videtur, so me thynketh, so it seemeth to me.
 Tibi ita videtur, you thynke so.
Vt videmur, as we seeme to doe.
 Si tibi videbitur, if it please you, or if ye shall thinke it good.
 Quibus tibi videbitur, to whom that ye shall thinke it good.
 Facies quod tibi visum fuerit, doe ye even as ye shall thinke good.
 Caelitibus non ita visum, it pleased not god so to haue it.
Visum est, vt se facerem certior, I thought best to geue you knowlage.
Videri pro nihilo, to be iudged or esteemed of no value or nothyng worthe.
Videre licet, a man maie see.
Vidua, a, f. g. a widowe.
Viduatus, a, um, depriued, left alone.
Regna viduata lumine, id est, Tartara.
Viduas, atis, f. g. calamitee or miserie.
Viduitas, atis, f. g. widowhead, lacke of thyngs necessarie.
Vidulam, li, n. gen. wherin any thyng is kepte, a bawget.
Viduo, au, are, to diuide or take awaie, to leaue alone, to separate.
Vrbem viduare ciuibus, to kyll the citizens.
Viduus, a, um, diuided, alone, depriued.
Agere viduus pecudibus, a fildes that hath no cattyll in it.
Noctes viduas exigere, to slepe alone without a mate.
Viduus vir, a widower.
Viduum solum arboribus, a ground that hath no trees.
Vienna, a citee in Austria, an other in Dolopheng.
Vico, eui, ere, to bende, to bynde tubbes or other vessels with twigges or osiars.
Victor, oris, m. g. a couper, whiche with hopes byndeth vessels.
Vietus, a, um, softe, weake, bendyng, lanke, limed or lither of bodie, feynte, drowpynge, without any strengthe, lackyng naturall strengthe.
Mala viera, id est, flaccida, rugosa, wyncled, withered apples.
Vietus, a hope or strake of a carte.
Vigeo, gui, gere, to liue, to be stronge, to bee of strengthe or power, to bee in chiefe strengthe and force, to flourish, to be lustie, to thriue in growyng.
Vigere animo, to haue a liuely and quicke spirite.
Memoria vigere, to haue a sure and good memorie.
Purpura vigeat eo tẽpore, at that time purpule was muche vsed or set by.

Vigent leges Lycurgi, the lawes of Lycurgus
be in force, or strengith.
Viguit vsque ad noſtram ætatē, it continued
or indured euen to our time.
Vigens, vigentis, that is in his chiefe force or
ſtrength, flouriſhing.
Vigefco, ſcere, to wake of ſtrength or force, to be-
gynne to flouriſhe or wake luſtie.
Vigefima, m̄, f̄m. gen. a hynde of tribute or
pencion.
Vigefimarium aurum, idem.
Vigefimus, a, um, the twentieth.
Vigefsis, ſis, m. g. of .xx. pounce.
Vigil, ſis, m. g. a watche man.
Vigil, vigilis, om. g. watchefull, vigilant.
Vigilans, antis, om. g. vigilant, wakyng, watch-
full, diligent, circumspecte.
Vigilanter, watchefullye, diligentlye, vigilantlye,
circumspectely, with great diligence, without
ſleepyng.
Vigilantia, æ, f̄m. gen. vigilancie, diligence,
watchefulneſſe.
Vigilarius, ri, m. g. a watche man.
Vigilax, laxis, om. g. vigilant, watchefull.
Vigilia, æ, f̄m. gene. watchyng, abſteynyng
from ſlepe.
Vigilia, is alſo the eue befoze any ſolēne feaſte.
Vigilias ſuſcipere, to take peines in watchyng.
Vigilia, arum, f̄m. ge. plu. watches as well by
daye as by night. ſometyme the men whiche doe
watche.
Vigilo, ani, are, to wake or watche, to be vigilant
or verie diligent. alſo to heere diligently. alſo to
take payne.
Vigilare decet hominē, qui vult ſua tempo-
ri conficere officia, a mā muſt take peine, that
will finiſhe his buſineſſe in tyme conuenient.
Vigilor, aris, ari, to be watched.
Viginti, twentie.
Vigintiuiri, officers in Rome, where .xx. were of
lyke authoritee.
Vigintiuiratus, us, m. g. the office of thoſe men.
Vigifonus, a byrke by the citee of Hadus.
Vigor, goris, maſc. ge. ſtrength, force, vigour,
luſtineſſe.
Vigorofus, a, um, ſtronger, firme.
Vileſco, ſcere, to be vile or of ſmall value or of
none eſtimacion, or price.
Vilis, le, vile, of no value, little worth. alſo good
chepe, of littell price. ſometyme abundant.
Vilis & pretioſus, contrarie.
Annona vilis, coine or vitayle good chepe.
Vili vendere, to ſell good chepe.
Vilitas, atis, f̄m. gene. good chepe, contrarie to
dearth.
Vilito, aui, are, to make chepe.
Villa, æ, f. ge. a manour out of a citee or towne.
alſo a village, a ferme, to haue houſbandrie oc-
cupied in.
Villa ruſtica, that parte of the houſe, wherein
the farmer dwelleth that kepeth the houſe, and

there maketh or kepeth all maner instrumentes
apperteynyng to his houſbandrie, as cooke, car-
tes, pokes for oren, &c.
Villa urbana, that part of the manour or ferme,
where the lord or owner hym ſelfe doeth lie,
and was in all poyntes as goodly, and as well
appointed as becomed a houſe ſtandinge with-
in the citee to bee, and was more pleaſantly
builded, & more goodly decked and furniſhed
then for an houſe in the countrey.
Villanus, ni, m. g. a man of the village, one that
kepeth a ferme.
Villaris, re, and Villaticus, a, um, pertainyng to
the village or ferme in the countrey.
Villica, cæ, a fermers or houſband mans wyfe.
Villicatio, onis, occupation about houſebandrie,
alſo the rule of houſbandrie vnder the owner.
Villico, aui, are, and Villicor, aris, ari, to be oc-
cupied about houſebandrie, to haue the rule of
houſebandrie. alſo to goe to abyde in the coun-
trei.
Villico, onis, m. g. idem quod villicus.
Villicus, ci, m. ge. a bailiffe of houſebandrie, he
that hath the keepyng of a ferme.
Villoſus, a, um, full of heares.
Cauda villoſa, a buſſy tayle.
Villula, læ, f. ge. a littell village, a littell ferme or
manour place.
Villum, li, n. g. a ſmall wyne.
Villus, li, m. g. a heare.
Vimen, minis, n. g. a rodde, a wither, an oſiæ
or twigge, whiche will wynde lightly, wherof
baſkettes are made.
Lentum vimen, a twigge or oſiæ, that is pli-
ant.
Vimineus, a, um, of withers, wyndyng roddeſ,
or oſiars.
Viminalis, le, apt to wynde or bynde, pertainyng
to oſiars or twigges.
Viminalis collis, a little hill at Rome.
Vinacea, or Vinacia, orum, neu. gen. plu. ker-
nelles of grapes, either befoze they be preſſed or
after.
Vinaceus, cei, m. g. the kernell of a grape.
Vinaceus, a, um, of wine or of grapes.
Vinago, ginis, f̄m. gener. a hynde of ſtocke
dwoues.
Vinale, ſis, n. g. the vintage.
Vinalia, orum, n. g. plur. a certayne feaſte the
tenth calendes of Maie, made for taſtyng of
wynes.
Vinarius, ij, m. g. a vintner, a tauerne, one that
ſelleth wyne, alſo a drunkarde, one that dꝛyns
keth ouer muche wine.
Vinarius, a, um, pertainyng to wine.
Taberna vinaria, a wyne tauerne.
Vinea, æ, f. g. is ſuppoſed to be that herbe which
Dioſcorides calleth Camædaphnes, we call it
Laureole.
Vincia, olde wyters vſed for Continens.
Vincibilis, le, eaſie to be vanquiſhed.

Vincio,

Vincio, **vinxi**, **vincire**, to binde, to tie.
Locum praesidiis vincire, to kepe a place with a garrison.
Vinco, **vici**, **vincere**, to banquish, to wyne, to overcome, to hette victorie, to passe, to excell, to proue of conuince by reason.
Vincere ceruum cursu, to renne swifter than an harte.
Vince virum bonum esse Oppianicum, go to, proue that Oppianicus, is an honest man.
Cibum vincere, to digest meate.
Expectationem vincere, to doe moze by much better than was looked for.
Licitatione vincere, in cheping to bidde moze for a thyng, to ouerbidde.
Vincere numero, to be moze in numbze.
Opinionem omnium vincere, to doe better than men woulde haue thought.
Vicimus, we haue that we wolde haue, or we haue wonne the wages.
Vince & vale, I praye god sende you victorie, with longe lyfe and good helth.
Viceris, goe thy waye, thou haste wonne the wager, or hast opraied thy cause.
Vincere aciem terri, to be so harde, that it can not be cut with piron.
Fata sua vincere, to lue longer than fate or destiny hath appoynted hym, to lyue aboue the course of nature.
Terrae magnitudinem vincebant, they were bigger then the earth.
Se ipsum vincere, to passe or excell hym selfe.
Hæc vicit sententia, this sentence toke place.
Difficultates locorum vincere, to passe the dangerous and harde places.
Vnote vicimus, in one thyng we passed the.
Vinctura, **æ**, **f.**, **g.**, a bindyng.
Vinctus, **us**, **m.**, **g.**, idem quod Vinculum.
Vinctus, **a**, **um**, bounden, harde lased, straightly girded, also constrained. Sometime it signifieth a prisoner.
Vinculum, **li**, **n.**, **g.**, a bonde. also Vincula, plur. is taken for a prison, chappes, gyues, bondes.
In vinculis esse, to lie in chappes in prison.
Habere in vinculis, to kepe one in prison.
Vindelici, people called Mandates.
Vindelitia, a country, wherein is the citee of Augusta called Aulburgh, on the weste it hath the ryuer Lycus, and Rhæria: on the noythe the ryuer Dunawe: on the east, the ryuer Oenus, and Noricum: on the noythe it hath the Alpes.
Vindemator, and **Vindemitor**, **oris**, idem quod **Vindemiator**.
Vindemia, **æ**, **f.**, **g.**, the tyme of gatheryng grapes to make wyne, it sometime signifieth the gatheryng of other thynges, as honny and cyder.
Vindemialis, **le**, & **Vindemiatorius**, **a**, **um**, peering to gatheryng of grapes or frutes.
Vindemiatio, **onis**, **f.**, **g.**, a gatheryng of grapes to make wyne, also a makyng of honny.
Vindemiator, **oris**, **m.**, **g.**, he that dweth gather

grapes to make wyne. also a signe of sterres, that appereth the thyrde Nonas of Marche.
Vindemio, **ui**, **are**, to gather grapes or type frutes.
Vindemiola, **le**, a diminutive of **Vindemia**.
Vindenii fluuij ostia, a towne in Irelande called Diodagh.
Vindex, **dis**, **m.**, **g.**, a reuenger of wronges, a rebeller of thynges, a defender, he that setteth at libertee or out of daunger. Sometime it signifieth a pious or attorney, whiche professeth an other mans cause. also he that deliuereth hym selfe out of bondage. Sometime a keeper of possession.
Vindex rerum capitalium, the minister of execution, commonly called the hangman.
Vindicatio, **onis**, **f.**, **g.**, a reuengyng, a takyng of punishment, a deliueryng out of daunger.
Vindicia, **arum**, **f.**, **g.**, plur. assertion of libertee or freedom.
Vindicias secundum libertatē dare, to graunt that one maye be free or at his libertee, vntill a certayne tyme, that sureties and proffes maye be brought in, to declare that he is not bounde.
Decernere vindicias secundū seruitutē, to geue sentence, that one is bonde.
Postulare vindicias secundum libertatē, to requyre a tyme to answer and bypge proues that one is not bonde.
Lis vindiciarum, is a suite of contention in the lawe, for a thyng that is not certainly knowne whole it is, in whiche plea, the demandant was bounde in a certayne summe of money to be forsaith. If the thyng were not his that he claymed, and the partie that hadde it in possession, was bounde with sureties, not to appaie the thyng that was in suite.
Vindico, **ui**, **are**, to reuenge, to punish, to defende or deliuer a man from iniurie or danger, to restore to libertee, to demande by action.
Dolus malus erat legibus vindicandus, Decret full dealyng shoulde haue been punished by the lawe.
Peccatum in altero vindicare, to punish a faute in an other man.
Mortem alicuius vindicare, to reuenge ones death.
Vindicari, to be reuenged, to take punishment.
Vindicare se ab aliquo, to be reuenged on one.
Vindicatum est in ciues militesq;, the citizens and souldiours were punished.
A labore vindicare, to exempt from labour or payne.
Quæ nos à supplicio vindicent, whiche maye deliuer vs from punishment.
Ab obliuione hominum vindicare, to make that a thyng be not forgotten of men.
Aliquē à vitis omnibus vindicare, to auouch one to be without all faute.
In libertatem vindicare, to set at libertee.
Libertatem vindicare, to defende thyng libertee,

ter, to set thew selfe, at libertee.
 Vindicare data, id est, compensare.
 Vindicta, æ, f. ge. vengeance, reuengement, pun-
 nishment, sometyne libertee, also a rodde
 whiche the lordes deliuered to his bonde man,
 when he enfranchised him.
 Vindius, an hyl in Spaine.
 Vineæ, æ, f. g. a vyneparde of a vyne. It is also
 an ordinaunce of warre made of timber and
 hurdles, vnder the whiche men wente surely to
 the walles of a towne that was besieged.
 Vinealis, le, apte of pertaining to a vyneparde.
 Vinearius, a, um, idem.
 Vineaticus, a, um, pertaining to vines.
 Falces vineaticæ, hookes to cut vines with.
 Vinerum, i, neu. gen. a vyneparde.
 Vinipotor, ôris, m. g. one that drinketh wyne.
 Vinitor, oris, m. gen. he that ordereth the vines
 parde.
 Vinitorius, a, um, that belongeth to him that hez
 peth the vyneparde.
 Vinolentia, æ, f. gen. drunkennesse, ouer muche
 drynkyng of wyne.
 Vinoleptus, a, um, drynke with wyne, a greatte
 drynker of wyne.
 Vinosus, a, um, that loueth to drynke wyne, also
 drunken.
 Vintium, a citie by the Alpes called Mount
 Risol.
 Vinulus, a, um, delicate, he that behaueth him self
 wantonly or tenderly.
 Vinum, ni, ne, g. wyne.
 Plenus vini, drunken.
 Album vinum, white wyne.
 Austerum vinum, greene wyne.
 Vinum vetustate edentulum, a wine so olde
 that it hath lost his verdure.
 Doleare vinum, wyne kepte in vessels.
 Molle vinum, ripe wyne.
 Ferre vetustatem dicuntur vina, to continue
 longe.
 Vinum ægrotis adhibere, to geue sicke men
 wine.
 Vio, aui, are, to goe a iourney.
 Viola, æ, f. ge. a violet.
 Viola matronalis, a stocke giloflower.
 Violabilis, le, that is apte to be violated, that
 maie be violated.
 Violaceus, a, um, of violet colour.
 Violaris, re, idem.
 Violarium, ij, neu. gen. a place where violettess
 growe.
 Violarius, rij, m. g. he that dieth violet colour.
 Violatio, ônis, a violatyng, a breakyng.
 Violator, ôris, one that violateth, corrupteth, or
 suspendeth.
 Violarus, a, um, broken, violated, defloured.
 Violens, entis, om. g. violent.
 Violenter, violently, perforce, maugre his head,
 cruelly, vnpatiently.
 Tolerare violenter, to take a thyng very vn-

patiently, to abyde a thing against his will.
 Violentia, æ, f. g. violence, force, vehemencie.
 Violentus, a, um, violent, forcible.
 Violo, laui, are, to violate, to corrupte, to defyle,
 to defloure, to breake as a man doeth a law.
 Amicitiam violare, to doe against frende-
 shippe.
 Existimationē alicuius violare, to diminishe
 ones estimation of credence.
 Fidem coniugij violare, to breake wedlocke.
 Fœdus violare, to breake league or alliance.
 Hospites violare, to doe iniurie to strangers,
 that come into our countrey or citee.
 Parentes violare, to doe vnaturally to his
 parentes.
 Voce aliquem violare, to rayle or speake out-
 rageously agaynst one.
 Syluam violare securi, to cut downe trees.
 Vico, Valentia, a citie in Apulia.
 Vipera, æ, f. g. a kynde of adders.
 Viperinus, & Viperus, a, um, of an adder.
 Vipiones, pongeranes.
 Vir, viri, masc. gene. a man. It is also an house-
 bande, it signifieth also one of a good courage,
 a valiant man.
 Vir es, thou art a valiant man.
 Virago, ginis, f. ge. a woman having the cou-
 rage of a man, a woman of a stout and manly
 stomache.
 Virbius, ij, m. gene. twyse a man, whiche name
 was geuen to Hippolitus, the sonne of The-
 tesus, after that Æsculapius hadde brought him
 agayne to life.
 Virectum, cti, n. g. a grene place, a place where
 is muche greene grasse.
 Vireo, onis, m. gene. a certaine byrde, called of
 Aristotle and Plinie Chlozon, a witwoll.
 Vireo, ui, ere, to be grene, to be moze lustie.
 Vires, virium, loke Vis.
 Viresco, scere, to waxe greene, to beginne to flous-
 rishe.
 Viretum, i, n. g. a grene place.
 Virga, æ, f. g. a rodde or parde.
 Virga pastoris, an herbe, called tasphe, rede Las-
 brum veneris.
 Virgator, oris, m. g. he that beateth with rodde.
 Virgatus, a, um, that hath rodde or longe stris
 in it lyke rodde.
 Vestis virgata, a garment after some of pres-
 ple, after other of clothe, hauing longe stris in
 it lyke rodde, a raisowne or coate.
 Virgetum, i, n. g. a place where osiers, twigges,
 or rodde be set to bynde vines.
 Virgeus, a, um, of rodde.
 Virgi, a towne of Spayne.
 Virgilius, the most famous poete of Mantua.
 Virginalis, le, & Virginarius, a, um, of a vir-
 gine, that pertaineth to a mayden.
 Virgindemia, a gatheringe of rodde, to make
 osiers or twigges.
 Virgineus, a, um, idem quod Virginalis.

Virginitas, atis, f. ge. virginite, chastite, mayden head, puillage.
Virgo, inis, com. g. a virgin or mayden.
Virgulara, seu, virgata vestis, a raigotwe.
Virgula, æ, f. g. a littell rodde or yerde.
Virgultum, ti, n. g. a ponge thote or spryng, clyng out of the grounde.
Virguncula, æ, f. g. a pong mayden.
Viria, seu Viriola, æ, form. ge. an ornament to weare about the necke, haupng greene pretious stones in it.
Viriatu, a, um, stronge, a woide out of vse.
Viriculæ, little strength.
Viriculum, li, n. g. a wyble or percer, or rather a certayne kinde of daries.
Viridans, antis, om. g. that which is greene.
Viridarium, h, neu. ge. a greene place enclosed, wherin beastes and foules are kepte.
Viridarius, a, um, belongyng to a garden or greene place.
Viridarij serui, seruantes that kepe an orcharde or garden.
Viride, an aduerbe, greenely, somewhat with a greene colour.
Viridia, a greene, or place set with greene trees for pleasure.
Viridicatus, a, um, made greene.
Viridis, de, greene.
Viriditas, atis, form. ge. greenenesse, also force, strength, manlinesse.
Virido, aui, are, to make greene.
Virilia, lium, n. g. plu. tantum, the ptiue members of a man.
Virilis, le, of a man, also manlyke or valiant.
Virilis toga, was a garment of the Romaines, whiche they began to weare at xvi. yeres of age.
Virilis animus, a valiant and stoute courage, a manly stomache.
Sexus virilis, the male kynde.
Parum virile est, it is not comely for a man, it is no manly parte.
Pars virilis, the porcion or parte that a man hath.
Pro virili parte, with all my force and diligence, as muche as I can.
Virilitas, atis, f. gen. the ptiue partes of a man, manlinesse.
Ademptæ virilitatis homo, a gelded man, an Eunuche.
Excisa virilitate, bepng gelded.
Viriliter, manly, valiantly, with a manly stomache.
Viriplaca, a goddess, in whose temple women were reconciled to their husbandes.
Viripotens, potentis, om. g. marriage able.
Viritanus ager, a fiede diuided amonge the people.
Virum, of every man, also one man with another man by man.
Virum pugnare, to fight man to man.
Virium, a citee in Germanie.

Viro, aui, are, to fortifie.
Virosus, a, um, of Virus, of ill sauour or taste, sometyme stronge, also full of popson.
Virosus, a, um, of Vir, despius of man.
Virosa mulier, a woman desirous of the company of man.
Virtus, tutis, f. ge. vertue, strength, puissance, valiantnesse, manlinesse, manhode, prowesse, sometyme power, also helpe, merite, or desert.
Tua virtute, by thy godd helpe or ayde.
Virueta, a citee of Spayne called commonlye Buitesta.
Virulentus, a, um, venemous, full of popson.
Virus, neu. gen. indeclinabile, venim, popson, a vehement cancke and rammisthe sauour, as vnder a mans armpittes, also bitternesse of tast, lychtynesse in colour, sometyme the humour of generation, popply in beastes, also naturall vertue or power, auncient wyters used Hoc virus, huius Viri, and Lucretius, hath Viro in the ablative case.
Virus paludis, the stinchyng sauour of a fen or dyche.
Amatorium virus, popson.
Malum virus, popson, venym.
Aspergere virus alicui, to popsen one.
Virus aquæ marinæ, the bitter taste of the sea water.
Virus, is sometyme bled for greenesse, or greene grasse.
Vis, huius, vis, vim, vi, form. ge. power, puissance, strengthe, myghte, possibilitie, abundance, violence, compulsion, multitude, vertue, efficacie, effecte, sometyme fightyng.
Vis, is redde in Malus, in the accusative case, plurall.
Nostra omnis vis, all our mighte, vertue or strengthe, or all that we be able to doe.
Qui vim tantum in me & potestatem habet am tanta astutia, That haue within me so great myght and habilitie, to worke so great a subtilitee.
Satis habet animi, sed vires deficient, he hath courage enough, but his legges fayleth him, spoken mockyngly to hym that attempteth moze then he is hable to doe.
Frigoris vis, behemencie of colde.
Vis verborum, the vertue and signification of wordes.
Vis celestis, heavenly power.
Maximis viribus homo, a man of great might and force.
Summa vi, with al endeuour, with maine force.
Vis maior dicendi, greater force of eloquence, and moze pighte and behemencie in it.
Abstinere vim ab aliquo, not to laie violent handes vpon one.
Vim mihi intulit, he laied violent handes on me, and fought with me.
Vim asserre maximam ad, &c. to be of great efficacie, to helpe very muche. &c.

- Agere pro viribus, to doe as much as he can,
to doe the uttermost of his power.
- Concipere vires, to waite stronge, or of more
force and violence.
- Defici viribus, to become weake or fainte.
- Experire vires, to proue what he can doe.
- Habere vires, to be of force or might.
- Intendere vim, to encrease his mighte or
power.
- Fit via vi, they make a waie with playne force
and violence.
- Vis pelagi, the violence of the sea.
- Vis maior, is taken for a great tempest or
storme.
- Vis diuina, idem.
- Afferre vim mulieri, to rauish a woman.
- Adhibere vim, to vse compulsion, to enforce.
- Vim sibi attulit, he hitteth hym selfe.
- Reponunt vim suam aquora, the seas waite
calme.
- Vi superum, by the enforcement, violence, co-
pulsion, or power of the goddes.
- Vi rapere, to take awaye by stronge hande.
- Vis militum, a great multitude of souldiours.
- Vis frumenti, great abundance of coyne.
- Magna vis auri & argenti, great abundance
or a very great summe of golde and siluer.
- Viscatus, a, um, dressed with byrdelyme, also li-
med or taken with byrdelyme.
- Viscata munera, id est, hamata, gyfes or pres-
entes geuen to the entente to haue greater
prospere.
- Viscera, fcerum, bowelles, the intrelles, also all
betwene the skynne and the bone, fleshe.
- Visceribus raurorum vescitur, he eateth the
fleshe of oxen or bulles.
- Diripiunt auidē viscera nostra fera, our child
or childzen.
- Spumantibus visceribus ardens, verie angrie,
greatly moued.
- Visceratio, onis, a distribution of fleshe eat.
- Visceratim, by the bowelles.
- Visceror, ari, to distribute meate that is boyled
or roasted.
- Viscosus, a, um, clammy or cleaupng lyke byrde-
lyme.
- Viscum, i, n. g. myseelden or myselto, whiche
commonly groweth in crabbe trees and wyde
peare trees.
- Viscus, i, m. g. & Viscum, i, n. g. byrdelyme,
sometyme it is taken for a net or hawe.
- Viscus, fceris, n. g. all that is betwene the bones
and the fleshe. it is also some parte of the in-
wardes of a man or beaste, as the herte, the
splene, the longes, the lyuer, the bladder or any
one bowell or gutte: looke Viscera.
- Visendus, a, um, woorth to be seen, to be mar-
uelled or wondered at.
- Visibilis, le, that maye be seen.
- Visio, onis, a vision, a fantasie.
- Visitatio, onis, visityng, or visitacion.
- Visito, auis, are, to visite often, to come to see.
- Viso, visi, ere, to go or come to see, also to see.
- Id viso, for that cause I come to see.
- Visam si domi est, I wpll goe see if he bee at
home.
- Ad eam visam, I wpll go to his house and see.
- Venio visere, I come to see.
- Visendi causa, to see.
- Visionium, a cities in Spayne called commonlye
- Viseum, or Viseo.
- Visor, oris, m. g. a messenger sent to vewe or see
a thyng, a spie.
- Visula, a river of Sarmatia.
- Visula vires, a certayne kynde of bynes.
- Visum, si, n. g. a dysaime, a fantasie. also a thyng
that one hath seen.
- Referre visa, to tell or shewe thynges that one
hath seen.
- Visurgis, a river of Germanie.
- Visus, us, m. g. syght.
- Orbus visus, blinde.
- Acer visus, quicke syght.
- Deprehendere aliquid visu, to see a thyng.
- Ducere visus per omnia, to loke rounde about
vpon every thyng.
- Vt visum fallant, that they can not be seen.
- Premere visus alicuius, to close ones eyes.
- Visus, is sometyme taken for that, whyche is
seen, a syght.
- Visus, a, um, seen.
- Visus sum, me thought.
- Vita, te, fcer, gene. lyfe.
- Vita functus, dead.
- Vitam agere, ducere, exigere, to lyue, to leade
his lyfe.
- Vitam adimere, to slea.
- Vitam traducere, to passe his life tyme.
- Exiguū curriculum vitæ, a thort space of lyfe.
- Mea vita, blandientis vox, myne owne lyfe or
dearlyng.
- Precaria vita, looke precaria.
- Abire, discedere, migrare ē vita, to die.
- Commutare vitam cum morte, idem.
- Dare & Concedere vitam alicui, to graunte
one his pardone, to graunt hym his life and not
to kyll hym.
- Edere vitam, to die.
- Expellere aliquem vita, to kyll one.
- Vita frui, to lyue.
- Pacisci vitam cum hoste, to yelde to his enne-
my, on condition to saue his life.
- Profundere vitā pro re aliqua, to die or geue
his life for a thyng.
- Sic vita est, such is the life or facion of men.
- In vita mea, in all the tyme of my lyfe.
- Vita, in the plurall numbre, is sometyme taken
for the facions or maners of men.
- Tenuēs sine corpore vitæ, id est, animæ.
- Vitabundus, a, um, that escheweth a thyng.
- Vitalis, le, that lyueth, that hath lyfe or geneth
life, liuely, that pertyneth to the mayntey-
nauce

nance of life.
 Auxilium vitale, that maintaineth of succours
 reth a mans life.
 Calor vitalis, lively, that geneth life.
 Sanguis vitalis, wherein life is contained.
 Vitalis fortis, that is alpine.
 Vitalia capitis, the brayne.
 Vitaliter, with life, lively.
 Vitalitas, aui, f. g. life, livelynesse.
 Vitatio, onis, f. g. an eschewing, a voiding, a
 Chonnyng.
 Vitellus, li, m. g. the yolke of an egge.
 Vitellinus, a, um, of or belonging to the yolke of
 an egge.
 Vitens, a, um, of or belonging to a vine tree.
 Vitex, viticis, a hynde of withy: rebe Agnus
 castus.
 Vitarium, rij, n. g. a place, wherein vonge vines
 are sette.
 Vitatio, onis, a ranschement, a corruption of
 deflouring.
 Vitiator, onis, m. g. a corrupter, a ranscher.
 Vitiatus, a, um, corrupted, defloured.
 Vitiata mulier, a woman ransched or defloured.
 Viticula, la, f. g. a little vine.
 Viticulum, li, ne. ge. the shote of a vine.
 Vitifer, ra, rum, that beareth vines.
 Vitigenus, a, um, that cometh of a vine.
 Vitigenus, a, um, of a vine.
 Vitiligo, ginis, f. g. a foulnesse of all the bodie;
 haupng spottes of sondre colours.
 Vitilis, le, any thyng that maie be wounden, plis
 ant, cleribie, mete to hynde with.
 Vitiligator, onis, m. ge. a detractour of backe-
 bite, an haster.
 Vitiligo, aui, are, to backebite or detracte a man
 or woman, to haster.
 Vitio, aui, are, to corrupte or vitiate, to defyle, to
 deströie, to defourme, to defloure.
 Virginem vitare, to defloure a maiden.
 Vitiose, all, corruptly.
 Vitiose facimus, we committe a faulte or doe
 amisse.
 Vitiose concludere, to make a false conclusion.
 Vitiositas, atis, f. g. vice, corruption, an uncon-
 stant affection in all a mans behauour.
 Vitiosus, a, um, vicious, or full of errors, faulte,
 sicke, corrupt.
 Vitiosi magistratus, officers not ryght consti-
 tute of made.
 Oues vitiosae, rotten or scabbed sheepe.
 Suffragium vitiosum, id est, corruptum.
 Corpus vitiosum, a body not sounde.
 Vitiosa nux, a worme eaten nutte.
 Vita vitiosa, a naughty life.
 Vitis, tis, f. g. a vine, also a thyng, whiche a cas-
 pitaine in warres did beare in his hande.
 Vitis alba, an herbe, whiche renneth vp in heds
 ges, and wyndeth about the lettes, haupnge a
 leafe lyke a vine leafe, but rougher, and a red
 bearte, it is also called Brionia, and in english

wyde vyne.
 Vitis nigra, a like wyde, which comonly groweth
 among herbes, and byndeth them together, has
 yng a leafe in facion lyke to iup.
 Vitiator, onis, m. g. he that letteth vines.
 Vitisco, scere, to sprynge vnto a vyne.
 Vitium, ij, n. g. vice, contrarie to vertue, also a
 faulte or error, a thyng to be blamed or reprob-
 ued, also sickness, an impediment, a blemishe,
 also imperfection, corruption.
 Vitium offerre virgini, to defloure a virgin.
 Vitio dare, to blame or reprove.
 Vitio vertere, to dyspreple, to lacke.
 Meum vitium fuerit, it shall be my faulte.
 Vini vitio fecit, the mine was in faulte that he
 dyd it, or drunkennesse caused hym to doe it.
 Vito, aui, are, to eschewe, to beware of, to avoide.
 Mortem fuga vitare, to save his life by flight.
 Suspitiones vitare, to avoide suspicion.
 Vitreolum, an herbe growng on walles, where
 with vessel beynge scoured, is made wonderfull
 bright.
 Vitreus, a, um, of glasse, clere lyke glasse, also
 bright.
 Vitriarius, ij, m. g. a glasse maker, or a glasier.
 Vitrinus, a, um, of glasse.
 Vitricus, i, m. g. a father in lawe or a stepfather.
 Vitriolum, li, n. g. a diminutive of Vitrum.
 Vitrosus, a, um, whiche hath plentie of glasse, full
 of glasse.
 Vitrum, i, n. g. glasse.
 Vitta, a, f. ge. a fillet or haddande, sometyme a
 garlande.
 Vitratus, a, um, bounde with a fillet or bonde.
 Vitula, a, a heifer or vonge cowe.
 Vitulatio, onis, f. g. reioyng.
 Vitulinus, a, um, of a calfe.
 Caro vitulina, beale.
 Vitulor, aris, ari, to reioyce.
 Vitulus, i, m. g. a calfe, not onely of a cowe, but
 also of an oliphant, and of great fishes, it is al-
 so a fishe called a seale.
 Vitunus, a God, whom the painims supposed to
 geue life.
 Vituperabilis, le, worthy blame, to bee blamed.
 Vituperatio, onis, f. g. a rebuke geuen, a blas-
 myng, and dyspreyng.
 In vituperationem venire, to be blamed.
 Vituperator, onis, m. g. he that rebuketh or blas-
 meth an other, he that dyspreyeth or discom-
 mendeth.
 Vituperium, ij, n. g. a rebuke, discommendacion,
 defaryng.
 Vitupero, aui, are, to rebuke, to blame, to discom-
 mend, to dyspreple.
 Vituperones, rebukers.
 Viuacitas, atis, naturall strenght or livelynesse.
 Viuarium, ij, n. ge. a place where wyde beastes,
 bydes and fishes be kepte, it maie be called as
 well a ponde as a parke, a connygar, a walke for
 bydes.

Viuxx, acis, om. g. lively, stronge of nature, that lyueth longe.

Viucra, a, f. g. a firret.

Viuidus, a, um, lively, quicke, full of strengthe or lyuellinelle.

Viuior, & **viuissimus**, olde wryters vled for moze luyng or most luyng.

Viuradix, icis, for. ge. a ponge vine set with the roote. it is also euery plant, wherof the roote is quicke, though the stamme or sprynge be dead or corrupted, a quickeler.

Viuisco, **viuiscere**, or **Viuesco**, **viuescere**, to besinne to sprynge or take lyfe.

Viuo, uixi, ere, to lyue, to haue a mery lyfe.

Viueri in diem, to lyue without any provision or store.

Bene valete & viuite, fare you well, and god sende you to lyue a mery life.

Aetatem viuere, to leade his lyfe.

Annis vel annos centum viuere, to lyue an hundredth yeres.

Beatissime viuere, we should leade a blessed and mery lyfe, we should lyue lyke sayntes.

Viueri, is somtyme taken for **Secundum virtutem viuere**, to lyue after an honeste trade or facion: and **Vita**, for actus & mores, as who should saye, the lyfe actiue or mozell and beuetuous.

Quibus cum coniunctissime vixerat, with who he had great familiaritee and friendship.

Cum aliquo familiariter viuere, to lyue with one as his familiar friende.

In laude viuere, to liue in preise and renowne.

Parce viuere, to liue sparingly and niggardly.

Delicate & molliter viuere, to leade a wanton and delicate lyfe.

E natura viuere, to lyue accordyng to nature.

Viueri ex more alterius, to lyue as an other man woulde haue him, or after an other mans maner of pleasure.

Viueri studijs, to set all his pastime on learninge and studie, to leade all his lyfe in the studie of good letters.

Ne viuam si scio, I praye god I die, yf I knowe it.

Vixit tanquā Delum nauigans, he is nothing solicitous or carefull for his liuing: he thinketh god neuer sent the mouth but he sent the meate for it.

Viucendo vincere aliquem, to ouer lyue one.

Viuitur, the impersonall.

Quid agitur? T. viuitur, howe is the matter? **C. I liue as well as I maye.**

Viuis, a, um, that lyueth, also quicke, naturall, stronge, behement or great.

Viua sepes, a quicke hedge.

Viua aqua, rennyng water, water that spryngeth naturallly out of any place.

Ad viuum rescare, to cutte to the quicke, to touche or discusse a matter exactly.

Vix, vixit, scantly, hardely.

Vix dum, scantly as yet, scantly as long.

Vix tandem, in conclusion.

Vix, for Non.

Vix Priamus tanti totaque Troia fuit, being Priamus and all Troie, was not so muche worthe.

Vix, with muche a doo.

Si idem istuc imitatur, ita tandem vix viuimus, although we doe the lyke: yet with muche adoe we lyue.

Vix agre, verie hardely.

V A N T E L.

Vlceraria herbe, herbes that make blysters.

Vlceratio, onis, f. ge. a breaking out in scabbes and sores.

Vlcero, aui, are, to make full of sores or scabbes, also to exasperate or make grieffe.

Vlcerosus, a, um, full of sores or scabbes.

Vlcisor, sceris, sci, to be reuenged, to auenge, to take reuengement, to punish.

Vlciscere, I will reuenge my selfe on the, I will requite the, or I will be reuenged on the.

Vlciscitur illum mores sui, his owne maners will byynge him to be punished for his naughtynesse.

Mortem alicuius vlcisci, to reuenge ones death.

Vlcus, vlcis, n. ge. an hid mischief, it is also corrupte matter gathered within the thynne, and couered with a shabbe. it is anpe maner of sore where the thynne is broken, a boyle, a sore, a botche.

Vlcus tangere, to rubbe on the gall, to speake of a thynge, whiche is displeasent to one to haue remembred.

Vlcusculum, a sore or scabbe.

Vlex, liciis, an herbe lyke to rosemarie, whiche draweth to it golde.

Vlginosus, a, um, solked with longe abode of water, alway moyst.

Vlgo, inis, f. g. naturall moisture of the earthe alwaie remainyng.

Vllus, the name of Apollo.

Vllo, olde wryters vled for **Vltus fuero**, I shall be reuenged.

Vllus, a, um, any.

Vlmarium, ij, neu. gen. a groue of elmes.

Vlmus, mi, for. gen. a tree called an elme.

Vlmeus, a, um, of elme.

Vlna, a, a fathom, also an elle, after Suetonius, it is onely a cubite.

Circundare aliquem vlnis, to embrace one in his armes.

Vlpianus, a famous lawier.

Vlpicum, i, neu. gen. great garlyke.

Vls, of whom cometh **Vltra**, and **Vltimus**, Cato vseth it for **Vltro**.

Vltior, vltorius, further, moze beyonde.

Quis est vltior? who is that further beyonde?

ponder
Cupidus vltiora audiendi, desirous to
heare those thynges that were behynde.
Vltimo, an aduerbe, at the last.
Vltimum, an aduerbe, the last tyme.
Vltimum illum visurus, that should neuer see
him after.
Vltimus, a, um, last. Sometime it signifieth first.
Vltima platea, at the ende of the streete.
Vltimis in adibus, on the backe syde of the
house, in the bittermost parte of my house.
Vltima inopia, extreme povertee and neede.
Denunciare necessitatem vltimam, to shewe
that he would kill one.
Vltima poena, extreme punishment, payne of
death.
Vltimum bonum, the chiefe felicity of good-
nesse.
Vltima experiri, to vse the extreme remedie.
Vltima pati, to suffer extreme punishment, to
suffer the greatest mischiefe that can be.
Vltima in malis hinc sunt illi, these thynges
come to him to be the extreme and greatest e-
uple, that can chaunce to a man.
Vltimum principium, the first beginning.
Vltio, onis, f. g. vengeance, reuengement, ta-
kyng of punishment.
Vltor, oris, m. g. he that taketh vengeance.
Vltra, beyonde, more, moreouer, some tyme they
do weedy and forwardly.
Vltra modum progredi, to passe measure.
Vt sustineri ultra non possent, that they could
not be withstanded any longer.
Nequid ultra requiratis, that you might re-
quire no more.
Vltix, icis, he that taketh vengeance.
Vltro, willingly, without desyre or compulsion,
also moreouer, of the owne accord, or volun-
tarie will.
His lachrymis vitam damus & miserescimus
vltro, and moreouer take pittie on him.
Vltro ad eum venies, thou wilt come vnto him
of thyne owne accord or wynde, or vntente
for.
Vltro citroque verba facere, to talke and reas-
son one to an other.
Vltro citroque cursare, to ren in and out from
one to an other, to reune vp and downe, to ren
forwarde and backwarde, to renne hither and
thither.
Nuntiis vltro citroq' missis, messengers be-
ing sent from one to an other on bothe the par-
tes.
Vltioneus, willingly, with a free wyll.
Vlua, a, f. g. reke or wedes of the sea.
Vlubra, a village or small towne in Italie, where
Augustus was nourished.
Vlula, a, f. g. a whyle owle.
Vlulatus, us, m. g. an howlyng, lamentyng or
cryng out.
Vlularus, a, um, that hath howled.

Vlulo, qui, are, to howle as a dogge do woulde
at blouthy men.
Vlysses, the sonne of Laertes and Antiole, king
of the isle of Ithaca, and Dulichium, a man
challengyng all other Greekes, which came againe
Troy, in eloquence and subtiltie of witte, who
assisted the subuersion of Troy, when he hadde
wandered .x. yeres on the seas and marches
of the sea, and had seen many countreys, finally
retourned home, and there a good space of tyme
remained unknowne, and suffered many dis-
pleasures of the moore of his wife the chaste Pe-
nelope, whome by the helpe of Thelemachus his
sonne and his swynherdes, he at the last saw.
not withstanding afterwards, he him selfe was
slayne by Thelegonus, his bastarde sonne with
an arrow, not being knownen of the same The-
legonus.
Vlyssopona, the chiefe cite of Portugal called
Lisbone.

V I A N T H U L

Vmbella, a, f. g. a littell shadow, also a lit-
tell rounde thyng, that gentill women
beare in their handes, to shadow them
from the sunne. also the rounde tuke or head
of fenell, wheron the seedes grow.
Vnber, one of the countreys of Vmbria.
Vmbilicatus, in the faction of a nauill.
Vmbilicatus, a, um, that hath an nauill, or any
thyng made lyke a nauill.
Vmbilicus, ci, m. g. the nauill, also the middes
of any thyng, also a little circle made in y ground
to knowe whiche way the wynde standeth. also
it is an ornameinte made of stone, spynner, or
horne lyke to ones nauill, a bullion, such as is
set on the backe of a booke. Vmbilici, be also
small stones rounde and smothe.
Ad vmbilicu adducere, to byngge to a point.
Dies ad vmbilicum iam est, it is noone.
Peruenimus vlt ad vmbilicos, we haue fir-
mished or made an ende.
Vnbo, onis, m. ge. the bolle of a buckler or
shilde. it is sometime taken for a buckeler.
Vnbra, a, f. g. a shadow, it was also that which
was called the gost of a man being dead, which
not onely paynims, but also christians did su-
pose to appere visibly vnto men. also an vnbride
den guesse, that accompanieth one that is bid-
den to a feast or diner.
Facere aut efficere vmbra, to caste a shadow.
Vnbras arborum amputare, to cut of bowes
of trees that cast shadow.
Suam ipsius vmbra metueret, spoken proter-
bially of timorous persons, whiche feare where
none occasion is.
Vnbra & imago, cui opponitur, solida, & ex-
pressa effigies.
Vnbra luxurie, id est, signum, vestigium.
Vnbra veritatis, a certaine apperaunce of liues
lphode

Vphode of tenth. **V**mbaculum, i. n. g. a place where men might be out of the sunne, or that which made shadow, as an herber, a bowpe, also the instrument, where with women shadowe they face from the sunne. **V**mbaticus, a, um, lyke a shadowe or of a shadowe. **V**mbaticus homo, a man luyng at ease, and out of all labour or busynesse. **V**mbatilis, le, that is done in the shadow, or as it were with ease, and without any sweate or payne. **V**mbatilis res, teifleng thynges, or teifles. **V**mbatilis pugna, extense of feates of warre out of battayle, as in an house. **V**mbri, people of Italie now called Spoletani. **V**mbria, a parte of Italie.

Vmbriifer, a, um, making shadowe, as a greete wood doeth. **V**mbria & Vmbra, a sylle, which by the description of Paulus romus, seemeth to me to be an halibutte, for the grearresse and delicacie of the head, and similitude of a surgid. **V**mbro, aut, are, to shadow. **V**mbro, onis, a river in Lombardie, called also Amber. **V**mbrosus, a, um, haung muche shadow, that casteth a great shadow.

V ANTEHMI

V Na, together.

Vua cum Cicerone, together with Cicero.

Vua mecum, together with me.

Vnanimis, me, & vnanimus, a, um, of one minde and will.

Vnanimus & consensus, one whole consent.

Vnanimias, aut, f. g. concord of myndes, vnanimitie.

Vncia, a, f. g. an ounce, also an ynche.

Vncia agri, a measure of lande, the . xii. parte of iugerum, conteynge . 24. 00. foote, that is . 40. foote broad and . 60. longe.

Vncialis, le, of or belongynge to an ounce or ynche.

Vncialis alitudo, an ynche length.

Literæ vnciales, letters an ynche longe.

Vnciarus, a, um, of an ounce.

Vnciaria stips, the . xii. parte of a pounce.

Vnciarie vites, vines so planted, that one is from an other the . xii. parte of iugerum.

Vnciaria vsura, vel forus vnciarium, when in the hundred one is gayned, as in a hundred pounce . xx. shillings, for the pence lone.

Vnciatum, ynche by ynche, ynche meale.

Vncinatus, a, um, hooked or crooked, armed with hooks.

Vncinus, a littell clubbe or batte, crooked at the ende.

Vnciola, z, f. g. an ynche.

Vncio, onis, an ynche, or a ynche.

Vnciusculus, a, um, that is somewhat an ynche, also litle, oyle, vnctious.

Vncio, aut, are, to an ynche often.

Vncio, onis, m. g. a yncher.

Vnciorius, a, um, belonging to an ynche.

Vnciorium hypocautum, a place nigh to the stowe of hott house, where men be an ynched after they haue sweate.

Vncum, the leafe of an hogge, whiche is the fatte that lieth by the backe and ribbes, whiche house bandes be to rolle up and keepe to make saulces, or els to fre meate, as fritours and pancocks.

Vncura, a, f. g. an ynching.

Vncus, a, um, of Vnagar, cris, an ynched or greased.

Vncus, i. m. gen. a batte or crooked clubbe, also any thyng that is crooked at the ende.

Vncus, a, um, crooked.

Vnda, a, f. gen. water, properly a waue, a surge, sometyms by translation, sayng of busynesse, also a greete multitude of men.

Vnda prima prali, that oyle that cometh first out of the presse.

Innatare vndam, to swimme in the water.

Vnda comitiorum, greete busynesse and sayng at the assemblies of people, the greete dyscrepancy of opinions, the troublous genynge of sentences.

Vndabundus, a, um, making greete or many waues.

Vndans, anis, om. ge. waung or moung lyke the waues.

Aetna vndans, casting out flames, lyke waues of water.

Vndam, lyke to waues of the sea.

Vndatus, a, um, made lyke waues.

Vnde, from whence, whereto, wherby, wherof, wherfore, what to hve, from whiche thyng, of whome, how, by what meanes.

Vnde gentium, idem.

Vnde is, from whence comest thou?

Vnde aduenis, idem.

Totres vnde emergi non potest, from the whiche a man can not escape.

Puer hic vnde est? Whose childe is this? from whose house came this childe?

Si habuerit, vnde tibi soluat, if he haue any thyng wherewith to pay you.

A pte donibus vnde emerat, of the whiche he bought hir.

Vnde tantum virium, caeo? whereto hath a blynde man so great strength?

Vnde id scis? how knowest thou that? or wherby knowest thou that?

Vnde unde, of what place so ever it be, or from whence so ever it come.

Vndecunq, idem.

Vndecim, a leuen.

Vndecim.

Vndeceni, *xx, na, a leuen*, *undecim* on V.
 Vndecimus, *a, um, the eleuenth*.
 Vndecentum, *99*.
 Vndecies, *a leuen times*.
 Vndeciremis, *is, a galee haung a leuen oydies*
of oyes, of a leuen oyes in euery leate.
 Vndecumq, *fro what so euer place*.
 Vndenius, *a, um, the leuenth*.
 Vndelibet, *from whens thou wilt*.
 Vndeoctoginta, *lxxxix*.
 Vndequadraginta, *xxxix*.
 Vndequadragies, *xxxix. times*.
 Vndequinquaginta, *xlx*.
 Vndetrigesimus, *a, um, xxxix*.
 Vndeuiselismus, *a, um, the nineteenth*.
 Vndeuginti, *xlx. lackyng one of xx*.
 Vndeuis, *idem quod vndelibet*.
 Vndicola, *he that dwelleth on the water*.
 Vndiq, *on euery side, from all partes*.
 Vndiqueuersum, *on euery syde rounde aboute*.
 Vndifonus, *a, um, that maketh a noyse lyke the*
waues, when they ryle and fall in the water,
or dooeth roze as the water dooeth at a greate
floudde.
 Vndiuomus, *a, um, that casteth out water from*
him.
 Vndo, *qui, are, to ryle in waues, to make waues*
or surges.
 Vndofus, *a, um, full of waues or surges*.
 Vndofum mare, *a troublous sea and full of*
waues.
 Vndulatus, *a, um, made lyke waues of the water*.
 Vndulata vestis, *thāblet, or a garmet wrought*
as it were with riuers.
 Vndula, *lx, f. g. a littell waue*.
 Vnedo, *vnedinis. form. gene. a hynde of wilde*
fruite lyke appuls, whiche is bitter, and hur-
teth bothe the head and the stomache. some vse
it for a crabbe.
 Vngentum, *ti, n. gen. idem quod vnguentum*.
 Vngo, *vxi, vngere, to anoynte, to grease, to*
smere.
 Vngi ex cerussa, *to be anointed with Ceruse*.
 Vnguen, *inis, n. g. opncment, or any thyng that*
is fattie.
 Vnguentarius, *rii, m. g. or Vnguentaria, rix,*
f. g. he or she that maketh sweete oyles.
 Vnguentaria, *x, form. gene. the crafts to make*
sweete oyles.
 Vnguentarius, *a, um, belongyng to opntemen-*
tes or sweete oyles.
 Vnguentatus, *a, um, anoynted with sweete oyle*.
 Vnguentum, *ti, n. g. a sweete opncement: it is*
used for euery opncement.
 Vngues, *mushils*.
 Vnguicula, *lx, f. g. a littell softe nayle*.
 A teneris vnguiculis, *from his tendre youthe*
or infancy.
 Vnguinosus, *a, um, vnctious, that may be as*
noynted with.
 Vnguis, *guis, m. gen. a nayle of the fyngers or*

toes, as well of a man as of a hyde or beast.
 sometime the house of an ore or rowe, also a
 littell branche of a ponge stote of a vine. it is
 also a disease, whiche at length couereth all the
 eye with fleshe in the corner of the eye. it is in
 an hoise taken of Hierocles for an hame in the
 eye.
 Vngues arrodere, *to gnawe on his nayles, a*
proverbe, applied to them, which are in a study,
how they may alter suche thynges as they dooe
repent them of.
 Vngues ferrei, *certaine instrumentes to gas*
ther grapes.
 Vnguem latum non discedere, *not to departe*
a nayle byed the out of his place, proverbiaily
used, not to discente or disagree from one, the
least thyng in the worlde.
 Medium vnguem ostendere dicitur, *whiche*
doeth viterly contemne or despise an other.
 Ad vnguem, *perfectly*.
 Vnguis, *in a rose, is the white and thicke part*
of the floure nexte the toppe of the stalk.
 Vnguilla, *lx, f. g.*
 Vngula, *lx, form. gen. the house of an hoise or*
other beast.
 Omnibus vngulis, *with al might and power,*
with toothe and nayle, with hande and fote.
 Vngularius, *a great nayle and ragged*.
 Vngulatus, *a, um, that hath foule great nayles*.
 Vngulum, *li, n. g. of olde wryters was taken for*
a ryng, or a thimble to sow with.
 Vngustus, *a crooked staffe, or suche as commonly*
men dooe call a crooke, wherwith they drawe to
them any thyng.
 Vnicalamum frumentum, *wheate whiche hath*
but one rede growyng out of the roote.
 Vnicaulis, *lc, that hath but one stalk withoute*
any branche.
 Vnice, *onely, especially, singularly*.
 Vnice illum diligit, *he loueth him as his onely*
dearlyng.
 Vnicolor, *oris, m. g. of one colour*.
 Vnicornis, *nis, m. gen. or Vnicornius, nij, ma-*
gen. and Vnicornium, nij, neu. gen. a beast
called an vnicoorne.
 Vnicornis, *ne, that hath but one horne*.
 Vnicuba, *a woman, whiche lieth or companieth*
but with one man.
 Vnicus, *a, um, one alone*.
 Vnigenitus, *ti, m. g. one childe without mo-*
der.
 Vniuga vinea, *vines, in the whiche vpon the*
proppes beyng set vp, sundry rayles are layed
on the one syde onely.
 Vnimanus, *a, um, that hath but one hande*.
 Vnio, *iui, ire, to ioyne together, to vnite*.
 Vnio, *onis, f. g. concoide*.
 Vnio, *onis, m. g. a perle. also an opnion*.
 Vnioculus, *li, m. g. he that hath but one eye*.
 Vnipes, *pedis, m. g. haung but one fote*.
 Vnistirpis, *pe, that hath but one stemme*.
 Vnitas, *atis, f. g. vnitee, vniteyng or ioynyng of*

two thynges or mo together.
 Vniter, together in one.
 Vnitio, onis, a toggyng together.
 Vnitus, a, um, togged together in one.
 Vniuersalis, le, vniuersall, belongg to all.
 Vniuerſe, vniuerſally, generally.
 Vniuerſipotens, he that hath power ouer all.
 Vniuerſipotentia, power ouer all.
 Vniuerſitas, aris, f. g. vniuerſitee, generalitee.
 Vniuerſus, a, um, vniuerſall, all without excep-
 tion. ſometyme it ſignifieth the whole.
 Mare vniuerſum, the whole ſea of all the ſea.
 Vniuerſus exercitus, the whole armie.
 Vniuerſi, all together.
 In vniuerſum, in generall.
 Vniuerſum in partes diuidere, to diuide the
 whole into partes.
 Vniuerſa vita, the whole life.
 Vniura, a woman haupg but one houſbande.
 Vniocus, a, um, that ſignifieth but one thyng.
 Vniocē, of the ſame ſignification.
 Vniuſmodi, of one ſorte or ſacion, lyke.
 Vnocus, looke Vnioculus.
 Vnoſe, olde wyters vſed for Simul, together.
 Vnni, hungarians.
 Vnquā, any time, euer.
 Vnquā gentium, idem quod Vnquā.
 Vt nemo vnquā, as neuer man was in the
 worlde.
 Vnus, na, num, one. alſo alone.
 Vnis ædibus, in the ſame houſe.
 Vno animo, of one accorde, with one mynde
 or conſent.
 Vnus quiuſ, who ſo euer thou wilt.
 Vno ſctu, at one ſtroke.
 Vno verbo, at one worde.
 Vnum, one thyng.
 Vnus ex multis, Vnus ex omnibus, one a-
 lone onely.
 Vnus tam domieram, I was then at whome
 alone.
 Vnus omnium, onely or alone amōg al other.
 Illum curo vnū, I paſſe or care for him alone.
 Ad vnum, at ones.
 Caluitium vni tantum animalium homini,
 a man is balde and no beaſte els.
 Vnus & alter, two, one or two.
 Vno aut altero die, in a day or two onely.
 Vnus atq; idem, the ſelfe ſame perſon.
 Vnus de ſeptem, one of the ſeuē.
 Dum rare abſum vnoſ ſex dies, while I haue
 ben in the countrey but one pooze ſix daies.
 Vno exemplo omnes viuunt, they liue all af-
 ter one ſacion.
 Vnus ē vulgo, one of the common people.
 Te vnum ex omnibus amat, he loueth you
 onely amonge all other.
 Vniſ moribus viuunt, they keepe the ſame
 ſacions or maners in their liupnge ſtill.
 Vna harum quauis cauſa, any one of all theſe
 ſeaſons or cauſes.

Vno quocq; gradu, at euerſt ſteppe.
 Vna hæc ſpes eſt, there is no hope but this.
 Vno verbo eloquere, tell me at a worde, tell
 me at ones.
 Hic vobis, this man onely.
 Hoc ego ſcio vnum, I know this one thyng.
 Vniuſque, quæque, quodq; vel quidq; eue-
 ry one.
 Vniuiſque optimus, euerſt honeſt man.

V ANTE O.

V Oberca, a towne by Bſibo in Spayne.
 Vocabulum, li, n. g. the denomination of
 any thyng, a worde, a name.
 Vocalis, le, lowde, alſo that which hath a voyce.
 Vocalitas, aris, f. g. a tune or ſounde of a voyce.
 Vocamen, minis, n. g. the name of a thyng.
 Vocamen trahere de re aliqua, to haue the
 name of a thyng.
 Vocatio, onis, a calling.
 Vocatus, a, um, perteyng to calling.
 Vocator, oris, m. g. a caller, one that is ſent to
 bidde men to ſupper or dinar.
 Vocatus, a, um, called, bidden.
 Vocatus, us, m. g. a calling vpon, a prayng.
 Vociferans, aris, cryng out, baying.
 Vociferatio, onis, a cryng out.
 Vociferator, oris, m. g. he that crieth out.
 Vociferor, aris, ari, to crie out, to crie lowde, to
 biate.
 Vocifero, idem.
 Vocito, aui, are, to call often.
 Voco, aui, are, to call, to bidde, to aſke, to grue a
 name.
 Me ad Democritum vocas, thou doeſt allege
 Democritus, and wouldeſt haue me to beleue
 him.
 Ad calculos vocare, to call to accompte.
 Ad computationem vocare idem.
 Ad exemplar alterius vocare, to exhorte one
 to folow the example of an other man.
 In diſcrimen vocare, to put in daunger.
 In ius vel iudicium vocare, to accuſe one of
 penly, to bryng an action agaynſt one.
 Vocare ad cœnam, to bidde to ſupper.
 Conuiuium vocare, idem.
 Vocauerat me in hunc diem, he badde me
 come at this day.
 Vocare clamoribus hoſtem, to prouoke the
 ennemies to battayle with cryng to them.
 Vocare deum clamore, to call vpon god.
 Nomine vocare aliquem, to cal one by name.
 Vocat pluuiam cornix, the crow ſignifieth by
 hir cryng that we ſhall haue rayne.
 In crimen vocare, to accuſe, to blame, to laye
 to ones charge.
 In dubium vocare, to doubt of.
 Ad exitium & vaſtatem vocare, to waſte
 and deſtroy vtterly.
 Ad libertatem ſeruos vocare, to manumyſe or
 make

make free.

In luctum vocare, to make heauy, or sorrowful
to cause to mourne.

In odium vocabatur, it was hated.

In partes mulieres vocatæ sunt, the women
were made partners, or willed to be parte ta-
kers.

In periculum vocantur, they are brought in
daunger.

In suspicionem vocare, to suspecte.

Ad procreationem rei alicuius vocari, to be
willed to take the charge of a thyng upon him.

Ad testimonium vocare, to call one to beare
witnesse.

Ad vitam vocare aliquem, to bidde one be of
good cheere, and put him in hope of lyfe: or to
courage or exhorte him to liue.

In insimulationem proborum vocare, to as-
cuse one, or lay certayne reprochfull thynges
to his charge.

Voconia, a hynde of peares.

Voconth, people of Harbone in Fraunce.

Vocula, a, f. g. a littell hope. Sometime obloqui.
also a littell wynde.

Vogesus, a hyl in the marches of Langres in
Fraunce.

Vola, a, f. g. the middes of the hande of the
foote. it is taken for the sole of the foote, the
palme of the hande.

Volans,antis, om. g. flying, rennyng swiftly.

Volantia sectatur, he endeuoureth to cathe
an hare with a rabbit.

Volantes, substantiuely, birdes.

Volaterra, a towne in Petruia.

Volaticus, a, um, that fleeth or goeth away for
deinly, flitting, vnconstant.

Volatilis, le, that fleeth or can flee.

Volatura, a, f. g. idem quod Volatus.

Volatus, us, m. g. a flying.

Volcey, Languedoche in Fraunce.

Volcatius, the name of diuers Romans.

Volemaiorum, neu. gen. plu. a great pearce, a
wardyn.

Volens, entis, om. g. willing.

Volentianimo, wyllyngly, with a wyllynge
mynde.

Volgiolum, li, neu. gen. an instrument of hous-
bandry.

Volguagus, toke Vulgiuagus.

Voliba, a towne in Cornuaille called Bodwin.

Volito, auis, are, to flee often, to renne in and out
often.

Cupiditate gloriæ volitare, to auance him
de selfe greatly with the desyre of glorie.

Volo, auis, are, to flee, to renne or goe quickly or
fast.

Volant literæ, letters be caried with greale
speede.

Volat nauis, the shippe sayleth very swiftly.

Fama volat, fame is spreadde abroad quickly.

Volat ætas, our time or age passeth apace.

Volant tela, dartes be hurled, or flee one at an
other.

Volo, vis, volui, velle, to wyl, to be wyllynge,
to wille.

Volo tuam gratiam, I desyre your fauour.

Volo te, I wolde speake with thee.

Volo te paucis, & Tribus verbis te volo, I
would speake with you a wynde or two.

Velit nolit, whether he wyl or no.

Rhodium volo pueri causa, I wyl goe to
Rhodes for the childees sake, or because of the
childe.

Ne quid emisse velit, let him not bie any thyng
or let him see that he bie nothyng.

Quem locum volo tibi notum, whiche place
I would ye did know.

Leuiter bene velle alicui, to owe owne lyttell
god wyl.

Volo omniatua causa, id est, bene tibi cupio,
I will doe al for your sake that I can possible.

I owe you very good wyl, I desire to doe you
any pleasure that I can possible.

Valde eius causa volo, I would very fayne:
or I desyre greatly to doe him pleasure.

Per eos, qui nostra causa volunt, by theym,
whiche desyre or couet to doe vs pleasure.

Eum honorem deum tibi fortunare volo, I
pray God prosper you in that honoure or dyg-
nity.

Volo defensam, id est, cupio defendi.

Quibus me vehementer excusatum volo, to
whome I desyre greatly to haue my selfe excus-
ed.

Volo oratum a vobis rem istam, I would des-
yre you this thyng.

Vos oratos volo, I would desyre you.

Nunc vt veniret velim, now I would to god
he would come.

Quid sibi vult istud? what meaneth or signi-
ficyth this?

Volones, were bonde men at Rome, whiche in
the warres of Carthage, whā there lacked Ro-
maynes, offered theim selves to fyght for theyr
maisters: and because they dyd it wyllynge-
ly without constraicte, they were called Volones.

Volsi, an ancient people of Italic.

Volfella, a, f. g. an instrument to plucke heares
from the body or face, pincers.

Volturnum, a towne of Tuscan called now Bal-
sena.

Volfus, a, um, for Versus, a, um or Vulfus, a, um

Voluta, a, f. g. for Vulua.

Volubilis, le, that is or may be easely turned or
tumbled.

Fortuna volubilis, vnanstant fortune, that
neuer abideth in one state.

Volubilis, is an herbe, whiche renneth vp by trees,
haupng red branches, & the leaues bitynge and
blistering the tounge.

Volubilitas, atis, f. g. the turnyng of any thyng.

Volubilitas fortunæ, the vnconstantnesse of
fortune.

fortune.
 Volubilitas lingue, the mowynge of wagging
 of the tongue, quicke speaking.
 Volubilitas verborum, quicke pronouncing of
 wordes: of the falling of measure of wordes
 in speaking.
 Volubiler, with a certayne measure, numbre, of
 falling in wordes.
 Volucer, cris, cre, anythynge that fleeth, swifte,
 light.
 Aquæ volucres, titere.
 Fortuna volucris, waueryng and flitting for-
 tune.
 Volucra, cræ, f. g. a betwime, whiche eateth the
 tender vines.
 Volucris, cris, f. g. all thyng that dweth flee, as
 a byrde, a flie, a waspe. &c.
 Volucrum, the after bierthe in a woman.
 Voluens, entis, participiū, of a nowne of a par-
 ticipie, turnyng, wappynge, of rennyng round,
 thyngyng in the mynde.
 Plaustra voluētia, id est, volubilia, that turne
 and rene rounde.
 Sensus varios voluens, myndyng diuers thyng-
 ges: of ponderyng sondy thynges in his mind.
 Volumen, minis, n. g. a booke. Sometyme parte
 of a booke, called a volume.
 Impendere tota volumina in disputationem
 &c. to spende of consume whole bookes in dis-
 putyng and reasonyng a matter.
 Voluntarie, & Voluntario, edis, wyllynglye,
 promptly, with a ready mynde.
 Voluntarius, a, um, voluntarie, wyllyng.
 Voluntaria herba, an herbe that groweth natu-
 rally without sowynge.
 Auxilia voluntaria, succours sente of a mans
 owne accord.
 Mors voluntaria, voluntarie death.
 Voluntarius ad est, he is there ready with a
 franke of free courage.
 Oblivio voluntaria, whan one forgetteth a
 thyng wyllyngly.
 Voluntas, atis, f. g. wyll, affection.
 Voluntas erga aliquem, the good affection of
 wyll toward one.
 Si voluntate nolet, if he will not freely with-
 out compulsion.
 Id voluntate impetret, let him obteyne that of
 you wth your good wyll.
 Omnium voluntate, with the good wyll and
 fauour of all men.
 Ex voluntate alicuius aliquid facere, to doe
 a thyng accordyng as one woulde haue him.
 De sua voluntate erga Cæsarem, of his good
 wyll that he had to dooe pleasure of service to
 Cæsar.
 Mutua voluntas, mutuall loue and good will
 one to an other.
 Voluntas eius à me sine causa abhorret, he ha-
 teth me without a cause.
 Voluntas vestra si ad poetā accesserit, if you

dooe fauour: &c.
 Voluo, volui, ere, to wappe, to couene, also to
 cast of thyng in the mynde.
 Libros voluere, to turne booke, to rede bo-
 kes diligently.
 Cogitationes voluere, to thinke by cast many
 thynges in his mynde.
 Secum aliquid voluere, to cast in his mynde,
 to thinke.
 Voluere cum animo, idem.
 Voluox, uocis, masc. gen. a littel woman with
 many legges, whiche eateth the leaues of vines
 and of other trees.
 Volup, of Volupe, delectable, pleasant.
 Voluptia, the goddess of volupcie, of pleasure.
 Voluptabilis, le, that reioyseth, acceptable, pleas-
 saunt.
 Voluptarius, a, um, pleasant, that byngeth pleas-
 sure, also geuen to pleasure.
 Homo voluptarius, a man geuen to pleasure.
 Voluptarius sensus, a sence that taketh greates
 pleasure in thynges that it belongeth to.
 Voluptaria loca, places of pleasure.
 Voluptas, atis, f. g. an inordinate reioysynge of
 delectation in thynges worldlye of carnall, vo-
 luptee, pleasure, delite, sensualitee.
 Voluptatem magnam nuntias, thou tellest
 me very good tidynge.
 Spero fore nobis hanc cōiunctionem volup-
 tas, I trust that this iunynge shall be to our
 comfort.
 Voluptatem eius capio, I take great pleasure
 in him.
 Voluptate capi, to be delited.
 Esse voluptati, to be pleasant of acceptable.
 Mei voluptas, my onely pleasure, my solace,
 my delite.
 Cum voluptate legere, to take great pleasure
 in readyng.
 Semper est in voluptate, he liueth in perpe-
 tual pleasure.
 Dolere, & in voluptate esse, contrary.
 Voluptuarius, and Voluptarius, a, um, that is
 geuen to carnall delectation.
 Voluptuosus, a, um, voluptuous, unsatiable in
 carnall pleasure of delectation.
 Voluptuosiores, a very pleasant thyng.
 Volusius, a porte of Dauid.
 Volura, tæ, m. g. that whiche ketters and pain-
 ters do call dyapery and ciler, wrought lyke
 clothe, of leaues turned diuers waies.
 Volutabrum, bri, neu. gen. a place where swine
 doe walowe.
 Volutabundus, a, um, walowynge, turnyng, tols-
 syng in the mynde.
 Volutum, an aduerbe, signifyinge cōfusions, tols-
 syng in the mynde, with cumblyng and tolsyng.
 Voluratio, onis, a rollynge, a cumblyng.
 Volutatus, us, m. g. idem.
 Volutatus, a, um, that hath rolled or tumbled
 in a place.
 Voluto,

Voluto, aui, are, to tounelſyng, to walowe, to
renolac and tolle in the mynde, to tumble.
In luto volutare, to tumble in the mire.
Animum cogitationibus volutare, to thinke
on diuers thynges, or to caſt diuers thynges in
his mynde.
Secum volutare aliquid, and in animo volu-
rare, idem.
In omni genere ſclerum volutare, to walow
or lye continually in all kindes of naughtineſſe.
In ſecreto cum amicis aliquid volutare, To
talke or common of a thyng ſecretely with his
friends.
Vomer, eris, m. g. the culter of a ploughe.
Vomica, cæ, f. g. a rotten impoſtume, out where
of maſter renneith. Plautus bleth it for a purſe
ful of money.
Vomitio, onis, f. g. a vometyng or perbryng.
Vomitor, oris, m. g. he that vomiteth.
Vomitorius, a, um, that hath the ſtrength or na-
ture to make one vomite.
Vomito, aui, are, to vomite often.
Vomitus, us, m. g. a vometyng.
Varius vomitus, when the vomite is of dyuers
colours.
Vomo, mui, mere, to vomite or perbryke.
In gremio ſuo vomere, to ſpue in his owne
lappe.
Vomor, vomeris, the paſſiue.
Vopifcus, ſci, maſ. gen. where two chyldren are
conceyued, and one of them is aboyte, he that
cometh to perfecte birth is called Vopifcus, it
was alſo the name of one that wate the lines
of emperours.
Voracitas, atis, f. gen. gluttony, deuouryng, ex-
ceſſiue eatyng.
Voraciter, lyke a glutton.
Voraginoſus, a, um, full of gulſes or ſwalow-
yng pittes.
Vorago, ginis, form. gen. a ſwallow or gulſe, a
quaque myte.
Vorago patrimonij, a deuourer or a riotous
ſpender of his patrimony.
Voratio, onis, a deuouryng.
Vorax, acis, om. gene. a glutton, a rauenour, a
great eater or deuourer, a gourmandour.
Voro, aui, are, to ſwallow downe meate ere it be
chewed. alſo to eate greedily.
Viam vorare, to renne a paſe.
Vorſura, for Verſura.
Vorſuram ſoluere, a prouerbe applied to
theym, that ſo diſcharge theym ſelfes of one
buſyneſſe, that they enter into an other moze
peynefull or dangerous.
Vortex, for Vertex.
Vorto, for Verto.
Vortumalia, a ſolemne feaſt to the god Vor-
tumnus.
Vos, veſtrum, vel veſtri, you.
Voſmetipſi, or Voſiſi, you your ſelfe.
Votiuus, a, um, that is bowed. alſo deſpyed.

Votiva verba, votiuæ præces, wordes and
praiers, wherein we deſpye ſomewhat.
Votiuæ aures, eares whiche deſpye to here
ſomewhat.
Legatio votiuæ, looke Legatio.
Ludi votiui, plaies that one hath bowed.
Voto, & votito, to make a vow.
Votum, ti, n. g. a vow. ſometime a deſpye. ſomes-
tyme praier.
Voti compos, that hath that which he wiſhed
or deſpyed.
Vota publica ſuſcipere, to make general præ-
ces, ſolemnes or ſupplication.
Facere Vota, to make vowes, alſo to wiſhe or
pray god, to deſpye.
Reddere vota, to accompliſhe that he bowed.
Liberi voti, to be diſcharged or quite of his
vow.
Implere votū alicuius, to fulfill ones deſire.
Mellor fingi ne voto quidem potuit, a man
coude not wſe him to be better.
Votus, a, um, bowed.
Voueo, ui, nere, to bowe or make a vowe.
Votum vouere, to make a vowe.
Vouere caput pro ſalute patriæ, to put his life
in daunger for ſafegarde of his cuntry.
Vox, vocis, fæ. ge. a voyce, a ſowne. ſometime
a word.
Voce aſſa, with the voyce onely of a man, with-
out any inſtrument of muſike.
Abſonus voce, he that hath an vntunable
voyce.
Canora vox, a lowde and ſwyl voyce.
Clara & ſuavis vox, a clere and ſweete voyce.
Contentio vocis, lowde ſpeakyng.
Remiſſio vocis, temperate and low ſpeakyng.
Intentio vocis, ſtreignyng of the voyce.
Mollis vox, a womanlyke voyce.
Hæc vna vox omnium, all the worlde accor-
deth in this, or ſaith this.
Vna voce, all with one accorde.
Hæc vox, this ſayng or word.
Vocem excitare, to ſpeake higher and higher
by littell and littell.
Glutire vocem, to rattell in the throte as one
were choked, to make a noyſe lyke a rayn.
Iacere vocem, to ſpread a rumour, to ſpeake,
to caſt out a word.
Vocem mittere contra aliquem, to ſpeake a-
gains one.
Vox de queſtura nulla miſſa eſt, there was no
word ſpoken of the queſtours ſhippe.
Vocem pro aliquo mittere, to ſpeake for one.
Rumpere vocem, to ſpeake out after longe ſi-
lence.
Mittere liberam vocem, to ſpeake frankly
and freely.
Latina voce loqui, to ſpeake latyne.

V Pilio, onis, m. g. Regill hath for Opilio.
 Vpupa, v' pupa, f. g. a birde, no bigger
 then a thym, and (as Plinie saith) hath
 a creste from his bill to the vitermoste parte of
 his heade, whiche he stoneth vp or holdeth
 downe accordyng to his affection, wherefoze it
 can not be our lapwing, as it hath be taken for.
 it is rather called a houpe. Plautus v'eth this
 woꝛde for an harlot.

V ANTE R.

V Rania, a, f. g. siue Vranie, es, f. g. one
 of the mules, which is predest of Astro-
 nomie.

Vragus, of olde wryters was vsed for Orcus,
 death.

Vranoscopos, a certayne kynde haupnge one eye
 in his head.

Vranus, the father of Saturnus, called also
 Cælum.

Urbanatim, lyke a gentylman, curteously, gra-
 ciously.

Urbanus, curteously, with a good grace, pleasantly.

Urbanicani milites, souldiours of the citee.

Urbanitas, aris, f. g. curtesie, good maner, gentile-
 nesse in speache, ciuilitie: also scoffynge, iestynge.

Urbanus, a, um, of the citee, that dwelleth in the
 citee, ciuile, courteous, gentill in speache and
 testure.

Arbor urbana, cui syluestris opponitur.

Mus urbanus, a towne moule.

Serui urbani, that serue in the towne or citee.

Prædia urbana, houses, either in the citee or
 countrey, wher gentill men lie.

Vrbicula, a, f. g. a littell citee or towne.

Vrbicus, a, um, of the citee, that dwelleth in the
 citee or towne.

Vrbina, a, f. g. a certayne weapon.

Vrbinum, a towne in Umbria, the people wherof
 be called Vrbinales.

Vrbo, aui, are, to cast a mere with a ploughe.

Vrbs, vrbs, f. gen. a walled towne, also a citee,
 sometime it is taken for Ciuitas, the multitude
 of citizens.

Vrce, a towne of Spayne, called now Aquila.

Vrceolaris, an herbe, whiche is called pelitorie of
 the wall.

Vrceolus, li, m. g. a littell water pitcher.

Vrceus, ei, m. g. a pitcher pot, wherin water is
 caried.

Vredo, inis, f. g. the faute in coꝛne or trees, whan
 they be blasted. it significth also an pyche and
 burnyng in the chynne.

Vrens entis, om. g. burnyng.

Vreteres, veynes in the body, by the whiche the
 vyne descendeth to the bladder.

Vrgens, entis, om. g. foꝛsyng, streignynge, cal-
 luyng earnestly vpon.

Vrgeo, vr̃si, vr̃gere, to prouoke, to haste foꝛth,
 to streigne, to enfoꝛce, to pꝛesse, to call earnestly

on, to be streted or earnest vpon one. sometime to
 roue, to appꝛesse, to vꝛe, to infect, to molest.
 Angustus vrgeri, to be in a narrow streite, to
 be hard streigned.

Fame ferro or vrgeri, to be pꝛessed or soꝛe gꝛe-
 ued, &c.

Quanto maiore vrgear vides, with howe
 great soꝛow or heauynesse I am molested or gꝛe-
 ued, pouer.

Literis vrgeri, to be earnestly called vpon in
 letters.

Somnus vr̃gebat, I or he had muche a doo to
 forbeate sleape.

Circiter horas duas grani prælio vr̃ferant,
 about two houres they fought very sigely, or
 pꝛessed vpon their enemies very soꝛe.

Vrgent ramen & nihil remittunt, and yet they
 be earnest vpon men, &c.

Illud vr̃geam, I may be earnest vpon you in
 this poyncte to answer me.

Ius Crassus, æquitatem Antonius vr̃gebat,
 Crassus alledged earnestly the rigour of the law,
 Antonius equitee.

Quin tu vr̃ges istam occasionem? why dooe
 you not pursue this present occasion?

Proposui vr̃gere, to continue and go foꝛ-
 warde in his purpose.

Male administrandæ provinciæ vr̃gebat,
 he was earnestly accused or called vpon for mis-
 gouernyng of the prouince: or the misgouernyng
 of the prouince was earnestly laied to his charge.

De ædificatione rui Cyrum vr̃gere nõ cesso
 to sollicite or call earnestly vpon.

Vri, orum, wylde beastes lyke oxen, called buz-
 gels or buffes.

Vrica, a, f. g. an hurt that cometh to coꝛne by
 blastynge.

Vriculum, li, any thyng that is holow.

Vrigo, ginis, idem quod Vredo.

Vrina, a, f. g. vyne or pisse.

Vrina genitalis, the seede of man or beast.

Mouere vrinam, to prouoke vyne.

Ciere & concitare vrinā, to make one to pisse.

Vrinam tardare & citare, contrary.

Facere vel reddere vrinam, to make water.

Vrinæ difficultas, prine in pissing.

Vrinator, oris, m. g. one that diueth or swym-
 meth vnder the water.

Vrinatrix, tris, a birde, called a douker, or dis-
 dapper.

Vrino, aui, are, to make water.

Vrino, aui, are, & Vrinor, aris, ari, to dyue or
 swymme vnder the water.

Vrinum ouum, an egge, that proueth not vnder
 an henne or other byrde.

Vrion, or Vrium, ri, a certayne kinde of earth.

Vrito, aui, are, to burne soꝛe or vehemently.

Vrium, a citee of Spayne.

Vrna, a, f. g. a measure of thynges liquide, con-
 teynyng .xxiii. Sextarios. And it is the halfe
 deale of Amphora, and is of our measure two
 gals

gallons, and one pottell: it is also the generall name of a water picher of pottes: also a pottle, wherinto the Draper put the names of inches, when they should be chosen.

Vrnalis, i. e. belonging to a picher of pottle, or that containeth the measure called Vrna.

Vrnarium, n. n. g. a bower in a kitchen, wheron water pottes be sette.

Vrnula, a, f. g. a littell water picher of pottle.

Vro, vrsi, ere, to burne, to torment or beate.

Vicere, is also to bite as froste doeth the grasse.

Vro hominem, I haue beaten him a royle, I nettled him of byte hym by the stomacke. I vere hym.

Vrolaniam, a towne in Englande, called Synete Albans.

Vropigium, or **Oripigium**, gn. new. gene. the lowhest and narrowest parte of the chine, next to the fundement, the rumpe.

Vror, eris, vri, to be burned.

Vri, to burne in iour.

Vri virgis, to be beaten or scourged.

Vrpex, icis, m. ge. an instrument belonging to housbandrie.

Vrruncum, i. n. g. the lowest parte of the eare of cozne, next to the straw.

Vrsa, a, two figures of steres, the one called

Vrsa maior, and the other **Vrsa minor**.

Vrsa Balmia, the citie of Bilenes.

Vrsa, a, f. m. gen. a the beate.

Vrsinus, a, um, of a beate.

Vrsulus, or **Vrsellus**, li, m. gen. a littell of ponge beate.

Vrsus, i, m. g. a male beate.

Vrrica, ca, f. ge. a nettie. also the titling of les cheep. also a fische, whiche, as Paulus Pontus writeth, is of the quantitee of a walnut, and the heueryng of him, is betwene a Mel and an hard skinne, and is somewhat redde, and the fyllwe of him his hard. Aristotle de partibus animalium, lib. 4. saith, Vrrica hath no Mel, but is cleane out of a Mel, and is of that sozt of fische, whiche be of an vncertaine nature, betwene a plant and a liuyng creature.

V ANTE S.

V Sia, for Essentia, or Substantia.

Vtio, onis, f. g. idem, quod vsus.

Vsitate, after the accustomed facion, as they vse commonly.

Vsitiatio, onis, an vsage.

Vsitor, aris, ari, to vse often.

Vsitus, a, um, muche accustomed, muche vled.

Vsitata consuetudo, the common custome, the accustomed facion.

Honos vsitatus, a dignitee or honoz accustomed by geuen.

Tempus vsitatum ad aliquid faciendum, the accustomed time for any thyng to be dooen in.

Vsitarum est, it is a common custome, it is of

ten tynde vled.

Vsquam, in any place, to some place, any where, also in any thyng.

Nam me experius vsquam, didst thou euer proue me in any thyng.

Vsq, any where, in any place, in any thyng or matter, in any wyse or maner.

Vsq, gentium, any where, in any place of the worlde.

Neq hic, neque alibi vsq, in me erit mora, neither in this matter, neither in any thyng elles, &c.

Hinc sciri potuit, haud vsquam alibi, hereby a man myght knowe, and in nothyng better.

Vsque, vntill, wntill, disynally, continually, so longe, alwaie.

Vsque dum, vntill.

Vsque adeo, id est, in tantum, so muche, to greatly. also so longe.

Vsque eo, in so muche.

Vsque ad pridie calendis Maias, vntill the day before the calendes of May, or the laste day of April.

Omnes consulares vsque ad Pompeiu col legam, sayng or excepte Pompeie.

Vsque sub extremum brumæ intractabilis imbrem, about the ende of the blusteringe and stormy winter.

Vsque Romam, euen to Rome.

Ab ouo vsque ad mala, prouerbiaily from the begynnyng to the endyng.

Vsque, is sometime an aduerbe.

Vsque a cunabulis, euen from his crabel or infancie.

Vsque a mane ad vespertum, euen from mornyng till night.

Vsque a Romulo, euen from the time of Romulus.

Vsque adhuc, hither vnto, to this time.

Ex Aethiopia est vsque hæc, this wench came euen as farre as Aethiope.

Vsque adeo donec, &c. so longe, vntill. &c.

Vsque adeo dum, idem.

Quantum velis, vsque assatim, as muche as thou wilt, euen to thy fyll.

Vsque eo dum, &c. so longe vntill.

Vsque eo su enervatus vi. &c. I am so weakened or made feble that. &c.

Trans Alpes vsque transfertor, it is brought as farre as from beyonde the Alpes.

Me & istam psaltriam pugnīs vsque occidit, id est, pene, he hath almost killed me and this pooze spgyng wench with beateyng and thums pyng with his fyfles.

Vsque adero domi, I wyll be still or tarie still at home.

Qui vna vsque ad fuerim, whiche was there present with him all the whyle.

Vsquequaque, all aboute, every where, alwaie, continually.

Aut vndique religionē tolle aut vsquequas

que conserua, or keepe it whole & all.
Vsquequo, vñepñ, whan or what.
Vstica, an hill in Italic.
Vstio, onis, a burning, a markyns with a hott
 yron, a scarpyn.
Vstor, oris, m. g. he that burneth dead bodies.
Vstrigo, ginis, blast of soyn.
Vstrina, æ, f. m. g. the melting house of place,
 where mettall is molten or hette. also the place
 where dead bodies were burned.
Vstulo, aui, are, to burne or scorch a thyng.
Vstus, a, um, burned.
Vsualis, le, vñall, that serueth for our vse.
Vsuarius, rij, m. g. he that is in possession, the
 perrour of the profits, the occupier.
Vsuarius, a, um, idem quod Vsualis.
Vsucapio, onis, f. g. the obtaining to be owner
 of any thyng, by the possession of a terme of ye-
 res, appointed by the law.
Vsucapio, fucapis, capi, etc, to come to be ma-
 ster or owner of a thyng by prescription or
 possession of a long time, appointed by the law.
Vsura, æ, f. g. vse or occupyns of a thyng. also
 money geuen aboue the due, for the lene of any
 thyng.
Vsura falsi gaudij frui, to reioyce or be gladde
 in payne.
Vsuram huius lucis eripere, to kill.
Dare alicui diuturnam lucis viam, to suffer
 one to liue longe.
Vsura semissium, where they geue sixe for the
 petyr lone of one hundred: as, if I borrowe of
 one an hundred poundes, and pay to hym eue-
 rie moneth ten shillings, during the time of the
 lone: this yeldeth every pere. vi. li. for þe hundred.
Vsura centesima, that vsurie, whiche within
 an hundred monethes, is equall with the prin-
 cipall summe, that is in .viii. perts and one
 moneth, whiche is of our money .xii. li. in the
 hundred. **Dextentaria**, tenns in the hundred,
Dodrantalis, nyne in the hundred. **Bessalis**,
 viii. **Quincuntialis**, v. **Trientarius**, iiii. **Quar-**
drantalis, iii. **Sextantarius**, ii. **Vncialis**, one in
 the hundred.
Vsurarius, a, um, that whiche is occupied or let
 out to hire.
Vsurpacio, onis, an vsurpyns, vsurpacion, ofte
 vsyns of a thyng.
Vsurpacione vocis abstinere, to forbear the
 vse of a woorde, or not to speake, not to vse his
 voyce.
Mentio & vsurpacio ciuitatis, whan one saith
 that he is a citizen.
Ad vsurpacionem vetustatis, after the auncis-
 ent vse and facion.
Vsurpo, aui, are, to vsurpe, to vse a thyng often
 and muche, be it in woorde or dede, to take as
 gaynst right and reason, to haue often in his
 mouthe, to name often.
Vsurpare nomen ciuitatis, to saie that he is a
 citizen.

Dictum alterius vsurpare, to vse an other
 mans woorde or sayng.
Vsurpare, to take possession.
Hoc genus pene sapie improbos est vsur-
patorum, this kinde of pynnesment was oftent-
 mes vled to naughty and mischeuous persons.
Vsurpare memoriam alicuius, to make men-
 tion of a thyng.
Apud Platonem vsurpatorum, oftentimes men-
 tioned or vled of Plato.
Nomen falsum beneficij vsurpare, to be vns-
 worthily called a benefite.
Oculis vsurpare aliquid, to see a thyng.
Vsus, us, m. g. vse, sometyme the occupation or
 exercise of a thing, also profite or fruite, practise,
 experience.
Vsus fructus, the vse of an other mans good-
 des, by the content of the owner, the substance
 of the thynges being saved.
Vsu venit, it happeneth ofte.
Quorum indiget vsus, that be expedient or
 profitable for ones occupation.
Quem prabet vsus, to what vse it serueth.
Mihi vsu venit hoc, this chaunceth to me.
Si vsus veniat tibi, if the matter so require, if
 it chaunce to be expedient or requisite for you.
Eadem mihi vsu venient omnia, all the same
 thynges would chaunce to me.
Vsu esse, to be profitable or expedient, to
 serue, to ayde, to helpe.
Non sine vsu fuerit, it will not be vnprofis-
 table.
Ex vsu nostro est, it is for our profite.
In vsu esse, to be vled.
Vsu rerum antecedere, to haue moze experience
 or practise in a thyng, than an other.
Multarum rerum vsum habuit, he had the
 practise and experience of many matters, & as
 we say comonly, he was a m. of great experience.
Ex vsu vitæ est, it is profitable for þise of mā.
Si quando vsus esset, if neede were at any time.
Non vsus facto est mihi, I haue no neede to
 doe, or it is not expedient for me to doe.
Vsus est hominem astutum, &c. id est, op-
 pus est homine astuto.
Non vsus veniet spero, it shall not neede I
 truste, or it shall not come to passe I hope.
Non idcirco eorum vsum dimiseram, I did
 not therfore forsake their conuersacion or com-
 panie.
Quotidianus vsus, dayly and ordinarie con-
 uersacion.
Vsus mihi magnus cum eo, I haue great fas-
 miliaritee with him.

VT, as, that, assoone, how, lyke as, woulde
 to god, how muche, all be it, lest not.
 sometyme for Quippe & ira.
Dedi tibi librū vt legeres, I gaue you a booke

to reade.

Vt non, for Quin.

Vt licet non eode libetactata motu concidant, but that these thynges beynge oneshynowme.

Vt abq abs re, hic mihi sit obuiam, id est; postquam, after that, or as soone as.

Vt primum vidi, nunquam vidi postea, I neuer saw it; since I saw it.

Vt hic audiuit, in confidit; as soone as he heard these thynges.

Vt primum, as soone as.

Vt quisque me viderat, narrabat, every man, as soone as he sawe me, tolde me of it.

Vt voles esse me ita ero, for; Talis qualis, I wyl be even as ye wyl have me.

Vt, for; Quam, or Quantum.

Vt optime possumus, id est, quam optime, as well as we can possible.

Vt breuissime hac dici poterant, ita a me dicta sunt, I haue declared or tolde these thynges as bryefly as can be possible.

Vt, for; Nenon.

Metuo vt subter hospes, I feare the lest my stras get wyl haue neuer a woorde to say.

Dies mihi vt sit satis ad agendu vereor, I feare that the whole day will not be enough.

Vt fama est, as the sayng is.

Vt nunc sunt mores, as the facions of men be now a daies.

Vt potest, as well as it can be.

Vt, for; Secundum, or Pro.

Vt temporibus illis valuisse dicendo, accordyng to the eloquence of that tyme.

Vt nunc est, as the matter semeth to be now.

Sic velim suscipias, vt si esset res mea, such as though it were mine owne matter.

Vt numerabatur forte pecunia, while the money was tellyng, or whyle he was tellyng money.

Vt, for; secundum quod.

Vt mea est memoria, as farte as I remembre.

Vt in quoque erat autoritatis plurimu, thery man as he was in most authorite.

Vt queras omnia, &c. id est quamuis, although ye dose seeke, or be it that you dose seeke, yet.

Vt ita sit, admit that it be so.

Non est in nostra potestate sed in natura, vt tas men mulrum sit in nobis, it is not wholly in our power but in the strengthe of nature, although a great parte in deede consisteth in vs.

Vt non sit mirari satis naturae providentiam, id est, vsque adeo vt, so that a man can not mee naye.

Vt nihil possit ultra cogitari, so that it is not possible for a man to imagine it moze excellent.

Vt maxime, at the most.

Vt multum, for; Vt ad summum, at the most.

Vt plurimum, for; the most parte.

Doler vt qui impatientissime, in his sozowe he is as vnpatient as any man in the woylde.

Vt ne, for; Ne alone.

Vt ne succenseat, id est, ne succenseat.

Vt scilicet vt ne impune in nos illuseris, I wyl requite thee, that thou shalte not laughe vs to scoyne, and escape free thy selfe.

Vt ne propares, that thou shouldest make no haste.

Vt quid, for; Quam ob rem, why?

Vt Dicercho visum est, after the opinion of Dicerarchus.

Orationem salutarem vt in tali tempore habuit, in respect of that tyme.

Vtut, how so euer.

Vtut erat, how so euer the matter was.

Vt, as well as.

Vt vales: R. Vt Queo, how farest thou: R.

as well as I may.

Vt, behold how.

Vt saepe summa ingenia in occulto latent, be holde howe that often tymes mozte excellent wittes doe lye hid in a scoyne.

Vt, admitte it, or set the case, or put the case.

Legem illam appellare fas non est, & vt sit lex non debemus illam Hircij legem putare, it is not convenient that we call it a lawe, and admit that it be a law: we shouldest not yet suppose it to be Hircij law.

Et enim vt circumspectamus omnia, quae populo grata atq; iucunda sunt, nihil tam populare quam pacem, quam concordiam, quam otium reperiemus, for although wee consider and viewe all thynges, or be it that we consider all thynges that be pleasaunt and delectable to the people: we shall nothyng fynde, that they so muche desyre, as peace, as concord, as vacation from labour.

Vt est dementia, see the mans folly, such is his madnesse.

Vt istud dii deique omnes perdant, I beseeche god and all halowes, sende him a mischiese.

Vt, for; postquam.

Nam vt illos de republica libros edidisti, nihil a te postea accepimus, for after that, or since ye set forth your bookes of the weale publike, I neuer after receiued any thyng from you.

Vt in limine auditur, for ita vt, or tanquam &c. he was as well heard, as if he had been within.

Vt, so that.

Oleni, salsa sunt, tangere vt non velis, they be so salte & stinkyng, that thou shouldest be loth to touche them.

Operam vt det, so that he doe his endeuour, or so that he will hearken to me.

Vt ad pauca redeam, to make a shorte tale.

Vt ne addam, so be shorte.

Vt cum, in what maner or facion so euer, how so euer, accordyng as, even as, so so, after a soze, metely so.

Sed nostrum est intelligere, vt cum & vbi cumq; opus est obsequi, but it is our parte to knowe in what facion, and where so euer we shall geue our attendance.

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Vt cuncti erit, how soeuer it shall happen.
 Vt cuncti est ventus ex in velum voritur, and
 corrdpns as the wynde is, &c.
 Vt cunque, for aliquantum, or aliquo modo,
 somewhat.
 Vtensilis, le, necessarie to be vsed, any thing that
 is for our vse or occupying.
 Vter, tris, m. g. a bottle.
 Vter, teri, or Vterus, ri, m. g. a wombe or bealy.
 Vterum gerere, to be great with childe.
 Vtero grauis, great with childe.
 Vter, tra, trum, whiche of the two, whether?
 Vter alteri dixerit nescio, which of them tolde
 it to the other, I can not tell.
 Vter viri insidias fecerit, which of them laied
 waite for the other.
 Vterculus, or Vtriculus, m. g. a littell wombe.
 Vtercunq, whether of them ye will.
 Vterlibet, whiche ye will of them two.
 Vternam, whiche of the two.
 Vterque, traque, umque, bothe, bathe the one
 and the other.
 Vterque vtrique est cordi, they lyke well the
 one the other, eche loneth other.
 Vterque alterum verberauit, the one beate the
 other, eache did beate other.
 Vterque vtrique est exercitus in conspectu,
 eache armie might see other.
 Hoc beneficio vterque ab vtrisque deuinci-
 mini, by the good helpe of this thing, ye be bound
 eache to other.
 Vterinus, a, um, bozne of the same mother or
 damme.
 Vterius, whiche of them thou wilt.
 Vterus, i, looke Vter, teri, vterus, is sometyne
 taken for Fetus.
 Vt for Vt, that, to the ende.
 Vtica, a citee in Aethiopia, where Cato did clea him
 selfe, and therfore was afterwarde called Cato
 Vticensis.
 Vtibilis, le, for Vtilis, profitable.
 Vtibilis, atis, for Vtilitas, profite.
 Vtilis, le, profitable, conuenient, good, expedit
 ent, necessarie.
 Neutro pede satis vtilis, that hath neuer a
 good foote.
 Bis vtilis arbor pomis, a tree that bringeth
 fruite twyse in a yere.
 Vtilis laboribus, apte to labour.
 Vtilis ad bellum, able to doe good seruice for
 warres.
 Vtilitas, atis, f. g. profite, vtilitee.
 Fructum vtilitatis alicui afferre, to bring one
 great profite.
 Habere vtilitatem, to be profitable.
 Seruire vtilitari alicuius, to haue regarde or
 respecte to ones profite.
 Omittre suas vtilitates, not to regarde his
 owne profite.
 Vtiliter, profitably.
 Vtinam, wolde to god.

Vtinum, a towne in Italie.
 Vtique, lyke as, verily.
 Vtor, teris, ri, to vse, to be conuersant or familiar
 with one, to occupy to take profite of.
 Vtere vt vis mea opera, take my seruice at
 your commandement.
 Damibi operam amabo, M. T. Tu est, vtere
 atque impera si quid vis, & good folowshyppe
 lende me thy helpe. &c. it is ready for thee, haue
 here, commaunde what thou wilt.
 Nihil te vtor, I will haue nothing to do with
 thee.
 Vtor, hath sometyne an accusatiue case.
 Cetera que volumus vti, other thinges that
 we will vse.
 Trebonio vtor valde familiariter, I vse Tre-
 bonium, as my verie familiar friende, or I haue
 great familiaritee or acquaintance with Tre-
 bonium.
 Vti aliquo plurimum, to vse ones helpe or ser-
 uice very muche, to be very familiar with one.
 Placatis his vtor, they be pacified or qualified
 towardes me, or we be agreed.
 Vti aliqua re contra se, to vse a thing to his
 owne hurte.
 Qui magis amico vtuntur gnato, whome my
 sonne doth loue more, or which hath my sonne
 more fauourable or louyng.
 Benignis vti aliquibus, to finde men courteis
 and liberall to him.
 Vti eodem vti consilio, that they folowing the
 same counsaile.
 Defensore aliquo vti, to haue one his defender
 or helper.
 Vix equo propter etatem poterat vti, he was
 so olde that he could scarce ride.
 Quam me sis vlturus a quo, how indifferete or
 reasonabie a person you shall haue me.
 Horis suis vti, to spende his conuenient time
 in doyng a thing.
 Hortatione vti, to exhorte.
 Tuo iudicio vtere, folowe your owne iudges-
 ment. Liberalitate modice vti, to vse a meane
 in liberalitee, not to geue to liberally.
 Vti necessitate, to doe that necessitee forceth
 or constraineth.
 Potestate vti ad quæstum, to abuse his auc-
 thoritee or power, to his owne profite.
 Simulatione itineris vti, to make semblaunt
 as though he went his way.
 Hoc solatio vtor, this thing dooeth comforte
 me, or I haue this comforte.
 Vti aliqua arbore carboni, to vse a tree to
 make coles of.
 Duplici spe vtor, I haue two stringes to my
 bowe, I haue two waies, whereby I hope to
 bringe my matter to passe.
 Ad speciem vti re aliqua, to haue or vse a thinge
 onely for a shewe.
 Voce vti, to speake.
 Ad furta vti aliquo, to vse ones help or seruice

In robbing of Italyng.

Vento vti dicuntur naues, to haue a prosperous wynde.

Vti familiariter amicitia alicuius, to be one as his frende familiarly.

Vti, sometime signifieth to haue.

Et te vti iniquiore, & meus me ordo irris deat, bothe I shall haue the marte toward me, and my company may moche me.

Mihi si vquam filius erit, ille facili me vterur patri, if euer I haue a sonne, he shall haue a gentill father: or I will be a very gentill and gracious father to him.

Vti amore, to loue.

Vti amicitia, so fauour or be in amitie.

Amore vti subreptio, to loue pynly.

Vti eadem disciplina, to be of the same leaue nyng.

Vti oculis, to see perfectly or well.

Maris causa hercle hoc ego oculo vtor minime, in good faith the sea maketh that I see not well with this eye, or I see not a whit with this eye.

Vti officio, to doe the office or parte.

Vti valetudine firma, to be in health.

Vti valetudine minus commoda, to be sicke.

Vti foro, to take the market as it cometh, a proverbe applied to them, whiche can take the state of euery tyme and chaunce, as it cometh. also it may signifie, to applie him selfe to the fashions and present state.

Vt potest, because as, forso muche as.

Romanis auxit animum & turbauit volucos vipote capta vrbe cui ad ferenda opem venerant, and no meruail: or, and not without a cause, syngie or considerynge, that the cites was taken. &c.

Vtputa, for quemadmodum, as.

Vtrarius, rñ, m. g. he that fetcheth water in bouges, a water legger.

Vtricularius, rñ, m. g. he that pipeth in a bagge pype.

Vtricus, li, m. g. the place in a woman, wher in the childe lieth. also the huske or hull of all seedes.

Vtrinque, on the one parte and the other, of the one and the other, on bothe sydes.

Vtro, towardes whiche parte.

Vtrobique, in the one place and the other, on the one syde and the other, on bothe partes.

Vtrorque, to the one place and the other, to bothe places.

Vtrorque versum, towarde bothe partes, bothe towarde the one parte and the other.

Vtrum, wheather.

Vtrumne ea vestra, an nostra culpa est? is that your faute or ours?

Vtut, how so euer it bee, in what faction so euer.

Hæc adeo mea culpa fateor fieri, non me hæc rem patri, vtut erat gesta, indicasse, I confesse all this happened by my defaulte, that I shoulde

med not to my father the matter how so euer it was doone.

VVa, vx, f. g. a grape. Sometime an othen beary: Sometime a vine. It is also that, which is in the rouse of a mans mouthe, which sometime will smell, and is called Vuula. It is also a swarme of bees hangyng rounde.

Vua passa, a great reysen.

Vuelco, vescere, to waite my selfe, or be my selfe.

Vueus, a, um, of a grape.

Vueus succus, wyne.

Vuidus, a, um, my selfe, wetter.

Vulcanalia, orum n. g. plu. feastes dedicate to Vulcan.

Vulcanus, Jupiters smithe. also it is taken for fyre.

Vulcanius, a, um, of Vulcane.

Vulga, ga, f. g. a sharpe or sachell. Sometime a womans bealy.

Vulgaris, re, commune, muche vled, vulgar, belonging to the common people, vile, base.

Vulgare est, it is a common thyng.

Vulgares artes, handy craftes.

Commendatio non vulgaris, no small ppyse or commendacion.

Sermo vulgaris, the common speche.

Viam vulgarem ingredi, to dooe as he was commonly wont to dooe.

Singularia sint an vulgaria, whether they be rare or common.

Forma vulgaris, a beauty that is not excellent.

Vulgariter, commonly, vulgarly.

Vulgarus, a, um, commonly knowen or vled, published abrode.

Vulgarus cibus, common meate, that is daily vled.

Vulgata verba, common woordes vled of euery man.

Vulgatio fama est, the moze common sayng or byuite is.

Vulgator, oris, m. g. he that publisheth or telleth thynges abrode.

Vulgiuagus, a, um, idem quod plebeius.

Vulgo, a byode, amonge all men, commonly, in heapes or companies, in euery parte.

Vulgo conceptus, whose father is not certayne.

Vulgo dicitur, or dici solet, it is a commune sayng, or it is commonly spoken.

Vulgo audieram, I hearde it commonly spoken of euery man.

Vulgo loquuntur, the commune byuite or sayng is.

Vulgo homines illud requirunt, the mozte parte of men demaunde that.

Vt homines vulgo impune occideretur, that men shoulde be kylde commonly before the face of the worlde, and yet no punishment done on

the murderers.
Vulgo, *au*, *are*, to publishe, to manfeste, to make commune, to sette abroad, to noyle, to huite.
Fama vulgare, to sprede a rumour of huite.
Morbos vulgare, to make diseases common amonge the people.
Librum vulgare, to publishe of set footthe a booke.
Vulgare corpus suum dicitur meretrix, to abandon his selfe to every man.
Vestra voce vulgatum est, it was published by you.
Vulgus, *ulgi*, *m. g.* or *n. g.* the common people.
In vulgus probari, to be allowed and approved of the commons.
Commendario in vulgus, the praise of the common people.
Gratum in vulgus, acceptable to the common people.
Vulgus seruatorum, the common loyle of seruantes.
Celebratum in vulgus, much spoken of among the common people.
In vulgus emanare, to come to the knowlage of the people, and be talked of abroad.
Ego tribuo nonnunquam in vulgus, I doe often times bende my will to the mindes of the common people.
Vulnerarius, *rij*, *m. g.* a surgeon.
Vulnerarius, *a*, *um*, belonging to woundes.
Vulneratio, *onis*, a woundyng, a hurtynge.
Vulnero, *au*, *are*, to wounde, to hurte.
Vulnerare aliquem voce, to speake spitefully agaynst one, to hurte one with his wordes.
Vulnificus, *a*, *um*, that woundeth or maketh woundes.
Vulnus, *neris*, *n. g.* a wounde: sometyme grefe, displeasure.
Accipere vulnera, to be hurte.
Imponere vulnus, to hurte or wounde.
Sanare vulnus iniuriæ, to heale the wounde of a wronge doone.
Onustus vulneribus, haupng as many woundes as one can goe away with all.
Saucius vulneribus, wounded in diuers places.
Vulneribus confectus, staine.
Confodere aliquem vulneribus, to goze one and geue him many woundes.
Integrare vulnera, to renewe soow or greefe.
Vulpes, *pis*, *f. g.* a foxe.
Vulpecula, *la*, *f. g.* a cubbe or a yonge foxe.
Vulpinor, *aris*, *ari*, to be wply, to plait the fore or raynarde, to deceiue with crafty lies and deceites.
Vulpinus, *a*, *um*, of or belongyng to a foxe. also craftie, wily, subtile.
Vulsella, *la*, *f. g.* a pynters or any lyke instrument.
Vulsini, a towne in Tuscane destroyed with lighte pyng.

Vulsinensis, *sc.* of Vulsini.
Vulsinas, a riuer in Italy.
Vulsinienses, people dwellyng about the riuer of Vulsinus.
Vulsura, *ra*, *f. g.* pulling, a plucking.
Vulsus, *a*, *um*, plucked or pulled.
Vulticulus, *li*, *m. g.* a meate countenance, a little visage.
Vultorij, *cetrapsa vice*.
Vultuosus, *a*, *um*, heauy, lowofall of countenance.
Vultuose, disdainfully, heauily, with frownyng countenance, with gesture agreeable unto the matter.
Vultur, *uris*, **Vulturis**, *ris*, & **Vulturius**, *rij*, *m. g.* a hyde, of whome I finde not the figure described of any. Aristotell saith, there be of them two kyndes, the one littell and grape, the other greater and more variable. Plinie saith, the blacke be of most estimation: no man may come to theyr nestes, for they be made in the moste higheste rockes: they haue not passage two kyndes, and though they be deuourers of carapn, yet will they not feede on a dead biede. I suppose it to be the great kynde of Raupns, wherof is more numbre seen in this realme, the in any other countrey.
Vultur, a hyll of Apulia.
Vulturinus, *a*, *um*, of a Vulture.
Vulturius homo, id est, rapax, an extortioner.
Vulturum, a towne in Campania.
Vulturnus, the north east wynde.
Vultra, **Lucretius** bled for the plurall numbre of Vultus.
Vultus, of olde wyters is taken for will, a Volendo.
Vultus, *tus*, *m. g.* a countenance or chere, a looke, a visage.
Vulua, *ua*, *f. g.* the wombe or mother of any lesse mall kynde. it is also a meate bled of the Romayns, made of the bealy of a sowe either that hath farrowed, or is great with farrow.
Vuula, a littell piece of fleshe in the couche of ones mouth, which sometyme swelleth, and groweth one very muche.

V ANTE X.

VXama, a towne of Spayne.
Vxella, Trokenewell in Devonshyre.
Vxellum, a citee in England called Westchester.
Vxor, *oris*, *f. g.* a wyfe.
Ducere vxorem, to marie a wyfe.
Missam facere vxorem, to be deuoyced from his wyfe.
Vxorcula, *la*, *f. g.* a yeafty wyfe.
Vxorius, *rij*, *m. g.* he that doth on his wyfe: he that is vnder obedience of his wife.
Vxories, *a*, *um*, of or belongyng to a wyfe.
Vxessodum a town in Scotland part of ffraunce called Celta.



ANTHA, a
nymph.
Xanthi, a people
in Asia, whose
cites being bes-
sied of the
captain of Lis-
rus, they brou-
ght into the cas-
tles their wis-
es, seruants
and goddes

and putting them into fire, burned all together:
and afterwarde issuing out of the cites, fought
till they were all slayne.

Xanthenes, a certaine precious stone.

Xanthippe, the wyfe of wyse Socrates the philos-
opher.

Xanthippus, a capitayne of the Lacedemonians,
which fought agaynst Lucullus the Romaine.

Xanticus, amonge the Jewes was the moneth of
Aprill.

Xanthium, an herbe, whiche beareth the litlest
burte.

Xantho, a nymph.

Xanthos, a precious stone of a bright yelow co-
lour.

Xanthus, a, um, yelow.

Xanhus, a river of Troie, wherof if sheepe dyd
drynge, the flese became yelow, it was also the
name of Hector's horse.

X ANTE B

X Enarchus, a comickall poete, also a philo-
sopher bozne in Seleucia.

Xenias balneas, a certayne bathe.

Xenium, nij, n. g. a present sent by one to an
other.

Xeniolum, li, n. g. a small present.

Xenius iupiter, god of hospitalitee.

Xenocrates, a philosophier, disciple to Plato.

Xenodochium, an hospitall for pilgrymes.

Xenodorus, a famous caruer of image maker.

Xenophanes, a philosophier that wrote agaynst
Hesiodus and Homere, for their opinion con-
cerning the gods.

Xenophilus, a musician of Chalcis, whiche ly-
ued. 107. yeres in great felicitie and quietnesse.

Xenophon, a philosopher of Athens, disciple of
Socrates, and was also a noble and polittike
Capitayne, who for his mooste delectable style
in wrytyng, was named the Muse of Athens.
He made most excellent warkes, replenished
with suche kynde of wyledome and doctrine,
that to the instruction of a prince, none maie be
compared vnto him. wherefore I would ex-
hort all noble men to rede his warkes studious-
ly. I would god that he mought fynde a tran-
slatour either in latine or englishe, which coulde
expresse sufficiently the most delectable sentens

tes contained in grecke.

Xenophontius, a, um, of Xenophon.

Xerampellina vestes, garments of a coloure whi-
che I suppose is called murrey. Some doo
suppose it to be blacke garments.

Xeria, drie plaisters.

Xerophagia, eatyng of drie meates.

Xerophthalmia, when the eyes be sore without
dronnyng or swelling.

Xerxes, a kyng of Persia, the sonne of Darius,
which invaded Grece with seven hundred thous-
sande of his owne people, and three hundred
thousande strange souldiours: And yet not
withstanding he was vanquished by a few gre-
kes, and constrained to flee away in greate
fear, in a litle bote unknowne: so to retorne
home into Persia: and at the last was slaine by
Artabanus great Capitaine of his armie.

Xesta, x, for. gen. after Suidas the weight of a
pounde and an halfe, or a measure conteynyng
that weight.

Xiphia, x, f. g. a fische called a sword fische, be-
cause it hath a beake lyke a sword: looke
Xyphius.

Xiphion, sedges, gladen. it is also called Xyris.

Xiphion, the apothecaries and Herbalistes doe
call it also Irim syluestrem and Glaiutum as
grestem.

Xiphontes, looke Chondros.

X ANTE Y.

X Ylinx, a citee of Pontus, called common-
ly Sentena.

Xylinus, a, um, of cotton.

Xylinx vestes, garments of cotton.

Xylocinnomum, mi, neu. gen. the woodde,
wherof the spice called Cynamum, cometh.

Xyloaloes, a sweete and precious woodde called
Lignum aloes: our women, hauyng beades
made therof, call it Acellula.

Xylobalsamum, mi, ne. ge. the woodde, wherof
bauline naturall cometh.

Xylocinnamomum, xylocinnamomi, n. g. the
woodde of Cynamum. pl. li. 12. cap. 19.

Xylophagus, a woorme bredyng in olde woodde
whiche is white and great bearded, and hath a
blacke head.

Xylon, cotton: also a shrubbe, of the whiche sots
ton cometh.

Xylotropos, pi, m. g. loke Chrysalis.

Xyphia, certayne blasynge steres, whiche haue
beames lyke a sword.

Xyphius, a fische named a sword fische, whiche
hath in his nose a bone, lyke to the scabarde of a
sword, suche one haue I scene.

Xyris, idem quod Xiphion.

Xysticus, he that exerciseth him selfe in a place
couered out of the sonne or rayne.

Xystus, ti, m. g. a place, wherein men doo ex-
ercise

cise wastylng and other lyke pastyme in winter: it may be taken for a galerie or place to walke in, out of the rayne.

Xystus, a, um, gorgeous, trimme, gay, galant.
Xystum, ti, n. g. a knotte gardeine. also an open walke,

Z ANTE A.



ACANTHA

a citee of Iberia.

Zacanthi, people in the mountaynes called Pirenei, by the riuer of Iberus.

Zacharias, the name of a prophete. also the father of saint

John Baptiste.

Zacynthij, people of the yle Zacynthus.

Zacynthus, an ilande in the sea called Ioniu, wherein is a citee of the same name.

Zagrus, a mountayne, whiche diuideth Media from Babylonia.

Zaleucus, a gener of lawes to the people of Locris.

Zama, a citee of Afrike, where Anniball was overcome by Scipio.

Zancle, a citee in Grecia, an other in Sicilie.

Zancleus, a, um, of Zancle.

Zarmizegerusa, the chiefe citee of Dacia, called Cron.

Zaphirus, a fishe of the kynde of gyfte heades, but that he is somewhat blew in colour.

Zathene, a stone lyke to aumbze, now blacke, now yelow.

Z ANTE E.

ZEa, Darnell, a multis, bearebarley.

Zelo, aui, are, and Zelor, aris, ari, for amulari, to be angrie or haue zeles, to haue a great desyre to dooe a thyng, to imitate diligently, to loue ielously, so that he wyl suffer none other to be parte taker of his loue, also to enuie.

Zelotes, tis, m. gen. for amulator, he that hath enuie at one, or assaieth to folowe an other in lypunge, one that is in a ielousy, and feareth lest the persone, that he loueth is common to other.

Zelotypia, a, for. ge. ielosity.

Zelotypus, pi, masc. gen. idem quod Zelotes.

Zelus, li, m. g. sometime enuie, sometime loue, sometime emulation, ze.

Zenith, is a woozde belongyng to cosmographie, and signifeth a poynte in the firmament directly ouer the crowne of a mannes head,

whereo euer he be.

Zeno, a notable and famous philosophice, chiefe of the stoike secte.

Zenobia, a queene of Siria, whiche in greke and latyne was very well learned, and also valiant in armes.

Zenodarus, a notable grammarian in the time of the first Ptholome.

Zephyre, an yle in the middle sea by Crete.

Zephyrium, a promontorie in Italie amonge the people called Locri.

Zephyritis, tidis, patrony. formi.

Zephyrius, a, um, of Zephyrus.

Zephyria ona, egges conceived of the wynde.

Zephyrus, ri, m. g. the weste wynde.

Zerbis, a riuer of Mesopotamia, rennyng into Euphris.

Zereth, an hebzue measure, whiche is an hande bredthe.

Zeros, a kynde of cristall, whiche hath spottes white and blacke.

Zethus, Jupiters sonne by Antiope.

Zeta, and Zerula, a luttell chamber for one bedde and two soles, ioygned to an other chambze, with courtaynes: so that the courtaynes being drawen, it made but one chambze, and hauing wyndowes on thre partes therof, to receyue in the heate of the sunne.

Zeugma, a citee of Dacia.

Zeugma, matis, n. ge. a fygure, whereby many sentences are ioygned together with one verbe: as Negis es Catilina, vt te, aut pudor a turpitudine, aut metus a periculo, aut ratio a furore reuocarit, For thou arte such a man Catiline, as either shamefastnesse can withdawe from dishonestie, or feare from danger, or reason from vengeable anger.

Zeus, zei, a fishe taken aboute Sales in Spaine, whiche is blacke, but he is very delicate.

Zeuxis, an excellent peynter, whiche so peynted a boie carryng grapes, that byzdes came to the table or picture and pecked on the grapes, weyng that they had ben very grapes, which Zeuxis beholdyng, was with him self angrie, and said: if I had made the boy as well as I haue doone the grapes, the byzdes durste not haue come so nere to the grapes.

Zeuxo, one of the nymphes, daughter of Oceanus and Tethis.

Z ANTE I.

ZIgena, a fishe of the sea.

Zigari, people, whiche we doo call Egipcians, that wander about in euery realme and be horrible theues.

Zigarum, the countrey, from whence the said people doe come.

Zizania, a, f. g. and Zizanium, nij, n. g. cockle

Z ANTE O.

of other corrupte and naughty seedes, whiche growe amonge cozne.
 Zingiber, beris, n. g. ginger.
 Zizipha, a certayne fruite called of the Apothecaries Iutuba.
 Zmilaces, a stone that groweth in the riuer Euphrates.

Z ANTE O.

Zodiacus, ci, m. g. a circle in heauen, wher in bee. xii. signes.
 Zelicum, a certayne flaxe that cometh out of Spayne, wherof thyeede is made for nettes to take fyshes.
 Zographia, the picture of beastes.
 Zographos, he that periceth beastes.
 Zoilus, a poete, whiche envied Homerus: and therfore the enquirers of well lerned men are called Zoili.
 Zomos, gruell, postage.
 Zona, z, f. g. a gyrdell.
 Zonam perdidit, proverbielly, he hath no more.
 Zonæ cali, the circles imagined in the firmament.
 Zonarius, rij, m. g. a maker of gyrdels.
 Zonarius, a, um, belonging to gyrdels.
 Sector zonarius, a ruttepurse.
 Zonula, la, f. g. a littell gyrdell.
 Zophyta, that be in parte beastes, in parte plantes: and male be called in latine Plantanimantes, as sponges, oysters, and such lyke.
 Zonatum, in compasse about.
 Zopissa, se, f. g. pitche taken from whippes, whiche beyng tempered with mare and salte, is of moze efficacie in physickes than the other pitche.
 Zopyron, an herbe, whiche some suppose to be Bulpol mountayne.
 Zopyrus, a man, which by phisnomie knewe euery mans condicions. And whan in beholding Socrates he iudged hym to bee vnthyrstie, and therfore was scoyned of many mē, Socrates answered, Zopyrus is not deceiued, for in dede I had ben suche one as he saith, if I had not by philosophie subdued nature, Also Zopyrus was

Z ANTE O

a noble Persian, seruant to Darius, whiche whan the citee of Babylon rebelled agaynst hyng Darius, and that he had made longe warre, and coulde not subdue theim, vntwaies to any man, did cut of his owne nose, his eares, and his lippes, and fled to Babylon, sayng, the kinge had so disfigured him, because he perswaded hym to haue peace with the Babylonians: which they heyrng, made hym thei chiefe captaine, by whiche meanes he afterwarde yelded the citee vnto Darius. Wherfore Darius was wonte to saye, that he had leauer haue one Zopyrus than twenty Babylons.

Zoroanda, a tyuer, whiche the great water Tigris maketh on the one syde of the mountayne Taurus.
 Zoroastes, the fyrste synder of Magike amonge the Persians, in the tyme of hyng Arys.
 Zoronifios, a pprecious stone that the Magicians doe vse.
 Zostor, a certayne discaise lyke a ringe wourme or a tetter, whiche if it compasse a man about, it killeth hym.
 Zoticus, a man in highe fauour with the emperour Helyogabalus: which with fayre wordes, to winne money deceiued the suitours.

Z ANTE V.

Zura, z, f. g. a bearie of whyte thozne.

Z ANTE Y.

Zygia, a pype, wherein men dyd playe at weddinges. also the tree called Carpinus.
 Zygos, a poke or couple.
 Zyme, leauen.
 Zymes, leauened bread.
 Zythus, thy, or Zithum, thi, drynke made with barleye sodden. It maie bee taken for ale or biere.

TO THE READER.



Had purposed good reader, cleane taking out the proper names, to haue set them more perfectly corrected in a booke by them selfe, and to haue added in the Diccionarie in place of them, a great number of phrases, necessarie to declare the manyfold vse and construction of wordes in the Latine tongue. VVhich my purpose as I haue in some part perfourmed, addyng a number of profitable and necessarie phrases, ouer and besyde the correction of diuers thynges that before escaped: So yet by occasion of weakenes of body and sickelinesse, I was not hable to goe through with that I entended. Therefore that you may not be deceiued of any thinge that was in the former adicion: I haue caused the Printer to adde here in the ende, all those proper names that he had left out before he vnderstode or had knowledge that I coule not finishe that I had begonne and purposed. This I thought good, gentle reader, to aduertise thee, that thou shouldest not thinke eyther negligence in the Printer for omitting any thyng, or slouthfulnesse in me for not perfourminge that, which my health woulde not suffer me.

A Aron, was sonne to Imram, and brother to Moyses: the word signifieth the mountayne of fortitude or a stronge hill. He was of the tribe of Levi, the fourth from Adam in liniall descent. In his propre tounge he was eloquent, elected of god to be the first bishop of the Jewes. he liued .123. yeres, and died before the incarnation of Christ. 1471. yeres.

A ANTE B

Aba, a towne in Arabia, and a citee of Phocis. also an hill in Armenia, out of the whiche the ryuer Euphrates springeth.
Abax, arum, a towne of Phocis.
Abacena, a citee of Syede, and also of Sicily.
Abacuk, a prophete of the tribe of Simeon, he prophesied and lamented the taking of Hierusalem by Nabugodonosor. Afterwarde, as he caried meate and drynke to his harvest men, an angel toke him by the heart of the head, and caried him to Babylon, into the doungeon, where Daniell the prophete was among Lyons. Who beyng fedde and relieved by him, was caried home the same date. He died .ii. yeres before the retourne of the Jewes from Babylon 600. yeres before the incarnation of Christ.
Abala, a towne in Aethiopia.
Abali, a people of India.
Abalires, a bolowe or goulfe in the sea called Trogoniticum.
Abalus, an yle of the ocean sea.
Abantes, a people of Iones, among the Achues.
Abantias, or abantis, an yle in the sea called Mediterraneum.
Abaores, a people about the ryuer of Indus.
Abarea, the institutions of Dionysius.
Abarimon, a countrey in Tartary, where men haue feete turned backward, and be wondrous full swifte and wyld.
Abaris, ris, the propre name of a man. it is also he that dwelleth onely in the mayne lande.
Abas, antis, the sonne of Licens and Hypermetra, the .xii. kyng of Regiues, father of Prius and Acrisius, and grandfather to Perseus. of him the kynges of Regiues, were called Abantiades. In other Abas, was a noble Troiane, companion to Aeneas.
Abases, a desert countrey of Egypt.
Abaster, or abastrus, one of the hoxles of Pluto kyng of hell.
Abaton, that whiche a man can not come vnto: whetupon the place at Rhodes made to defend the image of Artemisia, is called by that name.
Abatos, i. for. g. an yle of Egypt, in the marishe of Memphis.
Abaucas, the propre name of a man.
Abdera, or abdera, orum, a citee in Spayne, now called Almeria. it is also an yle, nyshe vnto Samothrace, and a citee of Thrace, builded by Abdera, sister to Diomedes: or as some wylte, by Hercules, in remembraunce of his minion Abderitus, there eaten by the hoxles of Dios

medes. In this citee were bothe Democritus the great philosopher, and Prothagozasthe famous rhetorician. This citee was afterward called Clazomene.
Abderita, or abderites, or, masc. gen. a citeen of Abdera.
Abderitanus, vel Abderiticus, a, um, apperteyning vnto that citee.
Abdias, one of the .xii. prophetes, and is interpreted the seruant of the lord.
Abea, a towne of the Messenians, and one of the best. citers that Homere feigneth Agamemnon to promise vnto Achilles.
Abeacus, a kyng of Socrates.
Abeata, a people of Scania.
Abedodos, a citee in Egypt, wherein was the palace of Memnon, and the temple of Osiris.
Abel, the seconde sonne of Adam, is interpreted breath, vapour, or vanitie. He was borne together with his sister Delboza. .xv. yeres after Cain. he is reputed to be the first martyr. Rayna by his laced brother of enuy, for that God accepted his offering, and reiected Cains, when the said Abel was. 100. yeres olde. he was from his childehode of great vertue and faith. He was slayne before the incarnation of Christ . yeres.
Abella, or Auella, a town of Capania in Italy.
Abellinates, a people of Italie called before tyma Protropi.
Abellinum, a towne in Italy now called Trope.
Aberdonia, the citee Aberdene in Scotland.
Abessa, the name of a iudge of Israel.
Abesamis, a towne in Syria, builded by Semiramis.
Abeste, a towne nyshe to the ryuer Hermandrus.
Abeston, a stone of yron colour, founde in Arabia, whiche hath growng about it, a thyng like vnto wull, called the downe of Salamander, This stone made hotte can neuer be coled.
Abi, a great riuer in Englands, called Humber.
Abij, a people of Scythia.
Abila, a towne in Decapoliton, it is also an hill in Aethiopia, loke Abyla.
Abilata, men of the citee of Abila.
Abis, a riuer that reneth into the riuer Danubius.
Abisari, otherwyle Biasari, a countrey of India.
Abisontes, a people of the Alpes.
Abissa, and Abissama, a citee of Arabia.
Ablacus, a ryuer rennyng into Danubius.
Ableri, a people subiect to the Mysiens.
Abnoba, or, a mountayne in Germany, out of the whiche springeth the ryuer Danubius.
Aboprica, a famous towne in Spayne.
Abocicis, a towne of Ethiopie.
Abolani, a people of Latium.
Aboriense, a towne in Aethiopia, belongyng to the citizens of Rome.
Aborigines, or Aborigenes, people which first helde the countrey aboute Rome, and lyued abrode, hauing no house. They maie also be taken

ken for any other people, whose beginninge is not knowne.

Aborras, a ruuer in Asia, whiche renneth by the citee Trihemulia.

Abraces, one of Alexanderres chiefe capitaynes.

Abrahas, a kynge of the people called Ciriens, who accompanied Cyrus, whan he fought agaynst the Egyptians.

Abraham, an holie patriarche, sonne to Thare, bozne in Caldei, is interpreted the father of many nations, of people sayng. This man, as well in vertue and perfect saphe, as in sundry and mysticall doctrines, was moste excellent. He taught the Egyptians astronomy, and geometry. he died before the incarnation of Christ. 1838. yeres.

Abrettini, people of Asia.

Abrocomas, one of Alexanderres capitaine.

Abron, onis, the name of a mane, whose sentinas litce and delicate lyfe is growen to a pponerthe.

Abroimania, a citee of Galatia.

Abroconion, or Abrotonium, the name of a woman.

Abrotonu, a towne of Asie. It is also the name of an harlotte, whiche, as some saye, was Thes mistresses mother.

Abisarus, a ruuer of Iberia, whiche incloseth the lense Iermenie.

Abisiz, certayne people.

Abisrus, an yle in the sea Adriaticum, or after Herodian, a citee in Illiria.

Ablytrides, bee Ilandes in the Venecian sea.

Ablyrtus, the brother of Medea, whome she dyd kille in perces, and caste in to the sea, whan he fledde from his father with Jason.

Abupus, a ruuer in Englande called Humber.

Abydeni, a people in Asia, whiche happenge theyr citee distressed with a long siege, fell into a fury or madnesse, and slue all theyr wyues, their children, and afterwarde them selues.

Abydeus, a man bozne in the yle of Abydos.

Abydus, a citee in Asia, vpon the sea syde called Propontis, which diuided Europa from Asia, where the passage ouer exceedeth not much. xxx. furlonges.ouer agaynst that standeth an other towne, called Sestus.

Abyla, an hyl in the ocean sea agaynst Spayn, whiche is called one of Hercules pillars.

A ANTE C.

Aca, the name of a citee in Phenicia, afterwarde called Betholomais.

Acabene, a mountayne in Egypte.

Acabis, a village of Lybia.

Acabo, a beaste in the deserte of Arabie.

Acacelum, a citee of Acadie, so called of Iracus, the sonne of Lycaon.

Acadinus, a well in Sicilia, wherein (as Aristotle saith) tables, conteynyng the othe of one that hath sworn truely, will swym: but if the othe be false, they will synke.

Acadia, a towne of Arabie.

Acallia, Idis, the daughter of Minos, and mother of Dares.

Acamantium, a towne in Phrygia, builded by Acamantis, to whome Theseus after the battayle of Troie, gave that place, because he ayded him agaynst the people called Solines.

Acamachis, a nymphe, the daughter of Oceanus.

Acamas, an elbowe of land in the yle of Cyprus, towards the east, also a prince of Thrace, which came to aide the Troians. also one of the same name was sonne to Antenor.

Acanthide, the olde name of the yle of Cyprus.

Acanthus, a boie, whiche (as poetes feigne) was transformed into a floure of his name. It is also (as Bernius saith) a tree growynge in Egypte, haunynge alwayes greene leaues. Also a citee in Egypte, nyghe vnto Memphis, an other of Macedonia, and of Aetholia.

Acapis, a ruuer in Asia.

Acara, a towne in the myddle of Hungary.

Acarnan, or Acarna, anis, a sponge hyl in the countrey of Athens.

Acarnania, a part of the roialme of Grece, named Epirus. It is also a little countreye in Egypte, also a citee by Syracus in the roialme of Sicilie.

Acarnanes, the people of that countreie.

Acarnanius, or Acarnanicus, a um, of Iarnas nis.

Acasta, a nymphe or maiden of the favye.

Acastus, a kynge of Magnesia, of whom Peleus was purged, whan he had murdered his brother.

Accalurentia, the name of hie that nourished Romulus & Remus, the first builders of Rome.

Accaron, a citee of Palestine.

Acci, a citee in Spayne, sometyme called Acti, nowe Guadix.

Accius Pirausensis, a famous orator.

Accius Neuius, the Augurian or soothsayer, which (at the commandement of Tarquinius) dyd cutte a whetstone in .ii. peces with a rasoure.

Accius, the name of a poete, a writer of trages dies, who (as Licerio saith) had a harde and crabbed stile.

Acco, cus, a woman, whiche was so foolish, that she woulde speake and talke to hir owne image in a glasse, wherof cometh Accissare, to playe the idiote: and suche folles bee called Acci. This woman also woulde refuse earnestly that she moste desyred, wherfore she feigned refusal, is called Accismus.

Acelum, a towne in Lombardie.

Acephali, or acephalite, were heretikes, whiche denied to be two natures in Christ, affirmynge the nature diuine to be in hym onely. This heresie was condemned in the counsaile of Chalcedonense.

Acerra, a citee by Naples.

Acerrani, people of that citee.

Acefeus, a counnyng artificer.

Acetinus;

neath into the ryuer Indus, wherein doe growe canes of suche greatnes, that they make therof, betwene euery two or thre, bootes to row in. **Acessius**, a Cipmans name, whiche beeing an vnlastyng lubber, wolde deterte his wyge and sail, he caried for a better moone.

Acesta, a citee in Sicilie. **Acestes**, a, the sonne of the ryuer Crimissus in Sicilie, & the Trojan lady Segesta, whiche receyued Aeneas, and Anchises, when they sailed towarde Italy.

Acestium, a, f.g. the name of Xenoclis daughter. **Acestis**, a great riuer in India.

Aceum, a citee in Colchis, on the banke of the riuer called Phasis.

Achai, people in Grece, sometyme they be taken for Grekes generally.

Achamenes, was the first kynge of the Persians, or Parthians, of whome diuers kynges of the Persians were called Achamenes, and the people Achameny.

Achamenia, a countrey in Persia.

Achamenides, one of Ulysses companions.

Acharon, or Acherons, rontis, and Acharans, rontis, is of poetes taken for the ryuer of hell: in dede it is a ryuer in a parte of Italy, wherof the people be called Brutij, it is so inuironed with hilles, that the sunne cometh not to it, but onely in the middes of the daye. It is likewise a riuer of Lutanis, of Epyre, and also of Boeotia, nigh to Thracia.

Achaia, a parte of Grece, conteynyng these countreies, Attica, Boeotia, Megaris, Aetholia, and Phocis: It hath on the weste, Epyre, on the east, the sea Aegeum, on the northe Macedonia, on the southe the sea Ionicum. There is an other Achaia, in Peloponesus, nowe called Morea, where was the citee of Patras, in whiche lemt Androwe the apostle was martyred.

Achais, idis, & idos, of Grece.

Achar, a citee in Syria, nowe called Haleb.

Achedorus, a ryuer of Macedonia, whiche diuideth Thracia, and Thessalonica.

Acheloides, or Acheloides, the mere maides, and daughters of Achelous.

Achelous, a, um, of that ryuer: sometyme it is put for aqueus watre or mixed with water.

Achelous, a famous ryuer in Grece, whiche runneth out of Pindus, wherein is found the stone Galactides, whiche is blacke, but beeing broken, it yeldeth the licoure as white as milke, hasyng also the taste therof.

Achelous, was the sonne of Oceanus and Tethys, of whome the fozefated ryuer (after the poetes) was named Achelous, in olde tyme it dyd signifie all maner water.

Achelous, a mans name.

Acheris, idis, and idos, an epitheton of the white poplar tree, whiche the poetes seyne to growe on the bankes of Acharon, the ryuer

of hell. **Acherontia**, a citee of Poete, ioyning to Lutanis.

Acherontini, people so called of the ryuer Acharon.

Acherontinus, & Acheronticus, a, um, of the ryuer Acharon.

Acherusia, a fenne in the royallme of Naples: it is also a pool of mere of Thesprotia in Epyre, out of whiche issueth the ryuer Acharon, whiche runneth into the sea called Imbracium.

Acherusia, is also an hole or caue, whiche the poetes suppoise to bee a waye into hell. out of this hole Hercules drew Cerberus, the dogge of hell. The painys beleued, that all soules went that waye into the fennes or meres called Stygia paludes, wher Charon receiued them into his boote.

Acherusis, idis, & idos, fœm. gen. idem quod Acherusia.

Acherusius, a, um, of hell.

Achilleides, mas. gen. the sonne of Achilles.

Achilleon, a town of Troie, builded by the tombe of Achilles.

Achilleus, lei, or Achilles, lis, and li, one of the most valiant capitaynes of the Grekes agaynst Troie. He was sonne vnto Peleus: in his chyldehode he was instructed of Chiron in dedes of armes and surgery. After, he slew the noble Hector, and Troilus his brother, the one fodeynely, the other cruelly: wherfore afterwarde, he by the sleight of quene Hecuba, was brought into the loue of Polixena, and vnder the colour of mariage was slayne by Paris. He was in height, (as Lycophyon writeth) seven cubites.

Achilleus, a, um, of Achilles.

Achilleus cursus, a countrey nere to Bozptenes, thither Achilles pursued Iphigenia, whom Diana had taken awaye, and lefte an harte in his steede.

Achifarmi, a people of Thrie.

Achna, the name of an Ilande.

Achola, a citee of Thrie.

Acholi, the name of an authour.

Achrus, a citee in Arabia.

Acibi, orum, a people of Sarmatia in Europe.

Acidalia, the surname of Venus, of a fountayne in a citee of Boeotia called Orchoemenæ.

Acidali, a well in Orchoemenum, dedicated vnto Venus, and the Graces.

Acienes, a people in Italie nere to the Albanys.

Acila, a, a matte towne, from whence men saile into India.

Acilius Bura: a gentle man at Rome, whiche dyd ryottously consume all his gooddes.

Acimbro, or Acinipo, a citee of Spayne.

Acina, a, a towne in Arabia.

Acintani, a people in Spayne, that worshipped the image of Mars.

Aciris,

Aciris, a ryuer in Italle.
 Acis, a ryuer in Sicilie, whiche renneth from the hill Aethna, as swifte as an arrowe out of a bowe. Acis is also a fayre childe the sonne of Faunus, and of the daughter of Dimethus. He is moze ouer one of the isles called Cyclades.
 Acirauones, a people of the Alpes.
 Acithius, a ryuer in Sicilie, called also Iris, and Tilius.
 Aciria, an ilande, called also Melos and Biphynus, in the sea by Landie.
 Aciton, an ilande nere to Landie.
 Acmodes, an ilande in the Bytaine sea.
 Acmonenses, a people, so called of Acmonia, a citee of Phigia.
 Acmonides, one of the Cyclops.
 Acoetes, the name of a poore man.
 Acone, nes, form. g. a port of Bithinia, whiche hath suche plentie of naughtie seedes, that all hurtfull herbes be called Aconita.
 Aconreus, the name of a famous hunter.
 Aconius, a mountayne of Boeotia.
 Acra iapygia, an elbow of lande in Italy.
 Acradina, the citee of Siracusa.
 Acrae, the surname of Iuno and fortune.
 Acragas, a citee of Sicilie, called also Agrigensium.
 Acragas mons, like Agragas.
 Acraganinus, a, um, of Acragas.
 Acridophagi, the blacke Moyses nyghe vnto the desertes of Aethiopia.
 Acrio, onis, a philosophier of Pythagoras sect.
 Acris, a ryuer in Italy.
 Acrisius, a kynge of Argiues, the father of Danae, on whom Jupiter begat Perseus.
 Acrifoneis, eidis, for. ge. Danae, the daughter of Acrisius.
 Acrifoneus, a, um, of Acrisius.
 Acritas, an elbow of lande in Peloponessus, nere vnto Malea and Tenarum.
 Acroathon, a towne in Thracia.
 Acroceraunia, mountaines of wonderful height, betwene Armenia, and Iberia, and also in Epye and other places.
 Acroconia, certayne Thracians, haunge theyr heare ouer theyr forheades womanlyke.
 Acrocorinthus, an hygh mountayne in Moysa, betwene the two seas Egeum and Ionium.
 Acrolochas, a mountayne in Egypt, lyng into the sea.
 Acron, onis, a kynge of the Venetians, whome Romulus gawe hande to hande. There was also in Argentine a phisicion of the same name, and a grammarian, whiche made commentaries vpon Horace.
 Acropolis, olios, for. g. a castell set on an hill in Athens.
 Acta, x, or Acte, tes, the countrey about Athens.
 Acteon, the name of a man, whom Diana touned into an hart, because he sawe hyr naked: and therby he was tozned and slaine of his owne

houndes.
 Acteus, the first kynge of Athens.
 Actaia, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethis.
 Actilanes, a kynge of Egypt, who repulsd Iwasus, and reigned there with great iustice.
 Actium, a towne in Epye, and an elbowe of land, lyng into the sea, where Augustus ouercame Antonius and Cleopatra.
 Actorides, de, m. g. the sonne of Actor.
 Acyphantes, a citee in Thessaly, whiche is also called Bindus.
 A ANTE D.
 Ada, x, the daughter of Heratomnus, kynge of Caria, who beinge dyuen out of hir kyngdome by hir brother Pyrtobus, was restored by great Alexander.
 Adad, or Adadus, the great god of the Syrians, whome they interpretate to be the sunne, the worde signifieth one of onely.
 Adæ, arum, a citee of Iba.
 Adei, Arabians nere to Egypt.
 Adam, the first man that was created, and dooth signifie man, or redde earth, or a dweller. He lyued. 930. yeres. In the Bible is mention made but of thre sonnes & one daughter, that he begat, Cain, Abel, Seth, and Delboza: whome Philo calleth Noaba. And the same Philo reheriseth. xii. sonnes, and. viii. daughters bozne after Seth.
 Adamantius, the surname of Didimus, the grammarian, whiche was afterwarde attributed vnto Digen.
 Adamastor, a gysant, whiche was of incredible greatnesse.
 Adamira, vel Adamiani, were heretikes, whiche toke theyr beginninge of a Picarde, who came into the lande of Bohemia, and sayd, that he was the sonne of god, and named him selfe Adam. And he commaunded all men and women to goe naked. And that who so euer despyed to companie carnally with any woman, shoulde take hyr by the hande, and byngre hir to hym, and saye, that he feruently despyed hir company. And than wolde Adam saye: Goe togyther, and increase and multiply. This heresy was begunne the yere of our lord. 1412. in the tyme of Sigismundus the emperour. And men suppose, that it endureth yet, not onely in Bohemia, but in other places also.
 Adani, two cities in Arabia.
 Addua, x, a riuer rennyng into the pwole of meres called Larius.
 Addubanum, for Dubium, a worde out of vse.
 Ader, a place by Bethleem, where aungelles dyd singe at the byrthe of Chyriste, and Iacob kepte there his sheepe.
 Adiabaræ, a people of Ethiopia.
 Adiabene, a countrey beyonde Armenia.
 Adimantus, the brother of Plato.
 Admete, tes, Oceanus and Tethis daughter.
 Admetiænia, a prouerbe, whiche signifieth an heuy

an heny of sorrowfull songs, or a lamentable co-
playne.

Admetus; was kynge of a people called Phœrii,
unto whom Apollo, being exiled out of his own
by Jupiter, came to reside, and under his cas-
telle, and by his traile taught every towne to
bring forth in. calves; whiche thing Admetus
thankfully takinge, entertained hym honou-
rably. That being well contented of Apollo,
he obtained of the goddess, called Parca; that
whan the daye of the death of Admetus should
be wounde upon theyr spindles, if he should
finde any other, that would willingly dye
for hym, he hym self should escape death at
that tyme. Whan the daye was come, that Ad-
metus should finde his lyfe, all men and wo-
men, yea father & mother, refused to dye: onely
Dicle his wife preferred the lyfe of her hus-
bande before hir owne, who being dead, there
was in the palace of Admetus, continual way-
lyng and heynesse, untill Proserpina, moved
with compassion, sent Dicle againe out of
helle unto hir husband. Of this fable came the
prouerbe, *Admeti nania*.

Adonis, the name of a chyld, whiche was sonne
of Lynce kynge of Lypres, whome Venus had
for hir deuyng, whiche was slayne with a boxe,
whome the poetes seigned, that Venus turned
into a purple flower: some saye into a rose.

Adra, a, a citee in Arabia petra, also a towne
of Surie, and a towne of Liburnia.

Adramelech, an Idoll of Siria, whome the Sa-
maritanes honoured.

Adramittum, m, a towne of Eolis.

Adramittus, an Ilande in Apria.

Adrana, a, a triet in Germanie.

Adrapia, orum, neu. ge. a citee of Bactria.

Adraustus, a, um, of Adraustus.

Adraustia, a, a countrey not farre from Trope.
Also the name of a citee there. It was also cal-
led a goddess, whiche toke from man both mes-
moie and witte.

Adraustus, a king of Argines, whose daughter Ar-
gia, was wedded to Polynices, the secode sonne
of Oedipus: And his other daughter called
Deiphilos, was wedded to Eteus, sonne to the
kynge of Etholia. This Adraustus rayled all the
Greekes agaynst the citee of Thebes, for to res-
tore agayne his sonne in lawe Polynices to the
kynge dome. But after that Polynices and Es-
thorcles, (being brothers) had slayne one the
other, after many conflictes, the Thebans slew
downe right the Argines, and did put to flight
Adraustus, and slew his people. After that the
Argines had neuer victorie in anye battayle,
wherof came this prouerbe.

Adraustia nemesis, the euill lucke of Adraustus,
whiche maye be vsed, where proude men bee
beaten, and as we saye in englyshe, Pryde will
haue a fall.

Adrianus, a noble emperour of Rome, aboute

the yere of our lord, 119. He was Traia-
nus sithers sonne, a man of excellent wytte,
and bynde in maner, moste plousie in lernyng,
specially in Mathematicke. Also in musike,
heuyng, and playyng. In order of armes con-
sumyng and valourous. A great fauourer of learned
men, and lyberall towards them. He was so
grete a trauayler, that there were fewe coun-
treys, but that he went through them. He lyued
62. yeres, and reigned 20. And died with
tortment of the bowelles.

Adriaticum, **Adriacum**, and **Adrianum** was
re the sea that diuideth Italy from Dalmatia,
wherewith Randeth the noble citee of Venetia.
Some doe call it the goulfe of Venetia.

Adrimus, an hyl that diuideth Dalmatia.

Adrobicum, a citee of Spayne.

Adrumetum, or **Adrumetium**, a citee of Mycia.

Adrumes, eris, a citee in Thrice.

Aduallas, artis, a mountayne, from whiche the
great ryuer called Rhen, renneth northwarde.

Aduanci, people of the countrey of Fraunce cal-
led Bollebur.

Adabanus, the famous ryuer called also Danus
bius, and Danube.

Adyas, the hill, called also Adulas.

A ANTE E.

Acacides, acida, masc. g. the sonne of newewe
of Acacus.

Acaciderus, a, um, of Acacus.

Acacus, the sonne of Jupiter and Europa, or

Aegina, painymis supposed him to be of such
lustre, that he was appoynted by Plato god of
hell, to bee one of the iudges there with Mi-
nos and Radamanthus, to discusse the trans-
gressions of deade men: and to assigne to them
punishment accordyng to theyr merites.

Aeze, es, or **Aeza**, a, an Ilande, in whiche Wil-
les arrived, whan he returned from hell.

Aeacus, a, um, of that Ilande.

Aeanum, a citee of Macedonia.

Aeantium, a towne in the promontorie of hill of
Trope called Sigeum. it is also a promontory
of Magnesia, and a towne of Macedonia.

Aeas, artis, a ryuer of a countrey called Epyrus,
whiche renneth out of Macedonia, and falleth
into the sea Ionium.

Aeca, a, a citee of Italie, whereof the people be
called Aecani.

Aedepsum, a towne in Locris.

Aedon, an hill of Thrace.

Aedonis, idis, fem. gen. a woman of Thrace.

Aedonus, and **Aedonius**, a, um, one of Thrace.

Aeeta, a, or **Aetes**, tex, a king of Colchis, whiche
begat Medea and Calciopes vpon Idria.

Aeeteus, or **Aectius**, a, um, pertaining to Aeeta.

Aectias, and **Aectis**, Medea the daughter of
Aeeta.

Aega, a, or **Aex**. xgos, an hill of Colis, leas-
ning into the sea Egeum.

Aega, arum, a citee in Cilicia. also a towne in
Macedo-

Macedonia, in Colis, and Eboea.
 Aegæa, a, a cite of Samothia.
 Aegæon, a youth, whom the poetes feygne to
 be the sonne of Cæcum and Tereus, and to haue
 an hundred armes and handes.
 Aegaleos, an hill, vnder whiche stode Delos a
 cite of Methania.
 Aegales, idem quod Aega.
 Aegemon, a certaine vort.
 Aegeria, a nymphe of goddes, with whom Anna
 Compilius, the seconde kynge of the Romay-
 nes, feigned, that he had familiar company and
 communication, concerning religion and woꝝ.
 Whipping of the goddis, to the intent he might
 thereby withdraue the people from the appetite
 of warres, where with they were inflamed.
 Aegestami, a people of Sicile, of some called
 Segestami.
 Aegæum mare, the sea, which is from the mouth
 of the Grecke sea, vnto Syria, and Arabia,
 wherein be many Ilandes, besides Creta nowe
 called Candy, Rhodes, and Cyprus.
 Aegæum scaphula transmittere, a prouerbe
 spoken of them that attempt a dangerous en-
 terpryse, with small labour and diligence.
 Aegæum nauigat, he saileth the Egyptian sea.
 A prouerbe applied to them that refuse no pe-
 ril for muche lucre or profite, for as muche as
 the saied sea is full of daungers.
 Aegæus, kynge of Athenes, sonne of Neptune,
 and father to Theseus.
 Aegiale, the wyfe of Diomedes, kynge of Te-
 colia, it was also a cite in olde tyme builded by
 Aegialeus.
 Aegialeus, the sonne of Adrastus, he was slayne
 in the seconde warres, that the Argiues made
 agaynst the Thebans. There was an other of
 the same name, the brother of Apis, and sonne
 of the fyrst Iupiter.
 Aegialia, an plande nere to Aetolia.
 Aegialos, was a countrey called also Achaia in
 Grece.
 Aegialus, the brother of Medes, also an hill in
 Athenes, and a promontory of Baphlagonia.
 Aegida, a, a towne of Itria.
 Aegides, of Aegæus parronimicum.
 Aegila, a, an plande. xv. myles from Cythra.
 Aegilades, a goule of Laconia.
 Aegilips, lipis, a cite of Egypte, nere to Cro-
 cylos.
 Aegilos, an pland called also Capraria.
 Aegimius, the name of a man that liued. ii. hun-
 dred yeres.
 Aegimurus, an ple betwene Sicilie and Sicike
 xxx. myles from Carthage.
 Aegina, a, the daughter of Aeolus kynge of
 Boeotia, on whome Iupiter (in the likenesse
 of fyre) begatte Aeacus, and Radamanthus. It
 is also one of the chiefe Isles called Cyclades,
 which contended with the Athenienses, who
 shoulde be chiefe, when the Persians invaded

Aeginetia, people of Aegina.
 Aegimur, arum, people of the cite Aegina.
 Aegineticus and Aeginetus, a, um, of Aegina.
 Aegimium, a towne of Macedonia.
 Aegiochus, a name of Iupiter.
 Aegion, a cite betwene the Etolians, and the
 Deloponenses.
 Aegira, an plande also a towne in Scia.
 Aegisthalos, the name of a wyde.
 Aegisthus, laide Aegisthus.
 Aegium, a towne in Deloponeto, nowe called
 Aegina, where they feigned, that Iupiter was
 nourished with a goat.
 Aegle, gies, a nymphe.
 Aegles, the name of a myctar, who hauynge
 inuenge at a common game, take laberiously,
 not withstandinge he had den dumbe at his life
 before.
 Aegonensis, a gate in Rome, called also Qui-
 rinalis.
 Aegophagos, the surname of Iuno amonge the
 Lacedemonians.
 Aegos, a ryuer in Threce.
 Aegosthenenses, a people of Grece.
 Aegyptios, a cite on the egypte lyde called
 Ilior.
 Aegyptii, people of Egypte, not those vagas
 bundle magicians, whiche doe nowe renne in-
 to all countreies, callinge theym selves Egyp-
 tians, where they bee of an ple farre from
 Egypte. Reade the commentaries of Wola-
 terranus.
 Aegyptini, people of Ethiopie, marchynge on
 Egypt.
 Aegyptius, and Aegyptiacus, a, um, of or per-
 tynnyng to Egypt.
 Aegyptus, ti, a countrey called Egypte: on the
 west it is bounde with Lybia, and the coun-
 trey called Cyrenaica: on the northe with the
 sea Mediterraneum, and parte of iudæa: on
 the east with Arabia, and the Arabian sea: on
 the south with Aethiopia. This countrey al-
 though it rayne there but seldome or neuer, yet
 by the ouerflowynge of the ryuer of Nilus, it is
 made so fertile, that it hath abundance of all
 thynges saynge vynes, and bringeth forth the
 straunge beastes. Of the great cites and other
 merueilous thynges in it, shall be remembred,
 wher they names shall be rehered. This coun-
 trey toke his name of Egyptus, sonne to Be-
 lus kynge of Babilon.
 Aegypti nuptia, a prouerbe, spoken by vn-
 luckye marriage, because the fyfthe sonnes of
 Egyptus, married to the fyfthe daughters of his
 brother Danais, were the fyfthe nyght, all sa-
 uynge one, slayne of they wyues, by the coun-
 saile of they father.
 Aegystus, the sonne of Thestus, by his daugh-
 ter Pelopeia.
 Aelana, orum, neut. gen. a cite of Arabia.
 Aelia,

Aelia, a countrey of Asia, also a towne of Asia
 labje.
Aelima, towne Aelimon.
Aelius, the propre name of a Romayne.
Aello, Aellus, one of the three monstres and re-
 uenous bydes called Harpie.
Aemathia, a countrey in Grece, after cald Ma-
 cedonia: The people whereof were byrre called
 Pelagyt. Reade moze hereof in Macedonia.
Aemathius, a, um, of Macedonia.
Aemilia, a countrey in Italy called also Flami-
 nia & Romandiola.
Aemilius, m. g. the propre name of a Romayne.
Aemilius, or Aemilianus, a, um, pertaining to
 the familie of Emilius.
Aeminium, a towne in Spayne.
Aeminius, a ruere in Spayne.
Aemochares, the surname of Mars.
Aemon, a mā that for the vnlawfull loue toward
 his daughter, was turned into an hyll.
Aemonia, a countrey called also Thessaly.
Aemonia artes, sorcery.
Aemonides, the propre name of a man.
Aemonius, a, um, of Thessaly.
Aemus, or Hæmus, a kynge of Thrace, whome
 for his pryde Iupiter touned into an hyll, it is
 also a great mountaine in Thrace, in height, vi.
 myles.
Aenaria, an Ile in the goulfe called Putco-
 lanus.
Aenarius, a wodde dedicate to Iupiter.
Aenea, a citee called after Janiculum. Also
 an other neere to Thessalonica, buylded by
 Eneas.
Aeneaticus, a, um, of that citee.
Aeneades, people of that citee.
Aeneada, Trojans, sometime Romaynes, ta-
 king theyr begynnyng of Eneas.
Aeneas, a noble man of Troy, and sonne to Ju-
 chides and Venus.
Aeneobarbus, the name of a Romayne, so called
 because he hadde a bearde as redde as brasse.
Aenna, or Enna, a citee in the middes of Sicile.
Aenos, a towne of Thrace.
Aeolia, is a region of the grekes in Asia, be-
 twene Ionia and Troade. It is also a region
 conteyning .vii. yles, betwene Italye and
 Sicile.
Aeolicus, a, um, of Colia.
Aeolides, the surname of Ulisses.
Aeolis, idis, the daughter or neece of Colus, also
 a countrey neere vnto Helespont, called some-
 time Mylia.
Aeolium mare, the sea topnyng to Asia.
Aeolius, a, um, of Aeolis.
Aeolus, li, the kynge of the wyndes.
Arquesilici, a people of Spayne.
Aequi, a people of Italy.
Aequiculani, a people of Italy.
Aequimelum, a place in Rome, where the house
 of Sp. Melius was ouerthrowen.

Aera, was also a cite of Macedonia, an other of
 Ionia, and also of Helesponte.
Aeria, rre, a citee in France.
Aerops, the wyfe of Iteus, with whome Chies-
 tes committed aduoutrie.
Aesacus, ci, m. g. the sonne of Priamus by the
 nymphe Iphirochos. He was by Chetis touned
 into a byde called a didoyr. It was also a cis-
 ter by Troie.
Aesapus, pi, a ruere in Troie.
Aesar, a, aris, a ruere in Sicile.
Aesareus, a, um, of Aesar.
Aescernia, a, a citee in Italy.
Aeschilus Gnidius, Lucros maister.
Aeschylus, li, a tragical poete of Athens.
Aeschines, is, an oratour, enemy to Demosthe-
 nes. Diogenes Laertius reherfeth .vii. other
 notable persons of the same name.
Aesculapius deus, a god that had power to make
 men ryche.
Aesculapius, pi, the sonne of Apollo and Coro-
 nides, and was called the god of physike, and
 honoured in the forme of a serpent.
Aesis, a ruere of Umbria, in Italy.
Aesium, a citee of Umbria.
Aeson, was the father of the valiant Iason.
Aesonides, Iason the sonne of Aeson.
Aesonius, a, um, of Aeson.
Aesopus, pi, an auncient wyrtter of fables. also
 the name of a famous place in tragedies.
Acyrinus, a citee of Thrace.
Aeta, a kynge of Colcis, the father of Medea and
 Absyrtus.
Aeta, an hill in Thessaly.
Aetalia, an yle in the sea of Scane.
Aethalia, an ylande neere to Cosica and Sardis
 nia, and an other in the sea of Scane.
Aethalis, or Aethalides, Preco, the sonne of
 Mercurie.
Aetherea, the countrey of Ethiopie.
Aethices, a people of Macedonia.
Aethici, a people of Thessaly.
Aethiope, an ylande of the ocean sea, called be-
 fore Macaria.
Aethiopia, a great countrey in Aethiopia, contey-
 nyng two regions: the hyther and the further
 Aethiopia. the hither that is aboue Egypt hath
 on the north Egypt, Parmarike, and Libya:
 on the west, the inner Libya: on the south, the
 further Aethiopia: on the east the redde sea. In
 this countrey is the Ile Meroe, where S.
 Mathewe is reported to haue preached the
 gospel. The further Aethiopia hath on the
 north, the inner Libya, and the hither Aethi-
 ope, on the west and south the Ocean sea. on
 the east the goulph called Barbaricum. In this
 countrey be the mountaynes, out of the whiche
 Nilus issueth.
Aethiopicus, a, um, of Ethiopie.
Aethiopia, a woman of Ethiopie.
Aethiops, the sonne of Vulcan, of whome Aes-
 thiope

thiopia was named.

Aethiops, pis, and Aethiopicus, ci, and Aethiopus, pi, a Moor.

✠ Aethiopem lauas, Thon wasthest a Moorren of Mooze: a prouerbe applied to him that preyeth a thyng that is naught, or teacheth a foule wisdom. This prouerbe grew of one that bought a Moorren, and thinking that the blacknesse of his skynne happened by the negligence of his fyfthe mayster: he ceased not to washe the Moorren continuallye with suche thynges as he thought would make hym white. By which labour and washyng he so vexed the poore slaue, that he brought him in to a greatesickenesse, his skyn remaynyng still as blacke as it was before.

Aethlius, the sonne of Jupiter, and father of Endimion.

Aethon, one of the hoxses of Phebus.

Aethra, x, the daughter of Dithheus, and mother of Theseus.

Aethraa, x, the ile now called Rhodes.

Aethria, x, an yle in the sea Aegeum. Also a citee, called after Thria.

Aethrusci, the olde inhabitantes of the countrey in Italy, called now Tuscan.

Aethusa, an yle in the sea of Sicile, of some called Aegusa.

Aëtius, the name of one of Alexandria, whiche was bothe a great oratour, and a noble physician. Also of an heretike, whiche affirmed, that no synne, were it neuer so great, shoulde be reputed to hym that had faithe. He succeeded immediately after Trius, the yere after the incarnation of Christe. 358.

Aetna, is a merueillous hyl in Sicile, at the fote whereof is a litle towne of the same name, and woddess and trees of dyuers kyndes planted. On the toppe thereof is a baraine ground, mixte with ashes. In the wynter tyme couered with snowe. this conteyneth in circuite. 20. furlonges, and is enuironed with a banke of ashes of the height of a walle. In the middle is also a rounde hyl of the same coloure and matter, where in bee two great holes, fashioned like vnto cuppes, whiche be called Cratères. Out of these doe ryse sometyme sundrye great flames of fyre: sometime horrible smoke, sometime a blowne out burnyng stones in infinite numbres. mozeouer, before that the sayed fyre apereth, there is herde within the ground, terrible noyse and rozyng. And also (whiche is moze meruayle) when the smoke and fyre is moste abundant, and feruent: yet rounde about the toppe of the sayde hyl, are alwayes sene snowe and hoze frostes. Pliny writeth: that the fyre apereth alwaye at night. This hyl is now called Gibello monte.

✠ Aetna athon, a prouerbe spoken of a thyng veraye painfull and greuouse.

Aetus, ti, m. g. a kynd of Eagles.

Aetolia, a region in Grece betwene Treanania, and Phoris.

Aetolus, or Aetolius, a man of Aetolia.

Aetolicus, a, um, of Aetolia.

Aesanius, the sonne of Cantalus.

Aex, egos, a rocke, whereof the sea Tegenum was named.

Aexones, a people of Thracia, notable for theyr rapyng and foule language.

A ANTE F.

Afer, a man borne in Thrie.

Africanus, a poete.

Africa, x, the thirde parte of the worlde, wherein is Carthage, Numidie, and all the countreys now called Barbarie: and also the great countrey called Ethiopia.

✠ Africa semper aliquid noui apportat, a prouerbe, applied to inconstant and waagring persons, neuer contente with one state, but alwayes desirouse of nouelties.

Affricane, alone is taken for Panthers.

Africanus, i, a man of Thrie. Also the moste noble capitayne Scipio was called Africanus, because he subduyd that countrey to the Romaines.

Affricus, and Affer, a, um, of Thrie, or of the southerne winde.

✠ Affra auis, a byrde of Thrie. A prouerbe spoken either of them, whiche be notable for theyr straunge apparell, or els be veraye fearefull and of faine conrage.

A ANTE G.

Agar, an hill, out of whiche issueth the riuers Tigris and Euphrates.

Agag, is a worde of hebrue, and maye be interpreted a solar in yppermost part of the house. Of that name was a kyng of Amalech, the lastest of all men, whome Saul kyng of Jewes, toke in bataile and slewe him not. for whiche cause god was greuouly displeased with hym.

Agamantes, people about Theoris.

Agamemnon, sonne of Atreus kyng of Mycenae in the preparation of the Grekes agaynst the Troians, for his wisdom and magnanimitee, was by the consent of all the Grekes, chosen to be their generall capitayn. And according to theyr expectation, he moste nobly gouerned him selfe, and that moste puissant armye, duringe the siege of Troie, by the space of tenne yeres. But being returned to his own royaume, and hauyng with hym Cassandra, daughter to Priamus, kyng of Troie: his wyfe Clitemnestra, conspiryng with Egisthus, with whome she had liued in aduoutre, caused hir sayed noble husbunde to put on a garment, whiche had no issue out for his head: and while he was strugglyng therewith, Egisthus strake him thorough with his swerde, and so slewe him. Thus that noble prince was shamefully murdered. He was afore the incarnation about. 1194. yeres.

✠ Aga-

Agamemnonis hostia, the sacrifice of Agamemnon, a promise applied to them that he hardely persuaded to a thinge, or els forced by violence.

Agamete, es, a towne of the Ile Lesbus.

Agamisthor, a hynde of Athanes.

Agamzun, a towne of Ede.

Aganippe, es, a fontaine in the countrey of Grece, called Bania; whiche was dedicated unto the muses, wherof they be called Aganippides.

Agapius, a physician of Alexander, and a philosopher of Pythegoras secte.

Agar, the maiden of Sara, on whome Abraham begat Isaac.

Agareni, a people, whiche were all destroyed by Saul kynge of Iewes. Also a people of Africke nomerallye Carafens.

Agarus, a ryuer of Sarmatia. Also a promontorie, and a citee of the same countrey.

Agastides, a hynde of Lacedemon.

Agasus, an haue in Duell.

Agasyrius, the surname of Pittacus the philosopher.

Agatha, a citee in Spoutnes, belonginge sometime to the Massiliens.

Agathaneus, father to sayre Polixenus.

Agatharchides, the name of an historiographer, and a philosopher.

Agathirnum, a towne of Sicilie.

Agatho, the name of one of the sonnes of Pyramus. Also a boy, whome Plato loued. Also a philosopher of Pythagoras secte.

Agathocles, the sonne of a potter, whiche by subtiltie wite and boldnesse of courage, grew by sundry dignities, at the last to be kynge of Sicilie. And than became suche a tyranne, that he slewe all the nobles, the counsellours, and learned men of Sicilie; and dyspoiled all the cyche men. Finally, beinge attacked in all the partes of his bodye with incredible tormentes, and a pestilentiall humoz freatyng all his sinewes: he continuynge longe tyme in such peynes, at the last died.

Agathocles, is also the name of a Grecke capitaine, the sonne of Asymachus.

Agathon, a cecayne minstrell, whiche with his sweete songes exceedingly delisted mens eares.

Agathopolis, a citee in Fraunce called Montpelier.

Agathos, god.

Agathusa, an ilande.

Agathysum, a towne in Sicilie.

Agathysus, one of Hercules sonnes, dwelling in a parte of Sythia, who called the people after his name Agathysii, whiche in suche wise persecuted them selves, that the colur mighte not by any means be washed or put awaye. And therefore they were called Picti Agathysii. Some men suppose, that the auncient inhabitants of the southe parte of Scotlande, loyngynge to the marches of England, called Picti, were of

the said people Agathysii.

Agave, es, the daughter of Cadmus, whiche slewe her father Dionysus, because he contempned the drunken games called Bacchanalia.

Agauri, a people of the north partes of Thracia.

Agaveus, one of the sonnes of Priamus.

Agbarana, the citee commonly called Agbatana, or Ebatana.

Agdilis, the Grecke name to bee a diuell, commonlye of the secte of Iupiter, whiche falle fro him when he slepe, who had the members bothe of old men and women, of whome other diuels beinge afrarde, did cut of the wane instrument, and so this diuell, whiche had a hynde an almonde tree, and brought forth the almondes when time serued. It is also an hill, at the toppe wherof standeth the citee Bassinus.

Agcedamus, a famous wrestler.

Agcedum, atherwise called Agendum, the citee of Sens in France.

Agenor, oris, a hynde of Phoenicia, sonne of Belus, and father of Europa (whome Iupiter rauished) and of Cadmus, who builded the citee of Thebes. Also the son of Epimenos.

Agenorius, a, um, of Agenor.

Agenorides, Cadmus the sonne of Agenor.

Agerochus, the sonne of Seleus.

Agerona, the goddess of industry and diligence.

Agessias Cyrenaisus, a philosopher, whom Plotinus forbade to teache in any scholl by cause that in perswadyng the immortalitee of the soule, he caused manye to slea them selves.

Agessilaus, kynge of Lacedemonie, from his childhood was of excellent vertues, as in trouthe, iustice, temperance, noble courage, liberalitee, and continence. wherfore he was so muche honoured, and prospered so well: that he subdued to the Lacedemonians, innumerable citices and countreys in Asia, and Grece. When one demanded a thinge of him, whiche was vnjust, sayng, that he had promised it: he answered: If it were iust, I promised: if it were vniust: I spake, but I promised it not. When the Lacedemonians had geuen vnto hym the treasure of Agis, whiche was byng before hym: he incontinent dyd distribute it to them, whome he knewe poore. When it was demanded, why he laye no spechier than a priuate person he answered: a prince ought to excell other men in temperance, and moderate liuynge, and not in deliciae. He spake with no woman, excepte his wyfe, but either in the temple, or elles afore all men, thinkynge those ii. places to be voyde of suspicion: the one for holynes, the other for witness.

Agessinates, a people of Aquitaine.

Agessipholis, a capitayne of Lacedemonie.

Aggeus, a worde of hebreue, in englishe merue, solemnne, or compassyng. It was the name of a prophete, one of the. xii. that propheticied in the tyme of Zorobabell, kynge of the Jewes.

about. 550. yerres before the incarnation of
Christe.
Aginnum, the towne of Angouleme in France.
Agis, the sonne of Eurysthenes, and kynge of
Lacedemonians: whome they slew because he
would haue restored agayne the lawes of Mo-
rurus.
Aglā, a towne in Portugal.
Aglia, one of the three Graces, whiche is inter-
preted, brightnesse, cleerhede, beauty, pleasure,
or merriter.
Aglais, idis, the daughter of Polydorus, notable
for his gluttonie.
Aglauice, a woman named, the daughter of
Demion, a Syracusan.
Aglaope, one of the three mermaidens.
Aglaophon, a famous peynter.
Aglauros, was daughter to Erichon, kynge of
Athens, whome Ovidius sayeth to be car-
ned (by Mercury) into a stone.
Aglauus Plophidius, a man, whiche by the oracle
of Apollo was iudged more happye than the
great king Cyces.
Agni cornu, a promontorie nere to the mouthes
of Nilus, called Solbiticum.
Agnicis, a river rennyng into Tigris.
Agnites, the surname of Esculapius.
Agno, one of Jupiters nurses.
Agoce, ces, the name of a citee.
Agonax, the mayster of Sardan.
Agonenis porta, a gate at Rome, called also
Colina.
Agonis, idis, a woman of Lilybæa.
Agonius, was named a god, whiche had pretes-
tinance ouer thynges to be done.
Agoracritus, a famous carver, or image maker.
Agoræus, an image of Mercury, whiche was in
Athens a citee of Achaia, set in the middle of
the market place, out of whiche idole the diuell
gane answers in foure folowynge. Before
the seete of the idole was an altier of stone,
wherunto were bounden with leade certayne
lamps of Brasie. He that came for an ans-
were, bourned frankincense on the altiare,
and made his prayers, and after poured oyle
hypon the lampes, and byd put into the idoles
hande a piece of brasie money of that countree,
e than secretly whyspered in the images eare,
what so ever he would demaunde, and for the
with, stoppyng his owne eares, went out of
the market place, and than opened his eares.
And what voyce so ever he herde fynde, he toke
it for a sure counsaile in all thynges that he
would doe.
Agragatus, a king of Persia, called after Cyrus.
Agræ, a place withoute the citee of Athens, de-
dicate to Ceres, also a kynd of soulbours, and
a towne of Arcadie.
Agragas, an hyl in Sicilie compassed with a wal,
in the toppe wherof standeth a towne called
also Agrigentum.

[illegible]

beauty, that he determined to dye, by abstaining from meate. And although the Emperour could meate to be put into his thole, he would not receiue it, but in that balancie abstinence finally dyed.

Agrippina Colonia, the sister of Caligula in Germany.

Agrius, the nephew of Mars. Also the sonne of Atlas by Leteo.

Agro, a kynge of Illiria, also a famous physician of Athens.

Aguntii, people of Aguntum.

Aguntum, a towne in Sicilie.

Agurium, looke Agyrini.

Agyeus, the surname of Apollo.

Agylla, a towne of Tuscane, called after Cere.

Agyllus, a myxolot, exceeding great of bodye.

Agyrini, seu Agyrinenses, people of the citie in Sicilie, called Agurium, seu Agyrium.

A ANTE H.

Aherna, a citie of Serruria.

A ANTE I.

AIAX, (the sonne of Telamon by Heleone, daughter of Loomedon kynge of Troye) was the strongest man of all the Greeces next to Achilles: but after Achilles was slayne, Ajax contendynge with Ulysses for Achilles armour, and Ulysses by force of eloquence, obteynge sentence on his parte, became madde. And in his fury slawe many beastes, supposynge them to be Ulysses and his companye. There was also an other Ajax, sonne of Oileus, kynge of Locrenes in Grece, wonderfull swift and experte in handling a speare. This man when Troye was sacked, had violat the noble virgin Cassandra, in the temple of Palas. Wherefore, as he returned homeward, on the sea, he and his myppes were bounched with lighenynge. He was before the incarnation. 1190. yeres.

Ailoth, was a citie in Judea, builded by Dylas, kynge of Jewes.

Aioth, the second Judge of the Hebrewes, a bigge man, and valiant of courage, and had equall strength and apynesse in bothe handes, of this man made in the booke of kynge.

A ANTE L.

Alaba, ba, a citie of Spayne.

Alabanda, da, a citie in Grece, in the country of Ionia.

Alabandes, and **Alabandici**, people of Alabanda.

Alabandica rosa,

Alabandicus, and **Alabandiacus**, a, um, of the citie Alabanda.

Alabenses, or **Alabonenses**, people of the citie of Alaba.

Alabys, one of the chiefest riuers of Sicilie.

Alachroz, a people called also **Lorophagi**.

Alaci, a towne of Affricke.

Ala, arum, a citie in Cilicia.

Alafa, a towne of Sicilie.

Alacomienum, a towne of Beroia.

Alalia, a citie of the plande of Lynus.

Alanicus, a goulfe of the riber sea.

Alana, a citie of Ethiopie.

Alani, people of Scythia, nigh to the riuer Ister of Danubius.

Alania, a region of Scythia in Europe, whiche belongeth to the great kynges of Mooris.

Alante, a citie of Ethiopia, an wyche of Macedonia.

Alanus, the citie of Scythia, wherof the people called **Alani**, take their name.

Alapeni, a people of Scythia.

Alaricus, kynge of Gothes, besieged Rome, and bourned it, in the yere of our lorde. 408. In which yere suche famine was in the citie, that the mothers were constrained with hunger to eat thei owne chyldrene. There was also an other **Alaricus**, whiche was vanquished by Clodoveus, kynge of France, the yere of our lorde. 510. In whose tyme the parte of Frate, called Gallia Narbonensis, and all Spayne, were in the possession of the Gothes.

Alastor, one of the hoyses of Pluto. Also the name of a companion of Saturnus, kynge of Lycia, whome Ulysses slew at the siege of Troye.

Alata, ra, a citie of Scythia.

Alatium, a towne of Bithynia, called also **Clatium**.

Alatrium, a citie of Campaine.

Alatrinates, a people of Campaine.

Alata castra, a citie in Scotlande, called **Edinburgh**, by the castell of maydens.

Alauna, a towne in Britayne.

Alauni, two ryuers in Britayne.

Alaunij, a people in Scythia.

Alauorij, people of the uttermost parte of the north.

Alazon, onis, a ryuer that diuideth Albania fro Iberia, and runneth into the ryuer Egius.

Alba, ba, a citie nigh to Rome, which was builded by Ascanius, sonne of Aeneas. There was an other citie in Lombardy called **Alba**. In Spayne an other called **Aligab**. **Alba** is also a ryuer in Spayne.

Alba Aemilius, a mans name.

Alba Heluorum, a citie of Parson in France.

Albana, a citie in Scythia.

Albanenses, were certayne heretiques, in the yere of our lorde. 1120. These sette helde sundry heresies. One was, that the soule of man after his death, was putte into an other bodye. In other, that hapynesse was of nothe efficacye. The thyrde, that there were two goddis, one good, and an other euill. And that of the good god protected good thynges, & of the euill god, euill thynges. The fourth, that in hell were nothe other paynes than bee in this world. The fyfte, that the generall iudgement is past. The sixte, that it is not full for any man to sweate. The seventh, that man hath no freewyll, called **GGgg** in

in latine

in latine *Liberum arbitrium*. The eighth, that the matter, wherof the world was made, was not made of god, but is coeternall with god. The ninth, that there is no originall sinne, and that children be not borne in originall sinne. Also that synne cometh not of free will: but of the dyuell. The tenth, they denyed, that the bodie should rise againe at the daye of iudgement. The tenth, they abieted all the olde testament as a vayne thyng, and of none auctoritee.

Albani, people of Alba in Italy.

Albania, is a countrey in Asia, hauinge on the east the sea *Caspium*: on the weste *Iberia*: on the north the hilles *Caucasus*. The people there were first pure and simple, and as shepherdes, not hauing knowledge of money, nor of any number about one hundred, liuing by exchange, not knowynge weight, measure nor husbandry, and yet ready in warres. They honoured for goddess the sunne and the moone, hauinge amonge them (as *Strabo* writeth) xxvi. languages, and as many kynges. Of these people are supposed to come the *Albanos*, that dwell in *India*, sometyme called *Peloponessus*, whiche be now vnder the *Turkes*, or vnder the great *Cane*.

Albanus, a Riuer and hill not farre from the citie of *Rome*. also the name of two citess, one in *Macedonia*, the other in *Armenia*.

Albanus, a, um, of Albanie in Italy.

Albani patres, the senators of Alba.

Alba Pompeia, a citie in Italy.

Albatenius, a leamed man, that translated *Galen* into the *Arabian* tongue.

Albenses, people of Alba in *Lumbarby*.

Albi montes, a place in the ple of *Landie*, where it neuer rayneth.

Albia, a riuer that passeth through the royaume of *Boemia*.

Albici, a people nere to *Assisia*.

Albigenses, were heretikes, whiche beganne by *Colouse* in *Fraunce*, the yere of oure *Lorde*, a hundred and .xx. whiche helde the heresies of the *Albanenses*, touchyng the lowle, Baptisme, God, and the generall Resurrection. Moreouer, that it was not leessfull for *Christian* men to eate fleshe.

Albiminium, a citie of *Liguria*, called nowe *Antium*.

Albinga, a towne in *Liguria*, called in olde time *Albigaunum*.

Albinus, the name of an Emperour. also the surname of diuers *Romains*.

Albion, and *Bergion*, two gigantes the sonnes of *Neptune*, slayne by *Hercules*.

Albion, (the moste auncient name of this Ile) conteyneth *Englande* and *Scotlande*: of the begynnyng of whiche name haue been sundry opinions: One late feigned by hym, whiche first printed the *Englyshe* chronicle, wherein is

neither similitude of trouth, realone, nor honestee: I meane the fable of the *Egypte* daughters of one *Dicoridian* kyng of *Syria*, where neuer any other hystorie maketh mention of a kyng of *Syria*, so named: also that name is *Greeke*, & no parte of the language of *Syria*. Moreouer the comyng of them from *Syria* in a myppe or bote without any marynours thorough the sea called *Mediterraneum*, into the ocean, and so finally to fynde this Ile, and to inhabyte it, and haue generation by duels, is both impossible, and muche reproued for this noble Realme, to ascribē his firste name and habitation, to suche inuentours. In other opinion is (whiche hath a more honeste simile) that it was named *Albion*, ab *albis* rubus, of white rockes, because that vnto them, that come by sea, from the east or southe, the bankes & rockes of this Ile doo appere white. Of this opinion haue I most meruaile, because it is written of great learned men. First *Albion* is no latine word, nor hath the analogie, that is to say, the proportion or similitude of latine. For who hath founde this syllable, on, at the ende of a latine word. And if it should haue ben so cald for the white colour of the rockes, men would haue called it *Alba*; or *Albus*; or *Albū*. In *Italy* were towncs called *Alba*, & in *Asia* a countrey called *Albania*, and neither of them toke their begynnyng of white rockes or walles, as ye maye see in booke of *Geography*: nor the water of the riuer called *Albis*, semeth any whiter than any other water. But if where auncients remembraunce of the begynnyng of thynges lacking, it may be leessfull for men to vse theyr coniectures, than make myne be as well accepted, as *Plinius* (although he incomparably extolled me in wysedome and doctrine) specially if it maye appere, that my coniecture shall appoche more nere to the similitude of trouth. Wherefore I wil also sette forth myne opinion, onely to the intent to exclude fables, lackyng epyther honestee or reasonable similitudes. When the *Greekes* began first to prospere, and theyr citess became populous, and wared puissant, they which traualled on the seas, and also the Isles in the seas, called *Hellespontus*, *Aegeum*, and *Creticum*, after that they knewe perfectly the course of sayling, & had founden thereby profyte, they by little, and littell attempted to serche and fynde out the commodities of outwarde countreys, and lyke as *Spanyarden* and *Portugales* haue late dooen, they experienced to seke out countreys before vnkownen. & at last passyng the streytes of *Martocke*, they entred into the great ocean sea, where they founde dyners and many Isles. Amonge whiche they perceyving this Ile to be not onely the greatest in circuite, but also most pleynouse of euery thyng necessary to man, the ayre most hollesome and temperate, the earth apt to byrnyng forth al thynges that maye susteine, the fildes of

brookes and muttons most sweete and delicate, the wull most fyne, not lackyng any kynde of mettall, hauing abundance of woodde & timber to buylde with, also great and sayze riuers, with great lakes or meeres of frethe water, & as well in theim, as in the sea, wherewith the countrey is enuyroned, was great plentie of fyshes, of diuers sortes most apt to be eaten: thei wondering and reioysyng at theyr good and fortunat arriuayle, named this yle in grecke Olbion, whiche in englishe signifyeth happy, in latine Felix, like as part of Arabia, which is most fertile, is called Arabia felix. But in processe of tyme, by reioyce of rundry people hauing dyuers languages, no metuayle though one letter were chaunged, and the fyrst letter, O, tourned into A. And so for Olbion, it was at the last cald Albion, which woozde hath no maner of signification. This chaungeyng of letters is not vnlkely, sene at this present tyme the northerne men of this realme do vse A, in wordes, where southerne men vse O, as a bone, a stane, a bare, a band: for a bonz, a stonz, a boze, a bonde. And amonge the Greckes were lyke alterations of letters. And it maye be moze easily bozne, that one vowel maye be chaunged in a worde, and specially A, into O, whiche in somme mans mouth, soundeth often tymes like, than that a syllable impertinent to the proportion of latine, shoulde be vnaptly added to. Not withstanding Pomponius Mela maketh mention of a gyaunt called Albion, whome Hercules slewe in Gallia, whiche was sonne of Neptuneus, who moughte with moze reason be demed the fyrste geuer of his name to this yle, than that the other surmyles shoulde be likely. If any man can fynde matter moze certayne, concerning the begynnyng of this Ile, I will not bee offended, but congratulate with him his good fortune and diligence.

Albis, a riuer in Boemia, whiche cometh to the citee of Prague.

Albium, a towne of Lumbardy.

Albius Tibullus, a poete.

Albocilla, a womans name.

Albula, the olde name of the ryuer Tiber, also a water in the fielde Tiburtinus, whiche was medicinable for soze eyes.

Album, a promontory of Phenicia, and an other of Affrike.

Albunea, a wodde and fountayne by the ryuer called Aniene, in Italy. it is also the name of the tenth Sibill.

Alceus, a famous poete, of them, whiche are called Lirici, (because they made songes to the harpe) He was before the incarnation of Christ 646. yeres. In Athens was an other poete of the same name. Alceus was also the name of Almenas sonne, called after Hercules. Also the father of Amphitrio and furthermoze the sonne of Omphales and Hercules.

Alcmenes, a famous haruer, or image maker.
Alcander, one of the companions of Sarpedon kyng of Lycia, slayne by Achilles at the siege of Troie.

Alcanor, a mans name.

Alcaihoe, the citee called also Megara.

Alcaihous, the sonne of Pelops, who beyng suspected of the murder of his brother, fled to Megara.

Alce, is the name of a citee in Spaine, of an hart lot, and of one of the houndes of Ixion.

Alces, is a ryuer in Bithinia.

Alceste, seu Alcestis, loke before in Admetus.

Alceias, the sonne of Charipus.

Alcetes, the son of Trymba, and kyng of Epyre, whiche for his tyranny was slayne, with all his chyldren.

Alchidas, one of Rhodes, whiche was enamoured on the picture of Cupido, that was made by Praxiteles.

Alchione, an hill of Macedonie.

Alchippe, a towne of the Persians.

Alcibiades, loke Alcybiades.

Alcida, was a terrible monster, which was slayne by Pallas.

Alcidamas, a famous wrytler, also a philosopher, which wryte of mysthe.

Alcidamus, an auncient oratour of the grekes.

Alcides, idem quod Hercules, so called of his graundfather Alceus.

Alcimachus, a famous peynter.

Alcimedede, the daughter of Phylarchus, also the wyfe of Jason, and mother of Jason.

Alcimedede, a tragical poete of Megaris.

Alcimedon, a cunnyng grauer.

Alcimus, a famous oratour of Grece, also a kyng of Lydia, for his mekenesse and iustice greatly reuoumed.

Alcinoi apologus, A prouerbe, applied to longe folowe tales, woozthy no belcefe or credence.

Alcinous, a kyng of a people called Phaeaces, excellent in iustice, whiche had a sayze and a magnifike palayce, with orchardes that bare moste plentifully frutes wyse in the yere,

Alcion, a phisicion.

Alcifron, a philosopher.

Alcippe, the daughter of Mars, also an other woman that brought forth an olyphant.

Alcippus, a noble man of Sparta, whiche thorough enuy of lewde persons was banished the citee.

Alcisthene, a woman verie counnyng in peyntinge.

Alcisthoe, a woman of Thebes, whiche for contemnyng the feastes of Bacchus, with hir sisters and other maydens, was tourned into battes or reempe.

Alcman, a famous poete.

Alcmanes, a counnyng grauer, or a maker of ymages.

ymages.

Alcmena, the daughter of **Electris**, and wyfe to **Amphitrio**, on whome **Jupiter** begatte **Hercules**.

Alcmeon, a philosopher, scholar to **Pythagoras**, that fyfte wyate of the nature of thynges. Also the sonne of **Amphiaras**, and **Criphiles**, which slewe his mother, and was therfore vexed with furies.

Alcon, was a good archer of **Creta**, whiche be holdyng a dragon readye to deuoure his sonne, dyd moote so craftily, that as the dragon was imbracyng the chyld, the arrowe passed in to his heart, and hurte not the chyld, so that the dragon immediatly died. it was also the name of a goldestmythe.

Alcybiades, (a noble man of **Athenes**, comen of the bloud of **Ajax Thelamonius**) in beaultee, goodlye personage, actiuitee, prowesse, eloquence, & warpenesse of witte, excelled all men of his tyme. In so muche, that into what coun treye so euer he came, he so adapted hym selfe to the maniers thereof, that he was euerye where wonderfully beloued and honoured, specially of the wyse man **Socrates**, who moste entirely loued hym. But with those moste excellent qualities were ioyned sundry vices: That is to saye, vntemperate and dissolute lypynge in lescherie and ryote, decepte, & inconstancy: so that al men meruayled, that in one man mought bee suche diuers natures. He atchiued many great enterpryses, as well for his cōtreye, as agaynst it. Finallye, he was banysed by the meane of **Lysander** kynge of **Lacedemonia**. And beyng in **Phigia**, the house wherein he laye, was of purpose set on fyre, whiche he escaped: and beyng halfe naked, valiantly defendyng him selfe agaynst his enemies, at the last was slayne, and his head brought to **Pharnabazus**, capitayne of the **Persians**. He flourished befoze the incarnation of **Christ**. 428. yeres.

Alcyone, the name of two ladies, the one was wyfe to **Cepis**, who seying the bodie of her husbande caste on lande: threwe hir selfe into the sea, whome the poetes feigne to be touned into a byrd of that name. The other was daughter to **Cuene**, called also **Harpesia**.

Alcyoneus, the name of a gygant.

Aldara, a citee in **Spayne** nowe called **Almeria**.

Alduadubis, a countrey in **Fraunce** called **Les odour**.

Alea, is a citee of **Aradia**.

Alebas, a kynge of **Larissa** in **Thessalie**, whiche for his tyranny was slayne of the people.

Alebecerij, people of **Marbone** in **Fraunce**.

Alectryon, a capitaine of kynge **Philips**.

Alegenor, one of the four sonnes of **Boethus**.

Alele, a citee of the **Phazaniens**.

Alemanni, people of **Germany**, called **Almains**.

Alemannia, the countrey of **Almayne**.

Alemannus, i, a ryuer in **Germany**.

Alemusii, people of **Attica**.

Alcon, a ryuer.

Aleopetra, an yle in **Thotis**.

Alesium, a towne in **Bojia**, builded by **Alesius**.

It is also a fielde in **Epye**, and a sea, a riuer, a promontorie.

Alelias, an hill of **Aradia**.

Aletes, a man of **Cyzichet**.

Alethes, the name of a **Troiane**.

Aletini, the **Salantines**.

Aletricates, a people of **Italy**.

Alerum, ti, a towne of the **Salantines** in **Italy**.

Aleus, the sonne of **Phidas**, whiche builded the temple of **Minerva** at **Ogea** in **Aradia**.

Aleus, a, um, the adiectiue.

Alexamenus, the sleer of **Cabis** the tyrant of **Lacedemonia**.

Alexander, the name of many noble princis, but among other one was most excellent, the sonne of **Philip** kynge of **Macedonie**, who in his childehode was brought vp by **Aristotle** in learsnyng, wherin he profited wonderfully, and was of such courage, that after the deeth of **Philip** his father, beyng but xx. yeres olde, he entreppised to conquere all the world. And fyfte gate **Iliria**, nowe called **Slauonia**. And after subuerred the citee of **Thebes**, brought in subiection all **Greece**, entered into **Asia**, and vanquished the great and puissant **Darius**, kynge of **Persia**, and had his mother, his wyfe, and daughter prisoners, and neuer woulde compasnye with any of theim, not withstandyng they were excelyng saye and beautifull. Finally he conquered **India**, and all the east parte of the world. And all this dyd he in littell moze then xii. yeres. But whan he had pacified the world from all rebellions, he fell into suche crueltee & pride (sleyng his most trustie counsellors in his fury, and commandyng him selfe to be called a god) that he became odious to his owne people, who despyng his destruction, at the laste whan he was in his moste gloze at the citee of **Babylon** (where he abode the ambassadours from all roialmes) at supper with one of his phisicians, was poisoned by dymnyng out of a cuppe, whiche was supposed to be made of an hoxles hose, and was thought to be dooen by the deuice of **Aristotle**, sometyme his maister, & **Antipater** his lieutenant in **Macedonia**, whome a little befoze he had greuouely threyned. Thus **Alexander**, aboundyng in excellent vertues and notable vices, after moste happy fortune, by his outrageous pride and crueltee, moyned his life, beyng at his death little aboue. xxxiii. yeres olde, whiche was afoze the incarnation of **Christ**. 322. yeres.

Alexander Seuerus, was emperour of **Rome**, the yere of our loyde. 224. A man from his childehode of wonderfull grauitie and prudence. For where the citee of **Rome** was befoze brought, by his cousyn the monstrouse emperour

four Helioabalus, into all abhominacion of liuynge and dissolution of maners: he by his vertue, prudence, and iustice, reduced it vnto a perfecte publike weale, reformed the order of his army, established lawes, restored honestie, expelled vicious persons and bybours, auanced men of vertue and learning to great offices and dignities, renewed the senate, prepared also a great and noble counsaile about his person, and so hated corrupted iudges, that he did not onely put theym to tourmentes, but whan any came in his ptesence, was ready with his twoo fingers to put out their eyes. And yet this noble and gentill prince, by the false treason of one Maximus, whome of a mulettour he had made a great capitaine, was in a sodayne commotion slaine of his owne people at Maguncia in Germany, with his mother Hammea, a wife lady and a vertuous. Some suppose it was, because that by his counsaile, he became auaticious, and was not so liberall as he and other emperours had ben before.

Alexandra, called also Cassandria, the daughter of Priamus. Also the wife of Alexander a kynge of the iewes.

Alexandria, the name of diuers citees, one in Egypt, builded by the greates Alexander. 320. yeres before the incarnation of Christ, in the space of. xviii. daies, although it contained within the walles six miles in length. It was made in the forme of a mantell, diuided with two brode wates, one crosseing ouer the other for easie conueynge of cariage euery way, beyng in bredthe. 100. fote. Which wates lay in suche wyse, that the hollesome windes blew abundantly in the citee. This citee was set betweene the fennes of Nilus, and the sea, nigh vnto the noble haven Pharos. In this citee euery king of Egypt after Alexander, builded a royall palace, whereby it shewed so beautiful and magnifike, that the like was not in the worlde.

Many excellent and learned men were borne, & brought vp in that citee, as Philo the Jewe, Origenes, Clemes, Antonius, Didimus, Maximus, Theophilus, and Ithanasius was there byshop. Saincte Marke the Euangelist preached there, and was ordeyned byshop by the apostles. It was destroyed by the Romaynes, and reedified by Croianus the emperour. Afterwarde the yere of our lord. 1230. Peter, brother to the kynge of Cyprus, with certaine Frenchmen and Catalones, escones destroyed and robbed it, so that to this day it was neuer reduced vnto the first estate. Now is it in subiection to the Turkes. There is an other citee called Alexandria in Lombardie, an other in Asia, and an other in Scythia.

Alexandrium, a citee in Iurie.

Alexandrinus, a, um, of Alexandria.

Alexandropolis, a citee of Parthia, builded by great Alexander.

Alexia, a citee in France, nowe called Lausois in Burgoyne. also the towne called Arras in the countrey of Artoys.

Alexis, a comitall poete. also a famous caruer. it was the name of Pollios seruant, of whome Vergile speaketh.

Alexius, the name of. ii. emperours of Constantinople. Also there was one Alexius, the sonne of Ephemianus, a noble senatour of Rome, who hauing a wife of excellent beantie, for the loue of god left hir, and secretly wente sundrie pilgremages in the habite of a poore man. And after much patience & longe pouertie, returned to his fathers house, beyng there vknownen tyll after his deathe, that he was disclosed by a letter, which was founde in his hande. At his buryng God shewed many wonderfull miracles, than beyng presente Honorius, and Arcadius, emperours of Rome, the yere of our lord. 410.

Algarbe, a parte of the kyngdome of Portugal, and is called Caput, S. Vincentij, or finster sterne the bittermost parte of al the land: it was ones called Colimbrica.

Algidensis, se, of the citee called Algidum.

Algidum, a citee in Italy situate on an hye hill.

Algidus, a mountayne. xii. myles from Rome.

Algida sylua, a wodde at the foote of that mountayne.

Alia, vel Allia, a riuer not farre from Rome, wher the hoste of the Romains was utterly destroyed by Brenus, who (we saie) was a Bryton, sonne to Holmicius, king of this roialme.

Alien, ples in the sea of Ethiope.

Aliartum, a towne of Beroia.

Alidra, a towne called also Alindra.

Alifa, a citee of the Samnites.

Aliphani, or Alitani, people of Aliphe.

Aliphe, es, a citee of Campania, and also of Acerra, whiche the riuer Clanius ofte endosmageth.

Aliphirei, people of Arcadie.

Alista, a citee of the plande Corsica, called at this day Amassa.

Allante, tes, or Allas, lantis, a towne of Macedonie and of Arcadie, called also Allantium, and Allanteum, and the people Allantenses.

Allobroges, people of Sauoy, and Daulphiny.

Allotriges, a people of Spayne.

Almedeffos, a towne of Thrace.

Almo, onis, masc. gene. a riuer nere to Rome, where the priestes of Cybeles vled to washe theym, whan they had dooen theyr bloudde sacrifice. it is also the name of a man, and of a towne in Chersaly.

Almopia, parte of Macedonie.

Almops, opis, a gysant, the sonne of Neptune and Adamantis: of whome the countrey of Almopia was named.

Almus, mi, the sonne of Siliphus.

Alocus, was the name of a gisant, sonne of Titan

A ANTE L.

tan, on whose wife Neptune begat two sonnes
 Detus and Ephialtes, whiche were called also
 Aloidæ, and were great gigantes.
 Alogiani, were heretikes, whiche denied, that
 the sonne of god was Logos, whiche some doo
 interpretate into latine Verbum, some Sers
 mo. And therefore they rejected the gospel of
 saynt John, and his apocalipsis, saynge, that
 they were not his warthes.
 Alonæ, a citee of Spayne, called commonly
 Alicante.
 Alone, an plande.
 Alonesus, the name of a citee and of an plande.
 Aloni, a people of Asia, nere to whome the riuer
 Zerbis, kenneth into Tigris.
 Alontigiceli, a people of Spayne.
 Alontium, or Aluntium, a towne of Sicilie.
 Alope, the daughter of Cercion, after whome a
 citee in Thessalie was so called.
 Alopece, an plande in Pontus Euxinus.
 Alopeconesus, a citee of Asia, and after some, an
 pland and a citee of Helesponte.
 Aloros, a citee of Macedonie.
 Alostigi, a people of Spayne.
 Alpes, pium, pibus, f. g. the mountaines, which
 departe Italy and Fraunce.
 Alpela, a towne in Spayne.
 Alphenus, a coblars name in Hozace.
 Alpheias, the name of Arethusa, daughter of
 Alpheus.
 Alpheisbaa, the daughter of the riuer Phlægeus
 whome Alcmeon tooke to wife.
 Alpheus, a riuer of Achaia, by the citee of Pisa.
 also the name of a mountaine.
 Alpheus, a, um, of that riuer.
 Alphion, a lake or meere in Pyrhea.
 Alphionia, the temple of Diana, and a woodde
 at the mouthe of the riuer Alpheus.
 Alphito, a womans name.
 Altellus, the surname of Romulus, the first fou-
 der of Rome.
 Alhaa, is the daughter of Chetius, and wyfe to
 Deneus, kynge of Calydonia, whiche repen-
 tyng the slaughter of her sonne Meleager, slew
 her selfe.
 Altilia, a towne in Lumbardy, called at this day
 Alteiola.
 Altinates, people of Altinum.
 Altinum, an olde citee by the riuaire of Venice
 called now Corrello.
 Aluerni, a certayne people of Aquitane, havyng
 their beginning of the Troianes.
 Alyacmon, a ryuer of Macedonie.
 Alyattes, the father of kynge Cressus.
 Alyba, a countrey not farre from Mysia, where
 (as Homerus doeth write) wer mines of siluer.
 Alysius, the name of Bacchus.
 Alysonij, a people of Scythia.
 Alyssos, or Alyssus, a well of Arcadie, the wa-
 ter wherof healeth them that be bittē with mad
 dogges.

Alys a ryuer wch doth abounde in India.

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Alysothoe, the daughter of Dymas.
 Alyzia, a citee of Acarnania. xv. furlonges from
 the sea.

A ANTE M.

Amadoca, a citee of Sarmatia in Europe.
 Amadoci, certayne hylls. also people of the
 same countrey.
 Amara, a name of Ceres.
 Amalchium, a partie of the ocean sea toward
 the north.
 Amalec, a woorde of hebreue, which may bee in-
 terpreted, a people lykyng or strykyng. It was
 the name of a kynge of Siria, whiche resisted the
 people of Iherusalem, whan they came out of E-
 gypte, and slew many of them. wherfore he
 was afterwarde slayne by the commaundement
 of god. It is sometime taken for the countrey,
 wherof Amalec was kynge.
 Amalecites, the people of Amalec, whome God
 commaunded Saul to destitute utterly. And
 because he did not, he was reiecte of god.
 Amalthea, a woman, which with hir sister called
 Melissa, nourished Jupiter with the milke of
 a goat. It is also the name of a prophetesse.
 Aman, a name of hebreue, whiche signifyeth trou-
 blyng or muturynge. Of that name was one,
 of the house of Israhel, whome Asuerus kynge of
 Persia, and Media, exalted aboue all his lordes
 and counsaillours and willed all thynges
 to be doon as he would commaund. Of whose
 pride, and punysshment, ye may reade in the
 booke of Ester.
 Amanica pilæ, the streittes or entries of the
 mountayne Amanus.
 Amanoides, a promontorie in Cilicia.
 Amantes, a people of Hungarie.
 Amanthes, after Calpurne, but moze veraply
 Hammanites, people of Aphyke, in the fur-
 thermoste parte of Aethiopia, who haue suche
 plentie of precious stones and salte, that therof
 they make great houses: among them is founde
 the Carbuncle.
 Amantia, a citee of Macedonie.
 Amanum, an haven in the hither Spayne.
 Amanus, a mans name. also one of the Persians
 goddis, and a part of the mountayn Taurus,
 nere to Cilicia.
 Amara, a citee in Arabia felix.
 Amaracus, was the name of a yonge man, whis-
 che (as poetes sayne) was touned into that
 herbe.
 Amaramis, the father of Moyses.
 Amaranthi, people of the countrey of Colchos,
 wherin was a weede that bare the golde fleece.
 Amari, people in the ocean sea by Scythia.
 Amardi, people of Hircania.
 Amardus, a riuer of Medea.
 Amariacæ, a people nere to Hircania.
 Amariſpus, a riuer. rede Arisſpus.

Amarni,

Amarni, people nere to the Hyrcans.

Amarusia, a, for. g. the name of Diana amonge the Athenienses.

Amarynthus, thi, m. ge. a river that boundeth upon Atticie. also a towne in Euboea.

Amasa, a name of hebrue, signifieth the people that spareth, or lyfing up the people. It was the name of a noble man, sonne of Abigail, syster to David. also of a Capitaine, whome Joab slewe, in kyllynge and saluting him, under the colour of frendshipp.

Amasenus, ni, masc. gen. a river in Italy, an other in Sicilie.

Amasia, a citee in Germany, called Warbarg. also a river betwene Rhine and Elbis.

Amathas, (a name of hebrue) signifieth the strength of the lord. Of that name was one kynge of Judaea. sonne of Joas. 853. yeres before the incarnation of Christe, he reygned. 29. yeres. A man breie eloquente, and at the beginnyng of his reigne, of muche humanitie towards all men, and obsequed competently the commaunders mentes of god. But yet he did not utterly take away idolatrie. He was longe time fortunate, and waxed riche: but at laste he forgat God, and became proude, and not contented with his estate, he wrote unto Joas, kynge of the Israelites, commaundyng him and his people to bee vnder his subiection. But Joas after defiance, gathered an armie, and went agaynst Amathas, among whose men fell suche a sodeine feare, that all trembllynge they fledde erre erre they came to strokes. Amathas was taken and brought to Joas, who threatened to kill him, excepte he caused the gates of Jerusalem to bee opened agaynst him, whiche was dooen. Not withstandinge Joas caused .400. cubites of the walle to beaten downe, and entred into the citee that way in a chariot, leadyng Amathas with him as a prisoner, and tooke all the treasure of the temple, and of the kynges house, and caused it to be brought into Samaria. Afterwarde, beyng deliuered, his owne people slew him.

Amasis, a noble kynge of Egypt, he made a lawe, that euery yere the man would make a reckenyng to the head officers of his roialme, howe and by what occupation he liued, and he that did not so, would be put to death.

Amasius, or Amisius, the river in Germany commonly called Emis.

Amassi, people about Marotis.

Amastris, the principall citee of Paphlagonia. also an other in Bithynia, called commonlie Sopastro.

Amata, the wife of a kynge of Latines, and syster of the goddesse Venilia. also the name of a virgin Uesale, whan they were fyrst admitted.

Amatax, people of Indie.

Amatai, people of Arabie.

Amath, the sonne of Chanaan,

Amathunrus, and Amathusiacus, a, um, of or pertainyng to the citee Amathus.

Amathus, unis, a citee in Cypus dedicate to Venus, of the whiche that plande was called Amathusia.

Amathus, thi, a river cennynge by the citee Pyslos, where Nestor was bozne. It is also the father of Serius, whiche builded the temple of Venus in Cypus.

Amathusia, the ple of Cypus.

Amaxia, a citee of Cilicia.

Amaxitos, a citee of Dozis.

Amaxitus, a citee of Phigia.

Amaxobij, people of Sarmatia, so called of waynes, which they vsed in freede of houses.

Amazones, women of Scythia, whiche wan a great parte of Asia. They slay all the men children, and kepe the women children, of whome they bourned the right pappe, because it would not let them to shew their ianelins, or to wor, for their begynnyng and facies: reade Iustine.

Amazones, be sometime taken for poore people that lyue barely.

Amazonicus, a, um, pertainyng to the Amazones.

Amazonicus, ci, a countrey called after Cesaria.

It is also the name of the mountayne Caucas.

Amazonides, idem quod Amazones.

Amazonius, a, um, idem quod Amazonicus.

Amazonius, nij, an hill in Cappadocia, whereby tenneth the river Thermodon.

Ambantax, people of Asia.

Ambarri, people of the countrey of Lyons in France.

Ambastax, a people of Asia.

Ambastum, a river in Asia.

Ambe, es, a citee in Arabie.

Ambiani, seu Ambientes, people in France about Languedok called Amboise, some suppose it to be Britens.

Ambigatus, a kynge of the Galles, whiche sente his two newwes, Bellouesus, and Sigouesus to seeke aduentures in strange countreys.

Ambilates, people in litell Bytayne, called Darenchis.

Ambratia, a citee in Epyre, in a countrey, wherof the people be called Thesproti. This citee was fyrst called Eponia, and Paralia. Of this citee was named a goulfe or bolome called Sinus Ambratiensis, whiche is, as well by nature as by arte, made wonderfull stronge haupng a double walle, and inclosed on bothe sydes with fennes, haupng none entree, but one narrow way.

Ambratienses, and Ambratiota, people of Ambratia.

Ambratius, a, um, of Ambratia.

Ambrosius, si, m. g. the name of diuers men, of whiche one most excellent, was byshop of Millain, the pere of our lorde. 373. a Romaine bozne of a noble and auncient house, and had been consull. Is this man (beyng sente by Valens

Valentinianus the emperor to Mellayne, to pacifie a sedition) perswaded the people to con-
corde: suddenly the voyce of an infant was herd
of all men, whiche cried: Ambrosius is worthy
to be byshop: whiche voyce so feruently stirred
the people, that they all condescended to make
him their byshop, not withstandinge he was
not yet baptised, but newly instructed in the
faith. And though he instantly refused, they
compelled him to take it upon him. And forth-
with all the people of Lombardy agreed in one
opinion of the faith. He was of such holynes,
such gentlenesse, such excellent wisdom and
learnynge, that not onely in his life, but also af-
ter his death, he was throughout the worlde,
had in honour & reuerence. There foure of es-
lection, and as rare a thyng it is to fynde a bys-
hoppe or ppyete of Ambrosius qualitees, al-
though he were halfe a paynne, and a tempo-
rall man whan he was chosen byshop: wher at
they may bee ashamed, that bee christened in
their infantie, and xx. yeres or moze ppyetes er
they be byshops, and yet some not woorthy to
occupie that reuerende office.

Ambrylus, the name of two cities, the one in
Phoris, the other in Beroia.

Ambuariti, a people of a partie of Brabande.

Ambulatri, a people of Guian in Fraunce.

Amelas, a towne of Lycia.

Amelius, a philosopher, the disciple of Plotine,
and maister to Porphyrius.

Ameria, an olde citee in Italy.

America, a countrey late founde in the weste
parte of the worlde by Americus Vesputius,
the yere of our lord. 1477.

Amerinus, a, um, of Ameria.

Ameriola, a citee in Italy.

Amelstratini, people of Sicilia.

Amicena, a countrey of Cappadocia.

Amilcar, the name of two noble capitaines of
Carthage, one in greake Alexanders tyme the
other Annibals father.

Aminæum, called also Salernum, a towne of
Campayn in Italy.

Amiphas, a comicall poete of Athens.

Amisus, a towne of Galatia.

Amiternini, the Sabines.

Amiternum, ni, a towne in Campania, where
Salust was borne, now called Aquila.

Amiternus, a, um, of that towne.

Amithaon, the father of Melampus.

Amisioscuta, a countrey in Arabia.

Amitinenses, a people of Italy.

Ammanethus, an plande of Arabia.

Amminiensis, people of Spayne.

Ammon, a hebreue name, signifieth the sonne
of my people. The sonne of Lot (whom he be-
gatte on his younge daughter, whan he was
drunke) was so called. Of this Ammon came
the people in Syria, Ammonitæ, whome Jo-
sephus doeth call Ammanitæ. By this name

was Jupiter also worshipped in Egypt.

Ammonius, the name of a philosopher, who
was maister to Origene.

Amnus, a river in the pland Dolica in Arabia.

Amor, the first sonne of Herebus & Nox, whom
the poetes feygne to be a god.

Amorgos, an plande.

Amorrhæi, a woorde of hebreue signifieth cruell
rebeldes or great bablers. Of that name was a
people, whiche were neighbours to the Jewes,
and oftentimes subdued by them. and at the
last kyng Salomon made them tributaries to
him.

Amos, father of the prophet Esai, is signifieth
stronge or puissant.

Amos, one of the xii. prophetes, is signifieth bur-
dened or charged. The first hath in the begin-
nyng the letter Aleph. the other hath the let-
ter Aijn. This man (borne in the towne called
Thieme) was a shepherd, and sent by god in
to Samaria. And whan he had there prophesied
against. 7. tribes, and somewhat spake of the
other two, Amasias caused him often times to
be beaten: but whan he coulde not relike the
holy gost, Ochozias, sonne of kyng Amasias,
caused a great naple to be thrust into his tem-
ples: And being halfe dead, was carried into his
owne countrey, where he soone after died.

Ampelioræ, a certayne nation in Thrike.

Ampeloesba, a towne nere to Syria.

Ampelos, a citee of Landie, and a towne of Mas-
cedonie. also a child, whome Bacchus loved,
and after his death turned into a sterre. also in
Greke is signifieth a vine.

Ampelus, an pland, or a promontory in Samos.

Ampelusia, an yle called now Cinge. Also a pro-
montorie of Thrike.

Amphiarus, son of Oileus, an Argiue borne,
was a soothsayer, whom Idæus, kyng of Ar-
giues, wold haue taken with him, whan he made
warre agaynst the Thebanes, but knowynge
that he should not retourne, he hid him selfe.
At the laste beyng discovered by his wyfe,
he was compelled to goe with the kyng. And
the first day that he came to Thebes, the erthe
opened, and swallowed him.

Amphictiones, a noble counsel in Grece, assem-
bled at a place called Thermopyla, wherein
were the. xii. sondry people of Grece, Iones,
Dores, Perrhebi, Boetij, Magnetes, Achæi,
Phthioræ, Mellenses, Dolopes, Aenianes,
Delphi, and Phocenses. Of this counsaile
wrote Suidas, Strabo, lib. 9. Dionysius. 14.

Amphigenia, a citee.

Amphilocheus, a philosopher.

Amphimedon, one of the Centaures.

Amphinome, a nymphe.

Amphion, a man which with natural eloquence,
brought rude and wilde people to a civile forme
of luyng. And (as some suppose) found first
harmonie.

Amphionius, a, um, of Amphion.
 Amphipolis, a citie nigh to Macedonia.
 Amphiroe, a nymphe of mayden of the ryuers.
 Amphisa, a river in Phocis, a countrey of Grece.
 Amphissa, a citie of Locris in Grece.
 Amphistratus, a certain grauer or pimage maker.
 Amphitoe, es, f. g. a nymphe of mayden.
 Amphirio, onis, the husband of Sirens, mother of Hercules.
 Amphitryte, tes, f. g. was daughter to Neptune and wyfe to Neptuneus, god of the sea. and sometime it is taken for the sea.
 Amphirus, Castor and Pollux chariot man.
 Amphrysus, a ryuer in Thessaly, by whiche Apollo kept the Queene of Demetrius, also a citie.
 Ampycides, x, Mopsus, the son of Amphydus.
 Amisactus, a well in Italy, whiche after some issueth out of hell.
 Amulius, kynge of the latines, sonne of Prota, great vnckle of Romulus and Remus.
 Amxyrus, quasi siue rasura, the surname of Jupiter amonge the Campaynes.
 Amycla, one of Diobes daughters.
 Amyclas, the sonne of Lacedemon.
 Amyclæ, a citie in Lacedemonia, where Castor and Pollux were bozne, an other in Italy.
 Amyclæus, a, um, of that citie.
 Amycus, the sonne of Neptune, and kynge of the Bebrytians, that was slaine of Pollux.
 Amydon, a citie of Peonia.
 Amydone, the daughter of kynge Danus, on whome Neptune begatte Rauplius. Also a well in Argos, whiche hath the name of that woman.
 Amyntas, a shepherdes name in Virgill.
 Amyntas, was the xv. kynge of Macedoni.
 Amyntor, a gouernour of the people called Dolopes.
 Amyson, a citie in the roialme of Pontus.
 Amythaon, the father of Melampus.

A ANTE N.

ANA, a river in Spayne, whiche diuideth the roialme of Granato, from Portugal. it springeth in the hithermost parte of Spayne called Amiranus ager. And sometime spreadeth it self into greates pondez or meeres. Sometime scante apperyng in littell brookes, or els hidden vnder the grounde. At the laste it falleth into the Spayne the sea. it is called Guadiana.
 Anabaptistæ, a secte of heretikes, whiche beganne in Germany, about the yere of our lord. 1524. wherof the first author was Balthasar, whiche taughte, that baptisme did nothyng piosyte childrene, but that they oughte esloones to bee baptised, whan they come to yeres of discrecion. wherfore they be called Anabaptistæ, whiche doeth signifie rebaptisours.
 Anacharsis, a philosopher of greates wysdome, all be it he was bozne in the barbarous countrey of Scythia, he (as Plinie supposeth) founde fyrst the potters wheele, And beyng in

the tyme that Solon made lawes to the Atheniens, saied, the lawes were lyke to copwebbes, which tye faste littell flies, and the greates brake, and went cleane thorough them. In like wise the poore and meane men are faste wounded in the penalltes and dangers of lawes, but lordes and men in great authoritee dayly brake them, and are not corrected.

Anacreon, an olde poete, whiche songe to the harpe, he was bozne in the towne of Ionia, called Cræm. This man beyng argied, was strangled with the kernell of a reyn, and so died.

Anadyomene, a name of Venus.

Anax, a citie in Laria, also one of the Amazones, after whome it was named.

Anactis, idis, a goddess that was worshipped in Lydia, and of the Armenians.

Anagnia, a citie, wherin Antonie caused money to be coyned.

Anaitæ, the inhabitantes of Anaitis.

Anaitis, a countrey of Armente.

Anandarus, one of the Persians goddis.

Ananias, the cloude of diminacion of the Lorde.

It was the name of one of the thre hebrew children, whiche by the commaundement of Nabugodonosor, were put in the fornaple of fyre, and came forth without damage. also it was the name of one of the capitaynes of kynge Drias. also of one of the disciples of the apostles, whiche with Sapphira his wyfe solde his lande, and brought a porcion therof to the apostles, and kepte backe the resydue. Wherfore beyng rebuked of saynte Peter, they both fell downe dead, for that they would haue deceiued the holy goste. Of that name was an other disciple of Christ, whiche baptised sainte Paule. Also a byshop that commaunded sainte Paule to be striken on the mouth, whan he preached.

Anaphe, an ylande.

Anapias, a mans name.

Anâpis, a river in Sicillie ten furlonges from the citie of Siraculis.

Anatiborum, Prouance in Fraunce.

Anatolius, was byshop of Laodicea, the yere of our lord. 278. a veray holy man, and of great learning.

Anaxos, a ryuer in Thessalia.

Anausis, one of Medeas wooers, and the lasther of Peres.

Anax, the sonne of Cælum and Terra.

Anaxagoras, a famous philosopher, noble of bloud, but moze noble in vertue and wysdome, which abandonyng all his possessions, gaue him wholy to the studie of natural philosophy. And whan one saied to him: Hast thou no care for thy countrey? he answered, yes verily, I haue exceeding care for my countrey, pointyng vp his synger to heauen. Also whan he had ben longe out of his countrey, and was eslewoones returned, and behelde his possessions destroyed, he saied

fated: I had not ben safe, excepte these thynges
 had ben loste.
Anaxarchus, a philosopher, falling, in the indis-
 gnation of a tyrant, called Pirrocon, kyng of
 Cyprus, was by him apprehended, and put in-
 to a great myster of stone, where he was bea-
 ten wth pounde with yron pestilles: which tour-
 ment takynge patiently, he doubled these wo-
 des woorthye of remembrance. Beate on,
 beate on Anaxarchus wynde bag: for Anaxar-
 chus thou beatest not, accompyng his body
 but a bagge full of wynde.
Anaxilaus, kyng of the Rhegines, whiche build-
 ed the citee of Messang in Sicilie.
Anaximander, a philosopher, which first founde
 the description of the compasse of the sea and
 lande, and made first the sphere.
Anaximenes, a philosopher, discipule of Anaxi-
 mander, who saied, that the begynnyng of all
 thynges was the ayre. And that the sterres did
 moue infinitely, not ouer the earth, but about it.
Anaxylides, a philosopher, whiche saied, that
 Platos mother conceiued onely by a vision of
 Apollo, without carnall copulation.
Anazarba, a towne in Cilicia, where Dioscorides
 the noble phisicion was borne.
Anceus, the sonne of Neptune and Astypalra.
Anchaces, a name of a capitain in y^e hoste of Hera-
 cleus against his brother Deiet^e kyng of Colchis.
Anchemolus, the sonne of Actus kyng of the
 Parrubians.
Anchesmus, an hill in the countrey of Athens,
 wheron stode an ymage of Jupiter.
Anchiale, a citee in Cilicia, builded by Sardas-
 napalus, where also was his sepulchre.
Anchisæus, a, um, of Anchises.
Anchises, the father of Eneas.
Anchisiades, patronymicum.
Anchurus, the son of Midas, kyng of Phrygia,
 whiche wyllyngly caste him selfe into a gapyge
 of the earth, for the safegard of his countrey, as
 Curtius did afterwarde among the Romans.
Anco, a place at Sardis, appointed for the mi-
 nisters of voluptee, as vittailers, common har-
 lottes, & such like. Anco is also a deepe darke
 prison at Athenes. The Lydians called they^r
 brothell houses Ancones.
Ancon, is a part of the riuer of Nilus. also a no-
 ble citee & haven in Italy, in the countrey Pi-
 centum, which standeth vpon the sea Adriacum:
 and was so called, because the sea bankes there,
 dooe bende in fourme lyke to an arme with the
 elbowe. it was first builded by people of Syra-
 culis, afore the incarnation of Christ. 179. yeres.
 And the haven was augmented by the noble
 Trojanus emperour of Rome, after it was des-
 troied by Sarcasins, and afterwoones builded
 and inhabited, and is now a famous citee.
Ancus Martius, the fourth kyng of Rome, sonne
 to the daughter of Numa Pompilius, and suc-
 ceded Tullus Hostilius, afore the incarnation

of Christ. 642. yeres. He as wel in ciuile poli-
 tic, as martiall prowesse, was equal to any be-
 fore him. also he enlarged the citee, and made
 a bridge ouer Tiberis, also a prison in the mid-
 des of the citee, to the terrout of offenders,
 whiche did than daily increase.
Ancyra, the name of two citess, the one in Phry-
 gia, the other in Galatia.
Ancyrus, a, um, of Ancyra.
Andegavi, the people of Angewe.
Andegavia, a countrey in Fraunce called Angeto.
Andera, ræ, the citee of Berunye.
Andes, the laied people of Angew in Fraunce. it
 was also a village by Mantua in Italy, where
 Virgil the poete was borne. Wherfore he is
 sometime called Andinus vates.
Andreas, one of the xii. apostles, brother to Pe-
 ter, preaching at a citee called Batrias, in the
 countrey of Achaia, was imprisoncd, beaten,
 and at last hanged on a crosse, wheron he preas-
 ched two daies, and than died.
Andricus, an hill in Cilicia.
Androclides, a man of base condition.
Androdus, di, the man that they^r sond, for
 plucking the stubbe out of his towe.
Androgeoneus, a, um, of Androgynus.
Androgens, the sonne of Minos, kyng of Crete,
 whiche by enuy was slayne by the Atheniens.
 For the whiche many yeres after the sonnes of
 the Atheniens were sent to Crete, to be deli-
 uered to the monster Minotaurus, whiche was
 afterwarde destroyed by Theseus. it was also
 the name of a noble Biton, when Julius Ces-
 sar came into this realme of Britayne.
Androgynæ, arum, m. g. people in Affrike, being
 of both kindes in one person, man and woman.
Andromache, ches, f. gen. the wyfe of the valy-
 ant Hector.
Andromede, des, f. g. the wife of Perles, whom
 he saied from a monster of the sea and was af-
 ter (by Minerva) euened into a starre.
Andromon, he that builded the citee Colopho.
Andros, an yle betweene Grece and Asia, directis
 he agaynst the citee Ephesus. also a towne.
Anedius, an emperour.
Angerona, or Angeronia, æ, f. ge. the goddesse
 of splence, the mouthe of hir image was stopped
 and sealed.
Angilæ, people of Affrike, of whom the women,
 the first night they be married, doo accompany
 with all men that come to the wedding, but e-
 uer after they be chaste.
Angleria, is now a castell in Lumbardy, whiche
 sometime was a citee fortye miles from Myl-
 layne, set on a very high mountaine.
Anglia, the roialme of England, parte of the yle
 called Britannia, the people are called Angli,
 of a people of Saxonie, whiche were at that
 tyme moste of reputation, and therefore they^r
 name longest continued, as well in the people
 as in the countrey, trade more hercof in Bri-
 tannia.

tannia.

Anguitia, the daughter of Aetia, and sister of Circes and Medea, she invented remedies against poison.

Ania, a Romayne woman, whiche beyng laye and pounge, after hir husbände was dead, was counsailed to take an other, but she would not consent thereto, for if (saied she) I shall happe to haue as good as I haue had, I will not be in feare to lose him: yf I shall haue an euill husbände, what shall I neede after a good man to suffer a threwe?

Anien, enis, or Anio, vel Anienus, ni, m, g. a riuer in Italy, in the fiede called Tiburtinum.

Anienus, a, um, of Anio.

Anigrus, a riuer in Cheshaly, wherein the Centaures washed them, when Hercules hadde wounded them.

Anius, a kyng of Delos.

Anna, a name of hebrue, whiche signifieth gracious, pittefull, restynge or geuyng. Of this name haue ben many noble women. One was a Jew, wyfe to Elcana, whiche beyng a longe tyme barayne, by continuall praier, at last obteyned of god to be fruitfull, and brought forth by hir husbände, the good and holy prophete Samuel, who afterwarde was the chiefe priest and byshop of Israell. In other was an olde widow and prophetesse in Hierusalem, at the tyme when Christe was presented in the temple. This woman serued god day and nyght in praier and fastyng: and beholdinge Christ, declared all that was prophesied of him. In other Anna was daughter to Isachar, of the tribe of Leui, or as Damascene saith, of the tribe of Iuda, and was married to Joachim of the same tribe, whiche beyng longe barayne, at last brought forth the blessed virgin Mary. And after the death of Joachim, she was married to Cleophas, and after his death, to Solumne.

Anna, also the name of a goddess, the daughter of Belus, and sister of Dido, queene of Carthage.

Annas, was byshop amonge the iewes, when Christ began to preache.

Annibal, looke Hannibal.

Annus, is the propre name of an Egyptian, that first inuented the oven to bake breadde in.

Anser, the name of a poete.

Antacites, a ryuer in the syde of Asia, nere to the towne Tyrambis.

Antaus, looke Antheus.

Antalcides, a Lacedemonian.

Antemne, a citee in Italy.

Antenor, tenoris, m, g. was of alpace to Priamus, and after the destruction of Troy, he remained there with the Troians, whiche were left on liue: and beyng driuen thence by the sonnes of Hector, fledde with 2000. Troians, into the countrey called Venetia, where he

builded the noble citie Patauium, called commonly Padua, and there reigned durynge his lyfe.

Antenorius, a, um, of Antenor.

Anteros, oris, the sonne of Venus and Mars.

Antenorra, re, f, g. a goddess of the Romayns, whiche forsaue thynges to come.

Anthemion, a Troiane, the father of Simoesius

Anthenodorus, a Roishe philosophier, he flourished .xx. yeres before the incarnation of Christe. of whome this wise sentence proceded: Thou maiest thynke thou arte free from all couetousnesse, when thou arte come to that poynete, that thou wilt desyre nothing of god, but that thou maiest openly craue.

Antheus, (the sonne of Neptuneus and Terra,) a man in Mauritania, of meruaylous strength, before the incarnation of Christe, 1588. yeres, with whome Hercules wrestled: who perceyuyng, that as often as he threwe him to the earth, he eftsloones recouered his strength: he at the last tooke him in his armes, and lyfted him aboue the grounde, and so held him, till the soyle wet out of his bodie. Sabellicus writeth, that Sertorius founde the sepulchre of Antheus, in a citee called Tigena, in Barbary, which was in length. xl. cubites.

Anthos, one of Nestors sonnes.

Anthylla, a citee of Egypt.

Antia, the daughter of Amphianassa, and wyfe of Pietus, kyng of Argines.

Antiates, people of Antium.

Anticlea, Ulixes mother.

Anticlus, one of the Grekes, whiche were enclosed in the brazen horse, whereby the citee of Troy was betrayed. And when the fayre Helene, mistrustynge that engyne, came vnto it, and (feignynge the voyces of the ladies of Grece) dyd speake as euery of them had spoken to their husbandes, none of them regarded hir: onely Anticlus, thynkynge he herde the voyce of his wyfe Laodomia, woulde haue answered, had not Ulixes with his hande stopped his mouthe vntill Helene, commaunded by Pallas, was departed: by occasion whereof Anticlus was strangled.

Anticyra, an yle ouer agaynst the mountayne Deta of Cheshalie, where the herbe Elleborus groweth, whiche purgeth melancoly: there it may be taken without any daunger. Whereof grewe this prouerbe, spoken to men in theyr melancoly.

Nauga ad Anticyras, Goe sayle to Anticyras, as who saith, purge your melancoly.

Anticyra, is also a citee of Phoris.

Antidalei, a certayne people in Idli. li. 6. ca. 28.

Antidicomarita, a secte of heretikes, whiche affirmed that the blessed virgin Mary (after she had brought forth Christ) was carnally knowen of Ioseph, and had other chyliden by him. The authoure of this heresie was Heluidius, about

about the reue of our lordes. 406.

Antigenides, the name of a certayne boy.

Antigenides, a mynstrell of Thebes, the scholar of Philogenus, *Pli. li. 16. ca. 36. Walter. lib. 2. 7.*

Antigone, es, the daughter of Laomedon and Priamus sister, who beyng proude of hir beauty, was of Juno iourned into a stowe, also a daughter of Oedipus kyng of Thebes.

Antigonia, a cite of Epire, of Arcadie of Ma-

cedonie, of Bithinia.

Antigonus, kyng of Macedonie, and brother to great Alexander. Also a kyng of Asia, an other of Turpe.

Antigoneles, certayne people.

Antigragus, a certayne mountayne.

Antiochus, Belshors sonne.

Antimachus, a greche poete: of this name were many other.

SERIES CHARTARVM.

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. V. X. Y. Z. Aa. Bb. Cc. Dd. Ee. Ff. Gg. Hh. Ii. Kk. Ll. Mm. Nn. Oo. Pp. Qq. Rr. Ss. Tt. Vv. Xx. Yy. Zz. Aaa. Bbb. Ccc. Ddd. Eee. Fff. Ggg. Hhh. Iij. Kkk. Lll. Mmm. Nnn. Noo. Ppp. Qqq. Rrr. Sss. Ttt. Vvv. Xxx. Yyy. Zzz. AAaa. BBbb. CCcc. DDdd. EEec. FFff. GGgg.

Omnes sunt quaterniones, præter A. quæ est quinquennio.

THVS ENDETH THIS DICTIONARIE

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